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THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK

1982

A WORLD SURVEY

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1982

*A World
Survey*

Acc No 75900

volume II
CAMEROON - ZIMBABWE

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED
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Foreword

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK was first published in 1926. Since 1960 it has appeared in annual two-volume editions, and has become established as an authoritative reference work, providing a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial institutions of the world.

Volume I deals with international organizations and the countries of Europe, as well as providing the first part of the alphabetical survey of the rest of the world, from Afghanistan to Burundi. Volume II lists the remaining countries of the world, from Cameroon to Zimbabwe.

Readers are referred to our regional books THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA and THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA for additional information on the geography, history and economy of these areas as well as a Who's Who of influential personalities.

The information is revised annually by a variety of methods, including direct mailing to the institutions listed. Many other sources are used, such as national statistical offices, government departments and diplomatic missions. The editor thanks the innumerable individuals and organizations throughout the world whose generous co-operation in providing current information for this edition is invaluable in presenting the most accurate and up-to-date material available, and acknowledges particular indebtedness for material from the following publications: the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' *Production Yearbook*, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics* and *Yearbook of Forest Products*; and *The Military Balance 1981-1982*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 23 Tavistock Street, London, WC2E 7NQ.

March 1982.

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Abbreviations

.. Aktiebolag (joint stock company)	Cie. Compagnie
.. Academician; Academy	c.i.f. cost, insurance and freight
.. accredited	C.-in-C. ..	.. Commander-in-Chief
.. Australian Capital Territory	circ. ..	.. circulation
.. African Development Bank; Asian Development Bank	Cmd. ..	.. Command
.. Admiral	CMEA ..	.. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
.. administration	Cnr. ..	.. Corner
.. agency(ies)	Co. ..	.. Company; County
.. Aktiengesellschaft (joint stock company)	Col. ..	.. Colonel
.. ad interim	Colo. ..	.. Colorado
.. (U.S.) Agency for International Development	COMECON ..	.. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
.. Aleja (alley, avenue)	Comm. ..	.. Commendatore
.. Alabama	Commdr. ..	.. Commander
.. Asociación Latino-Americana de Integración	Commr. ..	.. Commissioner
.. Alberta	Confed. ..	.. Confederation
.. amplitude modulation	Conn. ..	.. Connecticut
.. amalgamated	Cons.-Gen. ..	.. Consul-General
.. Andhra Pradesh	Corr. ..	.. Correspondent
.. apartado (Post Box)	corresp. ..	.. corresponding
.. approximately	C.P. ..	.. Case Postale; Caixa Postal (Post Box)
.. Apartment	CPSU ..	.. Communist Party of the Soviet Union
.. Arizona	Cres. ..	.. Crescent
.. Arkansas	CSTAL ..	.. Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina
.. Aktieselskab (joint stock company)	CTCA ..	.. Confederación de Trabajadores Centro-americanos
.. Association of South-East Asian Nations	Cttee. ..	.. Committee
.. association	cu. ..	.. cubic
.. associate	cwt. ..	.. hundredweight
.. assistant	D.C. ..	.. District of Columbia; Distrito Central
.. August	D.D.R. ..	.. Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
.. authorized	D.E. ..	.. Departamento Estatal
.. Avenue	Dec. ..	.. December
.. Avenida (Avenue)	Del. ..	.. Delaware
.. British Columbia	Dem. ..	.. Democratic; Democrat
Blvd., Boulevard	dep. ..	.. deposits
.. Building	Dept. ..	.. Department
.. Boite postale (Post Box)	D.F. ..	.. Distrito Federal
.. barrels per day	Dir. ..	.. Director
.. branch(es)	Div. ..	.. Division(al)
.. Brigadier	D.M. ..	.. Deutsche Mark
.. Baronet	D.N. ..	.. Distrito Nacional
.. Brussels Tariff Nomenclature	Doc. ..	.. Docent
.. bulvar (boulevard)	Dott. ..	.. Dottore
.. centigrade	Dr. ..	.. Doctor
.. circa	dr.(e) ..	.. drachma(e)
.. Central American Common Market	d.w.t. ..	.. dead weight tons
.. California	E. ..	.. East; Eastern; Embassy
.. capital	ECA ..	.. (United Nations) Economic Commission for Africa
.. Captain	ECE ..	.. (United Nations) Economic Commission for Europe
.. Caribbean Community	ECLA ..	.. (United Nations) Economic Commission for Latin America
.. Cavaliere	Econ. ..	.. Economist; Economics
.. Companion of (the Order of) the Bath	ECOSOC ..	.. (United Nations) Economic and Social Council
.. Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	ECOWAS ..	.. Economic Community of West African States
.. Caribbean Congress of Labour	ECWA ..	.. (United Nations) Economic Commission for Western Asia
.. Central	EEC ..	.. European Economic Community
.. Communauté Financière Africaine, Coopération Financière en Afrique centrale	EFTA ..	.. European Free Trade Association
.. Companion of Honour	e.g. ..	.. exempli gratia (for example)
.. Chairman	eKv. ..	.. electron kilovolt
.. Channel Islands	eMv. ..	.. electron megavolt
.. Compañía		

ABBREVIATIONS

.. Engineer; Engineering	Jr. ..	.. Jonkheer (Netherlands); Junior
.. Escuela; Escudos	Kans. ..	.. Kansas
.. (United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	K.B.E. ..	.. Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
.. established; estimate; estimated	K.C.M.G.	.. Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
.. etcetera	kg. ..	.. kilogramme(s)
.. European Unit of Account	K.G. ..	.. Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft (Limited Partnership)
.. excluding		
.. executive		
.. Fahrenheit	kHz ..	.. kilohertz
.. founded	K.K. ..	.. Kaiken Kaisha (Limited Company)
.. Food and Agriculture Organization	km. ..	.. kilometre(s)
.. February	kv. ..	.. kvartal (apartment block)
.. Federation; Federal	kW. ..	.. kilowatt(s)
.. Florida	kWh. ..	.. kilowatt hour(s)
.. frequency modulation	Ky. ..	.. Kentucky
.. formerly		
.. free on board	La. ..	.. Louisiana
.. Franc	lb. ..	.. pound(s)
.. foot (feet)	L.N.G. ..	.. liquefied natural gas
.. Georgia	L.P.G. ..	.. liquefied petroleum gas
.. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Lt., Lieut.	.. Lieutenant
.. Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire	Ltd. ..	.. Limited
.. Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	m. ..	.. million
.. Gross Domestic Product	Maj. ..	.. Major
.. German Democratic Republic	Man. ..	.. Manager; managing; Manitoba
.. General	March. ..	.. Marchese
.. giga electron volts	Mass. ..	.. Massachusetts
.. Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (limited liability company)	M.B.E. ..	.. Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
.. Gross National Product	m.b.H. ..	.. mit beschränkter Haftung (with limited liability)
.. Governor	Mc/s ..	.. megacycles per second
.. gross registered tons	Md. ..	.. Maryland
.. gigawatt hours	Me. ..	.. Maine
.. hectares	mem. ..	.. member
.. High Commission	MEV ..	.. mega electron volts
.. His (or Her) Eminence; His (or Her) Excellency	mfrs. ..	.. manufacturers
.. hlutafelag (company limited)	Mgr. ..	.. Monseigneur; Monsignor
.. hectolitre	MHz ..	.. megahertz
.. His (or Her) Majesty	Mich. ..	.. Michigan
.. Honorary (or Honourable)	Minn. ..	.. Minnesota
.. horsepower	Miss. ..	.. Mississippi
.. His (or Her) Royal Highness	Mlle ..	.. Mademoiselle
.. His (or Her) Serene Highness	Mme ..	.. Madame
.. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	Mo. ..	.. Missouri
.. International Chamber of Commerce	Mont. ..	.. Montana
.. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	M.P. ..	.. Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
.. International Development Association	MSS ..	.. Manuscripts
.. Inter-American Development Bank	m.t. ..	.. metric ton(s)
.. Illinois	MW. ..	.. megawatt(s)
.. International Monetary Fund	MWh. ..	.. Megawatt hour(s)
.. inch (inches)	N. ..	.. North; Northern
p., Incd. Incorporated	n.a. ..	.. not available
.. including	nab. ..	.. naberezhnaya (embankment, quai)
.. Indiana	nám. ..	.. námešť (square)
.. Engineer	NATO ..	.. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
.. Inspector	N.B. ..	.. New Brunswick
.. International	N.C. ..	.. North Carolina
.. Engineer	N.D. ..	.. North Dakota
.. irregular	Neb. ..	.. Nebraska
.. Islands	n.e.s. ..	.. not elsewhere specified
.. International Standard Industrial Classification	Nev. ..	.. Nevada
.. January	Nfld. ..	.. Newfoundland
.. Junior	N.H. ..	.. New Hampshire
	N.J. ..	.. New Jersey
	N.M. ..	.. New Mexico
	N.M.P. ..	.. Net Material Product
	no. ..	.. number
	Nov. ..	.. November
	nr. ..	.. near

ABBREVIATIONS

.. net registered tons	S.D.	.. South Dakota
.. Nova Scotia	SDR(s)	.. Special Drawing Right(s)
.. New South Wales	Sec.	.. Secretary
.. Naamloze Vennootschap (limited company)	Sen.	.. Senior; Senator
.. New York	Sept.	.. September
.. New Zealand	S.E.R.	.. Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
.. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	S.F.R.Y.	.. Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
.. Organization of American States	Sig.	.. Signore
.. Organization of African Unity	SITC	.. Standard International Trade Classification
.. Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire	S.J.	.. Society of Jesus
.. Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne	Soc.	.. Society
.. October	SP	.. São Paulo
.. Oklahoma	S.p.A.	.. Società per Azioni (joint stock company)
.. Onorevole (Honourable)	sq.	.. square
.. Ontario	Sr.	.. Senior; Señor
.. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	S.S.R.	.. Soviet Socialist Republic
.. Oregon	St.	.. Saint; Street
.. Organization	Sta.	.. Santa
.. Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores	Ste.	.. Sainte
.. per annum	subs.	.. subscriptions; subscribed
.. Pennsylvania	Supt.	.. Superintendent
.. Privy Counsellor	Tas.	.. Tasmania
.. Prince Edward Island	T.D.	.. Teachta Dála (Member of Parliament)
.. pereulok (lane, alley)	tech., techn.	.. technical
.. Post Box (Turkish)	Tenn.	.. Tennessee
.. platz; place; ploshchad (square)	Tex.	.. Texas
.. Private Mail Bag	Tit.	.. Titular
.. Post Office Box	Treas.	.. Treasurer
.. prospekt (avenue)	TV	.. Television
.. President	u/a	.. unit of account
.. Professor	U.A.R.	.. United Arab Republic
.. Proprietor	UDEAC	.. Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
.. Provisional; Provinciale (Dutch)	UIC	.. Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (International Union of Railways)
.. Proprietary	U.K.	.. United Kingdom
.. paid up	ul.	.. ulitsa (street)
.. publication; published	UN	.. United Nations
.. Publisher	UNCTAD	.. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
.. Queen's Counsel	UNDP	.. United Nations Development Programme
.. Queensland	UNESCO	.. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
.. Quebec	UNRWA	.. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
.. quod vide (to which refer)	U.P.	.. Uttar Pradesh
.. rupee(s)	U.S.A.	.. United States of America
.. register; registered	U.S.S.R.	.. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
.. reorganized	Va.	.. Virginia
.. Republic; Republican; Representative	VEB	.. Volkseigener Betrieb (public company)
.. Republic	VHF	.. Very High Frequency
.. reserve(s)	Vic.	.. Victoria
.. retired	vol.(s)	.. volume(s)
.. Reverend	Vt.	.. Vermont
.. Rhode Island	W.	.. West; Western
.. Rio de Janeiro	W.A.	.. West Australia
.. rupiah(s)	Wash.	.. Washington (state)
.. Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	WCL	.. World Confederation of Labour
.. Republica Socialistă România (Socialist Republic of Romania)	WFTU	.. World Federation of Trade Unions
.. Right	WHO	.. World Health Organization
.. South; Southern; San	Wis.	.. Wisconsin
.. Société Anonyme, Sociedad Anónima (limited company); South Australia	W.Va.	.. West Virginia
.. Sociedade Anónima de Responsabilidade Limitada (joint stock company of limited liability)	Wy.	.. Wyoming
.. Saskatchewan	yr.	.. year
.. South Carolina		

LATE INFORMATION

CAMEROON

Government changes (p. 11)
(January 1982)

Minister-Delegate for General State Inspection: CHRISTIAN SONGWE BONGWA.

Minister of the Economy and the Plan: BELLO BOUBA.

Minister of Public Services: YOUSOUFA DAOUA.

Minister-Delegate to the Presidency, Responsible for Relations with Parliament: EMMANUEL EGBE TABI.

CANADA

Prince Edward Island

Government change (p. 34)
(November 1981)

Premier: JAMES LEE.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Government changes (p. 76)

Minister of Justice: Brig. XAVIER-SYLVESTRE YANGONGO.

Minister of the Civil Service: Col. GASTON OUEDANE.

Minister of the Interior: Lt.-Col. SÉBASTIEN GUIPI.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Quartermaster ALPHONSE KONGOLO.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is also responsible for Planning and International Co-operation.

Secretariat of Youth and Sports becomes Ministry of Youth and Sports.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Government changes (p. 127)

On March 2nd, 1982, Zhao Ziyang announced the following plans for restructuring the State Council: The Ministry of Power Industry and the Ministry of Water Conservancy will merge to form the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power. The Ministry of Commerce, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives and the Ministry of Food will merge to form the Ministry of Commerce. The State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the State Foreign Investment Commission will merge to form the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations. The State Agricultural Commission, the State Machine-Building Industry Commission, the State Energy Commission and the Finance and Trade Group under the State Council will be abolished; their work will be undertaken by the reshuffled State Economic Commission and by the ministries concerned. The State Capital Construction Commission will be abolished and its work will be shared by the new Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and the reorganized State Economic Commission and the State Planning Commission. A state committee for restructuring the economic system will be established, the Premier serving concurrently as its chairman. The existing 13 Vice-Premiers are to be reduced to two.

Minister of Water Conservancy and Power: QIAN ZHENG-YING.

Minister of Commerce: LIU YI.

Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and Head of the State Family Planning Commission: CHEN MUHUA.

Minister of the Chemical Industry: QIN ZHONGDA.

COLOMBIA

General Elections (p. 163)

Early results of the general elections of March 14th, 1982, indicated a victory for the Partido Liberal. Presidential elections were scheduled for May 30th, 1982.

THE COMOROS

Government changes (p. 178)
(February 1982)

Prime Minister: ALI MROUDJAE.

Minister of Justice: SAÏD MOHAMED SAÏD TURQUI.

Minister of Agricultural Production, Industry and Crafts: MOHAMED CHAHER BEN SAÏD MASSOUNDÉ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Foreign Trade: SAÏD MADI KAFE.

Minister of Economy and Finance: ALI NASSOR.

Minister of Equipment, Environment and Urban Planning: MOHAMED MOUMINE.

Minister of Public Health and Population: ABDOL MOUSTA-KIM.

Minister of Education, Culture, Youth and Sports: AHMED ALI MOHAMED.

Attached to Prime Minister's Office:

Secretary of State for Transport and Tourism: ANTOY ABDOL.

Secretary of State for Civil Service and Labour: YAHAYA DJAMADAR.

Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications: ABDILLAH MBAE.

COSTA RICA

Presidential Elections (p. 199)

On February 7th, 1982, LUIS ALBERTO MONGE of the Partido de Liberación Nacional was elected President with 58 per cent of the vote, the biggest presidential victory for 20 years. He replaces RODRIGO CARAZO ODIO of the Coalición Unidad. He was due to take office on May 8th, 1982, and appointed the following cabinet:

Minister of Foreign Affairs: FERNANDO VOLIO JIMÉNEZ.

Minister of the Interior: ALFONSO CARLOS ZUÑIGA.

Minister of Finance: FEDERICO VARGAS PERALTA.

Minister of Economy and Commerce: MARCO ANTONIO LÓPEZ AGUERO.

Minister of Industry, Energy and Mines: CALIXTO CHÁVEZ ZAMORA.

Minister of Planning: CLAUDIO ANTONIO VOLIO GUARDIA.

Minister of Justice: CARLOS JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ GUTIÉRREZ.

ECUADOR

Government changes (p. 258)
(January 1982)

Minister of Defence: Gen. JORGE MALDONADO MIÑO.

Minister of Social Welfare: GALO VAYAS.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

Government change (p. 350)

Administrateur Supérieur: Vice-Adm. CLAUDE PIERI.

GABON

Government changes (p. 366)

(March 1982)

The Prime Minister becomes responsible for the Merchant Navy and the Ministry of the Civil Service.

Minister-Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of the Civil Service: DOMINIQUE BOUNGOUERE.

Minister-Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination, Reform of State Corporations and Mixed Economy: AUGUSTIN HERVO-AKENDENGUE.

Minister of Culture, Arts and Popular Education: EMIL MBOT.

GHANA

Government appointment (p. 391)

(March 1982)

Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources: KWESI RENNER.

GUATEMALA

Presidential Elections (p. 413)

The early results of the elections of March 7th, 1982, which took place amidst widespread violence and allegations of fraud, showed an unexpectedly decisive victory for the official candidate, Gen. (retd.) ANGEL ANÍBAL GUEVARA RODRÍGUEZ, of the Popular Democratic Front. He was due to take office on July 1st 1982.

On March 23rd, however, a group of young army officers seized power in a coup. The National Congress was dissolved and the constitution was suspended. A junta was established, led by Brig.-Gen. EFRAÍN RÍOS MONTT, the unsuccessful candidate of the Partido Democracia Cristiana at the 1974 presidential election.

HAITI

Cabinet changes (p. 456)

(February 1982)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JEAN-ROBERT ESTIMÉ.

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs: MARC BAZIN.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: GÉRARD ALERTE.

Minister of Mines and Energy: FRANZ MERCERON.

Minister of Justice: DANTES COLIMON.

INDIA (p. 494)

In February 1982 BHAVANAM VENKATARAMA REDDY was appointed Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

JAMAICA

Government changes (p. 631)

In February 1982 PEARNEAL CHARLES, Minister of Local Government, and ALVA ROSS, Minister of Public Utilities and Transport, exchanged portfolios.

KENYA (p. 714)

The Cabinet was extensively reshuffled, and several ministries reorganized, on February 25th, 1982.

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: DANIEL ARAP MOI.

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: MWAI KIBAKI.

Minister of Constitutional Affairs: CHARLES NJONJO.

Minister of Finance: ARTHUR MAGUGU.

Minister of Water Development: JEREMIAH NYAGAH.

Minister of Economic Planning and Development: ZACHARY ONYONKA.

Minister of Co-operative Development: ROBERT MATANO.

Minister of Agriculture: MUNYUA WAIYAKI.

Minister of Local Government: STANLEY OLOITIPITIP.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: ELIUD MWAMUNGA.

Minister of Livestock Development: PAUL NGEI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ROBERT OUKO.

Minister of Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning: GODFREY KARIUKI.

Minister of Regional Development, Science and Technology: NICHOLAS BIWOTT.

Minister of Works and Housing: CHARLES RUBIA.

Minister of Higher Education: JOSHUA KAMOTHO.

Minister of Commerce: JOHN OKWANYO.

Minister of Culture and Social Services: MOSES MUDAVIDI.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: ELIJAH MWANGALE.

Minister of Energy: GILBERT M'MBIJIWE.

Minister of Basic Education: JONATHAN ARAP NG'ENO.

Minister of Industry: ANDREW MUWANGA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: HENRY KOSGEY.

Minister of Environment and Natural Resources: PETER OLOO ARINGO.

Minister of Labour: TITUS MBATHI.

Minister of Health: A. MUKASA MANGO.

Minister of State in the President's Office: JAMES GICHURU.

Attorney-General: JOSEPH KAMAU KAMERE.

LIBERIA (p. 823)

In March 1982 the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Urban Reconstruction was renamed the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

LIBYA

General People's Committee (p. 835).

(changes announced March 3rd, 1982)

Secretary of the GPC for People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison: ABDUL ATI AL-OBEIDI.

Secretary of the GPC for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation: ABU-ZAID OMAR DURDA.

Secretary of the GPC for Economy and Light Industries: MUSA ABU FURAYWAH.

Secretary of the GPC for Petroleum: KAMAL HASAN AL-MAQHUR.

LATE INFORMATION

Secretary of the GPC for Planning: FAWZI AL-SHAKSHUKI.

Secretary of the GPC for Utilities: Eng. MUHAMMAD
UBAID AS-SHUKRI.

Secretary of the GPC for Sport: IBRAHIM IBRAHIM KHU-
WAYDIR.

MALAYSIA (p. 888)

The Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat, Tan Sri SYED
NASIR, died on March 16th, 1982.

MONGOLIA

Government changes (p. 981)

(March 1982)

SONOMYN LUVSANGOMBO was appointed Minister of
Public Security (with the rank of Colonel-General) and
relinquished his deputy chairmanship of the Council of
Ministers. ORSOOGIYN NYAMAA was transferred from the
Ministry of Communal Economy and Services, and has
not yet been replaced. The Ministry of State Farms was

merged with the Ministry of Agriculture. The State
Committee for Higher, Special Secondary, Technical and
Vocational Education was merged with the Ministry of
Education.

MOROCCO (p. 987)

In February 1982 a delegation from the Sahrawi Arab
Democratic Republic was admitted to an OAU meeting,
having been recognized by 26 out of the 50 member states.
Morocco left the meeting in protest and was followed by
several other states.

NICARAGUA

Government changes (p. 1093)

On March 1st, 1982, the Ministry of Social Welfare
merged with the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute to
become the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare
Institute. REYNALDO ANTONIO TEFEL is the new director,
replacing Padre EDGARD PARRALES, the former minister.

CAMEROON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Cameroon lies on the west coast of Africa, with Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid in the south and west, with average temperatures of 26°C (80°F). The north is drier, with more extreme temperatures. The official languages are French and English. Approximately half of all Cameroonians follow traditional religious beliefs. About 35 per cent are Christians, and about 20 per cent, mostly in the north, are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow with one gold star in the red stripe. The capital is Yaoundé.

Recent History

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon in January 1960. Ahmadou Ahidjo was elected its first President. West Cameroon, then part of the British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroon, opted to join the Republic in February 1961, and a Federal Republic was created in October 1961. Under Ahidjo's leadership the two states became increasingly integrated. In 1966 the two governing parties and several opposition groups combined to form a single party, the *Union nationale camerounaise* (UNC). The party has grown to embrace almost all the country's political, cultural, professional and social organizations. The only significant opposition party, the *Union des Populations de Cameroun* (UPC), was finally crushed in 1971.

In June 1972, after approval by referendum of a new Constitution, the Federal Republic of Cameroon became the United Republic of Cameroon. A fully centralized political and administrative system was quickly introduced, and in May 1973 a new National Assembly was elected for a five-year term. After the re-election of Ahidjo as President in April 1975, the Constitution was revised and a Prime Minister appointed. Despite opposition from anglophone intellectuals agitating for a return to the federal system of government, Ahidjo was unanimously re-elected for a fifth five-year term of office in April 1980.

The United Republic has pursued an independent foreign policy. It withdrew from OCAM in July 1973, and negotiated a revision of its co-operation agreements with France in 1974. The visit by President Ahidjo to Paris in September 1981 confirmed the continuing close relationship with France. Relations with neighbouring states, however, were strained. Maritime border disputes with Nigeria occurred over the location of offshore oilfields, and in May five Nigerian soldiers were killed by Cameroon forces on the Rio del Rey during an incident in territorial waters claimed by both countries. The dispute was settled following OAU mediation. In the same month the Cameroon Government was forced to airlift 19,000 Cameroon nationals resident in Gabon following violence at a football match in Libreville.

Cameroon played an active role in attempts to find a political settlement to the civil war in Chad, and was heavily strained by the influx of over 200,000 Chadian refugees into the northern areas.

Government

Cameroon is governed by a President and a unicameral 120-member National Assembly, each elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The age of majority is 21. The Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President, who also appoints a Governor to each of the seven provinces.

Defence

In July 1981 Cameroon had an army of 6,600 and 5,000 men in para-military forces. The navy numbered 300 and the air force 350 men. France has a bilateral defence agreement with Cameroon. The defence budget for 1980/81 was fixed at U.S. \$92 million.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. About 32 per cent of G.D.P. is derived from agriculture, fishing and forestry, and 80 per cent of the population are engaged in these sectors. Cocoa, coffee and timber are the main exports, though palm products, bananas, rubber and cotton are also produced in quantity and help protect the economy against fluctuating commodity prices. Coffee and cocoa together provided 51 per cent of Cameroon's export earnings in 1979.

The major industries are aluminium smelting and the processing of agricultural raw materials. The aluminium smelters use imported bauxite and hydro-electric power from the Edéa Dam. A new dam at Song Loulou is soon to be operational, and bauxite deposits in northern and central Cameroon are being exploited by a Canadian company. Industrial production grew by about 15 per cent annually in the first decade of independence, and now amounts to nearly 25 per cent of G.D.P. As a means of accelerating growth, the Government has made available extensive tax and financing incentives. Although the rate of growth has declined since 1970, the expansion of the aluminium smelting industry in 1979 is increasing revenue and profits. In November 1980 a paper and wood-pulp plant opened at Edéa with a capacity of 126,000 tons.

In 1973 petroleum was discovered off Rio del Rey, and Cameroon's first oil exports were shipped in February 1978. Output in 1980 totalled 2.8 million metric tons, making oil the country's third most important export, and production is expected to reach 5 million tons by 1982/83. A refinery was opened at Victoria in 1980. Another offshore oil deposit was discovered near Kribi in October 1979, and drilling is in progress in the area. Considerable resources of natural gas have been discovered with the exploitation of petroleum deposits in these two areas, and plans for a liquefied gas plant at Kribi are in progress.

In 1978/79 Cameroon's G.D.P. was 1,113,200 million francs CFA. The economy grew by 6 per cent in real terms

each year from 1977 to 1980. Inflation in 1981 was running at approximately 10 per cent. The cost of living doubled between 1971 and 1977, and in 1978 there was an increase equivalent to 15 per cent annually. There was a slight fall in G.D.P. in 1979/80, but the trade deficit also fell, from 51,000 million francs CFA in 1978/79 to 15,000 million francs CFA in 1979/80. The transport system is being developed to permit exploitation of natural resources in remote parts of the country. The objectives of the fifth Five-Year Plan, for 1982-87, are the realization of self-sufficiency in food production and a more intensified research and exploitation of mineral and energy resources.

Transport and Communications

There are road links between the former French Equatorial states and Nigeria. A bridge is being constructed over the River Chari linking N'Djamena, Chad's capital, with Kousseri, while road links are planned with southern Chad. The main rail routes within Cameroon are between Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Ngaoundéré. A major highway between Yaoundé and Douala is due for completion in 1984. International shipping lines call at Douala and Victoria. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government and Christian Missions maintain hospitals and medical centres but there are no welfare services covering the whole population. In 1976 Cameroon had 346 hospital establishments, with 16,734 beds.

Education

Education is provided by the government, missionary societies and private concerns. Education in state schools is free, and the government provides financial assistance for other schools; there is a bilingual primary school in

each province. In 1978 a programme of standardization of curricula was undertaken. In 1981 79 per cent of school-age children attended school overall, but only 32 per cent attended in the northern region. The State University at Yaoundé, founded in 1962, has been decentralized, and consists of five regional campuses. The budget for 1981/82 gave education top priority, with an allocation of 23,580 million francs CFA, almost 10 per cent of the total.

Tourism

Tourists are attracted by the cultural diversity of local customs, and by the national parks, game reserves and sandy beaches. The tourist trade is being expanded and in 1979 there were 126,337 visitors.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (National Day, Ascension), July 23rd (Djoulde Soumae, End of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 1st (Union Nationale Camerounaise Day), September 29th (Festival of Sheep), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), February 11th (Youth Day), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census of April 9th, 1976			Mid-year estimates		
	Males	Females	Total	1977	1980	1980
475,442 sq. km.*	3,754,991	3,908,255	7,663,246	7,914,000	8,503,000	17.9

* 183,569 sq. miles.

PROVINCES (Population at 1976 Census)

	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Centre-Sud	498,290	993,655	1,491,945
Littoral	702,578	232,588	935,166
Ouest	232,315	803,282	1,035,597
Sud-Ouest	200,322	420,193	620,515
Nord-Ouest	146,327	834,204	980,531
Nord	328,925	1,904,332	2,233,257
Est	75,485	290,750	366,235
TOTAL	2,184,242	5,479,004	7,663,246

Principal Towns (1976): Douala 458,000, Yaoundé (capital) 313,000, Nkongsamba 71,000, Foumban 59,701, Kumba 50,000, Maroua 46,077, Bafoussam 45,998, Garoua 36,661, Victoria 31,222.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 42.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 42.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 21.2 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 19.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1976 census, Africans only)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing .	1,073,264	961,710	2,034,974
Mining and quarrying	1,188	70	1,258
Manufacturing	96,577	25,834	122,411
Electricity, gas and water	2,366	105	2,471
Construction	46,065	714	46,779
Trade, restaurants and hotels	80,862	27,180	108,042
Transport, storage and communication . .	35,541	718	36,259
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	178,937	26,550	205,487
Community, social and personal services .	141,367	58,851	200,218
Activities not adequately described . . .			
TOTAL	1,656,167	1,101,732	2,757,899

1980 estimates: total economically active population: 3,918,000; agriculture, hunting, etc.: 3,162,000.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable land	5,898
Land under permanent crops	1,014
Permanent meadows and pastures	8,300*
Forests and woodlands	25,750*
Other land	5,982
Inland waters	600
TOTAL	47,544

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS*

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 ha.)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy) . . .	24	20	24	46	45	45
Maize	537	535	540	401	480	490
Millet and sorghum . . .	490	440	450	409	390	400
Potatoes	30	30	30	100	100	100
Sweet potatoes	39	38	38	135	130	130
Cassava (Manioc)	215	230	230	950	1,000	1,000
Other roots and tubers . .	642	653	656	2,130	2,170	2,198
Dry beans	145	152	154	90	95†	98
Groundnuts (in shell) . .	340	349	357	236	250	250
Sesame seed	30	31	31	16	16	16
Seed cotton	47	57	63	59	80	89
Cottonseed				35†	52	57
Cotton lint				23	26	30
Palm kernels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	45	46
Sugar cane	20	21	22	604†	720	731
Coffee (green)	354	330	340	107	100	102
Cocoa beans	425	425	425	110	122	110
Tobacco (leaves)	6	6	6	3	3	3
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	16	17

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production—'000 metric tons, FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Vegetables and melons . . .	403	410	418
Avocados	22	22	22
Pineapples	14	11	11
Bananas	110	100	97
Plantains	950	955	969

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	3,000	3,100	3,200*
Sheep	2,175*	2,170*	2,160
Goats	2,484*	2,400	2,340*
Pigs	1,012*	1,112*	1,200*
Horses	15*	15	16
Asses	31*	33	34
Chickens	9,620	10,000	10,500

* Unofficial estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	47	48	50
Mutton and lamb	8	8	8
Goats' meat	7	7	7
Pigmeat	22	24	26
Poultry meat	11	11	12
Cows' milk	80*	83	85
Hen eggs (metric tons) . .	7,785	8,370	8,400
Cattle hides (metric tons)	9,728	9,819	10,032
Sheepskins (metric tons) .	1,567	1,562	1,555
Goatskins (metric tons) .	1,490	1,440	1,404

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1975*	1976*	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers .	1,100	1,200	1,380	1,603	1,600
Other industrial wood	512	522	532*	543*	555*
Fuel wood	7,038	7,155	7,318*	7,469*	7,627*
TOTAL	8,650	8,877	9,230	9,615	9,782

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION*
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards) . . .	119	200	250	290	258	465	465
Railway sleepers	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
TOTAL	148	229	279	319	287	494	494

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	50.0	50.0	50.0
Atlantic Ocean	20.2	19.0	19.4*
TOTAL CATCH	70.2	69.0	69.4

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Crude petroleum	600	1,700	2,800

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	41	37	40	47	50*
Raw sugar	" " "	14*	25	32*	38*	38*
Cocoa butter (exports)	" " "	8.6	7.9	6.6	6.9	7.7
Beer	'000 hectolitres	1,242	1,008	1,146	1,526	n.a.
Soft drinks	" " "	475*	500*	430	626	n.a.
Cigarettes	" million	1,515	1,635	1,538	1,755	n.a.
Soap	'000 metric tons	11.4	8.6	14.0	15.2	n.a.
Cement	" " "	125	192	210	278	n.a.
Aluminium (unwrought)†	" " "	46.8	51.4	57.7	56.6	41
Radio receivers	'000	85*	90	67	78	n.a.
Leather footwear	'000 pairs	1,088	2,983	4,215	5,216	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh.	1,182	1,316	1,336	1,346	1,303

* Estimated production.

† Using alumina imported from Guinea.

Source: mainly UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

1979 ('000 metric tons): Palm oil 50.6; Raw sugar 48 (estimate); Aluminium 53.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (October 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: Between December 1958 and August 1969 the value of the franc CFA was 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1 = 246.853 francs CFA). Since January 1960 the franc CFA has been equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc = 50 francs CFA). In August 1969 the franc CFA was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 3.2 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 franc CFA = 0.3601 U.S. cent (\$1 = 277.71 francs CFA) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 franc CFA = 0.3909 U.S. cent (\$1 = 255.785 francs CFA). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. As a result, the value of the franc CFA has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. The average market rates of francs CFA per U.S. dollar were: 252.2 in 1972; 222.7 in 1973; 240.5 in 1974; 214.3 in 1975; 239.0 in 1976; 245.7 in 1977; 225.6 in 1978; 212.7 in 1979; 211.3 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1 = 666.503 francs CFA (1 franc CFA = 0.15004p).

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs CFA, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1978/79	EXPENDITURE	1978/79
Fiscal receipts	145,506.9	Current Budget	113,816.5
Direct taxes	40,277.0	Public Services	86,028.7
Registration and Stamp Duties	7,975.0	Presidency	4,005.0
Customs	82,054.9	Services attached to the Presidency	5,939.8
Other indirect taxes	15,200.0	Territorial administration	4,343.5
Non-fiscal receipts	14,879.0	Armed forces	14,070.3
Various receipts	859.1	National education	17,296.3
Other internal receipts	4,000.0	Finance	5,684.7
		Agriculture	4,204.0
		Supplies and Environment	5,919.1
		Public health	6,728.0
		Other public services	17,837.9
		Transfers and interventions	27,787.9
		Public Investment Budget	51,428.5
		Supplies	29,220.5
		Purchase of shares	1,443.5
		Contributions, etc.	5,764.5
		Foreign debt	15,000.0
TOTAL REVENUE	165,245.0	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	165,245.0

1981/82: Budget balanced at 310,000 million francs CFA.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1976-81)

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE
(million francs CFA)

Agriculture	70,450
Forestry	25,680
Stockbreeding	10,700
Industry and Mineral Prospecting	} 240,785
Power and Oil Refining	
Roads and Bridges	79,482
Railways	40,973
Ports	19,380
Telecommunications	15,000
Civil Aeronautics and Meteorology	12,988
Education	36,721
Housing and Town Planning	89,180
Health	12,005
TOTAL (incl. others)	725,232

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million francs CFA, July 1st to June 30th)
EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Government final consumption expenditure	68.4	74.8	81.9	96.7	112.2
Private final consumption expenditure	408.1	481.4	545.3	650.8	779.1
Increase in stocks	21.5	3.0	18.3	19.5	20.9
Gross fixed capital formation	99.2	118.7	163.5	203.0	251.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	597.2	677.9	809.0	970.0	1,163.9
Exports of goods and services	145.6	150.4	202.5	242.6	259.4
Less Imports of goods and services	162.5	171.1	221.8	272.8	310.1
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	580.2	657.2	789.8	939.8	1,113.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	409.5	493.2	512.0	584.2	809.1	1,095.9	1,354.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-310.5	-389.9	-540.3	-554.9	-719.2	-949.0	-1,270.8
TRADE BALANCE	99.0	103.3	-28.3	29.3	89.9	146.9	83.3
Exports of services	111.7	90.6	160.3	137.0	169.9	222.9	364.0
Imports of services	-220.9	-212.0	-308.2	-296.4	-384.3	-554.8	-572.9
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-10.2	-18.1	-176.2	-130.1	-124.5	-185.0	-125.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-25.6	-19.4	-22.1	-16.7	-1.4	-12.3	-32.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	19.2	20.6	45.8	54.5	32.9	12.5	32.0
CURRENT BALANCE	-16.6	-16.9	-152.5	-92.3	-93.0	-184.8	-126.3
Long-term capital (net)	52.5	48.4	59.4	113.8	111.5	122.5	283.9
Short-term capital (net)	-3.5	-9.3	36.3	-25.9	-18.8	51.0	-98.8
Net errors and omissions	-29.7	-4.1	-2.8	-3.3	-2.4	-2.2	0.9
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	2.7	18.1	-59.6	-7.7	-2.7	-13.5	59.7
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	2.7	18.1	-59.6	-7.7	-2.7	-13.5	65.7

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f	128,104	145,963	192,391	237,247	271,160	337,602
Exports f.o.b.	96,550	122,028	172,844	181,697	240,621	290,614

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Cereals	1,889	2,298	4,401
Meal and flour	3,846	775*	959*
Beverages	n.a.	2,214	2,996
Cement and clinker	2,042	1,036	2,552
Alumina	2,392	3,932	2,700
Petroleum products	11,260	13,125	22,724
Medicine	2,768	2,983	4,021
Plastics	2,212	2,874	3,802
Rubber, synthetic rubber and rubber goods	2,179	3,328	2,652
Paper and allied products	4,278	4,149	4,841
Synthetic textiles	2,212	2,173	2,623
Footwear	2,089	1,687	1,733
Iron and steel	9,756	11,185	13,019
Non-electric machinery	15,419	n.a.	n.a.
Electric machinery	5,800	8,794	11,670
Road and transport equipment	12,253	20,578	25,912
Air transport equipment	n.a.	715	3,032

* Meslin and wheat flour only.

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Shellfish	747	721	773
Cocoa	24,383	24,435	36,805
Coffee (arabica)	7,570	13,395	21,290
Coffee (robusta)	15,621	25,309	33,776
Bananas	4,362	1,290	1,473
Rubber	2,220	3,028	3,345
Groundnuts	n.a.	252	186
Tobacco	3,317	897	1,262
Cotton fibre	1,677	4,198	4,513
Cotton fabrics	1,267	2,182	2,574
Palm nuts and kernels	590	474	669
Palm oil	844	452	1,058
Cocoa pulp	2,748	1,572	9,309
Cocoa butter	5,158	4,662	8,271
Logs	10,157	n.a.	15,876
Sawnwood	2,297	1,656	2,314
Aluminium	3,886	3,916	4,464
Aluminium products	n.a.	1,562†	2,842†

† Sheet aluminium only.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Belgium/Luxembourg	3,270	n.a.	n.a.
China, People's Republic	1,197	n.a.	n.a.
France	59,303	64,881	83,375
Gabon	7,000	4,953	7,868
Federal Republic of Germany	10,000	10,627	13,432
Italy	7,367	7,313	9,691
Japan	5,078	8,441	11,131
Netherlands	4,108	n.a.	5,371
United Kingdom	4,835	11,533	n.a.
U.S.A.	8,393	4,520	14,204

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
France	29,083	31,032	46,056
Gabon	4,571	5,782	5,825
Federal Republic of Germany	7,342	10,786	16,912
Italy	3,810	7,643	13,179
Japan	2,295	4,804	5,585
Netherlands	22,043	27,589	44,392
Spain	3,849	4,720	3,243
U.S.S.R.	10,041	n.a.	n.a.
U.S.A.	2,527	3,404	7,742

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Total receipts (million francs CFA)	7,468	9,538	11,389
Passengers carried ('000)	1,725	1,490	1,407
Passenger-km. (million)	257	224	240
Freight carried ('000 tons)	1,409	1,338	1,350
Freight ton-km. (million)	486	527	550

ROAD TRAFFIC
MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1974	1975
Cars	47,000	51,949
Commercial vehicles	26,000	28,953

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(Douala)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Ships entered	2,367	2,581	2,894	2,976
Cargo ships	929	957	913	874
Freight loaded ('000 metric tons)	711	848	802	811
Freight unloaded ('000 metric tons)	1,331	1,380	1,712	2,026

1979/80: freight loaded 959,000 metric tons; freight unloaded 2,339,000 metric tons.

Source: Ediafric, *L'Afrique Noire Politique et Economique*.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Aircraft arrivals and departures	43,821	41,261	47,408
Passenger arrivals ('000)	196	235	250
Freight loaded (tons)	17,721	22,252	18,551
Freight unloaded (tons)	7,969	8,335	5,816
Mail carried (tons)	1,216	1,347	1,282

1976: Passengers (including transit) 342,000, freight handled 20,000 metric tons.

1979: Passengers (including transit) 420,671, freight handled 20,000 metric tons.

TOURISM

Foreign Visitors (1979): 126,337.

Hotel beds (1981): 4,172 in classified hotels.

Source: *Délégation générale au tourisme*, Yaoundé.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Radio receivers ('000)	212	214	216	225
Telephones ('000)	n.a.	22	21	22

1980: There were an estimated 760,000 radio receivers.

EDUCATION

	1977/78		1978/79		1979/80	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Kindergarten	293	25,354	375	32,763	n.a.	n.a.
Public	174	15,202	218	19,235	n.a.	n.a.
Private	119	10,152	157	13,528	n.a.	n.a.
Primary	4,711	1,202,841	4,721	1,254,065	4,748	1,302,974
Public	2,898	751,439	3,078	798,680	3,189	833,137
Private	1,813	451,402	1,643	455,385	1,559	469,837
Secondary	281	135,518	301	147,073	317	153,618
Public	109	68,750	122	77,265	130	81,365
Private	172	66,768	179	69,808	187	72,253
Technical	136	40,376	147	45,051	157	51,561
Public	23	9,582	28	11,245	30	12,881
Private	113	30,794	119	33,806	127	38,680
Higher	10	9,462	10	10,060	12	11,901

Source: *Annuaire statistiques*, Ministry of Education, Yaoundé.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministry of Information and Culture, Yaoundé.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated June 2nd, 1972, revised May 9th, 1975)

The People of Cameroon

The Constitution declares that the human being, without distinction as to race, religion, sex or belief, possesses inalienable and sacred rights. It affirms its attachment to the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter and in particular to the following principles:

Equal rights and obligations for all, and freedom and security for the individual subject to the rights of others and the higher interests of the State. The home and the privacy of all correspondence are inviolate. Freedom of movement. Freedom within the law. Assurance of a fair hearing and that the law may not act retrospectively.

Freedom of belief. Freedom to practise a religion. The State is secular. Freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of trade unions under conditions fixed by law.

Protection of the family as the natural basis of society.

The right to education, the provision and control of which is the duty of the State, the right of ownership unless in violation of public interests, and the right and duty to work. The duty of all to share the burden of public expenditure according to his means.

The State guarantees to all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set out in the preamble of the Constitution.

I Sovereignty

1. The Federal Republic of Cameroon, constituted from the State of East Cameroon and the State of West Cameroon, shall become a unitary State to be styled the United Republic of Cameroon with effect from the date of entry into force of this Constitution. The Republic shall be one and indivisible, democratic, secular and dedicated to social service. It shall ensure the equality before the law of all its citizens. Provisions that the official languages be

French and English, for the motto, flag, national anthem and seal, that the capital be Yaoundé.

2-3. Sovereignty shall be vested in the people who shall exercise it either through the President of the Republic and the members returned by it to the National Assembly or by means of referendum. Elections are by universal suffrage, direct or indirect, by every citizen aged 21 or over in a secret ballot. Political parties or groups may take part in elections subject to the law and the principles of democracy and of national sovereignty and unity.

4. State authority shall be exercised by the President of the Republic and the National Assembly.

II The President of the Republic

5. The President of the Republic, as Head of State and Head of the Government, shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Republic. He shall define national policy and may charge the Prime Minister with the implementation of this policy in certain spheres. The President may delegate to the Prime Minister his powers to direct, co-ordinate and control governmental activity in such spheres. Certain powers may also be delegated to other members of government.

6-7. Candidates for the office of President must hold civic and political rights and be at least 35 years old, and may not hold any other elective office or professional activity. Election is by a majority of votes cast by the people. The President is elected for five years and may be re-elected. Provisions are made for the continuity of office in the case of the President's resignation and for the Prime Minister to act as interim President should the President die or be permanently incapacitated.

8-9. The Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President to whom they are responsible, and they may hold no other appointment. The President is also head of the armed forces, he negotiates and ratifies treaties, may exercise clemency after consultation with

CAMEROON

The Constitution, The Government

the Higher Judicial Council, promulgates and is responsible for the enforcement of laws, is responsible for internal and external security, makes civil and military appointments, provides for necessary administrative services.

10. The President, by reference to the Supreme Court, ensures that all laws passed are constitutional.

11. Provisions whereby the President may declare a State of Emergency or State of Siege.

III The National Assembly

12. The National Assembly shall be renewed every five years, though it may at the instance of the President of the Republic legislate to extend or shorten its term of office. It shall be composed of 120 members elected by universal suffrage.

13-14. Laws shall normally be passed by a simple majority of those present, but if a bill is read a second time at the request of the President of the Republic a majority of the National Assembly as a whole is required.

15-16. The National Assembly shall meet twice a year, each session to last not more than 30 days; in one session it shall approve the budget. It may be recalled to an extraordinary session of not more than 15 days.

17-18. Elections and suitability of candidates and sitting members shall be governed by law.

IV Relations between the Executive and the Legislature

19. Bills may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or by any member of the National Assembly.

20. Reserved to the legislature are: the fundamental rights and duties of the citizen; the law of persons and property; the political, administrative and judicial system in respect of elections to the National Assembly, general regulation of national defence, authorization of penalties and criminal and civil procedure etc., and the organization of the local authorities; currency, the budget, dues and taxes, legislation on public property; economic and social policy; the education system.

21. The National Assembly may empower the President of the Republic to legislate by way of Ordinance for a limited period and for given purposes.

22-26. Other matters of procedure, including the right of the President of the Republic to address the Assembly and of the Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers to take part in debates.

27-29. The composition and conduct of the Assembly's programme of business. Provisions whereby the Assembly may inquire into governmental activity. The obligation of the President of the Republic to promulgate laws, which shall be published in both languages of the Republic.

30. Provisions whereby the President of the Republic, after consultation with the National Assembly, may submit to referendum certain reform bills liable to have profound repercussions on the future of the Nation and National Institutions.

V The Judiciary

31. Justice is administered in the name of the people. The President of the Republic shall ensure the independence of the judiciary and shall make appointments with the assistance of the Higher Judicial Council.

VI The Supreme Court

32-33. The Supreme Court has powers to uphold the Constitution in such cases as the death or incapacity of the President and the admissibility of laws, to give final judgments on appeals on the Judgment of the Court of Appeal and to decide complaints against administrative acts. It may be assisted by experts appointed by the President of the Republic.

VII Impeachment

34. There shall be a Court of Impeachment with jurisdiction to try the President of the Republic for high treason and the Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers for conspiracy against the security of the State.

VIII The Economic and Social Council

35. There shall be an Economic and Social Council, regulated by the law.

IX Amendment of the Constitution

36-37. Bills to amend the Constitution may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or the National Assembly. The President may decide to submit any amendment to the people by way of a referendum. No procedure to amend the Constitution may be accepted if it tends to impair the republican character, unity or territorial integrity of the State, or the democratic principles by which the Republic is governed.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMADOU AHIDJO (first elected May 5th, 1960).

CABINET

(November 1981)

Prime Minister: PAUL BIYA.

Minister of State in charge of Armed Forces: ABDOULAYE MAIKANO.

Minister for Equipment: THOMAS DAKAYI KAMGA.

Minister of State for Territorial Administration: VICTOR AYISSI MVODO.

Minister of State for Posts and Telecommunications: EMMANUEL EGBE TABI.

Ministers in charge of Missions: JOSEPH CHARLES DOUMBA, WILLIAM ETEKI MBOUMOUA.

Minister-Delegate for General State Inspection: ADAMOU NDM NJOYA.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: PAUL DONTSOP.

Minister of the Economy and Plan: YOUSOUFA DAOUA.

Minister of Education: RENÉ ZENGUELE.

Minister of Public Health: ATHANASE ETEME OLOA.

Minister of Urbanism and Habitat: MOUSTAPHA HAMADOU.

Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries: LUC AYANG.

Minister of Agriculture: FÉLIX TONYE MBOG.

CAMEROON

The Government, Legislature, Political Party, Diplomatic Representation

Minister of Justice: GILBERT ANDZÉ TSOUNGUI.
Minister of Public Security: Gen. BARTHELÉMY MBIA.
Minister of Finance: GILBERT NTANG.
Minister of Public Services: SADOU DAOUDOU.
Minister of Mines and Energy: PHILÉMON YANG YUNDJI.
Minister of Youth and Sport: ANDRÉ NGONGANG OUANDJI.
Minister-Delegate to the Presidency, Responsible for Relations with Parliament: CHRISTIAN SONGWE BONGWA.
Minister of Social Affairs: Mme DELPHINE TSANGA.
Minister of Employment and Social Welfare: DANIEL KANGUEU.

Minister of Information and Culture: GUILLAUME BWELE.
Minister of Transport: ALBERT NGOME KOME.
Vice-Minister of Agriculture: SOLOMON NFOR GWEL.
Vice-Minister of Finance: PIERRE HELE.
Vice-Minister of Economy and Plan: PIERRE DÉSIRÉ ENGO.
Vice-Minister of Education: Mme DOROTHY NJEUMA.
Vice-Minister of Territorial Administration: JOSEPH CHONGWAIN AWUNTI.
Minister of State, Secretary-General for the Presidency: SAMUEL EBOUA.
Minister in the President's Office: PHILÉMON BEB A DON.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: SOLOMON TANDENG MUNA.

Secretary-General: El Hadj AHMADOU HAYATOU.

ELECTION, MAY 28TH, 1978

All 120 seats were won by the *Union nationale camerounaise*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union nationale camerounaise (UNC): Yaoundé; f. 1966 by merger of the governing party of each state of the Federation (*Union camerounaise* and the *Kamerun National Democratic Party*), and four opposition parties; its bodies are: Congress which meets every five years, a 12-member Political Bureau and a 48-member Central Committee; there are two ancillary organs, *Organisation des femmes de l'UNC* (OFUNC) and *Jeunesse de l'UNC* (JUNC); Pres. AHMADOU AHIDJO; publ. *l'Unité* (monthly).

The UNC Charter, outlining the party's internal and external policies, was published in April 1969. It supports efforts towards the liberation and unification of Africa; it supports a democratic system of government within Cameroon; it states that economic and social development should be achieved in Cameroon through encouraging private initiative while reserving for the state a determining and organizing role.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CAMEROON

(In Yaoundé unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: B.P. 1619; *Ambassador:* Hadj BENABDELKADER AZZOUT.
Austria: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Belgium: B.P. 816; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ VERBIST.
Canada: rue Conrad-Adenauer, B.P. 572; *Ambassador:* JACQUES DENAULT.
Central African Republic: B.P. 396; *Ambassador:* NESTOR KOMBOT NAGÉMON.
Chad: B.P. 506; *Chargé d'affaires:* DJASRABE BANDE TAORBE (acting).
China, People's Republic: B.P. 1307; *Ambassador:* WEI BAOSHAN.
Congo: *Chargé d'affaires:* NORBERT LOEMBA.
Denmark: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Egypt: B.P. 809; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MEDHAT HAMED.
Equatorial Guinea: B.P. 277; *Chargé d'affaires, a.i.:* FORTUNATO OKENVE.
Finland: Lagos, Nigeria.
France: B.P. 1631; *Ambassador:* ROBERT MAZEYRAC.

Gabon: B.P. 4130; *Ambassador:* HUBERT OKOUMA.
Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 1160; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL ENGELHARD.
Ghana: Lagos, Nigeria.
Greece: B.P. 82; *Ambassador:* ALEXIS D. ZAKYTHINOS.
Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria.
India: Lagos, Nigeria.
Italy: B.P. 827; *Ambassador:* PLINIO MAZZARINI.
Ivory Coast: *Ambassador:* ANTOINE KONAN KOFFI.
Japan: Libreville, Gabon.
Korea, Republic: B.P. 301; *Ambassador:* EUI SOK CHAI.
Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal.
Liberia: B.P. 1185; *Ambassador:* AARON J. GEORGE.
Libya: B.P. 1980; *Head of People's Bureau:* HANZA MAHFUZ HANZA.
Mali: Brazzaville, Congo.
Morocco: *Ambassador:* HASSAN KAGHAD.
Netherlands: B.P. 310; *Ambassador:* A. L. SCHNEIDERS.

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Niger: B.P. 568; *Ambassador:* MOUSTAPHA TAHI.
Nigeria: B.P. 448; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED SANI.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria.
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria.
Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria.
Poland: *Chargé d'affaires:* EDMUND MACIASZEK.
Saudi Arabia: B.P. 1602; *Ambassador:* Shaikh ALI AL-SUGAIR.
Senegal: B.P. 1716, Plateau "Bastos"; *Ambassador:* MAKHTAR NDIAYE.
Spain: B.P. 877; *Ambassador:* MARIANO URIARTE LLODRA.
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria.

Cameroon also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria.
Tunisia: *Ambassador:* BÉCHIR GUEBLAOU.
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 488; *Ambassador:* VADIM TIKOUNOV.
United Kingdom: B.P. 547; *Ambassador:* BRYAN SPARROW.
U.S.A.: B.P. 817; *Ambassador:* HUME A. HORAN.
Vatican City: B.P. 210; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. DONATO SQUICCIARINI.
Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* HAMIDJA FETAHOVIĆ.
Zaire: P.O.B. 639; *Ambassador:* KUDIWU KENGILA-DIO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Yaoundé; consists of a President, titular and substitute judges (9 at present), a *Procureur Général*, an *Avocat Général*, deputies to the *Procureur Général*, a Registrar and clerks.

President of the Supreme Court: MARCEL NGUINI.

Procureur Général: FRANÇOIS-XAVIER MBOUYOM.
Avocat Général: SIMON PIERRE ESSAMA MEKONGO.

High Court of Justice: Yaoundé; consists of 9 titular judges and 6 substitute judges, all elected by the National Assembly.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 20 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 21 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: The total number of Roman Catholics in 1976 was 1,569,298. There are several active missionary orders, and seminaries for African priests at Nkol-Bisson and Bamenda. There is a Trappist monastery at Koutaba. A *Conférence Episcopale Nationale du Cameroun* meets under the

Presidency of Mgr. Paul Verdzekov, Bishop of Bamenda, B.P. 82, Mankon.

Archbishop of Yaoundé: Mgr. JEAN ZOA; B.P. 207, Yaoundé.

Protestant Churches: There are about 600,000 Protestants, with about 3,000 Church and Mission workers, and four theological schools.

Fédération Évangélique du Cameroun et de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 491, Yaoundé; Admin. Sec. Pastor MOUBITANG A MEPOUL.

THE PRESS

The Press in Cameroon has suffered from low circulations, small advertising income, high printing costs and expensive paper. Censorship has added to its difficulties. In June 1981 a law was passed stipulating conditions of authorization or prohibition of newspapers, periodicals and magazines.

DAILY

Cameroon Tribune: B.P. 1218, Yaoundé; f. 1974; controlled by SOPECAM; French; Editor MARC-JOSEPH OMGBA; circ. 20,000.

PERIODICALS

Le Bamiléké: B.P. 329, Nkongsamba; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de la Statistique: B.P. 660, Yaoundé; monthly.

Cameroon Outlook: B.P. 124, Victoria; f. 1969; English; twice a week; Editor BISONG ETAHOBEN, circ. 13,000.

Cameroon Panorama: B.P. 46, Buéa; English; Catholic monthly; Editor Rev. LOUIS NOMI.

Cameroon Times: B.P. 200, Victoria; f. 1960; English three times a week; Editor-in-Chief JEROME F. GWEL LEM; circ. 12,000.

Cameroon Tribune: B.P. 1218, Yaoundé; weekly edition in English; controlled by SOPECAM; circ. 8,000.

Cameroon Informations: Ministry of Information and Culture, Yaoundé; French and English; fortnightly; circ. 5,000.

Courrier Sportif du Bénin: B.P. 17, Douala; weekly; Dir. HENRI JONG.

Essor des Jeunes: B.P. 363, Nkongsamba; Catholic; monthly; Editor Abbé JEAN-BOCO TCHAFE; circ. 3,000.

La Gazette: B.P. 5485, Douala; weekly; Editor ABODEL KARIMOU; circ. 28,000.

Journal Officiel de la République Unie du Cameroun: Imprimerie Nationale, B.P. 1603, Yaoundé; every two weeks; circ. 1,500.

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Nleb Bokristen: Imprimerie Saint-Paul, B.P. 763, Yaoundé; f. 1935; Ewondo; fortnightly; Dir. PASCAL BAYLON MVOE; circ. 6,000.

Les Nouvelles du Mungo: B.P. 1, Nkongsamba; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Pistes Camerounaises: Délégation Générale au Tourisme, B.P. 266, Yaoundé; tourism; quarterly; Dir. JOSEPH ONGUENE OWONA.

Revue d'Informations et d'Etudes Economiques et Financières: B.P. 1630, Yaoundé; Ministry of Finance publication; quarterly; Editor ALEXIS BOUM.

Le Serviteur: B.P. 1405, Yaoundé; Protestant; monthly; Dir. Pastor DANIEL AKO'o; circ. 3,000.

Le Travailleur/The Worker: B.P. 1610, Yaoundé; f. 1972; journal of *Union nationale des travailleurs du Cameroun*; monthly; circ. 15,000.

L'Unité: B.P. 867, Yaoundé; f. 1959; organ of *Union nationale camerounaise*; monthly; French and English; Dir. Prof. MBASSI-MANGA; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Société de Presse et d'Édition du Cameroun (SOPECAM—Cameroon Press and Publishing Co.): B.P. 1218, Yaoundé; f. 1978; official body incorporating the former *Agence Camerounaise de Presse (ACAP)*, under the supervision of the Ministry of Information; newspaper department, producing the *Cameroon Tribune*, agency and publishing department, incorporating former *ACAP* functions, technical department and administration and finance department; Dir. JOSEPH ZAMBOU ZOLECO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 229, Villa Kamdem-kanga, Elig-Essono, Yaoundé; Correspondent JEAN-MARIE WETZEL.

Reuters (U.K.), TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) are also represented in Cameroon.

PUBLISHERS

Centre d'Édition et de Production Manuels et d'Auxiliaires de l'Enseignement (CEPMAE): B.P. 808, Yaoundé; f. 1961; official educational publications and printing training.

Éditions CLE: B.P. 1501, Yaoundé; f. 1963; financed by various Christian denominations; African literature, novels, short stories, drama, poetry, essays and studies; Christian literature: textbooks, theology and edifying works; Editor JEAN DIHANG.

Éditions Semences Africaines: B.P. 2180, Yaoundé-Messa; f. 1974; fiction, history, religion, textbooks; Dir. R. PHILOMBE.

Librairie Saint Paul: B.P. 763, Yaoundé; education, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion and fiction.

Société Camerounaise de Publications, Presse et Éditions: B.P. 23, Yaoundé; f. 1974; Dir.-Gen. E. NGOH-HOB.

Société Kenkoston d'Études Africaines: B.P. 4064, Yaoundé; law, academic; Chief Exec. M. SALOMÉ.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale du Cameroun: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; government service; Dir. EKOKA SAM EWANDE.

Radio Yaoundé: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; programmes in French, English and local languages; Deputy Dir. MAURICE KAMDEM.

Radio Douala: B.P. 986, Douala; programmes in French, English, Douala, Bassa, Ewondo and Bamileké; Dir. DANIEL OWONO.

The Press, Publishers, Radio, Finance

Radio Garoua: B.P. 103, Garoua; programmes in French, Hausa, English, Foulfouldé, Arabic and Choa; Dir. BELLO MALGANA.

Radio Buéa: P.O.B. 86, Buéa; programmes in English, French, Bali, Douala and other local languages; Man. P. KODE.

There are also provincial stations at Bertona and Batoussam, and a station is under construction at Bamenda.

In 1980 there were an estimated 760,000 radio receivers. The installation of a television network is in progress.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in francs CFA)

In 1981 the Government requested that all commercial banks should establish their headquarters in Yaoundé by 1984.

BANKING

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC): B.P. 1917, Yaoundé; f. 1972 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; 5 brs. in Cameroon; cap. 5,000m.; Pres. CASIMIR OYE MBA; Vice-Pres. JEAN EDOUARD SATHOUD.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Cameroun (PARISBAS-CAMEROUN): B.P. 1589, Douala; f. 1980; cap. 500m.; 35 per cent state-owned; Chair. (vacant); Dir.-Gen. HUBERT BAUDET.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale-Cameroun: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; B.P. 182, Yaoundé; f. 1974; cap. 1,500m. (1979); Dir.-Gen. ETIENNE NTSAMA.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Cameroun: B.P. 5, Yaoundé; f. 1962; affiliated to the Banque Nationale de Paris, Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer and Barclays Bank International; 29 brs.; cap. 2,350m.; Pres. RAYMOND MALOUMA; Vice-Pres. E. MOUTERDE; Man. Dir. SADOU HAYATOU.

Boston Bank of Cameroon: Douala; f. 1981; cap. 600m.; 66 per cent owned by First National Bank of Boston; Chair. NGANGUE NSEKE; Dir.-Gen. WILLIAM PLEDGER.

Cameroon Bank Ltd.: B.P. 1613, Yaoundé; f. 1974; cap. 305m.; 4 brs.; 64.9 per cent owned by Société Nationale d'Investissement; Pres. GUILLAUME NSEKE; Dir.-Gen. JACOB SUNDAY NANA-FABU.

Chase Bank Cameroon: B.P. 1132, Douala; f. 1979; cap. 690m.; dep. 8,700m.; 35 per cent state-owned, 65 per cent owned by Chase Manhattan overseas banking corp.; Chair. ENOW TANJONG; Gen. Man. EDOUARD NOMO-ONGOLO.

Crédit Foncier du Cameroun (CFC): B.P. 1531, Yaoundé; f. 1977; 70 per cent state-owned; gives financial assistance to promotion of social welfare and environment; cap. 1,500m.; Dir.-Gen. JEAN CASES.

Société Camerounaise de Banque: B.P. 145, rue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1961; deposit bank; 35 per cent state-owned, 25 per cent holding by Banque Camerounaise de Développement; cap. 2,500m. (1979); 29 brs.; Pres. A. FOUA; Gen. Man. E. M. KOULLA.

Société Générale de Banques au Cameroun: B.P. 244, rue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1963; cap. 1,500m.; dep. 22,300m. (1976/77); 12 brs.; Chair. El Hadj AHMADOU HAYATOU; Gen. Man. GASTON NGUENTI.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Camerounaise de Développement: rue du Mfoundi, B.P. 55, Yaoundé; f. 1960; 81.66 per cent state-owned; gives financial and technical assistance to development projects; cap. 6,000m.; dep. 10,545m. (June 1980); Pres. OUSMANE MEY; Dir.-Gen. VALÈRE ABANDA METOGO.

Fonds National de Développement Rural (FONADER): B.P. 1548, Yaoundé; f. 1973; cap. 2,200m.; Pres. ANDZE TSOUNGUI; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS MVOMO.

Société Financière pour le Développement du Cameroun: B.P. 5493, Douala.

Société Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroun (SNI) B.P. 423, place El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, Yaoundé f. 1964; investments of 130,000m. in more than 75 companies representing all sectors of the economy, with total turnover of 150,000m. (April 1979); cap. 7,000m. (April 1979); state-owned; Pres. and Dir.-Gen LOUIS CLAUDE NYASSA.

INSURANCE

Agence Camerounaise d'Assurances (ACA): B.P. 209, rue de l'Hippodrome, Yaoundé; cap. 8m.; Dir. JEAN-CLAUDE FERAL.

Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles du Cameroun (AMACAM) B.P. 962, Yaoundé; f. 1975; cap. 100m.; Dir.-Gen: TIMOTHÉE MBOUMI.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 46, Yaoundé; Dir. LOUIS FORTUIT.

Caisse Nationale de Réassurances S.A. (CNR): B.P. 4180, Yaoundé; Dir.-Gen. DANIEL POTOUNJOU-TAPONZIE.

Compagnie Camerounaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances (CGAR): B.P. 4068, Douala; f. 1974; cap. 180m.; Dir. JACQUES PHAURE.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance (Cameroun) Ltd.: 56 blvd. de la Liberté, B.P. 426, Douala; cap. 100m.; Dir.-Gen. R. H. HAYLEY-BARKER.

Société Camerounaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SOCAR): 86 blvd. de la Liberté, B.P. 280, Douala; f. 1973 by the Cameroon Government and various foreign companies; cap. 400m.; Pres. JEAN NKUETE; Dir.-Gen. PAUL ISALA.

Société Nouvelle d'Assurance du Cameroun (SNAC): B.P. 105, Douala; cap. 250m.; Pres. El Hadj AHMADOU HAYATOU; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PICARD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council is a national body set up under the unitary constitution to advise the Government on economic and social problems. It replaces the regional organizations which carried out similar functions on a smaller scale. The Council consists of 85 members, who meet several times a year, a permanent secretariat and a president appointed by Presidential decree. The members are nominated for a five-year term, whilst the secretariat is elected annually. Pres. FÉLIX SABAL LECCO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSEPH SIMON EPALE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre d'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: B.P. 287, Parc Repiquet, Yaoundé; 44 mems.; Pres. EPHREM MBA; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS BOULOU DROUEDI; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et des Mines du Cameroun: B.P. 4011, Douala; f. 1963; branches:

B.P. 36, Yaoundé; P.O.B. 211, Victoria; B.P. 59, Garoua; B.P. 944, Bafoussam; 138 mems.; Pres. FRANÇOIS DJAPOU; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ KONNA; publs. *Bulletin Mensuel, Commerce Extérieur, Rapport Annuel, Compte-Rendu d'Activités*.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Groupeement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Co-ordination des Intérêts Economiques du Cameroun: B.P. 829, ave. R.-Poincaré, Douala; f. 1957; 101 member associations; Pres. GEORGES BECQUEY; Sec.-Gen. J.-C. HEIDSIECK.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Travaux Publics, du Bâtiment et des Industries annexes du Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; B.P. 1134, Yaoundé; Pres. SOPPO PRISO.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs-Exportateurs du Cameroun: B.P. 562, Douala; Sec.-Gen. P. GIRMA.

Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun: B.P. 673, Douala; f. 1953; Pres. M. LEGUIL.

Syndicat des Producteurs et Exportateurs de Bois: B.P. 570, Yaoundé; Pres. M. CORON; Sec.-Gen. F. CALVET.

Syndicats Professionnels Forestiers et Activités connexes du Cameroun: B.P. 100, Douala.

Union des Syndicats Professionnels du Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; Pres. MOUKOKO KINGUE.

TRADE UNION

National Union of Cameroon Workers (Union nationale des travailleurs du Cameroun—UNTC): B.P. 1610, Yaoundé; f. 1972; affiliated to *Union nationale camerounaise*; Pres. JÉRÔME ABONDO; publ. *Le Travailleur/The Worker* (monthly).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Cameroon Development Corporation (CAMDEV): B.P. 28, Bota, Victoria; f. 1947, reorganized 1973; a statutory agricultural enterprise established to acquire and develop plantations previously run by German firms and nationals; also operates in Francophone sector; operates in 4 of 7 provinces and is largest employer of labour; has developed rubber, oil-palm, tea, pepper and banana estates; planted area over 34,000 ha. out of 100,000 ha. on lease from Government; operates two oil mills, three banana packing stations, two tea and four rubber factories; second development programme (1977-82) to bring 8,900 ha. under cultivation for rubber and 600 ha. for palm oil, of which smallholders to have 1,000 ha. each; production in metric tons for 1979/80 was: bananas 13,955, palm oil 21,895, palm kernels 3,331, tea 1,950, rubber 12,125, pepper 58; cap. 4,624m. francs CFA; 78 per cent state-owned; Chair. VICTOR E. MUKETE; Gen. Man. JOHN NIBA NGU.

Mission de Développement des Cultures Vivrières, Maraîchères et Fruitières (MIDEVIV): B.P. 1682, Yaoundé; f. 1973; development and improvement of seeds and planting materials; production and distribution of foodstuffs for urban centres; Pres. MAXIALE MAHI; Dir. JEAN-BERNARD ABONG.

Mission de Développement d'Ombessa: B.P. 152, Bafia; extension and marketing service for local produce; Dir. R. ETIENNE.

Société Camerounaise de Promotion (Promocam): Yaoundé; f. 1975; cultural, commercial and industrial promotion; cap. 12m. francs CFA; Pres. GERMAIN ADIGOM.

Société Camerounaise des Tabacs (SGT): B.P. 29, rue Joseph-Clerc, Yaoundé; f. 1964; cap. 1,500m.; super-vises tobacco plantations and curing of tobacco; Pres. MARCEL MARIGOH MBOUA; Dir.-Gen. LUCIEN KINGUE.

Société de Développement pour la Culture et la Transformation du Blé (SODEBLE): B.P. 41, Ngaoundéré; f. 1975; development of wheat-growing and flour-milling in the Adamaoua region; cap. 3,000m.; Dir. A. DES PREZ DE LA MORLAIS.

Société de Développement du Cacao (SODECAO): B.P. 1615, Yaoundé; f. 1974; cap. 425m.; development of cocoa production in the Centre-Sud province; Pres. FÉLIX TONYE MBOCK; 1,300 employees; publ. *Rapports trimestriels d'Activité* (quarterly), annual report.

Société de Développement du Coton (SODECOTON): B.P. 302, Garoua; f. 1974; development of cotton and other agricultural production in the north; marketing and processing of cotton; Pres. SADJO ANGOKAY.

Société de Développement et d'Exploitation des Produits Animaux (SODEPA): B.P. 1410, Yaoundé; f. 1974; development of livestock raising and livestock products; Dir.-Gen. Dr. Vet. ADJOUJDI HAMADJODA.

Société de Développement du Périmètre de Mise en Valeur Agricole Yambassi-Bafang (SODENKAM): B.P. 02, Nkondjock, Yambassi-Bafang; f. 1970; development of northern area by improving infrastructure and increasing production; Pres. MARCEL MEDJO AKONO; Dir.-Gen. DANIEL KILÉM MBILA.

Société de Développement de la Riziculture dans la plaine des Mbo (SODERIM): B.P. 160, Dschang; expansion of rice-growing and processing; Pres. MARCEL MEDJO AKONO; Dir.-Gen. ALAIN BORDERON.

Société d'Etudes des Bauxites du Cameroun (SEBECAM): B.P. 1090, Douala; f. 1970; feasibility studies for the exploitation of bauxite reserves at Minim-Martap; Dir. CLAUDE MILLET.

Société d'Expansion et de Modernisation de la Riziculture de Yaounda (SEMRY): B.P. 46, Yaounda; f. 1971; expansion of rice-growing in areas where irrigation is possible and commercialization of rice products; Pres. A. MAIDADI SADO; Dir. ERNST-KARL BUCHMANN.

PRINCIPAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

National Produce Marketing Board (Office National de Commercialisation des Produits de Base—ONCPB): B.P. 378, Douala; f. 1978; has monopoly of marketing cocoa, coffee, cotton, groundnuts and palm kernels; is responsible for the internal prices for the planters, the quality of the produce and development of production; has a 22 per cent share in the Cameroon Development Corporation; replaces the *Caisse de stabilisation des prix* and the Cocoa Marketing Board; Pres. FÉLIX SABAL LECCO; Dir.-Gen. BOBBO HAMATOUKOUR.

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Dibanda, Tiko; produce marketing co-operative for bananas, cocoa and coffee; 14 societies, 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. M. L. ENDELEY.

Cameroon Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: P.O.B. 19, Kumba; f. 1953; mems. 8 societies; central agency for marketing of members' coffee, cocoa and palm kernels; Man. A. B. ENYONG; Sec. M. M. EYOH (acting).

Centre National de Développement des Entreprises Coopératives (CENADEG): B.P. 120, Yaoundé and B.P. 26, Bamenda; Dir. XAVIER ONAMBELE ETOUNDI.

Coopérative des Planteurs Bamoun du Café Arabica—CPBCA: B.P. 49, Foumbot; f. 1942; body for buying, processing and marketing of coffee; Dir. SEIDOU MOUCHILLI MATAPIT.

Société Africaine de Prévoyance: Yaoundé; a provident society with branches in each region for each particular activity.

Union Centrale des Coopératives Agricoles de l'Ouest: Bafoussam, B.P. 1002; f. 1959; 85,000 mems.; Pres. JEAN TEINKELA; Dir.-Gen. HENRI FANKAM.

West Cameroon Co-operative Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 135, Kumba; founded as central financing body of the co-operative movement; gives short-term credits to member societies and provides agricultural services for members; policy-making body for the co-operative movement in West Cameroon; 142 member unions and societies with total membership of about 45,000; member of International Co-operative Alliance; Pres. Chief T. E. NJEA; Sec. M. M. QUAN.

There are 83 co-operatives for the harvesting and sale of bananas and coffee and for providing mutual credit.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 1,161 km. of track, the West Line running from Douala to Nkongsamba (172 km.) with a branch line leading south-west from Mbanga to Kumba (29 km.), and the Transcameroon railway which runs from Douala to Ngaoundéré (930 km.), with a branch line from Ngoumou to Mbalmayo (30 km.). The section from Yaoundé to Ngaoundéré (622 km.) was opened in 1974. An extension of its western branch is projected from Mbalmayo to Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic. Improvements to the line between Douala and Yaoundé were begun in 1974; those on the section between Yaoundé and Maloumé were completed in April 1978, and those between Douala and Edéa in 1981. Modernization work on the section between Edéa and Eseka, which will cut the present 90-km. line to 82 km., should be completed in 1982. Narrow-gauge railways totalling 147 km. are used in former West Cameroon between the plantations and the ports.

Régie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun—REGIFERCAM: B.P. 304, Douala; Pres. and Gen. Man. CHRISTIAN TOBIE KUOH.

Office du Chemin de Fer Transcamerounais: B.P. 625, Yaoundé; supervises the laying of new railway lines and improvements to existing lines and undertakes relevant research; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL MAREC.

ROADS

In 1975 there were 43,500 km. of roads of which 26,866 km. were main roads; of these 2,155 km. were bitumen-surfaced.

Under the 1976–81 Plan 79,482 million francs CFA were allocated to the development of the road network.

SHIPPING

Office National des Ports/National Ports Authority: 5 blvd. Leclerc, B.P. 4020, Douala; Pres. JOHN NKENGONG; Dir.-Gen. S. NGANN YONN.

The chief port is Douala. It has 2,370 metres of quays and a minimum depth of 5 metres in the channels, 8.5 metres at the quays. Traffic in 1979/80 totalled 3,298,000 metric tons. Extensions to the port, undertaken with foreign aid, were completed in January 1980; a warehouse for the use of land-locked central African countries is under construction. Handling capacity doubled to 5 million metric tons per year. Minimum depth increased to 8.4 metres in the channel and 10.5 metres at the quays. Facilities for ship-repair have also been provided.

There are also sea ports at Kribi, Victoria and Tiko and a river port at Garoua.

CAMEROON

CAMATRANS—(Delmas-Vieljeux Cameroun): B.P. 263, rue Kitchener, Douala and B.P. 18, Kribi; f. 1977; Dir. FERNAND SAISSET.

Cameroon Shipping Lines Compagnie Nationale (CAMSHIP-LINES): B.P. 4054, 32 rue des Ecoles, Douala; f. 1975; cap. 2,030m.; national shipping company, owned by Société Nationale d'Investissement; 8 ships trading with western Europe and Africa; Dir.-Gen. HAROLD SHADE.

SAMOA: Place du Gouvernement, B.P. 1127, Douala; agents for Lloyd Triestino, Black Star Line, Flotta Lauro, Gold Star Line, Nigerian Star Line, Spliethoff, Jeco Shipping, Van Uden; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE ALLAIN.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement (SATA): Vallée Tokoto, B.P. 546, Douala; cap. 350m.; Dir.-Gen. EDOUARD PASTORE; Dir. in Douala M. VALENZA.

Société Camerounaise des Ets. Mory et Cie.: B.P. 572, Douala; f. 1949; transportation of Cameroon produce to Douala for export; trade with Chad and the Central African Republic; Pres. JEAN CORDIER; Dir. C. GOMIS.

Société Camerounaise de Transport et d'Affrètement (SGTA): B.P. 974, Douala; f. 1951; Pres. FERNAND SAISSET; Dir.-Gen. GONTRAN FRAUCIEL.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Cameroun)—SOAEM: rue Alfred Saker, B.P. 4057, Douala; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL FIEMEYER.

SOCOPAO (Cameroun): B.P. 215, Douala; agents for Palm/Elder/Hoegh Lines, Bank Line, CNAN, CNN, Comanav, Comasersa, Dafra Line, Grand Pale, Marasia S.A., Maritima del Norte, Navcoma, Nigerian Shipping Line, Niven Line, Splosna Plovba, Rossis Maritime, SSSIM, Veb Deutsche Seerederei, Polish Ocean Lines, Westwind Africa Line, Nautilus Keller Line, Estonian

Transport, Tourism

Shipping Co., A.G.T.I. Paris, K-Line Tokyo; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE DODO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Cameroon's principal airport is at Douala. There are four other airports capable of taking medium-range airliners, 8 smaller airports and 22 rough landing strips. There are also 22 private airfields.

Cameroon Airlines: B.P. 4092, 3 ave. Général de Gaulle Douala; f. 1971; owned by the Cameroon Government (75 per cent) and Air France (25 per cent); services to Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, France, Italy, Senegal, São Tomé, Switzerland, Togo, the United Kingdom and Zaire and domestic flights; fleet of 1 Boeing 707, 3 Boeing 737, 1 Boeing 747, 2 DC-4 and 1 Twin Otter; Pres. Dir.-Gen. AMADOU BELLO.

Cameroon is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Gabon, Air Mali, Air Zaire, Alitalia, British Caledonian, Ethiopian Airlines, Ghana Airways, Iberia (Spain), Nigeria Airways, Pan Am (U.S.A.), Sabena (Belgium), Swissair and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Délégation Générale au Tourisme: B.P. 266, Yaoundé; f. 1975; provincial offices: B.P. 1310, Douala; B.P. 92, Buéa; B.P. 50, Garoua; B.P. 557, Bafoussam; B.P. 128, Kribi; Délégué-Général OUMAROU AMINOU; publ. *Pistes Camerounaises* (quarterly).

CANADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern part of North America (except Alaska and Greenland) and is the second largest country in the world. The border with the U.S.A. follows the upper St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, continuing west along the 49th parallel. The climate is an extreme one, particularly inland. Winter temperatures drop well below freezing but summers are generally mild. Rainfall varies from moderate to light and there are heavy falls of snow. The two official languages are English and French, the mother tongues of 60.2 per cent and 26.9 per cent, respectively, at the general census in 1971. More than 98 per cent of Canadians can speak English or French. Forty-six per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. The largest Protestant churches are the United Church of Canada (17.5 per cent) and the Anglican Church (11.8 per cent) but almost every Christian denomination is represented. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a red maple leaf on a white field, flanked by red panels. The capital is Ottawa.

Recent History

Following a five-year period as a minority administration, the Liberals, led by Pierre Trudeau, won a parliamentary majority in June 1968 and were again returned to office in general elections in 1972 and 1974. Foreign relations have altered significantly under the Trudeau governments, with less emphasis on traditional links with Western Europe and the U.S.A. and a fostering of relations with Far East countries, Africa and Latin America.

In 1975 Canada experienced the effects, belatedly and not so severely as most countries, of international economic recession. This led to the introduction of wage and price controls and to the erosion of the Government's popularity during 1975 and 1976, which again receded amid worsening economic conditions during 1978. Continuing discontent with the Government's economic performance resulted in the Liberals' defeat at general elections held in May 1979, although the Progressive Conservative Government formed by Joe Clark lacked an overall majority. In November, Trudeau announced that he was resigning as Liberal leader, but in the following month the Government was defeated on its budget proposals. Trudeau agreed to postpone his retirement, and at general elections in February 1980 the Liberals were returned with a strong majority. Trudeau, however, indicated that he would make way for a new leader of the Liberal Party before the next election.

Politically, separatism in Quebec, where four-fifths of the population speak French as a first language and which maintains its own cultural identity, has remained a dominant issue. At provincial elections in November 1976 the separatist Parti Québécois, led by René Lévesque, defeated the incumbent Liberals, and in 1977 made French the official language of education, business and government in Quebec. Certain sections of the bill were later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada. During 1977 Lévesque's Government reiterated its aim of sovereignty for Quebec; however in 1978 Lévesque denied that unilateral separation was contemplated and stated

that a "sovereignty-association", with a monetary and customs union, would be sought. A Quebec provincial referendum on this issue was held in May 1980, which resulted in the rejection of "sovereignty-association" by an electoral margin of 59.5 per cent to 40.5 per cent. The Parti Québécois was, however, again returned to power at provincial elections held in April 1981. At a party congress in December, delegates voted to abandon "sovereignty-association" and seek full independence for Quebec. This was opposed by Lévesque, and a party referendum on future policy was scheduled for February 1982.

In recent years, the topic of constitutional reform has been prominent in Canada. Between 1978 and 1980, a series of proposals was made by federal and provincial governments and various advisory bodies for the patriation of the Constitution (*see* Government), whereby the U.K. Parliament would transfer to Canada authority over all matters contained in British statutes relating to Canada, opening the way for the reform of central institutions and the redistribution of legislative powers between Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

A Federal-Provincial Committee of Ministers on the Constitution was formed in 1978, and formal meetings between the Prime Minister and the 10 Provincial Premiers were held in February 1979 and September 1980. No agreement emerged from these meetings, mainly because of the wish of several of the provinces to retain full control of their natural resources. In October 1980 the Federal Government announced that it would proceed unilaterally with a constitutional reform plan incorporating patriation and a charter of rights which would be binding on all provinces. Although Trudeau won an initial House of Commons vote on the plan, opposition within Canada remained determined. Eight of the 10 provinces challenged the plan in the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled in September 1981 that, while the Federal Government was acting within its powers, further efforts should be made to obtain the provinces' agreement. A new round of talks between Trudeau and the provincial leaders was held in November, which resulted in all the provinces except Quebec accepting compromise proposals which included a revised charter of rights and a new formula for constitutional amendments made after patriation, whereby such amendments would require the support of at least seven provinces representing more than 50 per cent of the population. In December 1981 the plan was overwhelmingly approved by the Federal Parliament, and was expected to be considered by the U.K. Parliament in early 1982.

Government

Canada is a federal parliamentary state. Under the British North America Act of 1867, executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and exercisable by her representative, the Governor-General, whom she appoints on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Federal Parliament comprises the Queen, a nominated Senate (104 members, appointed on a regional basis) and a House of Commons (282 members

elected by universal adult suffrage for single-member constituencies). A Parliament may last no longer than five years. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers to form the Cabinet. The Prime Minister should have the confidence of the House of Commons, to which the Cabinet is responsible. Canada comprises 10 provinces (each with a Lieutenant-Governor and a legislature, which may last no longer than five years, from which a Premier is chosen) and two territories constituted by Act of Parliament.

Defence

Canada co-operates with the U.S.A. in the defence of North America, sends forces to NATO's Atlantic and European sectors, and takes part in UN peace-keeping operations. In 1981 the armed forces numbered 81,286: army 17,986, navy 10,717, air force 23,397 and 29,186 not identified by service. Defence expenditure for 1981/82 was estimated at C\$5,915 million.

Economic Affairs

The Canadian economy is closely linked with that of the U.S.A., which accounts for about 70 per cent of total trade in merchandise, although recent efforts have been made to develop alternative markets, notably in Japan, China and the EEC. Many sectors of Canadian industry rely heavily on foreign investment, although, as a result of changes of ownership and substantial public acquisitions since the early 1970s, foreign ownership had declined by 1979 to 28.5 per cent of non-financial (mainly petroleum) assets, of which share U.S.A. corporations held approximately 75 per cent. In October 1980 the Government announced that further purchases of U.S.-owned petroleum interests would reduce this proportion to 50 per cent by 1990. In November 1981 the Government stated that Canadian ownership had reached 35 per cent.

Canada is one of the world's leading industrial countries, although farming still accounts for about 4 per cent of the country's gross domestic product and is the leading primary industry in terms of employment. Canada is the world's fourth largest exporter of agricultural products. The main exports in 1980 were motor vehicles and parts, natural gas, wood pulp, wheat, newsprint paper, softwood lumber and crude petroleum. Canada is the world's largest producer of zinc and the second largest of nickel, asbestos and potash. The country is also rich in many other minerals, including gold, silver, aluminium, iron, copper, uranium, cobalt, elemental sulphur and lead. There are considerable petroleum and gas resources in Alberta, off the Atlantic coast and in the Canadian Arctic islands. In July 1980 the Government authorized construction of the initial section of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline, which will transport U.S. gas from Alaska to join existing pipelines in British Columbia and Alberta for distribution in the U.S.A. and, at a later date, in Canada. The project, costing an estimated C\$23,000 million, is due for completion in 1985.

In 1975 Canada began to be affected by the international slump, and inflationary pressures have contributed to Canada's economic problems. From the end of 1976 until 1981 there was a steady depreciation of the Canadian dollar, which by August 1981 had fallen to its lowest level against the U.S. dollar for 48 years. Inflation has remained high, rising from 9.8 per cent in 1979 to 11.2 per

cent in 1980. By late 1981 the inflation rate had risen to 12.5 per cent. The unemployment rate, 7.5 per cent in 1980, rose to 8.3 per cent in 1981. An anti-inflationary 1980/81 budget laid much stress on energy policy, levying a new tax on petroleum and natural gas producers' revenue and imposing government spending limits. Industrial output, which fell by 1.6 per cent in 1980, was expected to show some recovery in 1981. The 1982/83 budget forecast a 3.6 per cent growth rate in 1982, and, although inflation was expected to remain high, a fall in unemployment to 7.2 per cent was foreseen. Fiscal measures included increased taxation on corporate profits and higher-rate personal taxpayers with the aim of reducing the budget deficit.

Transport and Communications

Owing to the size of the country, Canada's economy is particularly dependent upon an efficient system of transport and communications by both land and water. The St. Lawrence Seaway allows ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes. In 1969 the North West Passage was negotiated for the first time, and in 1971 Canada took *de jure* control of the passage. In January 1977 the Government extended its coastal jurisdiction to 370 km. (200 nautical miles). There are nearly 85,000 km. (53,000 miles) of railway track and Canada's rail and canal system is being increasingly supplemented by roads, air services and pipelines. The Trans-Canada Highway is one of the major features of a network of 884,000 km. (553,000 miles) of roads.

Social Welfare

About 40 per cent of the federal budget is devoted to health and welfare. The Federal Government administers family allowances, unemployment insurance and war veterans' and old age pensions. Other services are provided by the provinces, the range varying from province to province. A Federal medical care insurance programme covers all Canadians against medical expenses, and a federal-provincial hospital insurance programme covers over 99 per cent of the insurable population.

Education

Education is a provincial matter and the period of compulsory education varies. French-speaking students are entitled by law, in some provinces, to instruction in French. Primary education is from 5-6 years to 13-14, followed by 3-5 years at secondary or high school. There are 65 degree-awarding institutions and 186 other institutions of higher education.

Tourism

Canada offers a wide range of outdoor tourist attractions and a variety of regional festivals and events. Its scenic, cultural and ethnic diversity add to its travel appeal, as do the developing attractions of its metropolitan centres. Most visitors are from the U.S.A. (38.5 million in 1980). Tourist spending in 1980 amounted to C\$3,300 million.

Public Holidays

1982: May 24th (Victoria Day), July 1st (Canada Day), September 6th (Labour Day), October 11th (Thanksgiving), November 11th (Remembrance Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in general use with the exception of the 2,000 lb. American ton; the metric system is being implemented gradually.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = C\$2.275;

U.S. \$1 = C\$1.183.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)					
	Census Results				Estimates (at June 1st)	
	June 1st, 1971			June 1st, 1976		
	Males	Females	Total		1980	1981
3,851,809 sq. miles*	10,795,370	10,772,940	21,568,310	22,992,604	23,936,300	24,189,400

* 9,976,139 sq. km. The total comprises 3,560,238 sq. miles (9,220,974 sq. km.) of land and 291,571 sq. miles (755,165 sq. km.) of inland waters.

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

(estimates at June 1st, 1981)

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION	CAPITAL
PROVINCES:			
Alberta	255,285	2,160,400	Edmonton
British Columbia	366,255	2,710,600	Victoria
Manitoba	251,000	1,031,000	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	28,354	710,600	Fredericton
Newfoundland	156,185	585,800	St. John's
Nova Scotia	21,425	857,100	Halifax
Ontario	412,582	8,624,900	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	2,184	124,300	Charlottetown
Quebec	594,860	6,340,000	Quebec
Saskatchewan	251,700	979,700	Regina
TERRITORIES:			
Yukon Territory	207,076	21,900	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	1,304,903	43,200	Yellowknife
TOTAL	3,851,809	24,189,400	—

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS*		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	343,373	15.5	199,064	9.0	164,039	7.4
1974	345,645	15.4	198,824	8.9	166,794	7.4
1975	357,712	16.7	197,585	8.7	166,220	7.3
1976	359,987	15.7	193,343	8.4	167,009	7.3
1977	360,733	15.5	186,787	8.0	167,819	7.2
1978	357,920	15.2	185,960	7.9	170,670	7.3
1979	365,475	15.5	187,111	7.9	168,183	7.1
1980	368,030	15.5	187,440	7.8	172,080	7.2

* Including Canadian residents temporarily in the U.S.A. but excluding U.S. residents temporarily in Canada.

CHIEF CITIES

(Metropolitan population estimated at June 1st, 1979)

Ottawa (capital)	738,600	Winnipeg	590,300	Kitchener	283,500
Toronto	2,864,700	Quebec	559,100	London	275,300
Montreal	2,818,300	Hamilton	538,600	Halifax	273,200
Vancouver	1,175,200	Calgary	522,700	Windsor	245,400
Edmonton	594,900	St. Catharines-Niagara	307,300	Victoria	224,800

IMMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
United Kingdom	21,548	17,997	12,270	13,406	18,890
U.S.A.	17,315	12,888	9,945	9,617	9,900
Other	110,566	84,029	64,098	89,073	113,649
TOTAL	149,429	114,914	86,313	112,096	142,439

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(¹000 persons aged 15 years and over*)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture	473	483	472	464	473	} 589
Forestry and fishing	106	81	89	89	100	
Mining and quarrying	127	139	145	152	158	167
Manufacturing	2,024	1,871	1,921	1,888	1,956	2,070
Construction	598	603	635	633	632	640
Electricity, gas and water	96	107	111	108	119	118
Transport, storage and communications	694	705	714	712	738	782
Wholesale and retail trade	1,575	1,637	1,644	1,679	1,738	1,806
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	446	474	496	531	546	} 4,198
Public administration	613	665	678	699	704	
Other services	2,386	2,520	2,574	2,694	2,808	
TOTAL EMPLOYED	9,137	9,284	9,479	9,648	9,972	10,369
Unemployed	525	690	727	850	911	838
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	9,662	9,974	10,206	10,498	10,882	11,207

* Prior to 1975 the figures refer to persons aged 14 years and over.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
(¹000 sq. kilometres)

	1979
Agriculture	730
Forest land	3,417
Wildland	4,334
Urban and cleared developed land	34
TOTAL (incl. others)	9,218

Source: Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada.

MINING

		1978		1979*	
		Quantity ('000)	Value (Canadian \$'000)	Quantity ('000)	Value (Canadian \$'000)
Metallic					
Bismuth	kilogrammes	145	1,560	112	875
Cadmium	"	1,521	7,094	1,256	9,000
Cobalt	"	1,234	32,750	1,381	82,134
Columbium (Cb ₂ O ₅)	"	2,473	n.a.	2,406	n.a.
Copper	metric tons	659,380	1,084,245	643,754	1,515,443
Gold	grammes	53,967	382,423	49,175	543,068
Iron Ore	metric tons	42,930	1,221,599	60,185	1,888,815
Lead	"	319,809	259,624	315,751	414,416
Magnesium	"	8,309	19,825	9,172	25,073
Molybdenum	kilogrammes	13,943	179,069	11,187	330,104
Nickel	metric tons	128,310	635,451	131,579	826,423
Platinum group	grammes	10,768	65,293	5,754	56,193
Selenium	kilogrammes	122	4,917	218	6,908
Silver	"	1,267	251,361	1,184	451,913
Uranium (U ₃ O ₈)	metric tons	8,211	617,528	6,530	616,168
Zinc	"	1,066,902	817,525	1,148,498	1,107,419
Non-metallic					
Asbestos	metric tons	1,422	532,403	1,501	641,221
Barite	"	n.a.	2,657	n.a.	1,984
Gypsum	"	8,074	38,625	8,105	42,808
Magnesium	"	n.a.	19,285	n.a.	25,073
Nepheline syenite	"	599	14,182	617	15,180
Pyrite, pyrrhotite	"	9,023	n.a.	31,000	n.a.
Salt	"	6,395	n.a.	6,918	n.a.
Sulphur, in smelter gas	"	676	11,649	605	12,675
Sulphur, elemental	"	5,752	101,392	6,718	145,072
Titanium dioxide, etc.	"	n.a.	88,156	n.a.	66,595
Fuels					
Natural gas†	m. cu. metres	100,862	n.a.	107,175	n.a.
Natural gas by-products	cu. metres	16,487	n.a.	19,467	n.a.
Petroleum, crude.	"	76,029	n.a.	86,604	n.a.
Structural materials					
Clay products	metric tons	n.a.	109,635	n.a.	125,357
Cement	"	10,558	572,590	11,835	736,862
Sand and gravel	"	272,092	416,860	275,127	449,030
Stone	"	122,144	332,744	109,719	330,708

* Preliminary estimates.

† Gross new production.

Goal: Quantity 30,273,000 metric tons; Value C\$733,350,000 (1978).

Potash (K₂O): Quantity 6,375,000 metric tons; Value C\$492,963,000 (1978).

INDUSTRY
VALUE OF SHIPMENTS
(C\$ million)

	1978	1979	1980
Food and beverage industries	21,940.1	25,438.3	28,659.9
Tobacco products industries	995.8	1,082.7	1,131.8
Rubber and plastics products industries	3,048.6	3,701.9	3,920.9
Leather industries	848.5	1,043.8	1,077.8
Textile industries	3,395.7	4,004.0	4,404.3
Knitting mills	711.0	821.2	907.1
Clothing industries	3,113.3	3,522.6	3,657.6
Wood industries	7,472.3	8,473.7	7,720.9
Furniture and fixture industries	1,703.0	1,946.9	2,145.0
Paper and allied industries	10,196.6	12,433.1	14,418.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	4,089.0	4,647.5	5,421.3
Primary metal industry	10,119.1	11,894.1	13,386.4
Metal fabricating industries	8,481.2	10,342.6	11,656.7
Machinery industries	5,036.9	6,420.6	7,093.6
Transportation equipment industries	18,270.4	19,920.9	19,003.0
Electrical products industries	5,434.6	6,695.1	7,494.7
Non-metallic mineral products industries	3,598.2	4,012.7	4,156.7
Petroleum and coal products industries	10,448.9	12,640.9	14,850.5
Chemical and chemical products industries	7,589.5	9,204.7	10,718.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2,741.9	3,469.1	4,158.6

Electric Energy (million kWh.): 337,807 in 1978.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = C\$2.275; U.S. \$1 = C\$1.183.

C\$100 = £43.96 = U.S. \$84.54.

Note: Between May 1962 and May 1970 the par value of the Canadian dollar was 92.5 U.S. cents, giving an exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = C\$1.081. In terms of sterling, the rate between November 1967 and May 1970 was C\$1 = 7s. 8½d. (38.54 new pence) or £1 = C\$2.5946. Since May 1970 the Canadian dollar has been allowed to "float" on foreign exchange markets. The average exchange rates (Canadian cents per U.S. dollar) were: 100.98 in 1971; 98.99 in 1972; 100.01 in 1973; 97.80 in 1974; 101.70 in 1975; 98.60 in 1976; 106.35 in 1977; 114.07 in 1978; 117.14 in 1979; 116.93 in 1980.

FEDERAL BUDGET
(C\$ million, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1980/81	1981/82*	EXPENDITURE	1980/81	1981/82*
Income taxes:			Economic development	5,183	6,767
Personal	19,837	23,665	Energy	3,624	2,671
Corporate	8,106	8,825	Social affairs	24,633	27,693
Non-resident	867	885	Justice and legal	1,213	1,399
Indirect taxes	11,741	14,935	Government services	2,732	3,350
Miscellaneous taxes	99	105	Parliament	130	140
Non-tax revenue	4,748	5,895	Defence	5,058	5,915
			External affairs	1,421	1,728
			Fiscal arrangements	3,908	4,477
			Central reserve	—	500
			Lapse	—	-1,035
			Public debt charges	10,687	14,695
TOTAL REVENUE	45,398	54,310	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	58,589	68,300

* Estimates.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(C\$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold Holdings	879.0	935.6	1,009.1	1,022.6	936.6
U.S. Dollar Holdings	3,446.3	2,298.7	2,459.5	1,863.9	2,037.6
Notes in Circulation	7,813.1	8,638.6	9,539.7	10,314.8	11,108.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1971=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All items	148.9	160.8	175.2	191.2	210.6
Food	166.2	180.1	208.0	235.4	260.6
Housing	148.0	161.9	174.1	180.5	192.4
Clothing	132.0	141.0	146.4	159.9	178.7
Transport	143.3	153.3	162.2	178.0	200.7
Health and personal care	144.3	155.0	166.2	181.2	199.3
Recreation, education and reading	136.2	142.7	148.2	158.4	173.5
Tobacco and alcohol	134.3	143.8	155.5	166.7	185.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(C\$ million at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Compensation of employees	94,898	109,375	120,491	131,308	145,896
Operating surplus	36,332	41,049	43,436	50,739	64,027
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	131,230	150,424	163,927	182,047	209,923
Consumption of fixed capital	18,368	20,738	23,057	25,072	27,946
Statistical discrepancy	-345	266	902	500	-187
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	149,253	171,428	187,886	207,619	237,682
Indirect taxes	21,438	21,520	23,905	26,003	28,230
Less Subsidies	3,857				
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	166,834	192,948	211,791	233,622	265,912
Factor income from abroad*	1,671	1,601	-4,552	-5,685	-7,394
Less Factor income paid abroad*	4,338	4,940			
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	164,167	189,609	207,239	227,937	258,518
Less Consumption of fixed capital	18,368	20,738	23,057	25,072	27,946
Statistical discrepancy	345	-266	-902	-500	187
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	146,144	168,605	183,280	202,365	230,759
Other current transfers from abroad	723	782	-42	-320	124
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	838	798			
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	146,029	168,589	183,238	202,045	230,883

* Remitted profits, dividends and interest only.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Government final consumption expenditure	33,248	38,252	43,311	47,372	51,130
Private final consumption expenditure	95,931	109,537	120,991	133,718	148,787
Increase in stocks	-265	1,563	360	222	4,444
Gross fixed capital formation	40,044	44,895	48,193	52,214	59,730
Statistical discrepancy	346	-266	-902	-500	187
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	169,304	193,981	211,953	233,026	264,278
Exports of goods and services	38,832	44,044	50,897	60,558	74,422
Less Imports of goods and services	41,032	45,077	51,059	59,962	72,788
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	166,834	192,948	211,791	233,622	265,912
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1971 PRICES	113,631	120,200	123,200	127,600	131,400

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(C\$ million)

	1979			1980*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account:						
Merchandise	65,275	61,125	4,150	76,170	68,360	7,810
Freight and shipping	3,469	3,160	309	3,894	3,526	368
Travel	2,887	3,955	-1,068	3,349	4,577	-1,228
Investment income	1,271	6,512	-5,241	1,660	7,204	-5,544
Transfers	2,001	1,311	690	2,663	1,382	1,281
Withholding tax	—	754	-754	—	995	-995
Other current transactions	4,185	7,165	-2,980	5,185	8,781	-3,596
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	79,088	83,982	-4,894	92,921	94,825	-1,904
Capital Account:						
Direct investments (net)	—	1,675	-1,675	—	2,195	-2,195
Canadian securities (net)	3,906	—	3,906	5,421	—	5,421
Foreign securities	—	582	-582	—	114	-114
Government loans and subscriptions	—	1,396	-1,396	—	1,667	-1,667
Other long-term transactions (net)	1,846	—	1,846	—	140	-140
Short-term transactions (net)	6,752	—	6,752	1,113	—	1,113
Net errors and omissions	—	2,268	-2,268	—	2,011	-2,011
CAPITAL BALANCE (exclusive of changes in official holdings)	6,583	—	6,583	407	—	407
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	219	—	219	217	—	217
TOTAL (net official monetary movements)	1,908	—	1,908	—	1,280	-1,280

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(C\$ '000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports . . .	34,690,714	37,444,389	42,155,973	44,605,412	62,870,700	69,127,700
Exports . . .	32,466,068	37,575,693	43,505,799	51,681,380	65,641,300	75,963,900

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(C\$ million)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1979	1980
Live animals . . .	75.4	113.0	Live animals . . .	245.3	254.0
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	4,160.5	4,644.0	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	6,048.5	7,939.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen . .	319.1	272.0	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen . .	410.3	499.8
Fish and marine animals . . .	313.7	350.9	Fish, fresh or frozen, whole . .	245.6	238.0
Fruit and vegetables . . .	1,462.0	1,496.2	Fish, fresh or frozen, fillets and blocks . . .	394.8	407.0
Raw sugar . . .	236.2	484.1	Barley . . .	509.0	404.0
Coffee . . .	464.7	484.3	Wheat . . .	2,180.3	3,795.7
Distilled alcoholic beverages . .	110.3	123.4	Vegetables . . .	150.8	215.1
Other beverages . . .	167.5	192.1	Whisky . . .	298.3	309.0
Crude materials (inedible) . . .	7,930.3	11,241.9	Crude materials (inedible) . . .	12,532.0	14,748.9
Fur skins (undressed) . . .	176.4	142.1	Rapeseed . . .	631.4	422.0
Rubber and allied gums . . .	134.5	123.8	Iron ores and concentrates . . .	1,354.1	1,240.2
Iron ores and concentrates . . .	227.4	269.9	Copper ores, concentrates and scrap . . .	547.8	600.3
Aluminium ores, concentrates and scraps . . .	262.1	355.6	Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap . . .	335.7	446.8
Other metal ores, concentrates and scrap . . .	503.8	1,374.3	Crude petroleum . . .	2,404.6	2,899.1
Coal . . .	865.0	810.7	Natural gas . . .	2,889.1	3,983.9
Crude petroleum . . .	4,507.2	6,868.3	Coal and other bituminous substances . . .	835.3	933.8
Fabricated materials (inedible) . .	12,062.1	12,655.1	Asbestos (unmanufactured) . . .	653.0	626.2
Wood and paper . . .	974.8	916.9	Fabricated materials (inedible) . .	24,372.6	29,193.1
Textiles . . .	1,390.9	1,271.5	Lumber, softwood . . .	3,820.6	3,262.1
Chemicals . . .	3,233.6	3,339.3	Pulp . . .	3,084.3	3,853.8
Iron and steel . . .	1,668.4	1,412.5	Newsprint . . .	3,221.7	3,671.7
Non-ferrous metals . . .	1,964.5	2,568.0	Organic chemicals . . .	704.7	924.3
End products (inedible) . . .	37,928.3	39,221.7	Fertilizers . . .	987.3	1,247.3
General purpose machinery . . .	2,248.3	2,413.7	Petroleum and coal products . .	1,883.7	2,297.4
Special industrial machinery . . .	3,340.2	4,322.5	Aluminium and alloys . . .	917.5	1,539.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors . . .	2,115.1	2,088.7	Copper and alloys . . .	612.3	996.1
Passenger automobiles and chassis . . .	4,378.1	4,414.9	Nickel and alloys . . .	575.6	817.8
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis . . .	1,777.3	1,133.9	Precious metals and alloys . . .	954.8	2,068.0
Motor vehicle parts (excl. engines) . . .	6,846.7	5,822.8	Electricity . . .	729.2	773.0
Televisions, radios and phonographs . . .	471.3	443.9	End products (inedible) . . .	20,825.7	21,457.8
Other telecommunication and related equipment . . .	970.5	1,082.4	Industrial machinery . . .	1,944.5	2,164.4
Electrical lighting distribution equipment . . .	232.8	246.0	Agricultural machinery and tractors . . .	847.6	875.8
Measuring and laboratory equipment . . .	466.3	575.5	Passenger automobiles and chassis . . .	4,260.5	4,470.4
Furniture and fixtures . . .	270.4	271.8	Trucks, truck tractors and chassis . . .	2,715.3	2,347.8
Hand tools and cutlery . . .	326.6	354.2	Motor vehicle engines and parts	817.6	455.1
Electronic computers . . .	1,102.1	1,635.3	Motor vehicle parts (excl. engines) . . .	3,660.7	2,995.5
Office machines and equipment . .	244.9	251.5	Office machines and equipment . .	641.6	738.9
Miscellaneous equipment and tools . . .	768.7	808.8	Special transactions, trade . . .	166.2	228.0
Special transactions, trade . . .	567.5	834.5			
TOTAL . . .	62,724.0	68,710.3	TOTAL . . .	64,190.3	73,821.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(C\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	62.1	87.3	12.1	160.8	214.8	393.1
Argentina	48.0	65.5	36.1	96.1	284.2	226.2
Australia	353.1	466.1	507.1	412.4	556.6	663.5
Belgium/Luxembourg	208.1	241.4	250.7	475.1	667.6	986.8
Brazil	248.4	313.2	347.8	417.4	421.6	893.2
China, People's Republic	95.0	167.5	155.0	503.4	596.1	866.4
Colombia	82.0	95.8	101.5	82.9	97.0	185.1
Cuba	60.6	106.7	157.3	217.8	257.4	415.3
France	679.4	777.7	770.1	460.2	619.6	996.7
Germany, Federal Republic	1,245.0	1,556.2	1,448.6	781.4	1,368.3	1,636.8
Hong Kong	331.8	427.1	574.4	98.0	137.4	192.9
India	65.1	93.3	94.3	258.0	225.8	348.2
Iran	593.8	351.1	3.4	155.6	22.4	41.3
Italy	520.5	636.0	609.7	497.9	729.3	981.5
Japan	2,276.0	2,157.1	2,792.2	3,052.6	4,076.9	4,370.5
Korea, Republic	363.0	462.9	414.1	216.3	364.3	504.1
Mexico	184.5	208.3	345.3	229.3	236.5	482.9
Netherlands	227.2	251.8	262.9	605.1	1,081.9	1,427.9
New Zealand	100.6	135.1	147.0	72.0	90.8	112.3
Norway	56.7	89.1	80.4	149.3	279.3	334.9
Poland	73.7	82.8	72.1	223.7	261.6	345.5
Saudi Arabia	734.9	1,242.0	2,445.8	234.6	251.6	310.5
South Africa	149.3	240.4	350.0	112.0	106.1	201.9
Spain	135.3	177.4	186.6	133.2	218.0	224.2
Sweden	324.8	383.5	415.0	121.7	172.8	269.4
Switzerland	285.4	323.5	521.1	107.7	184.3	372.7
Taiwan	397.2	522.0	557.3	102.0	103.7	251.1
U.S.S.R.	38.5	64.1	59.3	567.0	763.0	1,534.9
United Kingdom	1,609.5	1,928.5	1,970.5	1,985.5	2,588.5	3,192.6
U.S.A.	35,436.3	45,419.5	48,414.1	36,651.2	43,438.5	46,825.4
Venezuela	1,249.1	1,505.0	2,190.3	686.4	671.1	652.9

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1979	1980
Passenger-km.	2,790	2,856
Ton-km.	221,873	228,117

ROAD TRAFFIC
VEHICLES LICENSED
('000)

	1976	1977	1978
Cars	9,016	9,554	9,775
Commercial vehicles	2,317	2,442	2,718
Motorcycles	341	372	341
Other road vehicles	112	179	118

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	Goods (^{'000} tons)		VESSELS (number)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Arrived	Departed
1973 . .	123,937	72,708	23,436	23,655
1974 . .	116,966	66,930	20,992	21,280
1975 . .	112,926	70,301	20,225	20,297
1976 . .	126,562	62,253	21,898	22,028
1977 . .	132,023	64,906	23,374	23,456

CIVIL AVIATION
CANADIAN CARRIERS—REVENUE TRAFFIC
(^{'000})

	1977	1978
Passengers . . .	21,934	23,210
Miles flown . . .	294,449	300,728
Passenger-miles . . .	22,075,243	23,750,107
Goods ton-miles* . . .	538,379	566,568

* Includes freight, express, mail and excess baggage.

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC
(^{'000} cargo tons)

	ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY	
	MONTREAL— LAKE ONTARIO	WELLAND CANAL
1977 . . .	63,335	71,736
1978 . . .	62,768	72,390
1979 . . .	60,082	73,066
1980 . . .	54,345	65,501

Source: St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

TOURISM

	1979		1980	
	Number (^{'000})	Expenditure (C\$ ^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Expenditure (C\$ ^{'000})
Travellers from the United States . .	31,192	1,881,000	38,501	2,121,000
Travellers from other countries . . .	2,010	1,006,000	2,163	1,228,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978
Total households . .	7,022,000	7,320,000
Homes with radio . .	6,882,000	7,208,000
Homes with television . .	6,823,000	7,122,000
Homes with telephone . .	6,771,000	7,063,000

Daily newspapers in French and English only (1981):
119; total circulation 5,450,529.

EDUCATION
(1978/79)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary and secondary . .	15,344	271,106	5,279,481
Post-secondary non-university . .	186	19,820	248,827
Universities and colleges* . .	65	32,553	367,968

* Degree-granting institutions, full-time teachers and full-time students.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

THE CONSTITUTION

Constitutional development has been based mainly upon four important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867. The first is chiefly important as it established the French civil law throughout the then province of Quebec and guaranteed the free exercise of Roman Catholicism. The second is noteworthy for the division of the province into the French-speaking province of Lower Canada and the English-speaking province of Upper Canada, and for the concession of representative government through an elective Legislative Assembly which, however, had no control over the executive government except in so far as it could refuse to vote taxes (the non-tax revenue of the province was outside of its control). The Act of Union (Section 45) mentions the appointment by Her Majesty of the Executive Council, but does not refer to the responsibility of the Council. It can be stated that responsible government has existed in Canada by constitutional practice and precedent. It was recognized in the instructions which the Colonial Secretary of State transmitted to the Governors.

The fourth act separated the two Canadas from their existing legislative union to make them provinces, each administering its own local affairs, in a wider confederation, which within a comparatively short period so extended its boundaries as to take in the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British North America Act 1867 provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate", and the "House of Commons".

The Statute of Westminster received the Royal Assent in December 1931. In its application to Canada the Statute emancipates the Legislatures of the provinces as well as the Dominion Parliament from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. A special section was, however, included providing that the Statute should not apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, and also preventing the Dominions and provinces, in the exercise of their enlarged legislative powers, from trenching upon provincial and Dominion fields of legislative power respectively. Numerous attempts to devise amendment procedures within Canada without reference to the United Kingdom Parliament have been made without success. In 1978 a Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced in the Federal Parliament which would alter the composition of the Supreme Court and the Senate. These proposals were the subject of discussion between the Federal Government and Provincial Premiers in February 1979 and September 1980, but no agreement was reached. In November 1981, however, compromise proposals were agreed between the Federal Government and the Provincial Premiers, with the exception of Quebec. These proposals were endorsed by the Federal Parliament and were to be considered by the United Kingdom Parliament in early 1982.

The Government

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is **Parliament** (consisting of the Queen as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the **Executive** (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the **Judiciary** which interprets the laws.

Particular features similar to the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility which has become crystallized in the course of time. The members of the Cabinet, or executive committee, are chosen by the Prime Minister from the political party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments. Each Minister of a department is responsible to Parliament for that department, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible before Parliament for Government policy and administration generally.

Meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the Prime Minister. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and it is in this way that the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the support of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

The Federal Parliament

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of Parliament may not be longer than five years. Senators (a maximum of 104 in number) are appointed until age 75 by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province they represent, and in possession of \$4,000 over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament.

Under the British North America Act, which is the basis of the Constitution, the Federal Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal laws, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Both the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of the provinces may legislate with respect to agriculture and immigration, but provincial legislation shall have effect

in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of Parliament. Both Parliament and the provincial legislatures may legislate with respect to old age pensions and supplementary benefits, but no federal law shall affect the operation of any present or future law of a province in relation to these matters.

Provincial Government

In each of the ten Provinces (Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on April 1st, 1949) the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions

in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within the province are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnization of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both in civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities, who are to retain the privileges and rights enjoyed before Confederation.

Municipal Government

Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their bases of organization and the extent of their authority vary in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: EDWARD RICHARD SCHREYER (took office January 22nd, 1979).

FEDERAL MINISTRY

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: ALLAN JOSEPH MACEachen.

Minister of Transport: JEAN-LUC PEPIN.

Minister of Justice, Attorney-General of Canada and Minister of State for Social Development: JEAN CHRÉTIEN.

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: JOHN CARR MUNRO.

Minister of State for Economic and Regional Development: HORACE ANDREW OLSON.

Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion: HERBERT GRAY.

Minister of Agriculture: EUGENE FRANCIS WHELAN.

Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Minister Responsible for Canada Post Corporation: ANDRÉ OUELLET.

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources: MARC LALONDE.
Government Leader in the Senate: RAYMOND JOSEPH PERRAULT.

Minister of Fisheries and Oceans: ROMÉO LEBLANC.

Minister of the Environment and Minister of State for Science and Technology: JOHN ROBERTS.

Minister of National Health and Welfare: MONIQUE BÉGIN.

Minister of Supply and Services: JEAN-JACQUES BLAIS.

Minister of Communications: FRANCIS FOX.

Minister of National Defence: GILLES LAMONTAGNE.

Minister of State (External Relations): PIERRE DE BANÉ.

Minister of State (Canadian Wheat Board): HAZEN ROBERT ARGUE.

Secretary of State of Canada: GERALD REGAN.

Secretary of State for External Affairs: MARK MACGUIGAN.

Solicitor-General: ROBERT PHILLIP KAPLAN.

Minister of State (Multiculturalism): JAMES SYDNEY FLEMING.

Minister of National Revenue: BILL ROMPKEY.

Minister of State (Finance): PIERRE BUSSIÈRES.

Minister of State (Small Businesses): CHARLES LAPOINTE.

Minister of State (International Trade): EDWARD LUMLEY.

President to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada: YVON PINARD.

President of the Treasury Board: DONALD JOHNSTON.

Minister of Employment and Immigration: LLOYD AXWORTHY.

Minister of Public Works: PAUL COSGROVE.

Minister of State (Mines): JUDY EROLA.

Minister of State: JACOB AUSTIN.

Minister of Labour: CHARLES L. CACCIA.

Minister of State: SERGE JOYAL.

Minister of Veterans' Affairs: W. BENNETT CAMPBELL.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

THE SENATE

Speaker: JEAN MARCHAND.

(Seats at October 1981)

Liberal	64	Ontario	24
Progressive Conserva- tive	25	Quebec	24
Independent	2	Nova Scotia	10
Independent Liberal . .	1	New Brunswick	10
Social Credit	1	British Columbia	6
Vacant	11	Manitoba	6
		Saskatchewan	6
		Alberta	6
		Newfoundland	6
		Prince Edward Is.	4
		Yukon	1
		Northwest Territories . .	1
TOTAL	104	TOTAL	104

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: JEANNE SAUVÉ.

	GENERAL ELECTION FEB. 1980	SEATS AT OCT. 1981
Liberals	147	147
Progressive Conservatives .	103	102
New Democratic Party . . .	32	33
TOTAL	282	282

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: FRANK LYNCH-STAUNTON.

Premier: EDGAR PETER LOUGHEED.

LEGISLATURE
(Elected March 1979)

	SEATS AT MARCH 1979	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Progressive Conservative . .	74	73
Social Credit	4	4
New Democratic Party . . .	1	1
Independent	—	1
TOTAL	79	79

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: PEARL MCGONIGAL.

Premier: HOWARD PAWLEY.

LEGISLATURE
(Elected November 1981)

	SEATS AT NOV. 1981	SEATS AT DEC. 1981
New Democratic Party . . .	34	34
Progressive Conservative . .	23	23
TOTAL	57	57

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: HENRY PYBUS BELL-IRVING.

Premier: WILLIAM R. BENNETT.

LEGISLATURE
(Elected August 1979)

	SEATS AT AUG. 1979	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Social Credit	31	31
New Democratic Party . . .	26	26
TOTAL	57	57

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: HÉDARD J. ROBICHAUD.

Premier: RICHARD B. HATFIELD.

LEGISLATURE
(Elected October 1978)

	SEATS AT OCT. 1978	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Progressive Conservative . .	30	30
Liberal	28	28
TOTAL	58	58

CANADA

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Lieutenant-Governor: DR. WILLIAM ANTHONY PADDON.
Premier: A. BRIAN PECKFORD.

LEGISLATURE (Elected June 1979)

	SEATS AT JUNE 1979	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Progressive Conservative . .	33	34
Liberal	19	17
Vacant	—	1
TOTAL	52	52

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN E. SHAFFNER.
Premier: JOHN BUCHANAN, Q.C.

LEGISLATURE (Elected October 1981)

	SEATS AT OCT. 1981	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Progressive Conservative . .	37	37
Liberal	13	13
New Democratic Party . .	1	1
Independent	1	1
TOTAL	52	52

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN BLACK AIRD.
Premier: WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Q.C.

LEGISLATURE (Elected March 1981)

	SEATS AT MAR. 1981	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Progressive Conservative . .	70	70
Liberal	34	34
New Democratic Party . .	21	21
TOTAL	125	125

Provincial Legislatures, Canadian Territories

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: JOSEPH AUBIN-DOIRON.
Premier: J. ANGUS MACLEAN.

LEGISLATURE (Elected April 1979)

	SEATS AT APRIL 1979	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Progressive Conservative . .	21	22
Liberal	11	10
TOTAL	32	32

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: JEAN-PIERRE CÔTÉ, Q.C.
Premier: RENÉ LÉVESQUE.

LEGISLATURE (Elected April 1981)

	SEATS AT APR. 1981	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
Parti Québécois	80	80
Liberal	42	42
TOTAL	122	122

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: C. IRWIN MCINTOSH.
Premier: ALLAN E. BLAKENEY.

LEGISLATURE (Elected October 1978)

	SEATS AT OCT. 1978	SEATS AT NOV. 1981
New Democratic Party . .	44	44
Progressive Conservative . .	17	15
Unionist	—	2
TOTAL	61	61

CANADIAN TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Commissioner of the Legislative Assembly: JOHN H. PARKER.
Members of Parliament: PETER ITTINUAR, DAVE NICKERSON.

YUKON TERRITORY

Administrator: DOUGLAS BELL.
Government Leader of the Territorial Council: CHRISTOPHER PEARSON.
Member of Parliament: ERIK NIELSEN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Liberal Party of Canada: 102 Bank St., Ottawa K1P 5N4; believes in Canadian autonomy, comprehensive social security, freer trade within the North Atlantic Community; Leader PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU; Pres. NORMAN MACLEOD; Nat. Dir. GORDON ASHWORTH.

The New Democratic Party: 301 Metcalfe St., Ottawa K2P 1R9; f. 1961 by representatives of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Canadian trade union movement; social democratic; member of the Socialist International; Leader J. EDWARD BROADBENT; Pres. TONY PENIKETT; Sec. MARY ELLEN McQUAY; 115,000 individual mems., 265,000 affiliated mems.

The Progressive Conservative Party: 178 Queen St., Ottawa K1P 5E1; f. 1854; believes in individualism and free enterprise wherever feasible and continued participation in NATO and the Commonwealth; Leader JOE CLARK; Pres. ROBERT C. COATES.

Social Credit Party: 4219 Main St., Vancouver, B.C. V5V 3P8; advocates monetary reform; governing party of

Alberta from 1935 until 1971 and British Columbia from 1952 until 1972 and from 1975; Leader FABIEN ROY; Pres. BRUCE ARNOLD.

The Communist Party: 24 Cecil St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1N2; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. W. KASHTAN; publs. *Communist Viewpoint*, *Canadian Tribune*, *Pacific Tribune*, *Combat*, *New Horizons*.

Libertarian Party of Canada: P.O.B. 190, Adelaide St. Postal Station, Toronto, Ont. M5C 2J1; f. 1973; Leader LINDA CAIN; Pres. CHRISTIAN SORENSEN.

National Party of Canada: P.O.B. 4866, Station E, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5J1; advocates economic and cultural independence for Canada; Leader ROBIN MATHEWS.

Le Parti Québécois: 8790 ave. du Parc, Montreal, Quebec H2N 2Y6; f. 1968; seeks provincial autonomy; in power in Quebec since November 1976; Pres. RENÉ LÉVESQUE; Vice-Pres. ROBERT LUSSIER; 150,000 mems.

L'Union Nationale: 515 est, Grande-Allée, Quebec, Que. G1R 2J5; f. 1965; anti-Communist; Leader JEAN-MARC BÉLIVEAU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO CANADA

(In Ottawa unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission.

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Algeria: 435 Daly Ave., Suite 402-403, K1N 6H3; *Ambassador:* MISSOUM SBHI.

Argentina: 130 Slater St., 6th Floor, K1P 5H6; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: 130 Slater St., 13th Floor, K1P 5H6 (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. G. DEXTER.

Austria: 445 Wilbrod St., K1N 6M7; *Ambassador:* DR. AUGUST TARTER.

Bahamas: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Bangladesh: 85 Range Rd., Suite 402, K1N 8J6 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Maj.-Gen. K. M. SAFIULLAH.

Barbados: 151 Slater St., Suite 700, K1P 5H3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* STANLEY LEON TAYLOR.

Belgium: 85 Range Rd., Suites 601-604, K1N 8J6; *Ambassador:* J. R. VANDEN BLOOCK.

Benin: 58 Glebe Ave., K1S 2C3; *Ambassador:* LÉON-BLAISE AHOUANOGBO.

Bolivia: 85 Range Rd., Suite 901, K1N 8J6; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Botswana: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Brazil: 255 Albert St., Suite 900, K1P 6A9; *Ambassador:* GERALDO DE CARVALHO SILOS.

Bulgaria: 325 Stewart St., K1N 6K5; *Ambassador:* STEFAN TODOROV STANEV.

Burma: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Burundi: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Cameroon: 170 Clemow Ave., K1S 2B4; *Ambassador:* LUCAS ZAA NKWETA.

Cape Verde: c/o Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations, 211 East 43rd St., Room 604, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Central African Republic: 381 Wilbrod Ave., K1N 6M6; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE M'BOÉ.

Chad: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Chile: 56 Sparks St., Suite 801, K1P 5A9; *Ambassador:* MARIO SILVA CONCHA.

China, People's Republic: 411-415 St. Andrew St., K1N 5H3; *Ambassador:* WANG DONG.

Colombia: 151 Sparks St., Suite 406, K1P 5E3; *Ambassador:* DR. JORGE SERICO CORDENAS.

Congo: c/o Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations, 14 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.

Costa Rica: 46 Beaver Ridge, K2E 6E1; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ RAFAEL ECHEVERRÍA VILLAFRANCA (resident in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

Cuba: 388 Main St., K1S 1E3; *Ambassador:* DR. CARLOS AMAT FORÉS.

Cyprus: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Czechoslovakia: 171 Clemow Ave., K1S 2B3; *Ambassador:* STEFAN MURIN.

Denmark: 85 Range Rd., Suite 702, K1N 8J6; *Ambassador:* VAGN AAGE KORSBAEK.

Ecuador: 320 Queen St., Place de Ville, Tower A, Suite 2226, K1R 5A3; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL GARCÍA VELASCO.

Egypt: 454 Laurier Ave., K1N 6R3; *Ambassador:* HASSAN FAHMY.

El Salvador: The Driveway Place, 350 Driveway, Suite 101, K1S 3N1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Fiji: c/o Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations, 1 United Nations Plaza, 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).

Finland: 222 Somerset St. West, Suite 401, K2P 2G3; *Ambassador:* OSSI JUHANI SUNELL.

CANADA

France: 42 Sussex Drive, K1M 2C9; *Ambassador:* JEAN BÉLIARD.

Gabon: 4 Range Rd., K1N 8J5; *Ambassador:* HUBERT ONDIAS SOUNA.

Gambia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

German Democratic Republic: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Germany, Federal Republic: 1 Waverley St., K2P 0T8; *Ambassador:* ERICH STRAETLING.

Ghana: 85 Range Rd., Suite 810, K1N 8J6 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALEX N. ABANKWA.

Greece: 76-80 MacLaren St., K2P 0K6; *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL MEGALOKONOMOS.

Grenada: 280 Albert St., Suite 301, K1P 5G8 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JIMMY B. EMMANUEL.

Guatemala: 294 Albert St., Suite 500, K1P 6E6; *Ambassador:* ANGEL ARTURO RIVERA.

Guinea: 112 Kent St., Suite 208, Place de Ville, Tower B, K1P 5P2; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM DOUKOURÉ.

Guyana: Burnside Bldg., 151 Slater St., Suite 309, K1P 5H3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* BURNETT ALEXANDER HALDER.

Haiti: 112 Kent St., Suite 1308, Place de Ville, Tower B, K1P 5P2; *Ambassador:* HERVE DENNIS.

Honduras: 350 Sparks St., Suite 403, K1R 7S8; *Ambassador:* MAX VELÁZQUEZ DÍAZ.

Hungary: 7 Delaware Ave., K2P 0Z2; *Ambassador:* GYULA BUDAI.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: 10 Springfield Rd., K1M 1C9 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. G. S. DHILLON.

Indonesia: 255 Albert St., Suite 1010, Kent Sq. Bldg. C, K1P 6A9; *Ambassador:* WIDODO BUDIDARMO.

Iran: 85 Range Rd., Suite 307-308, K1N 8J6; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: 215 McLeod St., K2P 0Z8; *Ambassador:* ABDO ALI HANDAN AL-DAIRI.

Ireland: 170 Metcalfe St., K2P 1P3; *Ambassador:* SEAN KENNAN.

Israel: 410 Laurier Ave. W., Suite 601, K1R 7T3; *Ambassador:* YESHAYAHU ANUG.

Italy: 275 Slater St., 11th Floor, K1P 5H9; *Ambassador:* F. P. FULCI.

Ivory Coast: 9 Marlborough Ave., K1N 8E6; *Ambassador:* LOUIS GUIRANDOU N'DIAYE.

Jamaica: 275 Slater St., Suite 402, K1P 5H9 (HC); *High Commissioner:* LESLIE ARMON WILSON.

Japan: 255 Sussex Drive, K1N 9E6; *Ambassador:* MICHIAKI SUMA.

Jordan: 100 Bronson Ave., Suite 701, K1R 6G8; *Ambassador:* TALAL O. HIKMAT.

Kenya: Gillin Bldg. Suite 600, 141 Laurier Ave. W., K1P 5J3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MWABILI KISAKA.

Korea, Republic: 151 Slater St., Suite 608, K1P 5H3; *Ambassador:* LEE KYOO-HYUN.

Kuwait: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Laos: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Lebanon: 640 Lyon St., K1S 3Z5; *Ambassador:* SOLEIMAN FARAH.

Lesotho: 350 Sparks St. Suite 910, K1R 7S8 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MOTHUSI THAMSANQA MASHOLOGU.

Liberia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Libya: c/o Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Luxembourg: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Diplomatic Representation

Madagascar: c/o Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations, 801 Second Ave., Suite 404, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Malawi: 112 Kent St., Suite 905, Tower B, Place de Ville, K1P 5P2 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALFRED ARNOLD UPINDI.

Malaysia: 60 Boteler St., K1N 8Y7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* BAKRI AIYUBGHAZALI.

Mali: 50 Goulburn Ave., K1N 8C8; *Ambassador:* ZANA OUSMANE DAO.

Malta: Brussels, Belgium (HC).

Mauritania: c/o Permanent Mission of Mauritania to the United Nations, 600 Third Ave., 37th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.

Mauritius: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Mexico: 130 Albert St., Suite 206, K1P 5G4; *Ambassador:* AGUSTÍN BARRIOS GÓMEZ.

Mongolia: c/o Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations, 6 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.

Morocco: 38 Range Rd., K1N 8J4; *Ambassador:* NOURREDINE HASNAOUI.

Nepal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Netherlands: 275 Slater St., K1P 5H9; *Ambassador:* NABOTH VAN DIJL.

New Zealand: Metropolitan House, Suite 801, 99 Bank St., K1P 6G3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* EDWARD GALE LATTER.

Nicaragua: 320 Queen St., Suite 2224, Place de Ville, Tower A, K1R 5A8; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO NAVARRO.

Niger: 38 Blackburn Ave., K1N 8A2; *Ambassador:* LAMBERT MESSAN.

Nigeria: 295 Metcalfe St., K2P 1R9 (HC); *High Commissioner:* YUSUFU MUSA MAIANGWA.

Norway: Royal Bank Centre, 90 Spark St., Room 932, K1P 5B4; *Ambassador:* PETTER GRAVER.

Oman: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Pakistan: 170 Metcalfe St., K2P 1P3; *Chargé d'affaires:* ALTAf A. SHAIKH.

Panama: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Papua New Guinea: c/o Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations, 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).

Paraguay: c/o Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A.

Philippines: 130 Albert St., Suites 607-608, K1P 5G4; *Ambassador:* RAMON V. DEL ROSARIO.

Poland: 443 Daly Ave., K1N 6H3; *Ambassador:* STANISLAW PAWLAK.

Portugal: 645 Island Park Drive, K1Y 0B8; *Ambassador:* LUIZ CUTILEIRO NAVEGA.

Qatar: c/o Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations, 747 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Romania: 655 Rideau St., K1N 6A3; *Ambassador:* BARBU POPESCU.

Rwanda: 350 Spark St., Suite 903, K1R 7S9; *Ambassador:* JEAN-MARIE SIBOMANA.

Saint Lucia: 112 Kent St., Suite 1701, Place de Ville, Tower B, K1P 5P2 (HC); *High Commissioner:* LUCIUS MASON.

Saudi Arabia: 99 Bank St., Suite 901, K1P 6B9; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* AHMED M. BEYARI.

Senegal: 57 Marlborough Ave., K1N 8E8; *Ambassador:* SALIOU DIODJ FAYE.

CANADA

Seychelles: London, England (HC).

Sierra Leone: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Singapore: c/o Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations, 1 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).

Somalia: 112 Kent St., Suite 918, Place de Ville, Tower B, K1P 5P2; *Ambassador:* ABDINUR YUSUF.

South Africa: 15 Sussex Drive, K1M 1M8; *Ambassador:* JOHN JOUBERT BECKER.

Spain: 350 Sparks St., Suite 802, K1R 5A1; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO ELIAS.

Sri Lanka: 85 Range Rd., Suites 102-104, K1N 8J6 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. C. A. VANDERGERT.

Sudan: 85 Range Rd., Suite 1010, K1N 8J6; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCIS MADING DENG.

Suriname: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Swaziland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Sweden: 441 MacLaren St., 4th Floor, K2P 2H3; *Ambassador:* KAJ BJÖRK.

Switzerland: 5 Marlborough Ave., K1N 8E6; *Ambassador:* OLIVIER EXCHAQUET.

Syria: c/o Permanent Mission of Syria to the United Nations, 150 East 58th St., Suite 1500, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

Tanzania: 50 Range Rd., K1N 8J4 (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

Thailand: 85 Range Rd., Suite 704, K1N 8J6; *Ambassador:* CHINDA ATTANAN.

Togo: 12 Range Rd., K1N 8J3; *Ambassador:* KOKOUGAN AGBÉVIADÉ APALOO.

Trinidad and Tobago: 75 Albert St., Suite 508, K1P 5E7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. R. P. DUMAS.

Tunisia: 515 O'Connor St., K1S 3P8; *Ambassador:* RAFIK SAID.

Canada also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Bahrain, the Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Maldives, Monaco, Mozambique, Peru, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet-Nam and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Turkey: 197 Wurttemberg St., K1N 8L9; *Ambassador:* TURGUT SUNALP.

Uganda: 170 Laurier Ave. W., Suite 601, K1P 5V5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. W. RWETSIBA.

U.S.S.R.: 285 Charlotte St., K1N 8L5; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEKSANDR NIKOLAYEVICH YAKOVLEV.

United Arab Emirates: c/o Permanent Mission of the U.A.E. to the United Nations, 747 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

United Kingdom: 80 Elgin St., K1P 5K7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Lord MORAN.

U.S.A.: 100 Wellington St., K1P 5T1; *Ambassador:* PAUL HERON ROBINSON, Jr.

Upper Volta: 48 Range Rd., K1N 8J4; *Ambassador:* DOULAYE CORENTIN KI.

Vatican: 724 Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park, K1M 0E3 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Pro-Nuncio:* Most Rev. ANGELO PALMAS.

Venezuela: 320 Queen St., Suite 2000, Place de Ville, Tower A, K1R 5A3; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO PAPARONI.

Western Samoa: c/o Permanent Mission of Western Samoa to the United Nations, 300 East 44th St., New York, 10017, U.S.A. (HC).

Yemen Arab Republic: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: c/o Permanent Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations, 413 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

Yugoslavia: 17 Blackburn Ave., K1N 8A2; *Ambassador:* KRSTO BULAJIĆ.

Zaire: 18 Range Rd., K1N 8J3; *Ambassador:* PONGO MAVULU.

Zambia: 130 Albert St., Suite 1610, K1P 5G4 (HC); *High Commissioner:* BENJAMIN NDABILA MIBENGE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

FEDERAL COURTS

The Supreme Court of Canada: Wellington and Kent Sts., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0J1; has jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout Canada. The judgment of the Court is final and conclusive. The Supreme Court is also required to advise on questions referred to it by the Governor in Council. Under the Supreme Court Act, important questions concerning the interpretation of the British North America Act, the constitutionality or interpretation of any federal or provincial law, the powers of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures or of both levels of government, among other matters, may be referred by the Government to the Supreme Court for consideration.

In civil cases, appeals may be brought from any final judgment of the highest court of last resort in a province. The Supreme Court will grant permission to appeal if it is of the opinion that a question of public importance is involved, one that transcends the immediate concerns of the parties to the litigation. In criminal cases, the Court will hear appeals as of right concerning indictable offences where an acquittal has been set aside or where there has been a dissenting judgment on a point of law in a provincial court of appeal. The Supreme Court may, in

addition, hear appeals on questions of law concerning both summary convictions and all other indictable offences if permission to appeal is first granted by the Court.

Chief Justice of Canada: Rt. Hon. BORA LASKIN, P.C.

Puisne Judges: Hon. RONALD MARTLAND, Hon. R. A. RITCHIE, Hon. R. G. B. DICKSON, Hon. JEAN BEETZ, Hon. WILLARD Z. ESTEY, Hon. W. R. MCINTYRE, Hon. JULIEN CHOUINARD, Hon. ANTONIO LAMER.

Registrar: BERNARD C. HOFLEY, Q.C.

The Federal Court of Canada, Supreme Court of Canada Bldg., Kent and Wellington Sts., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9; the **Trial Division** of the Federal Court has jurisdiction in claims against the Crown, claims by the Crown, miscellaneous cases involving the Crown, claims against or concerning Crown Officers and Servants, relief against Federal Boards, Commissions, and other tribunals, inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial disputes, industrial or industrial property matters, Admiralty, income tax and estate tax appeals, citizenship appeals, aeronautics-interprovincial works and undertakings, residuary jurisdiction for relief if there is no other Canadian court that has such jurisdiction, jurisdiction in specific matters conferred by Federal Statutes.

The **Federal Court of Appeal** has jurisdiction on appeals from the Trial Division, appeals from Federal Tribunals, review of decisions of Federal Boards and Commissions, appeals from Tribunals and Reviews under Section 28 of the Federal Court Act, and references by Federal Boards and Commissions. The Court has one Registry for all of Canada and consists of the Principal Office in Ottawa and such Local Offices established in principal centres throughout Canada and the Officer of the Court who has overall responsibility for the Court is known as the Administrator of the Court.

Chief Justice: Hon. ARTHUR L. THURLOW.

Associate Chief Justice: Hon. JAMES A. JEROME.

Court of Appeal Judges: Hon. LOUIS PRATTE, Hon. DARREL V. HEALD, Hon. JOHN J. URIE, Hon. WILLIAM F. RYAN, Hon. GERALD E. LE DAIN.

Trial Division Judges: Hon. A. ALEX CATTANACH, Hon. HUGH F. GIBSON, Hon. ALLISON M. WALSH, Hon. FRANK U. COLLIER, Hon. GEORGE A. ADDY, Hon. PATRICK M. MAHONEY, P.C., Hon. RAYMOND G. DECARY, Hon. J. E. DUBÉ, P.C., Hon. LOUIS MARCEAU.

Administrator of the Court: ROBERT BILJAN (acting).

The Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Supreme Court of Canada Bldg., Kent and Wellington
Sts., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9.

President: Hon. HUGH F. GIBSON.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

ALBERTA

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice of Alberta: Hon. W. A. MCGILLIVRAY.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

Chief Justice, Trial Division: Hon. W. R. SINCLAIR.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice of British Columbia: Hon. N. T. NEMETZ.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. A. MCEACHERN.

MANITOBA

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice of Manitoba: Hon. S. FREEDMAN.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

Chief Justice: Hon. A. S. DEWAR.

NEW BRUNSWICK

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice of New Brunswick: Hon. CHARLES J. A. HUGHES.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

Chief Justice: Hon. A. J. CORMIER.

NEWFOUNDLAND

SUPREME COURT—COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice: Hon. A. S. MIFFLIN.

TRIAL DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. T. A. HICKMAN.

NOVA SCOTIA

SUPREME COURT—APPEAL DIVISION

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: Hon. I. M. MACKEIGAN.

TRIAL DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. G. S. COWAN.

ONTARIO

SUPREME COURT—COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice of Ontario: Hon. W. G. C. HOWLAND.

Associate Chief Justice of Ontario: Hon. B. J. MACKINNON.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chief Justice: Hon. G. T. EVANS.

Associate Chief Justice: Hon. W. D. PARKER.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. JOHN PATON NICHOLSON.

QUEBEC

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice of Quebec: Hon. J. A. MARCEL CRÊTE.

SUPERIOR COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. JULES DESCHÊNES.

Senior Associate Chief Justice: Hon. GABRIELLE VALÉE.

Associate Chief Justice: Hon. J. K. HUGESSEN.

SASKATCHEWAN

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: Hon. E. D. BAYDA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

Chief Justice: Hon. F. W. JOHNSON.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SUPREME COURT

Judge of the Supreme Court: Hon. Mr. Justice C. F. TALLIS.

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice: Hon. W. A. MCGILLIVRAY (Alberta).

YUKON TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judge of the Supreme Court: Hon. H. C. B. MADDISON.

COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice: Hon. N. T. NEMETZ (British Columbia).

RELIGION

About 75 per cent of the population belongs to the three main churches; in order of size at the 1971 census: Roman Catholic, United and Anglican. Numerous other churches and denominations are represented.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Roman Catholic population of Canada, 10,102,439 (1971 census 9,975,000).

Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops: 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7B1; Pres. Most Rev. HENRI LÉGARÉ, Archbishop of Grouard-McLennan, Alberta; Vice-Pres. Most Rev. PAUL REDING, Bishop of Hamilton, Ontario.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. ANGELO PALMAS, D.D.; Apostolic Nunciature: 724 Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ont. K1M 0E3.

ARCHBISHOPS

Edmonton: JOSEPH N. MACNEIL.

Halifax: JAMES M. HAYES.

Kingston: J. L. WILHELM.

St. John's: ALPHONSUS L. PENNEY.

Quebec: LOUIS-ALBERT VACHON.

Rimouski: GILLES OUELLET.

Regina: CHARLES A. HAPLIN.

Sherbrooke: J. M. FORTIER.

St. Boniface: MAURICE ANTOINE HACAULT.

Toronto: Cardinal G. EMMETT CARTER.

Montreal: PAUL GREGOIRE.

Moncton: DONAT CHIASSON.

Ottawa: J. A. FLOURDE.

Vancouver: J. CARNEY.

Grouard-McLennan: HENRI LÉGARÉ.

Keewatin-Le-Pas: P. DUMOUCHEL.

Winnipeg: Cardinal GEORGE FLAHIFF.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

2,382 pastoral charges, 3,599 ministers, and 907,222 members (1971 census 3,768,800); United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto M4T 1M8.

The United Church of Canada was founded in 1925 with the union of Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Canada and other free churches have since joined.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. LOIS M. WILSON.

Secretary: Rev. DONALD G. RAY.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

Anglican population of Canada, 961,652 (1971 census 2,543,180).

Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: Most Rev. EDWARD W. SCOTT.

General Sec. of General Synod: Ven. H. St. C. HILCHEY, Church House, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto M4Y 2J6.

ARCHBISHOPS

Eastern Newfoundland and Labrador: H. L. NUTTER.

Ruperts Land: F. H. W. CRABB.

Ontario: L. S. GARNSWORTHY.

British Columbia: D. W. HAMBIDGE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

1,055 congregations, 993 ministers, 165,723 members (1971 census 872,335). 50 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont. 3MC 1J7.

Moderator: Dr. A. CURRIE.

Principal Clerk: Rev. D. C. MACDONALD.

Publs. include: *The Presbyterian Record*, *These Days*, *Glad Tidings*, *The Message*.

BAPTIST ORGANIZATION

Baptist Federation of Canada: 219 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2M2; (1971 census) 667,245; 1,200 churches; membership 137,000 (1980); Pres. Dr. J. K. ZEMAN; Gen. Sec. Dr. R. F. BULLEN; publs. *The Canadian Baptist*, *The Atlantic Baptist*, *Tidings*, *Link and Visitor*, *Enterprise*.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Ordained ministers 985, organized congregations 1,036 membership 302,819 (1980).

Lutheran Council in Canada: 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2K3; Exec. Dir. WALTER A. SCHULTZ.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief: 1820 Arlington St., Winnipeg, Man. R2X 1W4; material aid, development and immigration agency for Lutherans in Canada; Exec. Dir. J. G. KEIL.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Jews of Canada number 305,000.

Canadian Jewish Congress: 1590 ave. Dr. Penfield, Montreal H3G 1C5; f. 1919; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALAN ROSE; publ. *Canadian Jewish Archives*.

Jewish Community Council: 151 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. JOSEPH LIEFF, Q.C.; Exec. Vice-Pres. HY HOCHBERG.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH**GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH**

Members (1971 census), 316,610; 27 Teddington Park Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4N 2C4; Bishop of Toronto His Grace SOTIRIOS.

UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CANADA

290 parishes, 150,000 members; 9 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. R2W OT9; f. 1918.

Publ. *The Herald*, circ. 6,500 (with English supplement)

Metropolitan: Most Rev. ANDREW (METIUK) Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada; 34 Daffodil St., Winnipeg, Man. R2V 2Z1.

The Romanian, Byelorussian and Syrian Orthodox Churches are also represented in Canada.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

228,000 members (1971 Census).

Archeparchy of Winnipeg: Most Rev. MAXIM HERMANIUK, C.S.S.R., D.D., Archbishop Metropolitan of Winnipeg, 235 Scotia St., Winnipeg R2V 1V7; publ. *Progress*.

Eparchy of Edmonton: Most Rev. NEIL SAVARYN, O.S.B.M., D.D., 6240 Ada Blvd., Edmonton T5W 4P1; publ. *Ukrainian News*.

Eparchy of Toronto: Most Rev. ISIDORE BORECKY, D.D., 61 Glen Edyth Drive, Toronto M4V 2V8; publs. *Our Aim*, *The Light*.

Eparchy of New Westminster: Most Rev. JEROME CHIMY, O.S.B.M., D.D., J.C.D., 502 Fifth Ave., New Westminster, B.C. V3L 1S2.

Eparchy of Saskatoon: Most Rev. ANDREW ROBORECKI, D.D., 866 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0L4.

OTHER CHURCHES

Bahá'í: 7200 Leslie St., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 2A1; f. 1949; over 1,600 centres; Sec. M. E. MUTTART.

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ): 39 Arkell Rd., R.R.2, Guelph, Ont. N1H 6H8; Exec. Minister Rev. FRANCIS BRUCE (acting); 30 churches, 2,467 mems.

Christian Reformed Church in North America: 760 Brant St., P.O.B. 5070, Burlington, Ont. L7R 3Y8; f. 1857.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons): 930 Prospect Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2T 0W5; Pres.

R. H. WALKER; missions and institutes in nine major cities; 74,900 mems.

Mennonite Central Committee (Canada): 201-1483 Pembina Highway, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2C8; f. 1963; 70,000 mems. in 525 congregations; Exec. Sec. J. M. KLASSEN.

Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada: 10 Overlea Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4H 1A5; Gen. Supt. R. W. TAITINGER; Gen. Sec. CHARLES YATES; 175,000 mems.; publ. *The Pentecostal Testimony*.

Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada: 1654 Renfrew St., Vancouver, B.C. V5K 4E1; f. 1873; Bishop Rt. Rev. GORDON STACEY; Sec. J. CALHOUN; 7,600 mems.

Religious Society of Friends: 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1C7; Clerk of Canadian Yearly Meeting of Friends BETTY POLSTER; publ. *Canadian Friend*.

Seventh-day Adventists: 1148 King St. East, Oshawa, Ont. L1H 1H8; Pres. J. W. WILSON; Sec. P. F. LEMON.

THE PRESS

The vastness of the country hampers distribution and the establishment of a strong national press, so the daily press in Canada is essentially local in coverage, influence and distribution. A national edition of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* was, however, introduced in 1981. In late 1981 there were 119 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of over 5.4 million, representing three-quarters of the country's households.

There is an increasing trend towards group ownership: over 50 per cent of daily newspaper circulation is represented by three major groups: Thomson Newspapers Ltd., Southam Inc. and the Peladeau Group. There are several smaller groups, but the number of independently owned dailies remains limited. In September 1980 the Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the effects of concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry. In August 1981 the Commission reported that the existing concentration constituted a threat to press freedom, and recommended that some groups should be compelled to sell some of their newspaper interests in areas where there was extreme ownership concentration. Government action on the report was still awaited in late 1981.

In 1981 about 1,000 weekly and twice-weekly community newspapers reached an estimated 5,000,000 people, mainly in the more remote areas of the country. A significant feature of the Canadian press is the publishing of newspapers catering for ethnic groups: there are over 80 of these daily and weekly publications appearing in over 20 languages.

There are numerous periodicals for business, trade, professional, recreational and special interest readership, although periodical publishing, particularly, suffers from substantial competition from publications originating in the U.S.A. Among periodicals, the only one which can claim to be national in its attitudes and readership is the weekly *Maclean's Canada's Magazine*.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

ALBERTA

Calgary Herald: 206 7th Ave. S.W., Calgary T2P 0W8; f. 1883; evening; Publ. FRANK G. SWANSON; Editor W. F. GOLD; circ. 139,244.

Calgary Sun: 830 10th Ave., S.W., Calgary T2R 0B1; f. 1980; Publ. HARTLEY STEWARD; Editor LES PYETTE; circ. 51,128.

Edmonton Journal: 10006 101 St., Edmonton T5J 2S6; f. 1903; morning and evening; Publ. J. PATRICK O'CALLAGHAN; Editor STEPHEN HUME; circ. 178,596.

Edmonton Sun: 9405 50th St., Edmonton T6B 2T4; f. 1978; morning; Publ. ELIO AGOSTINI; Editor KAYE M. CORBETT; circ. 63,062 (daily), 84,451 (Sunday).

Lethbridge Herald: P.O.B. 670, Lethbridge T1J 3Z7; f. 1907; evening; Publ. and Editor DON DORAM; Man. Editor KLAUS POHLE; circ. 28,594.

Medicine Hat News: 3257 Dunmore Rd. S.E., Medicine Hat T1A 7E6; f. 1910; Publ. ANDREW SNADDON; Editor PETER MOSSEY; circ. 13,946.

Red Deer Advocate: P.O.B. 520, Red Deer T4N 5G3; f. 1901; evening; Publ. GORDON GRIERSON; Editor R. PAUL WILLCOCKS; circ. 20,300.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Columbian: P.O.B. 730, New Westminster V3L 4Z7; f. 1860; evening; Publ. R. D. TAYLOR; Man. Editor NEIL GRAHAM; circ. 28,642.

Daily Sentinel: 206 Seymour St., Kamloops V2C 2E6; f. 1880; evening; Publ. C. J. W. WISEMAN; Editor-in-Chief ROSS PHELPS; circ. 10,956.

Kelowna Daily Courier: 550 Doyle Ave., Kelowna V1Y 7V1; f. 1904; evening; Publ. D. F. DOUCETTE; Man. Editor PETER GODFREY; circ. 15,412.

Nanaimo Free Press: 225 Commercial St., Nanaimo V9R 5K5; f. 1874; evening; Publ. S. R. BUTLER; Man. Editor FRANK PHILLIPS; circ. 9,487.

Nelson Daily News: 266 Baker St., Nelson V1L 4H3; f. 1902; morning; Publ. STEEN O. JORGENSEN; Man. Editor RYON GUEDES; circ. 7,620.

The Prince George Citizen: P.O.B. 578, Prince George V2L 4T1; f. 1957; evening; Publ. BRYSON STONE; Editor A. N. SKAE; circ. 22,838.

Times-Colonist: P.O.B. 300, Victoria V8W 2N4; f. 1858; morning and evening; Publ. C. D. McCULLOUGH; Man. Editor GORDON R. BELL; circ. 79,046 (daily), 81,095 (Sunday).

Vancouver Province: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver V6H 3G2; f. 1898; morning; Publ. P. SHERMAN; Man. Editor DONA HARVEY; circ. 129,331 (weekdays), 151,697 (Sunday).

Vancouver Sun: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver V6H 3G2; f. 1886; evening; Publ. CLARK W. DAVEY; Man. Editor BRUCE LARSEN; circ. 238,222.

MANITOBA

- Brandon Sun:** 501 Rosser Ave., Brandon R7A 5Z6; f. 1882; evening; independent; Publ. and Editor LEWIS D. WHITEHEAD; Man. Editor PAUL DROHAN; circ. 19,007.
- Flin Flon Reminder:** 38 Main St., P.O.B. 727, Flin Flon R8A 1N5; f. 1946; evening; Publ. and Editor T. W. DOBSON; circ. 3,800.
- Winnipeg Free Press:** 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg R3C 3C1; f. 1874; evening; Publ. DONALD NICOL; Man. Editor MURRAY BURT; circ. 187,522.
- Winnipeg Sun:** 290 Garry St., Winnipeg R3C 1H3; f. 1981; Publ. TOM DENTON; circ. 41,427.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Daily Gleaner:** P.O.B. 3370, Fredericton E3B 5A2; f. 1880; evening; Publ. TOM CROWTHER; Editor-in-Chief HAL P. WOOD; circ. 22,380.
- L'Evangeline:** P.O.B. 1050, Moncton E1C 8P5; f. 1887; French; morning; Gen. Man. MARTIN BOUDREAU; Man. Editor FRANÇOIS ROBERT; circ. 16,843.
- The Moncton Times and The Moncton Transcript:** P.O.B. 1001, Moncton E1C 8P3; morning and evening; Publ. and Gen. Man. E. W. LARRACEY; Man. Editor JIM NICHOL; circ. 45,610.
- Telegraph-Journal and Evening Times-Globe:** Cnr. Crown and Union Sts., Box 2350, Saint John E2L 3V8; morning and evening; Pres. and Publ. BOB COSTELLO; Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 62,452.

NEWFOUNDLAND

- Daily News:** Box 8835, Station A, St. John's A1B 3V2; f. 1894; morning; Publ. W. R. CALLAGHAN; Editor-in-Chief J. R. THOMS; circ. 10,563.
- Evening Telegram:** 273 Duckworth St., Box 5970, St. John's A1C 5X7; f. 1879; evening; Gen. Man. S. R. HERDER; Editor M. F. HARRINGTON; circ. 34,102.
- Western Star:** Brook St., P.O.B. 460, Corner Brook A2H 6E7; f. 1900; evening; Publ. H. JOHN ADDERLEY; Editor-in-Chief C. HALLOWAY; circ. 9,195.

NOVA SCOTIA

- Cape Breton Post:** 75 Dorchester St., Sydney B1P 6K6; f. 1900; evening; independent; Publ. WALLACE MCKAY; Exec. Editor IAN MACNEIL; circ. 31,437.
- Chronicle-Herald and Mail-Star:** P.O.B. 610, Halifax B3J 2T2; morning and evening; Gen. Man. FRED G. MOUNCE; Editor-in-Chief HAROLD T. SHEA; circ. 129,218.
- Evening News:** 352 East River Rd., New Glasgow B2H 5E2; f. 1911; evening; independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. KEN SIMS; Man. Editor D. A. MACNEILL; circ. 11,951.
- Truro Daily News:** Box 220, Truro B2N 5C3; f. 1891; evening; Publ. TERENCE W. HONEY; Man. Editor ROBERT PAXTON; circ. 8,432.

ONTARIO

- Barrie Examiner:** 16 Bayfield St., Barrie L4M 4T6; f. 1864; evening; Publ. BRUCE ROWLAND; Editor-in-Chief JIM HASKETT; circ. 11,314.
- Beacon-Herald:** 108 Ontario St., Stratford N5A 6T6; f. 1887; evening; Co-Publ. and Gen. Man. CHARLES W. DINGMAN; Co-Publ. and Editor STANFORD H. DINGMAN; circ. 12,908.
- Chatham Daily News:** 45 Fourth St., Chatham N7M 2G4; f. 1862; evening; Publ. R. B. RENAUD; Editor-in-Chief STEVE ZAK; circ. 14,688.

- Citizen:** P.O.B. 5020, Ottawa K2C 3M4; f. 1843; evening; Publ. WILLIAM NEWBIGGING; Editor RUSS MILLS; circ. 178,724.
- Cobourg Daily Star:** P.O.B. 400, Cobourg K9A 3P9; Vice-Pres. MIRIAM R. JOHNSON; Man. Editor LEONE KLITZKE; circ. 4,919.
- Daily Packet and Times:** 31 Colborne St. E., Orillia L3V 1T4; f. 1867; evening; Publ. and Editor J. C. MARSHALL; circ. 9,170.
- Daily Press:** 125 Cedar St. S., Timmins P4N 2G9; f. 1933; evening; Publ. M. H. SWITZER; Editor GREGORY REYNOLDS; circ. 12,600.
- Daily Sentinel-Review:** 16 Brock St., Woodstock N4S 8A5; f. 1886; evening; independent; Publ. JAMES MILNE; Man. Editor BOB SPENCE; circ. 9,269.
- Daily Reporter:** 26 Ainslie St. S., Cambridge N1R 3K1; f. 1846; evening; Publ. A. E. WOOD; Man. Editor JOHN B. WELLS; circ. 13,481.
- Daily Standard-Freeholder:** 44 Pitt St., Cornwall K6J 3P3; f. 1846; afternoon; Publ. and Gen. Man. DON TOMCHICK; Man. Editor PETER LEICHNITZ; circ. 17,263.
- Daily Times:** 33 Queen St. W., Brampton L6Y 1M1; f. 1885; evening; Publ. R. C. GORMAN; Man. Editor JOHN L. MCLEOD; circ. 8,709.
- Le Droit:** 375 Rideau St., Ottawa K1N 5Y7; f. 1913; evening; French; Publ. J.-R. BÉLANGER; Editor-in-Chief PIERRE TREMBLAY; circ. 45,201.
- Expositor:** P.O.B. 965, Brantford N3T 2H9; f. 1852; evening; Publ. J. S. THOMSON; Editor K. J. STRACHAN; circ. 32,213.
- Globe and Mail:** 444 Front St. W., Toronto M4V 2S9; f. 1944; morning; Publ. A. ROY MEGARRY; Editor-in-Chief R. J. DOYLE; Man. Editor CAMERON SMITH; circ. 355,762.
- Guelph Daily Mercury:** 8-14 Macdonnell St., Guelph N1H 6P7; f. 1854; evening; Publ. PETER KOHL; Editor-in-Chief GARY MANNING; circ. 17,301.
- Intelligencer:** P.O.B. 5600, Belleville K8N 5C7; f. 1870; evening; Publ. and Gen. Man. H. MYLES MORTON; Man. Editor LEE BALLANTYNE; circ. 17,300.
- Kitchener-Waterloo Record:** 225 Fairway Rd., Kitchener N2G 4E5; f. 1878; evening; independent; Publ. K. A. BAIRD; Man. Editor WILLIAM DUNFIELD; circ. 71,577.
- London Free Press:** P.O.B. 2280, London N6A 4G1; f. 1849; morning; Pres. and Gen. Man. P. G. WHITE; Editor WILLIAM C. HEINE; circ. 131,258.
- Niagara Falls Review:** P.O.B. 270, Niagara Falls L2E 6T6; f. 1879; evening; Publ. GORDON A. MURRAY; Man. Editor DONALD W. MULLAN; circ. 20,817.
- North Bay Nugget:** P.O.B. 570, North Bay P1B 8J6; f. 1909; evening; independent; Publ. CLIFFORD K. SHARP; Editor-in-Chief J. BRITT JESSUP; circ. 24,236.
- Northern Daily News:** 8 Duncan Ave., Kirkland Lake P2N 3L4; f. 1922; evening (ex. Sunday); Publ. and Editor VICTOR MLODECKI; circ. 5,718.
- Observer:** 186 Alexander St., Pembroke K8A 4L9; f. 1855; evening; Publ. and Man. Editor W. H. HIGGINSON; circ. 7,339.
- Oshawa Times:** 44 Richmond St., Oshawa L1G 1C8; f. 1871; evening; Publ. A. S. TOPP; Man. Editor D. JAMES PALMATEER; circ. 23,568.
- Peterborough Examiner:** 400 Water St., Peterborough K9J 6Z4; f. 1884; evening; Publ. and Gen. Man. BRUCE L. RUDD; Man. Editor GERALD F. TONER; circ. 23,240.
- Recorder and Times:** 23 King St. W., Brockville K6V 5T8; f. 1821; evening; Pres., Co-Publ. and Gen. Man. H. S. GRANT; Editor and Co-Publ. Mrs. PERRY S. GRANT TAYLOR; circ. 14,253.

- St. Thomas Times-Journal:** 16 Hincks St., St. Thomas N5P 3W6; f. 1882; evening; independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. L. J. BEAVIS; Man. Editor G. COWSILL; circ. 10,128.
- Sarnia Observer:** 140 Front St. S., Sarnia N7T 7M8; f. 1917; evening; independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. T. J. HOGAN; Man. Editor JIM CARNAGHAN; circ. 22,673.
- Sault Star:** P.O.B. 460, Sault Ste. Marie P6A 5M5; f. 1912; evening; Publ. W. R. DANE; Man. Editor DOUG MILLROY; circ. 25,945.
- Simcoe Reformer:** 105 Donly Drive, Simcoe N3Y 4L2; f. 1858; evening; Pres. JOHN COWLAND; Man. Editor WAYNE CAMPBELL; circ. 9,838.
- Spectator:** P.O.B. 300, Hamilton L8N 3G3; f. 1846; evening; Publ. J. D. MUIR; Man. Editor ALEX BEER; circ. 149,828.
- Standard:** 17 Queen St., St. Catharines L2R 5G5; f. 1891; evening; Pres. and Publ. H. B. BURGOWNE; Man. Editor MURRAY G. THOMSON; circ. 43,358.
- Sudbury Star:** 33 Mackenzie St., Sudbury P3C 4Y1; f. 1909; evening; Publ. and Gen. Man. J. P. FRIESEN; Man. Editor RICHARD BOWDIDGE; circ. 29,813.
- Sun Times:** P.O.B. 56, Owen Sound N4K 5P2; f. 1853; evening; independent; Publ. E. PAUL WILSON; Editor ROBERT HULL; circ. 20,327.
- Times-News and Chronicle-Journal:** 75 South Cumberland St., Thunder Bay P7B 2T9; morning and evening; Publ. F. A. DUNDAS; Man. Editor MICHAEL GRIEVE; circ. 7,743.
- Toronto Star:** 1 Yonge St., M5E 1E6; f. 1892; evening; independent; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer MARTIN GOODMAN; Editor-in-Chief DENIS HARVEY; Man. Editor STEPHEN PETHERBRIDGE; circ. 481,855 (week-day), 800,162 (Saturday), 390,782 (Sunday).
- Toronto Sun:** 333 King St. E., M5A 3X5; f. 1971; morning; Publ. DOUG CREIGHTON; Editor-in-Chief PETER J. WORTHINGTON; Man. Editor E. E. MONTEITH; circ. 240,000 (daily), 430,000 (Sunday).
- Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune:** 228 E. Main St., Welland L3B 3W8; f. 1863; evening; independent; Publ. JOHN W. VAN KOOTEN; Editor D. J. AMOR; circ. 18,599.
- Whig-Standard:** 306 King St. E., Kingston K7L 4Z7; f. 1810; evening; Publ. MICHAEL L. DAVIES; Editor NEIL REYNOLDS; circ. 37,193.
- Windsor Star:** 167 Ferry St., Windsor N9A 4M5; f. 1918; evening; Publ. GORDON BULLOCK; Man. Editor R. B. McALEER; circ. 92,244.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**
- Charlottetown Guardian and Patriot:** 165 Prince St., Charlottetown C1A 4R7; f. 1887; morning and evening; Publ. STEWART VICKERSON; Man. Editor WALTER MACINTYRE; circ. 22,987 (evening).
- Summerside Journal-Pioneer:** P.O.B. 1480, Summerside C1N 4K5; f. 1957; evening; Publ. RALPH HECKBERT; Man. Editor RON ENGLAND; circ. 11,418.
- QUEBEC**
- F.—Published in French.
- Le Devoir:** 211 rue St.-Sacrement, Montreal H2Y 1X1; f. 1910; morning; independent; F.; Publ. JEAN-LOUIS ROY; Editor-in-Chief MICHEL ROY; circ. 40,732.
- The Gazette:** P.O.B. 4300, Place d'Armes, Montreal H2Y 3S1; f. 1778; morning; Publ. ROBERT McCONNELL; Man. Editor GEOFFREY STEVENSON; circ. 211,578.

- Le Journal de Montréal:** 155 ouest, Port-Royal, Montreal H3L 2B3; f. 1964; morning; F.; Pres. and Gen. Man. M. T. CUSTEAU; Editor NORMAND GIRARD; circ. 317,213.
- Le Journal de Québec:** 450 ave. Béchard, Ville Vanier G1K 7P2; f. 1967; morning; F.; Gen. Man. JEAN-PAUL CLOUTIER; Chief Editor SERGE CÔTÉ; circ. 108,000.
- Le Nouvelliste:** 500 rue St.-Georges, Trois Rivières G9A 5J6; f. 1920; morning; F.; Pres. CHARLES D'AMOUR; Editor RENÉ FERRON; circ. 52,968.
- La Presse:** 7 rue St. James, Montreal H2Y 1K9; f. 1884; evening; F.; Publ. and Pres. ROGER LEMELIN; circ. 191,811 (weekdays), 290,734 (weekends).
- Le Quotidien du Saguenay Lac St. Jean:** 1051 boul. Talbot, Chicoutimi G7H 5C1; f. 1973; morning; F.; Gen. Man. GASTON VACHON; Newsroom Dir. DENIS TREMBLAY; circ. 23,030.
- The Record:** P.O.B. 1200, Sherbrooke J1H 5L6; f. 1897; morning; Publ. GEORGE MACLAREN; Editor CHARLES BURY; circ. 7,325.
- Le Soleil:** 390 est rue St. Vallier, Quebec G1K 7J6; f. 1896; evening; F.; Pres. and Gen. Man. PAUL A. AUDET; Editor-in-Chief CLAUDE MASSON; circ. 130,000 (weekdays), 130,978 (weekends).
- La Tribune:** 1950 rue Roy, Sherbrooke J1J 3X8; f. 1910; morning; F.; Publ. YVON DUBÉ; Editor JEAN VIGNEAULT; circ. 41,099.
- La Voix de L'Est:** 136 rue Main, Granby J2G 2V4; f. 1945; evening; F.; Publ. ALAIN GUILBERT; Newsroom Dir. ALAIN DIONNE; circ. 11,620.

SASKATCHEWAN

- Leader-Post:** Box 2020, Regina S4P 3G4; f. 1883; evening; Pres. MICHAEL C. SIFTON; Man. Editor RAY GUAY; circ. 69,078.
- Moose Jaw Times-Herald:** 44 Fairford St. W., Moose Jaw S6H 1V1; f. 1889; evening; independent; Publ. ROBERT CALVERT; Man. Editor JOYCE WALTER; circ. 10,053.
- Prince Albert Daily Herald:** 30 10th St. E., Prince Albert S6V 0Y5; f. 1917; evening; Publ. and Gen. Man. R. W. GIBB; Man. Editor W. ROZNOWSKY; circ. 10,014.
- Star-Phoenix:** 204 5th Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2P1; f. 1902; evening; independent; Publ. JAMES K. STRUTHERS; Man. Editor JACK COOK; circ. 52,624.

YUKON TERRITORY

- The Whitehorse Star:** 2149 Second Ave., Whitehorse Y1A 1C5; f. 1900; Publ. BOB ERLAM; Man. Editor JIM BEBE; circ. 4,800.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(W.=weekly; F.=fortnightly; M.=monthly;
Q.=quarterly.)

ALBERTA

- Alberta Business:** 14135 118th Ave., Edmonton T5L 4S6; finance and commerce; Editor R. D. COOK; W.; circ. 20,790.
- Alberta Farm Life:** 10330 104 St., Edmonton T5J 1C2; f. 1971; agriculture; Publ. T. W. PUE; W.; circ. 22,000.
- Alberta Magazine:** 304-10010 105 St., Edmonton T5J 1C4; f. 1926; motoring; Editor WAYNE ROTHE; 6 issues a year; circ. 212,300.
- Alberta Report:** 11224 142 St., Edmonton T5M 1V4; f. 1979; news magazine; Editor and Publ. TED BYFIELD; W.; circ. 44,136.

Western Catholic Reporter: 10562 109th St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 3B2; Editor GLEN ARGAN; W.; circ. 33,699.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC Business: 510 West Hastings St., Suite 601, Vancouver V6B 1L8; f. 1973; business, trade and finance; Editor PETER MORGAN; M.; circ. 20,580.

BC Outdoors: 1132 Hamilton St., Suite 202, Vancouver V6B 2S2; f. 1945; Editor DON STAINSBY; circ. 26,172.

Chinese Canadian Bulletin: 3289 Main St., Vancouver, B.C. V5V 3M6; f. 1961; Chinese and English; Editor MOR CHEOLIN; M.; circ. 10,892.

Pacific Yachting: 1132 Hamilton St., Suite 202, Vancouver V6B 2S2; f. 1968; Editor GRAEME MATHESON; M.; circ. 18,340.

Vancouver Magazine: 1205 Richards St., Vancouver V6B 3G3; f. 1957; news and general interest; Editor MALCOLM F. PARRY; M.; circ. 91,400.

Western Living: 2930 Arbutus St., Suite 303, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3Y9; f. 1971; Editor LIZ BRYAN; M.; circ. 160,547.

Westworld: 999 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 1K5; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM MAYRS; 10 a year; circ. 275,300.

MANITOBA

Beaver: Hudson's Bay Co., Hudson's Bay House, 77 Main St., Winnipeg R3C 2R1; f. 1920; travel, exploration, development, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor HELEN BURGESS; Q.; circ. 38,000.

Canadian Farmer: 842 Main St., Box 3717, Station B, Winnipeg, Man. R2W 3R6; f. 1903; Ukrainian; independent; Editor-in-Chief Dr. G. MULYK-LUTZYK; W.; circ. 11,000.

Cattlemen: 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg R3H OB6; f. 1938; animal husbandry; Editor HAROLD DODDS; M.; circ. 41,694.

Country Guide: 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg R3H OB6; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor DAVID WREFORD; M.; circ. 231,385.

Free Press Report on Farming: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3C1; f. 1872; Editor PAUL PIHICHYN; M.; circ. 92,002.

Kanada Kurier: 955 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2X8; f. 1980; German; Man. Editor B. LAENGIN; W.; circ. 20,759.

The Manitoba Co-operator: 220 Portage Ave., 4th Floor, Winnipeg R3C 0A5; f. 1943; agricultural; Editor and Publ. W. E. MORRIS; W.; circ. 47,500.

Motor in Canada: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg R3C 3B1; f. 1915; Editor DOUG BREWER; M.; circ. 12,508.

Trade and Commerce: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg R3C 3B1; f. 1906; Editor R. TYRE; M.; circ. 10,816.

Wildlife: 1770 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3E 5K2; f. 1944; Editor P. F. MURPHY; 6 a year; circ. 35,960.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Advocate: P.O.B. 3370, Fredericton E3B 5A2; f. 1956; Editor H. P. WOOD; M.; circ. 24,761.

New Brunswick Farm and Forest: P.O.B. 130, 110 Carleton St., Woodstock, N.B. E0J 2B0; f. 1980; Editor and Publ. GORDON F. CATT; F.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Herald: P.O.B. 2015, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5R7; f. 1945; independent; W.; Editor BERNARD BROWN; circ. 47,945.

The Newfoundland Magazine: P.O.B. 304, Corner Brook, Newfoundland A2H 6C9; news and general interest; Editors NOEL MURPHY, EDWINA MARTIN; M.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Drum: P.O.B. 2660, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0; f. 1966; English; Editor DAN HOLMAN; W.

News of the North: P.O.B. 68, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0; W.

Nunatsiaq News: P.O.B. 8, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. X0A 0H0; W.; circ. 3,000.

Tapwe: P.O.B. 130, Hay River, N.W. X0E ToRo; W.

NOVA SCOTIA

Atlantic Insight: 6088 Coburg Rd., Halifax, N.S. B3H 1Z4; news and general interest; Editor MARILYN MACDONALD; M.; circ. 63,318.

Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University Press Ltd., Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H8; f. 1921; literary and general; Q.; Editor Dr. ALAN E. KENNEDY.

ONTARIO

Airborne: 55 Doncaster Ave., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 1L7; Publ. FRASER MONRO; 6 a year; circ. 27,591.

Businessbeat: 50 LePage Court, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1Z9; f. 1980; Editor ROBERT L. BENSON; M.; circ. 40,057.

Canada Gazette: Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0S7; f. 1867; official organ of the Government of Canada; W; Editor C. G. EMOND.

Canada Weekly: External Information Programs Division, Dept. of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2; English, French, Spanish and Portuguese editions; W.

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Journal: Saxe Bldg., 60-75 Sparks St., Ottawa K1P 5A5; f. 1954; Chair. of Editorial Board Dr. G. LINDBERG; M.; circ. 1,800.

Canadian Bar Review: Canadian Bar Assn., 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; f. 1923; Editor Dr. J. G. CASTEL; Q.; circ. 30,000.

Canadian Boating: Suite 204, 5200 Dixie Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L4W 1E4; f. 1923; Editor GARY ARTHURS; 9 a year; circ. 23,289.

Canadian Dental Association Journal: 1815 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3Y6; f. 1935; Editor ELIZABETH MCKEE; M.; circ. 14,362.

Canadian Forest Industries: Southam Communications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1880; Editor JIM BROWN; M.; circ. 12,178.

Canadian Geographic: 488 Wilbrod St., Ottawa K1N 6M8; f. 1930; organ of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society; Editor DAVID MACLELLAN; 6 a year; circ. 115,000.

Canadian Labour: 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa K1V 8X7; f. 1956; trade union; Asst. Editor MARY KEHOE.

Canadian Medical Association Journal: 1867 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa K1G 0G8; f. 1911; Scientific Editor Dr. ANDREW SHERRINGTON; twice monthly; circ. 36,400.

Canadian Nurse: 50 The Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1E2; f. 1908; official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association; Editor ANNE BESHARAH; French edition *L'Infirmière Canadienne*; f. 1959; Editor CLAIRE BIGUÉ; circ. 141,362.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal: 1815 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa K1G 3Y6; f. 1868; Editor DOUGLAS L. THOMPSON; M.; circ. 12,956.

Canadian Sportsman: P.O.B. 190, 25 Townline Rd., Tillsonburg, Ont. N4G 4H6; f. 1870; Publ. B. JOHNSTON; Editor GARY FOERSTER; W.

Canadian Workshop: 3781 Victoria Park Ave., Unit 6, Scarborough, Ont. M1W 3K5; f. 1977; do-it-yourself; Editor BOB PENNYCOOK; M.; circ. 81,597.

Chemistry in Canada: 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3; f. 1949; Editor A. E. ALPER; M.; circ. 11,219.

Electronics and Communications: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1953; Editor RON GLEN; 6 times yearly; circ. 13,510.

Engineering & Contract Record: Southam Communications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1888; Editor NICK HANCOCK; M.; circ. 25,886.

Executive: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1958; Publ. and Editor ANTHONY P. McVEIGH; M.; circ. 51,165.

Holstein Journal: 335 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2V1; f. 1938; Editor BONNIE E. COOPER; M.; circ. 17,147.

Legion Magazine: 359 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0R6; f. 1925; M.; circ. 492,179.

Modern Medicine of Canada—Médecine Moderne du Canada: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1946; Publ. JOHN MOYA; Editor J. A. KELLEN, M.D.; in *English and French*; M.; circ. 39,171.

Montrealer Zeitung: Box 278, Pickering, Ont. L1V 2R4; German; Editor E. SCHWEND; W.; circ. 2,200.

Oral Health: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1911; Publ. BRUCE WRIGHT; Man. Editor SHARON SINCLAIR; M.; circ. 12,853.

Toronto

Arab News of Toronto: P.O.B. 508, Station F, Toronto M4Y 2L8; f. 1978; Arabic and English; Publ. and Editor SALAH ALLAM; F.; circ. 6,100.

Books in Canada: 366 Adelaide St. E., Toronto M5A 1N4; f. 1971; Editor MICHAEL SMITH; 10 a year; circ. 28,370.

CA magazine: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto M4W 1G5; f. 1911; Editor NELSON LUSCOMBE; M.; circ. 52,000.

Canadian Author & Bookman: 24 Ryerson Ave., Toronto M5T 2P3; f. 1921; published by the Canadian Authors Association; Editor SYBIL MARSHALL; Q.; circ. 3,191.

Canadian Business: 70 The Esplanade, Suite 214, Toronto M5E 1R2; f. 1927; Publ. G. WALLACE WOOD; Editor MARGARET WENTE; M.; circ. 78,698.

Canadian Churchman: 600 Jarvis St., Toronto M4Y 2J6; f. 1871; national newspaper of the Anglican Church of Canada; general and religious; Editor JERROLD HAMES; M.; circ. 270,600.

Canadian Defence Quarterly: 100 Adelaide St., Suite 1300, Toronto M5H 1S3; Editor JOHN GELLNER; Q.; circ. 10,100.

Canadian Forum: 70 The Esplanade, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1R2; f. 1920; political, literary and economic; Editor SAM SOLECKI; M.; circ. 15,000.

Canadian Journal of Economics: c/o University of Toronto Press, Front Campus, Toronto M5S 1A6; f. 1968; Editor JOHN HELLIWELL; Q.; circ. 4,031.

Canadian Living: 112 Merton St., Toronto M4S 2Z7; f. 1975; Publ. KENNETH J. LARONE; Editor JUDY BRANDOW; M.; circ. 273,376.

Canadian Motorist: Canadian Motorist Publishing Co. Ltd., Carlton Tower, 2 Carlton St., Toronto M5B 1K4; f. 1914; Gen. Man. and Editor JERRY TUTUNJIAN; 6 times a year; circ. 243,032.

Canadian Musician: 2453 Yonge St., Toronto M4P 2E8; f. 1979; Editor CATHY WHITNEY; 6 a year; circ. 20,059.

Canadian Travel Press: 100 Adelaide St. W., Suite 1300, Toronto M5H 1S3; Editor EDITH BAXTER; fortnightly; circ. 15,650.

Cinema Canada: 67 Portland St., Toronto M5V 2M9 and P.O.B. 398, Outremont Station, Montreal, Que. H2V 4N3; Editors/Publr. JEAN-PIERRE TADROS, CONNIE TADROS; 10 a year; also publs. **CinéMag** (in French and English); F.

Engineering: 368 Prince Arthur Ave., P.O.B. 887, Station F, Toronto M5R 1A9; f. 1967; Editor K. GIBBENS; M.; circ. 84,323.

Engineering Digest: 32 Front St. W., Toronto M5J 2H9; f. 1954; Editor H. W. MEYFARTH; 10 times a year; circ. 67,886.

Engineering Journal: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1918; organ of Engineering Institute of Canada; Editor ROBERT J. THIBAUT; Man. Editor JIM HILBORN; Q.; circ. 14,692.

Farm and Country: 950 Yonge St., 7th Floor, Toronto M4W 2J4; f. 1936; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief JOHN PHILLIPS; F.; circ. 73,233.

Financial Times of Canada: 920 Yonge St., Suite 500; Toronto M4W 3L5; f. 1912; Publ. DONALD CARLSON; Editor DAVID TAFLER; W.; circ. 103,000.

Hockey News: 214 King St., W., Toronto M5H 1K4; f. 1947; Editor-in-Chief TOM MURRAY; W.; circ. 106,558.

Jewish Standard: 67 Mowat Ave., Suite 139, Toronto M6K 3E3; f. 1929; Publ. and Editor JULIUS HAYMAN; twice monthly.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart: 833 Broadview Ave., Toronto M4K 2P9; f. 1891; Catholic; Editor Rev. F. J. POWER, S.J.; M.; circ. 22,000.

Metropolitan Toronto Business Journal: P.O.B. 60, 3 First Canadian Place, Toronto M5X 1C1; f. 1910; Publ. W. D. HILL; Editor ROY WILSON; circ. 36,000.

New Equipment News: 32 Front St. W., Toronto M5J 2H9; f. 1940; industrial; Editor D. B. LEHMAN; M.; circ. 30,885.

Northern Miner: 7 Labatt Ave., Toronto M5A 3P2; f. 1915; Editor M. R. BROWN; circ. 27,551; also publs. **Canadian Mines Handbook** (annually, July).

Ontario Medical Review: 240 St. George St., Toronto M5R 2P4; f. 1922; Editor RONALD E. BROWNRIDGE; M.; circ. 14,947.

Ontario Milk Producer: 50 Maitland St., Toronto M4Y 1C7; f. 1925; Editor JOHN CARDIFF; circ. 15,511.

Quest: 2300 Yonge St., Toronto M4P 1E4; Editor MICHAEL ENRIGHT; 8 a year; circ. 702,551.

Quill and Quire: 59 Front St. E., Toronto M5E 1B3; f. 1935; book industry; Editor SUSAN WALKER; M.; circ. 6,733.

Saturday Night: 69 Front St. E., Toronto M5E 1R3; f. 1887; Publ. JOHN MACFARLANE; Editor ROBERT FULFORD; 10 a year; circ. 123,188.

Time (Canada edition): 620 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 2C5; f. 1943; Pres. HUGH M. FINDLAY; W.; circ. 325,287.

Today: 2180 Yonge St., Suite 1702, Toronto M4S 3A2; Editor WALTER STEWART; circ. 2,963,511.

Toronto Latino: 140 Lambertbridge Ave., Toronto M6G 3X3; Spanish; Editor FLAVIO DE LA COSTA; F.; circ. 12,000.

Toronto Life: 59 Front St. E., Toronto M5E 1B3; f. 1966; Editor DON OBE; M.; circ. 70,353.

TV Guide: 124 Merton St., 2nd Floor, Toronto M4S 2Z7; f. 1974; W.; circ. 1,074,222.

Youthstream: The Campus Network: 310 Davenport Rd., Toronto M5R 3K2; 55 campus editions; Pres. CAM KILLORAN; circ. 105,900.

The following are all published by Maclean Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Ave., Toronto M5W 1A7.

L'Actualité: f. 1976; general interest; French language; Publ. JEAN PARÉ; circ. 237,609, primarily in province of Quebec.

Bus & Truck Transport: f. 1926; Publ. and Editor JOHN BATES; M.; circ. 20,000.

Canada & the World: Editor RUPERT TAYLOR; 9 a year; circ. 34,000.

Canadian Automotive Trade: f. 1920; Editor DOUG JORDAN; M.; circ. 30,000.

Canadian Aviation: f. 1928; Publ. CHARLES T. TURNER; Editor HUGH WHITTINGTON; M.; circ. 28,000.

Canadian Building: f. 1951; Editor WILLIAM LURZ; M.; circ. 18,000.

Canadian Electronics Engineering: f. 1957; Editor E. A. WELLING; circ. 16,500.

Canadian Grocer: f. 1886; Editor GEORGE H. CONDON; M.; circ. 15,000.

Canadian Hotel & Restaurant: f. 1923; Editor ANDREW DOUGLAS; M.; circ. 24,000.

Chatelaine: f. 1928; women's journal; Editor MILDRED ISTONA; M.; circ. 1,034,000.

Civic Public Works: f. 1949; Editor WALTER JONES; M.; circ. 14,000.

Design Engineering: f. 1955; Editor ROYSTON H. LINNEGAR; M.; circ. 14,200.

Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Supervisor: f. 1951; Editor RALPH C. HAINER; M.; circ. 17,000.

Financial Post: f. 1907; Editor-in-Chief NEVILLE J. NANKIVELL; W.; circ. 195,000.

Floor Covering News: f. 1976; Editor HELEN BAHEN; M.; circ. 7,500.

Heavy Construction News: f. 1956; Editor DAVID JUDGE; fortnightly; circ. 27,000.

Maclean's Canada's Magazine: f. 1905; weekly news-oriented magazine; Publ. LLOYD M. HODGKINSON; Exec. Editor PETER C. NEWMAN; circ. 634,000.

Marketing: f. 1906; Publ. A. L. RODGER; Editor COLIN MUNCIE; W.; circ. 8,000.

Medical Post: f. 1965; Publ. M. R. MARK; Editor D. C. CASSELS; F.; circ. 31,000.

Modern Power and Engineering: f. 1907; Publ. and Editor BRUCE GLASSFORD; circ. 14,000.

Office Equipment and Methods: f. 1955; Editor ARDEN GAYMAN; M.; circ. 43,000.

Style: f. 1888; Editor ELIZABETH WATSON; 20 a year; circ. 15,000.

QUEBEC

Allo Police: 1800 Parthenais St., Montreal H2K 3S4; f. 1953; Editor ANDRÉ PARENT; W.; circ. 82,000.

Bulletin des Agriculteurs: 110 ouest, blvd. Crémazie, Montreal H2P 1B9; f. 1918; Publ. LUCILLE F. DAVIS; M.; circ. 124,620.

Canadian Doctor: 310 Victoria Ave., Suite 201, Westmont, Que. H3Z 2M9; f. 1935; Publ. G. C. CROSSMAN; Editor PETER WILLIAMSON; M.; circ. 34,949.

Châtelaine: 625 ave. du Président Kennedy, Montreal H3A 1K5; f. 1960; French edition; women's general; Editor FRANCINE MONTPETIT; M.; circ. 277,377.

CIM Bulletin: 1130 Sherbrooke St. W., Suite 400, Montreal H3A 2M8; published by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; Editor-in-Chief JOHN MCGERRIGLE; M.; circ. 11,383.

Il Cittadino Canadese: 6896 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que. H2S 3C7; f. 1941; Italian; Editor Mrs. R. GAROFOLI; W.; circ. 47,880.

Clin d'Oeil: 100 ave. Dresden, Mount Royal, Que. H3P 2B6; Editor-in-Chief JEAN LESSARD; M.; circ. 100,000.

Commerce: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal H2Z 1T1; f. 1899; French; Editor MAURICE CHARTRAND; M.; circ. 42,000.

Dimanche Dernière Heure: 5701 rue Christophe-Colomb, Montreal H2S 2E9; f. 1965; French; Man. Editor ROLAND CÔTÉ; W.; circ. 20,133.

Dimanche-Matin: 5701 rue Christophe-Colomb, Montreal H2S 2E9; f. 1954; French; Editor JACQUES FRANCOEUR; W.; circ. 190,378.

Echos Vedettes: 225 est, rue Roy, Montreal H2W 1M5; f. 1963; W.; circ. 154,539.

Famille d'Aujourd'hui: 450 Beaumont Ave., Montreal H3N 1T8; f. 1971; Editor LOUISE GRAVEL-DUPUIS; 6 a year; circ. 106,300.

L'Ingénieur: a/s Ecole Polytechnique, Casier Postal 6079, succursale A, Montreal H3C 3A7; f. 1915; Editor CHARLES ALLAIN; every 2 months; circ. 9,885.

Jewish Eagle: 4180 De Courtrai, Suite 218, Montreal H3S 1C3; f. 1907; Yiddish; independent; Editor M. HUSID; W.; circ. 17,860.

Le Lundi: 50 Place Crémazie, Montreal H2P 2S9; f. 1976; Publ. CLAUDE CHARRON; Editor DENIS MONETTE; W.; circ. 129,143.

Le Magazine Affaires: 465 rue St.-Jean, Suite 903, Montreal, Que. H2Y 3S4; f. 1928; Publ. CLAUDE BEAUCHAMP; 10 a year; circ. 34,963.

Mon Marché: 7160 blvd. Pie IX, Montreal H2A 2G4; f. 1980; Editor ROBERT BASTIN; Q.; 488,400.

Montreal Review: 1538 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal H3G 1L5; f. 1979; Editor BRYAN CAMPBELL; 8 a year; circ. 29,666.

Nous: 1390 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montreal H3G 1J9; f. 1973; Publ. CLAUDE COUPAL; Editor MONIQUE PROVENCHER; M.; circ. 30,202.

La Nouvelle Relève: 60 ouest, rue Saint-Jacques, Montreal; f. 1934; literary; Editors ROBERT CHARBONNEAU, CLAUDE HORTUBISE; M.

Nouvelles Illustrées: 225 est, rue Roy, Montreal H2W 1M5; f. 1954; Editor A. LECOMPE; W.; circ. 35,494.

La Patrie: 5960 blvd. Rosemount, Montreal H1M 1G6; f. 1878; Pres. NORMAND G.-ROBIDOUX; W.; circ. 60,000.

Perspectives: 231 ouest, rue St.-Jacques, Montreal; f. 1959; French; Publ. JEAN A. DION; Editor JEAN BOUTHILLETTE; W.; circ. 622,929.

Le Petit Journal: 5960 blvd. Rosemount, Montreal H1M 1G6; f. 1926; French; independent; Editor NORMAND G. ROBIDOUX; W.; circ. 25,000.

Photo-Journal: 5960 blvd. Rosemount, Montreal H1M 1G6; f. 1937; Editor PIERRE-PAUL LAFORTUNE; W.; circ. 78,821.

Photo Vedettes: 225 est, rue Roy, Montreal H2W 1M5; W.; circ. 57,806.

Le Producteur de Lait Québécois: 515 ave. Viger, Montreal H2L 2P2; f. 1980; dairy farming; Dir. JEAN-MARC KIROUAC; M.; circ. 22,338.

- Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited:** 55 Horner Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5Z 4X6; f. 1904; general trade, educational, college, reference and children's; Vice-Pres. CARL CROSS.
- Houghton Mifflin, Canada Ltd.:** 150 Steelcase Rd. W., Markham, Ont. M3Z 4X6; general fiction and non-fiction; Pres. JOHN SCHRAM.
- Hurtig Publishers:** 10560 105th St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2W7; f. 1967; non-fiction, politics, Canadiana; Pres. MEL HURTIG.
- Institut de Recherches Psychologiques, Inc.:** Les Presses JMC Ltée., 34 ouest, rue Fleury, Montreal, Que. H3L 1S9; f. 1968; scholarly works and textbooks on psychology; Pres. JEAN-MARC CHEVRIER.
- Irwin-Dorsey Ltd.:** 265 Guelph St., Georgetown, Ont. L7G 4B3; f. 1967; Pres. RICHARD E. WILLIS, Jr.; economics, business and social science.
- Librairie Beauchemin Ltée.:** 381 ouest, rue St.-Jacques, Bureau 400, Montreal, Que. 2HY 3S2; f. 1842; textbooks and general; Pres. G. M. FRENETTE.
- Librairie Déom:** 1773 rue St.-Denis, Montreal H2X 3K4; f. 1896; Pres. JEAN BODE; poetry and fiction.
- Lidec Inc.:** 1083 ave. Van Horne, Montreal H2V 1J6, Quebec; f. 1965; educational, textbooks; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-PAUL GUILBAULT.
- Maclean Hunter Ltd.:** 481 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7; f. 1887; Chair. DONALD CAMPBELL; consumer and business periodicals, radio, television, cable television, magazine and book distribution.
- McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.:** 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto, Ont. M4B 3G2; f. 1906; trade, illustrated and educational; Pres. J. G. McCLELLAND.
- McGill-Queen's University Press:** 849 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. H3A 2T5; f. 1960; scholarly; Dir. KERRY McSWEENEY, DAVID F. NORTON.
- McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd.:** 330 Progress Ave., Scarborough, Ont. M1P 2Z5; f. 1947; general; Pres. L. H. SCHEIRER.
- George J. McLeod Ltd.:** 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2T6; f. 1898; general; Chair. JACK STODDART.
- Methuen Publications:** 161 Eglinton Ave. E., Suite 102, Toronto, Ont. M4P 1J5; f. 1965; trade, textbooks, professional; Gen. Man. FRED D. WARDLE.
- Musson Book Co. Ltd.:** 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2T6; f. 1894; general; Chair. and Publ. JACK STODDART; Pres. JACK E. STODDART.
- Nelson Canada Ltd.:** 1120 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1K 5G4; f. 1914; textbooks, trade; Pres. A. G. COBHAM.
- Nelson, Foster & Scott:** 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2T6; f. 1953; Chair. and Publ. JACK STODDART.
- Optimum Publishing International Inc.:** 511 Place d'Armes, Suite 600, Montreal, Que. H2Y 2W7.
- Oxford University Press:** 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1J9; f. 1904; general, education, religious, juvenile, Canadiana; Man. L. M. WILKINSON.
- PaperJacks Ltd.:** 330 Steelcase Rd., Markham, Ont. L3R 2M1; f. 1971; general paperbacks; Pres. JACK STODDART.
- Penguin Books Canada Ltd.:** 2801 John St., Markham, Ont. L3R 1B4; Pres. PETER J. WALDOCK.
- Pergamon Press Canada Ltd.:** 150 Consumers Rd., Suite 104, Willowdale, Ont. M2J 1P9; f. 1965; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. D. CRAWLEY; scientific and technical journals and books.
- Prentice Hall Canada Inc.:** 1870 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1P 2J7; f. 1960; trade, textbooks; Pres. WALLACE A. MATHESON.
- Les Presses de l'Université Laval:** C.P. 2447, Quebec, Que. G1K 7R4; f. 1950; Dir. CLAUDE FRÉMONT; scholarly books and periodicals.
- Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal:** C.P. 6128, Montreal, Que. H3C 3J7; f. 1962; scholarly and general; Dir. DANIELLE ROS.
- Les Presses de l'Université du Québec:** Box 250, Sillery, Que. G1T 2R1; f. 1969; scholarly and general; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-MARC GAGNON.
- Random House of Canada Ltd.:** 5390 Ambler Drive, Mississauga, Ont. L4W 1Y7; f. 1944; Dir. D. V. BRADSTREET.
- Reader's Digest Association (Canada) Ltd.:** 215 Redfern Ave., Montreal, Que. H3Z 2V9; Pres. RALPH HANCOX.
- Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 2182 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que. H3H 1M7; f. 1888; science and technology; Pres. E. HENNINGS.
- Saunders of Toronto Ltd.:** 250 Steelcase Rd. E., Markham, Ont. L3R 2S3; f. 1935; Chief Exec. JOHN D. ALLEN.
- Simon & Pierre Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 280, Adelaide St. Postal Station, Toronto, Ont. M5C 2J4; f. 1972; drama and performing arts, fiction and non-fiction; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief MARIAN M. WILSON.
- University of British Columbia Press:** 303-6344 Memorial Rd., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5; f. 1971; Dir. A. N. BLICQ.
- University of Toronto Press:** Front Campus, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6; f. 1901; Dir. HAROLD BOHNE; general interest, scholarly and university texts and reference books; 26 journals.
- Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd.:** 1410 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1P 2E7; f. 1970; trade, technical and educational; Pres. A. G. COBHAM.
- John Wiley and Sons Canada Ltd.:** 22 Worcester Rd., Rexdale, Ont. M9W 1L1; Pres. GEOFFREY DEAN.

Canadian Government Publishing Centre: Supply and Services, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0S9; f. 1970; art, business, government, science, social sciences; Dir. P. J. LEROUX.

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

- Association of Canadian Publishers:** 70 The Esplanade, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1R2; f. 1976; 136 mems.; Pres. MALCOLM LESTER; Exec. Dir. PHYLLIS YAFFE; publ. *The Notebook* (monthly).
- Canadian Book Publishers' Council:** Suite 701, 45 Charles St. East, Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1S2; f. 1910; 45 mems.; trade association of firms who publish and/or represent publishers in the U.K. and the U.S.A.; Pres. RACHEL MANSFIELD; Exec. Dir. JACQUELINE HUSHION; publ. *Council Communiqué* (every 2 months).
- La Société de Développement du Livre et du Périodique (Le Conseil Supérieur du Livre):** 1151 Alexandre-De Seve, Montreal H2L 2T7; f. 1961; Pres. CLAUDE TRUDEL; Dir.-Gen. THOMAS DÉRI; constituent associations:
- Association des Éditeurs Canadiens:** f. 1943; 41 mems.; Pres. RENÉ BONENFANT; Sec.-Gen. FRANCINE DÉRY.
- Association des Libraires du Québec:** f. 1969; 45 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND BEAUDOIN; Sec.-Gen. LOUISE R. FORTIER.
- Association Québécoise des Presses Universitaires:** f. 1972; 4 mems.; Pres. DANIELLE ROS; Vice-Pres. JEAN-MARC GAGNON.
- Société des Éditeurs de Manuels Scolaires:** f. 1960; 11 mems.; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; Sec.-Gen. DIANE DORRIS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The 1968 Broadcasting Act set out the broadcasting policy of Canada, established the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) as the national, publicly owned, broadcasting service and created the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) as the agency regulating radio, television and cable television. The CBC is financed mainly by public funds supplemented by revenue from advertising. Broadcasters are responsible for content, but freedom of expression is guaranteed; programming is to use predominantly Canadian creative and other resources; and Canadians are entitled to broadcasting services in English and French. Broadcasting stations make radio and television service available to 98 per cent of the population: 55 per cent of Canadian homes subscribe to cable television service and existing circuits make this service, which is provided by 562 cable television systems, immediately available to 80 per cent of Canadian homes. Most television programming is in colour and 82 per cent of homes have colour TV sets.

Many privately-owned television and radio stations have affiliation agreements with the CBC and help to distribute the national services. The major private networks are CTV, TVA (which serves the province of Quebec) and Global (serving the province of Ontario), as well as the educational networks.

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC): Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N2; f. 1968; regional offices in Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver; Chair. Dr. JOHN MEISEL; Vice-Chair. JOHN E. LAWRENCE (Telecommunications), RÉAL THERRIEN (Broadcasting).

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC): 1500 Bronson Ave., P.O.B. 8478, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3J5; f. 1936; financed mainly by public funds, with supplementary revenue from commercial advertising on CBC television; Pres. A. W. JOHNSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. PIERRE DESROCHES.

RADIO

The CBC operates two AM networks, in English and in French, and two FM stereo networks in English and French. In the north, the CBC's northern radio service provides both national network programming in English and French, and special local and shortwave programmes, some of which are broadcast in the languages of the Indian and Inuit peoples. In March 1980 there were 685 outlets for CBC radio (60 CBC-owned stations, 536 CBC-

owned relay transmitters, 120 private affiliates and rebroadcasters). CBC radio service is within reach of 99.3 per cent of the population. Radio Canada International, the CBC's overseas shortwave service, has its headquarters in Montreal and its transmitters near Sackville, New Brunswick. It broadcasts daily in 11 languages and distributes recorded programmes free for use by broadcasters throughout the world.

TELEVISION

The CBC operates two television networks, in English and in French. Northern television does not yet have the capacity for local production but it supplements the national programmes it carries with English and French programmes from other regions of Canada and with service broadcasting and film documentaries in the Inuktitut language. As of March 1980, CBC television was carried on 782 outlets (31 CBC-owned stations, 493 CBC-owned rebroadcasters, 258 private affiliates and rebroadcasters). CBC television is available to over 98 per cent of the population. CBC transmission methods include leased channels on the Canadian space satellite Anik. Anik 1 started operation in 1973 and was the world's first synchronous domestic communications satellite.

CTV Television Network: 42 Charles St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1T5 and Box 181, 48 Farnham, Place Bonaventure, Montreal, Que. H5A 1A9; Pres. and Man. Dir. M. CHERCOVER; Senior Vice-Pres. and Asst. to the Pres. J. RUTTLE; 26 privately-owned affiliated stations from coast to coast, with 204 rebroadcasters; 96.4 per cent coverage of Canadian TV households.

Global Television Network: 81 Barber Green Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3C 2A2; Pres. DAVID MINTZ; six transmitters serving urban and rural markets in southern Ontario.

TVA: 1600 East Blvd. Maisonneuve, P.O.B. 170, Station C, Montreal, Que. H2L 4P2; Vice-Pres. CLAUDE BLAIN; French-language network, with 6 stations in Quebec and 7 rebroadcasters serving 98 per cent of the Province and French-speaking communities in Ontario and New Brunswick.

There are three educational services; those in Ontario and Quebec operate their own television stations and networks, and that in Alberta purchases time for educational cultural programming on the private TV stations of the Province.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in Canadian dollars)

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G9; f. 1934; cap. and res. \$30m. (Dec. 1979); Gov. GERALD K. BOUEY; Sen. Deputy Gov. R. W. LAWSON.

Federal Business Development Bank: 901 Victoria Square, Montreal, Que. H2Z 1R1; f. 1975; auth. cap. \$475m. (1980); Pres. G. A. LAVIGUEUR; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. C. SCOTT.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of British Columbia: 1725 Two Bentall Centre, 555 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1K1; f. 1968; cap. and res. \$122m.; dep. \$2,730m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer TREVOR W. PILLEY; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer D. E. MCGEACHAN.

Bank of Montreal: 129 James St. W., Montreal, Que. H2Y 1L6; f. 1817; cap. and res. \$1,684.4m.; dep. \$33,756.6m. (Oct. 1979); Chair. of Board WILLIAM D. MULHOLLAND; Chief Gen. Man. S. M. DAVISON.

The Bank of Nova Scotia (Scotiabank): 44 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1832; cap. and res. \$1,496m.; dep.

\$42,319m. (July 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. C. E. RITCHIE; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer J. A. G. BELL.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Commerce Court, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1A2; cap. and res. \$1,210.4m.; dep. \$41,875m. (Oct. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer RUSSELL E. HARRISON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer R. DONALD FULLERTON.

Continental Bank of Canada: 130 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5H 3R2; f. 1979; cap. p.u. \$100m.; res. \$735m.; dep. \$996.4m. (Oct. 1979); Chair. J. S. LAND; Vice-Chair. and Chief Exec. D. W. MALONEY; Pres. S. F. MELLOY.

The Mercantile Bank of Canada: 625 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que. H3B 1R3; cap. p.u. \$40m.; dep. \$3,197.3m. (March 1980); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer ROBERT L. DAVIDSON.

National Bank of Canada: 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que. H2Y 2W3; f. 1979 by merger of Banque Canadienne Nationale and The Provincial Bank of Canada; cap. and res. \$457.2m.; dep. \$15,339.5m. (Oct. 1980); Chair. GERMAIN PERREAULT; Pres. and Chief Exec. MICHEL BÉLANGER.

The Royal Bank of Canada: 1 Place Ville Marie, Box 6001, Montreal, Que. H3C 3A9; f. 1869; cap. and res. \$1,905m.; dep. \$74,714m. (July 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. ROWLAND C. FRAZEE; Pres. J. K. FINLAYSON.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank: P.O.B. 1, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5K 1A2; f. 1856; assets \$43,006m.; dep. \$36,145m. (Aug. 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. RICHARD M. THOMSON; Pres. R. W. KORTHALS.

SAVINGS BANKS WITH FEDERAL CHARTERS

Montreal City & District Savings Bank: 262 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que. H2Y 1N1; f. 1846; cap. p.u. \$3m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. RAYMOND GARNEAU; Gen. Man. PIERRE GOYETTE; 117 brs.

Province of Alberta Treasury Branches: P.O.B. 1440, 9925 109 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2N6; f. 1938; Supt. of Treasury Branches F. SPARROW; 117 brs.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: 77 Bloor St. W., 19th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1A2; f. 1921; Dir. C. S. COSTANZA; 21 brs.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES

Caisses Populaires Desjardins: 8175 blvd. St.-Laurent, Montreal, Que.; Pres. EMILE GIRARDIN; organization operating under the Savings and Credit Unions Act (Quebec); total assets \$8,000m. (1979).

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company: 320 Bay St., Toronto M5H 2P6; f. 1855; combined assets \$4,580m. (1978); Pres. and Chief Exec. ERIC J. BROWN.

Canada Trustco Mortgage Co.; The Canada Trust Co.: P.O.B. 5703, London, Ont. N6A 4S4; total assets \$7,604.7m. (1980); Chair. ARTHUR H. MINGAY; Pres. and Chief Exec. M. L. LAHN.

Central and Eastern Trust Co.: 151 Terminal Bldg., Box 2343, Halifax, N.B. B3J 3C8; f. 1976; total assets \$1,542m. (1978); Chair. and Chief Exec. HENRY B. RHUDE.

Credit Foncier: 612 rue St.-Jacques, Montreal, Que. H3C 1E1; f. 1880; total assets \$1,918m. (1980); Chair. RAYMOND LAVOIE; Pres. and Chief Exec. ROBERT GRATTON.

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada: 366 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 2W5; f. 1925; total assets \$2,141.4m. (1980); Chair. and Pres. ALAN R. MARCHMENT.

Montreal Trust Co.: 1 Place Ville Marie, P.O.B. 1900, Station B, Montreal, Que. H3B 3L6; f. 1889; total assets \$1,205.8m. (1980); Chair. and Pres. P. B. PAINE; Gen. Man. H. T. MARTIN.

National Trust Co. Ltd.: 21 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. M5C 1B3; f. 1898; total assets \$1,944m. (1979); Chair. J. L. A. COLHOUN; Pres. J. C. C. WANSBROUGH.

Royal Trustco Ltd.: Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P9; f. 1892; total assets \$7,065.9m. (1979); provides trust, real estate and data processing and associated services in Canada, banking services in Florida, banking and trust services in England, Ireland and the Isle of Man and trust facilities in Switzerland and Liechtenstein; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer KENNETH A. WHITE; Senior Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Operating Officer JOHN M. SCHOLES.

Trust Général du Canada: 909 ouest, boul. Dorchester, Montreal, Que. H3B 2G7; f. 1928; cap. p.u. \$21.8m.; Pres. LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT; Exec. Vice-Pres. MAURICE MYRAND.

Victoria & Grey Trust Co.: 1 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont. N5A 6S9; f. 1844; total assets \$2,181m. (1978); Chair. CHRISTOPHER G. FLEMING; Pres. WILLIAM H. SOMERVILLE.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Canadian Bankers' Association: Box 282, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5K 1K2; f. 1891; Chair. W. E. BRADFORD; Pres. ROBERT M. MACINTOSH; Exec. Dir. (vacant); 11 mem. banks.

Trust Companies Association of Canada: 111 Adelaide St. West, Suite 400, Toronto, Ont. M5H 1L9; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. W. POTTER; Sec. and Dir. of Admin. J. SAYERS.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Alberta Stock Exchange: 500 4th Ave. S.W., Suite 201, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2V6; f. 1914; 26 mems.; Chair. R. G. PETERS; Pres. R. J. MILLIKEN.

Montreal Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 61, 800 Place Victoria, Montreal, Que. H4Z 1A9; f. 1874; 80 mems.; Chair. A. CHARRON; Pres. P. LORTIE.

Toronto Stock Exchange: 234 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1R1; f. 1852; 76 mems.; Chair. L. W. MCCARTHY; Pres. J. P. BUNTING.

Vancouver Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange Tower, P.O.B. 10333, 609 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1H1; 62 mems.; Chair. R. P. CHILCOTT; Pres. ROBERT A. SCOTT.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange: 167 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 0T6; 19 mems.; Pres. J. T. ETHANS.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Abbey Life Insurance Co. of Canada: 3027 Harvester Rd., Burlington, Ont. L7N 3G9; Pres. W. D. MILLAR.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 434, Antigonish, N.S. B2E 2B9; f. 1910; Man. D. J. CHISHOLM.

Les Artisans, société coopérative d'assurance-vie: 333 est, rue Saint-Antoine, Montreal, Que. H2X 1R9; f. 1876; Pres. P. DOLAN; Dir.-Gen. L.-P. SAVARD.

Atlantic Mutual Life Assurance Co.: P.O.B. 489, 140 Garfield St., Moncton, N.B. E1C 8L9; Sec. D. R. LENNOX.

Canada Life Assurance Co.: 330 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1R8; f. 1847; Pres. E. H. CRAWFORD.

Canada Security Assurance Co.: 60 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1H5; f. 1913; Pres. R. H. STEVENS.

Canadian General Insurance Co.: Box 4030, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1K4; f. 1907; Pres. R. E. BETHELL.

Canadian Home Assurance Co.: 1075 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que. H2Z 1S6; f. 1928; Pres. H. R. POLLACK.

Canadian Indemnity Company: Royal Bank Plaza, Box 26, Toronto, Ont. M5J 2J1; f. 1912; Pres. H. B. VANNAN.

The Canadian Surety Co.: Canada Sq., 2180 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4S 2B9; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. ROBERTSON.

Century Insurance Co. of Canada: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2S1; f. 1890; Pres. G. R. ELLIOTT.

The Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1X1; f. 1911; Pres. and Chief Exec. W. L. WILLIAMS.

Confederation Life Insurance Co.: 321 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1H1; f. 1871; Pres. JOHN A. RHIND.

Les Coopérants Compagnie Mutuelle d'Assurance-vie: 1259 rue Berri, Montreal, Que. H2L 4C7; f. 1936; Pres. PAUL COUTURE; Dir.-Gen. CARMIN GRAVELINE; Sec.-Treas. PAUL-ANDRÉ VEILLEUX.

Crown Life Insurance Co.: 120 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1B8; f. 1900; Chair. C. F. W. BURNS; Pres. R. C. DOWSETT.

Dominion Insurance Corp.: P.O.B. 4024, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1K1; f. 1904; Pres. and Gen. Man. (vacant).

Dominion Life Assurance Co.: 111 Westmount Rd. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4C6; f. 1889; Pres. JOHN S. ACHESON.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.: 33 William St., Box 9500, Kingston, Ont. K7L 5E8; f. 1887; Pres. D. A. WAUGH.

Eaton/Bay Life Assurance Co.: 595 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5G 2C6; f. 1920; Chair. A. L. BEATTIE; Pres. W. R. LIVINGSTON.

Economical Mutual Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 700, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4C1; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. T. HILL.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.: 20 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2C4; f. 1889; Pres. G. N. FARQUHAR.

Federation Insurance Co. of Canada: 275 St. James St., Montreal, Que. H2Y 1M9; f. 1947; Pres. E. E. AHL.

Fidelity Life Assurance Co.: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2S2; f. 1912; Pres. J. S. M. CUNNINGHAM.

General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada: The Exchange Tower, Suite 2600, 2 First Canadian Place, P.O.B. 410, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1J1; f. 1906; Pres. LEONARD G. LATHAM.

Gerling Global General Insurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1V6; f. 1955; Pres. Dr. R. R. KERN.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.: 252 Dundas St., Cambridge, Ont. N1R 5T3; f. 1839; Sec. J. M. GRAY.

Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.: 167 Lombard Ave., Suite 906, Winnipeg, Man. R3B 0V9; f. 1919; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. C. AFFLECK.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.: 60 Osborne St. N., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3A5; f. 1891; Pres. K. P. KAVANAGH.

Groupe Commerce Compagnie d'assurances: 2450 blvd. Girouard W., St. Hyacinthe, Que. J2S 7C4; f. 1907; Pres. and Chief Exec. GUY ST.-GERMAIN; First Exec. Vice-Pres. ANDRÉ BENOIT.

Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada: P.O. Box 4096, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1N1; f. 1911; Chair. GEORGE ALEXANDER; Pres. N. CURTIS; Senior Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas. M. W. F. JENKIN.

Halifax Insurance Co.: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1809; Chair. A. G. S. GRIFFIN; Pres. W. L. WILLIAMS.

Herald Insurance Co.: 155 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3L8; Pres. G. A. CHELLEW.

Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada: 95 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M4V 1N7; f. 1896; Chair. CLAUDE CASTONGUAY; Pres. WILLIAM G. MUNRO.

Kings Mutual Insurance Co.: Berwick, N.S. BoP 1E0; f. 1904; Pres. F. COX; Man. D. C. COOK.

Le Groupe La Laurentienne: 425 St.-Amable, Quebec, Que. G1K 7X5; Pres. J. M. POITRAS; Dir.-Gen. JEAN BAILLARGEON.

Comprises nine companies:

La Laurentienne, Compagnie mutuelle d'Assurance;

La Prévoyance Compagnie d'Assurances;

La Laurentienne, Compagnie d'Assurances générales;

Le Bouclier Laurentien Compagnie d'Assurances;

Le Fonds Laurentien Inc.;

L'Impériale, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie;

Loyal American Life Insurance Company;

Fonds F-I-G Inc.;

Voyages la Cité Inc.

London Life Insurance Co.: 255 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont. N6A 4K1; f. 1874; Chair. JOSEPH JEFFERY; Pres. and Chief. Exec. EARL H. ORSER.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.: 200 Bloor St. East, Toronto, Ont. M4W 1E5; f. 1887; Pres. E. S. JACKSON.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company of Canada: 141 Adelaide St., W. Toronto, Ont. M5H 3N2; f. 1951; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. M. BATTEN.

Missisquoi and Rouville Insurance Co.: Frelighsburg, Que. J0J 1C0; f. 1835; Pres. and Gen. Man. L. R. BOAST.

Monarch Life Assurance Co.: 333 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 0S9; f. 1904; Chair. D. G. PAYNE; Pres. HAROLD THOMPSON.

Montreal Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 850, Station B, Montreal, Que. H3B 3K7; f. 1908; Pres. N. BAUER.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 227 King St. S., Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4C5; f. 1870; Pres. and Chief Exec. J. H. PANABAKER.

The National Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 522 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1Y7; f. 1897; Pres. C. T. P. GALLOWAY.

North American Life Assurance Co.: 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5H 1R1; f. 1879; Chair. J. H. TAYLOR; Pres. A. G. McCAUGHEY.

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 380 Wellington St., London, Ont.; f. 1894; Chair. CLAUDE CASTONGUAY; Pres. G. L. BOWIE.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co.: Portage La Prairie, Man.; f. 1884; Pres. E. M. BROWN; Gen. Man. H. G. OWENS.

The Provident Assurance Co.: 507 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que. H2Y 2W8; Gen. Man. JEAN BAILLARGEON.

Quebec Assurance Co.: 1700 blvd. Laval, Suite 500, Laval, Que. H7S 2J3; f. 1818; Pres. J. ROBITAILLE.

Royal Insurance Co. of Canada: 10 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1L5; f. 1833; Pres. J. ROBITAILLE.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance: C.M. Fines Bldg., 2260 11th Ave., Regina, Sask. S4P 0J9; f. 1945; Chair. W. A. ROBBINS; Pres. D. M. WALLACE.

La Sauvegarde Compagnie d'assurance: 1 Complexe Desjardins, Montreal, Que. H5B 1E2; f. 1901; Pres. and Dir. Gen. HENRI LEBLOND.

The Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 300 5th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 0L3; f. 1902; Pres. J. H. WALSH.

The Stanstead and Sherbrooke Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 441, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5K 1L9; f. 1835; Pres. F. ALAN SAVILLE.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada: P.O.B. 4150, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 2C9; f. 1865; Chair. and Chief Exec. T. M. GALT; Pres. G. F. S. CLARKE.

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 112 Saint Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M4V 2Y3; Pres. JOHN T. ENGLISH; Chair. Dr. ALICE W. TURNER.

Travelers Life Insurance Co. of Canada: Travelers Tower, 400 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1S8; Pres. DANIEL DAMOV.

United Canadian Shares Ltd.: 1661 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3J 3V8; f. 1951; Pres. C. S. RILEY; Vice-Pres. C. E. ATCHISON.

Victoria Insurance Co. of Canada: 155 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3B7; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. W. BROUGHTON.

Waterloo Insurance Co.: 14 Erb St. W., P.O.B. 1604, Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4C8; f. 1863; Gen. Man. K. I. TYERS.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.: 191 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3P1; f. 1896; Pres. G. C. TRITES.

Western Assurance Co.: 10 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1L5; f. 1851; Pres. J. ROBITAILLE.

Western Life Assurance Co.: P.O.B. 67, Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3B3; f. 1910; Chair. E. J. KELLY; Pres. M. MEYERSON.

York Fire and Casualty Insurance Co.: 7699 Yonge St., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 1Z5; Pres. W. BRYCE.

Zurich Life Insurance Co. of Canada: 188 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3C4; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer R. N. MACKINTOSH.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents and Brokers Associations: 69 Yonge St., Suite 1306, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1K3; Pres. S. F. PHILLIPS; Gen. Man. FRED G. FUNSTON.

Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association: 20 Queen St. W., Suite 2500, Toronto, Ont. M5H 3S2; f. 1894; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. M. DEVLIN; 125 mem. companies.

Insurance Brokers' Association of Quebec: 300 Leo Pariseau, Ste. 801, Montreal, Que. H2W 2N1; Pres. JEAN MARTIN; Man. CHARLES THIBAUT; 4,602 mems.

Insurance Bureau of Canada: 181 University Ave., 13th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5H 3M7; Pres. J. L. LYNDON; Gen. Man. C. L. WILCKEN.

Insurance Institute of Canada: 55 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5J 2H7; f. 1952; Chair. R. E. FARRIES; Pres. J. C. RHIND; 18,200 mems.

Insurance Institute of Ontario: 55 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5J 2H7; f. 1899; Pres. D. M. BATTEN; Gen. Man. J. C. RHIND; 9,000 mems.

Insurers' Advisory Organization of Canada: 180 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5G 1Z9; f. 1855; Pres. E. F. BELTON; Vice-Pres. H. J. PHILLIPS; Sec. S. H. AYRES; 58 mems.

Life Insurance Institute of Canada: 20 Queen St., Suite 2500, Toronto, Ont. M5H 3S2; Sec.-Treas. DEBBIE COLE-GAUER.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada: 41 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2T3; f. 1906; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. L. KAYLER; Senior Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. A. W. LINGARD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal H2Z 1T2; f. 1926; Chair. J. N. DOYLE; Pres. S. C. ROBERTS; mems.: 600 community chambers of commerce and boards of trade, 50 national trade associations and 3,000 business corporations; affiliated with all provincial chambers of commerce and with International Chamber and other bilateral orgs.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

There are about 2,000 trades associations in Canada.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: One Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1J9; f. 1871; the national organization of manufacturers of Canada; Pres. and Exec. Dir. R. A. PHILLIPS; 8,000 mems.; publ. *Canadian Trade Index* (annual).

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agricultural Institute of Canada: 151 Slater St., Suite 907, Ottawa K1P 5H4; f. 1920; Gen. Man. W. E. HENDERSON; 36 brs.; 8 provincial sections; 9 affiliated societies; publs. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* (quarterly), *Canadian Journal of Soil Science* (quarterly), *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* (quarterly), and *The Agrolgist* (quarterly), *Agronews* (monthly newsletter).

Alberta Wheat Pool: Box 2700, 505 2nd St. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 2T5; Pres. A. J. MACPHERSON.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1935; Pres. GLENN FLATEN; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK; 14 mems. (9 provincial federations).

Canadian Horticultural Council: 1568 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Z 7M5; f. 1922; Pres. ARNOLD PEDERSEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. DAMAN.

Canadian Nursery Trades Association: 3034 Palstan Rd., Suite 103, Mississauga, Ont. L4Y 2Z6; Exec. Dir. DENNIS E. SOUDEN.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association: Box 8455, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3T1; f. 1904; Sec. E. T. McLAUGHLIN; 5,000 mems.; publ. *The Seed Scoop* (3 times a year; in English and French).

Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineering: 151 Slater St., Suite 907, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4.

Dairy Farmers of Canada: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1934 as Canadian Federation of Dairy Farmers; 18 member associations; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK.

National Dairy Council of Canada: 704-141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa K1P 5J3; Pres. KEMPTON L. MATTE; 250 mems.

National Farmers Union: 250C 2nd Ave. South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2M1; 8 regional offices; Exec. Sec. STUART THIESSON.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool: 2625 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask. S4P 2Y6; Sec. J. O. WRIGHT.

L'Union des Producteurs agricoles: 515 ave. Viger, Montreal, Que. H2L 2P2; f. 1924; Sec.-Gen. J.-C. BLANCHETTE; 50,000 mems.; publ. *La Terre de Chez Nous*.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Canadian Construction Association: 85 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6A4; f. 1918; Chair. R. M. GOSSE; Pres. R. E. NUTH; over 25,000 mems. including local, regional and affiliated associations.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 201 Consumers Rd., Suite 300, Willowdale, Ont. M2J 4G8; Pres. H. A. KRENTZ; 70 mems.

Canadian Paint and Coatings Association/L'Association canadienne de l'industrie de la peinture et du revêtement: 515 St. Catherine St. W., Suite 825, Montreal, Que. H3B 1B4; f. 1913; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. W. MURRY; 90 mems.

Canadian Painting Contractors Association: 79 Ellesmere Rd., Suite 218, Scarborough, Ont. M1R 4B9; Gen. Man. K. EDGAR.

Construction Specifications Canada: 1027 Yonge St., Suite 105, Toronto, Ont. M4V 2K9; f. 1954; Exec. Vice-Pres. RENÉ GAULIN; 1,700 mems.; publ. *Construction Canada*.

National Concrete Producers' Association: 1013 Wilson Ave., Suite 101, Downsview, Ont. M3K 1G1; Pres. J. D. WALLACE; Exec. Dir. G. E. GRIMM.

CLOTHING

Apparel Manufacturers' Association of Ontario: 430 King St. West, Suite 100, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1L5; f. 1970; Exec. Dir. F. J. BRYAN; 101 mems. and 17 associate mems.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: Suite 710, 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que. H3B 3R4; f. 1918; Pres. JEAN-GUY MAHEU; Exec. Sec. PIERRE ROBILLARD; 137 mems. (and subsidiaries).

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS

Canadian Electrical Association: 1 Westmount Sq., Suite 580, Montreal, Que. H3Z 2P9; Gen. Man. D. C. CAMPBELL.

Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1 Yonge St., Suite 1608, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1R1; Pres. D. E. P. ARMOUR; Chair. of Board C. G. MILLAR; 230 mems.

Electrical Bureau of Canada: 1 Yonge St., Suite 1608, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1R1.

Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association: 1 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1J9; Man. J. A. RANKIN.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: 100 West Pender St., Room 400, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1R8; Chair. E. L. HARRISON; Man. J. N. SPITZ.

Fisheries Council of Canada: 77 Metcalfe St., Suite 603, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5L6; Pres. K. M. CAMPBELL; Chair. A. A. ETCHEGARY.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Bakery Council of Canada: P.O.B. 61, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5K 1G5; Man. Dir. CHARLES W. TISDALL.

Brewers Association of Canada: 151 Sparks St., Suite 805, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3; f. 1943; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer K. R. LAVERY; Sec. FRED A. BAMFORD.

Canadian Food Brokers Association: 1 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1J8; Exec. Vice-Pres. IAN C. KENNEDY.

Canadian Food Processors Association: 130 Albert St., Suite 1409, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. T. BANTING.

Canadian Grocery Distributors Institute: 750 blvd. Laurentien, Suite 410, Montreal, Que. H4M 2M4; f. 1919; Pres. RAYMOND C. BERTRAND; 300 mems.

Canadian Meat Council: 5233 Dundas St. W., Islington, Ont. M9B 1A6; f. 1919; Gen. Man. D. M. ADAMS; 75 mems.

Canadian National Millers' Association: 151 Slater St., Suite 205, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3; f. 1920; Chair. SOL KANEE; Vice-Chair. R. G. DALE; Sec. D. E. MURPHY; 26 mems.

Canadian Pork Council: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5B5; 10 mem. assens.; Pres. T. G. MEREDITH; Exec. Sec. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1185 Eglinton Ave. E., Don Mills, Ont. M3C 3C6; f. 1919; Gen. Man. PHILIP MOYES; mems.: 27 active, 50 associate, 2 affiliate.

Grocery Products Manufacturers of Canada: 170 Laurier Ave. West, Suite 703, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V5; Pres. GEORGE FLEISCHMANN.

FORESTRY, LUMBER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Canadian Forestry Association: 185 Somerset St. W., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0J2; f. 1900; Pres. Dr. D. R. REDMOND; Exec. Dir. A. D. HALL.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association: 27 Goulburn Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8C7; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. J. F. McCRACKEN; 400 mems.

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers Association Inc.: 185 Bay St., Toronto; f. 1916; Exec. Dir. W. T. BAINBRIDGE; 125 mems.

Canadian Paper Trade Association: 520 Sutherland Drive, Toronto, Ont. M4G 3V9; Man. Dir. A. C. CLARKE.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association: 2300 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal; f. 1913; Pres. HOWARD HART; Vice-Pres. I. B. CHENOWETH; 67 mems.

Ontario Forest Industries Association: 130 Adelaide St., W., Suite 1700, Toronto, Ont. M5H 3P5; f. 1943; Pres. K. D. GREAVES; Man. R. B. LOUGHLAN; 40 mems.

Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd.: 500 est. Grand Allée, Ste 508, Quebec City G1R 2J7; f. 1924; Pres. and Gen. Man. ANATOLE CÔTÉ; Sec. J.-WILFRID TURCOTTE; 29 mems.; publ. *Le Papetier*.

HOTELS AND CATERING

Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association: Northwest Centre, 80 Bloor St. West, Suite 904, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2V1; f. 1944; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. C. HUDDART.

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.: 300 428 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 0E2; Exec. Vice-Pres. DARIO J. PERFUMO.

MINING

Canadian Gas Research Institute: 45 Scarsdale Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2R3; Pres. W. H. DALTON.

Canadian Petroleum Association: 633 6th Ave. S.W., Suite 1500, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2Y5; Exec. Dir. IAN R. SMYTH; Dir. of Finance and Admin. R. J. FROCKLAGE.

Mining Association of Canada: 350 Sparks St., Suite 705, Ottawa, Ont. K1R 7S8; Man. Dir. JOHN L. BONUS.

Ontario Mining Association: 199 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1L4; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. W. CURLOOK; Exec. Dir. J. M. HUGHES; Sec.-Treas. R. G. HORNCastle; mems. approx. 50 mines.

PHARMACEUTICAL

Canadian Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association: 24 Merton St., Toronto, Ont. M4S 1A1; Pres. NORMAN R. RICHARDSON; Exec. Sec. SHARRON WISSLER.

Canadian Drug Manufacturers' Association: 115 Glen Scarlett Rd., Toronto, Ont. M6N 1P5; Chair. Dr. V. J. V. PARKS.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1110 Gillin Bldg., 141 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J3; f. 1914; Pres. GUY BEAUCHEMIN; 65 mems.

RETAILING

Retail Council of Canada: 74 Victoria St., Suite 525, Toronto, Ont. M5C 2A5; f. 1963; Chair. T. G. BOLTON; Pres. A. J. McKICHAN; 65 per cent of total retail store volume represented in membership.

Retail Merchants' Association of Canada Inc.: 1780 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1P 2H8; f. 1896; Pres. R. D. NEWCOMBE; Nat. Man. G. E. CROMPTON; national association of provincial groups, locally incorporated and autonomous.

TEXTILES

Canadian Carpet Institute: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que. H2Z 1T6; f. 1961; Pres. P. T. NANCE.

Canadian Textiles Institute: Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que. H2Z 1T6; Pres. E. L. BARRY; 5 affiliated asscns.

TRANSPORT

Air Transport Association of Canada: 747-99 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6B9; f. 1934; Pres. A. C. MORRISON; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. S. T. GRANT; 275 mem. firms.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Inc.: 2360 Dundas St. W., Suite 242, Toronto, Ont. M6P 4B2; f. 1916; Gen. Man. T. J. McTAGUE; 1,000 mems.

The Canadian Shippers' Council: c/o Canadian Export Association, Suite 250, 99 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6B9; Sec. J. D. MOORE.

Canadian Trucking Association: Suite 300, Varette Bldg., 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; f. 1937; Exec. Dir. A. KENNETH MACLAREN.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association: 25 Adelaide St. East, Suite 1602, Toronto M5C 1Y7; 9 mems.; Pres. J. G. DYKES.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1117 Ste. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que. H3B 1H9; f. 1917; Gen. Man. J. M. BEAUPRÉ; 15 full mem. and 7 associate cos.

Shipping Federation of Canada Inc.: 326 Board of Trade Building, Montreal; f. 1903; Pres. J. A. CRICHTON; 60 mems.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Canadian Importers' Association, Inc.: World Trade Centre, 60 Harbour St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1B7; f. 1932; Pres. KEITH G. DIXON; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly); over 600 mems.

Canadian Warehousing Association: 111 Peter St., Suite 213, Toronto, Ont. M5V 2H1; f. 1917; Pres. DAVID I. KENTISH; 100 mems.

Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association: 801-100 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5B7; Pres. H. M. WALSH; 25 shipyards and ship repairing firms, 62 allied industries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Canadian Motion Picture Distributors' Association: 1 Yonge St., Suite 2207, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1E5; Exec. Dir. M. S. ROTH; 9 mem. cos.

Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers Council: 1808 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H3H 1E5; Exec. Dir. NORMAN J. MACDONALD; Exec. Sec. C. M. SEYMOUR.

Council of Printing Industries of Canada: 159 Bay St., Suite 808, Toronto, Ont. M5J 1J7; Gen. Man. FRANKLYN R. SMITH.

TRADE UNIONS

At the beginning of 1980 there were 3,396,721 union members in Canada, representing 30.5 per cent of the civilian labour force. Of these, 46.3 per cent belonged to unions with headquarters in the United States.

In 1980 unions affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress represented 68.5 per cent of total union membership.

Canadian Labour Congress: 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7; f. 1956; about 46 per cent of the membership belong to affiliated unions which are international in scope and have headquarters in the United States; Pres. DENNIS McDERMOTT; Sec.-Treas. DONALD MONTGOMERY; 67 international unions, 21 national unions, 3 provincial unions, and 94 directly chartered unions; 2,000,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Canadian Labour* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH OVER 15,000 MEMBERS

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union: Man. in Canada J. ALLERUZZO, 20 Blvd. de Maisonneuve, Montreal H2X 1Z3; 35,000 mems. (1978); publ. *ACTWU Labour Unity* (monthly).

Amalgamated Transit Union: 340 Riverspray Crescent, Apt. 1106, Mississauga, Ont. L4Y 3M5; Int. Vice-Pres. ARTHUR BURKE; 17,002 mems. (1978); publ. *In Transit* (monthly).

American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada: 86 Overlea Blvd., Suite 404, Toronto, Ont. M4H 1C6; Vice-Pres. for Canada J. ALAN WOOD; 32,680 mems. (1981); publ. *International Musician* (monthly).

Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers' International Union: 58 Danby Ave., Downsview, Ont., M3H 2J5; Int. Vice-Pres. MORRIS ZIMMERMAN; 16,800 mems. (1981); publ. *B.C. and T. News* (monthly).

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 690-2085 Union Ave., Montreal, Que. H3A 2C3; National Pres. W. C. Y. MCGREGOR; 20,880 mems. (1981); publ. *Canadian Interchange* (10 a year).

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada: 286 rue Randill, Chateaugay, Que. J6J 2P3; Gen. Vice-Pres. and Canadian Admin. J. PAUL RAYMOND; 12,497 mems. (1981); publ. *Railway Carmen's Journal* (monthly).

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers: 2300 Carling Ave., Ottawa K2B 7G1; f. 1908; Pres. D. NICHOLSON; Sec.-Treas. R. A. GINGERICH; 38,500 mems. (1981); publ. *Canadian Transport* (monthly).

Canadian Paperworkers Union: 1155 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. H3A 2N3; Pres. J. M. BUCHANAN;

61,500 mems. (1981); publ. *The Canadian Paperworker Journal*.

Canadian Union of Postal Workers: 280 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1R7; Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE PARROT; Sec.-Treas. LEROY HILTZ; 22,927 mems. (1981); publ. *CUPW/SPC* (monthly).

Canadian Union of Public Employees: 21 Florence St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0W6; Nat. Pres. GRACE HARTMAN; Nat. Sec.-Treas. K. CUMMINGS; 267,407 mems. (1981); publs. *Public Employee* (5 a year), *Le Réseau* (quarterly).

Communications Workers of Canada: 201-25 Cecil St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1N1; Pres. FRED W. POMEROY; Sec.-Treas. RALPH M. WYATT; 28,000 mems. (1981); publ. *CWC News* (bi-monthly).

Energy and Chemical Workers' Union: 44-9912-106 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5K 1C5; Nat. Dir. CORNELIUS REIMER; Sec.-Treas. R. W. STEWART; 30,000 mems. (1981).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union: 1410 Stanley St., Suite 500, Montreal, Que. H3A 1P8; Vice-Pres. JAMES STAMOS, A. E. MORGAN; 32,390 mems. (1981); publ. *Catering Industry Employee* (monthly).

International Association of Fire Fighters: 903-233 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0P2; Canadian Dir. JOHN JESSOP; 15,711 mems. (1981); publ. *Fire Fighter* (quarterly).

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: 331 Cooper St., Suite 600, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0G5; Gen. Vice-Pres. MIKE RYGUS; 64,000 mems. (1981); publ. *The Machinist* (monthly).

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: 333 Chabanel St. West, Suite 307, Montreal, Que. H2N 2H2; Vice-Pres. and Dir. in Canada ROBERT FONTAINE; 20,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Justice* (every 2 months).

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: 205 Placer Court, Willowdale, Ont. M2H 3H9; Dir. for Canada ROBERT WHITE; 130,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Solidarity-Canada* (monthly).

Letter Carriers' Union of Canada: 887 Richmond Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K2A 0G8; Nat. Pres. BOB McGARRY; Nat. Sec.-Treas. R. HAMILTON; 20,500 mems. (1981); publ. *The Courier* (quarterly).

International Woodworkers of America: 2859 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V5N 4C7; f. 1937; Dirs. J. J. MUNRO, J. M. BÉDARD; 61,300 mems. (1981); publ. *International Woodworker* (monthly).

National Union of Provincial Government Employees: 204-2841 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8N4; Pres. JOHN L. FRYER; Sec.-Treas. BILL REID; 220,000 mems. (1981).

Office and Professional Employees' International Union: 1290 St. Denis, 5th Floor, Montreal, Que. H2X 3J7; Vice-Pres. and Canadian Dir. ROMÉO CORBEIL; 24,000 mems. (1981); publ. *White Collar* (monthly).

Public Service Alliance of Canada: 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0P1; f. 1966; Pres. A. I. STEWART; 154,743 mems. (1981); publs. *Newsletter* (weekly), *Argus-Journal* (monthly), *Civil Service Review* (quarterly).

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 15 Gervais Drive, Suite 310, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1Y8; Vice-Pres.

and Dir. in Canada H. BUCHANAN; 28,000 mems. (1981); publ. *The RWDSU Record* (monthly).

Service Employees' International Union: 67 Yonge St., 14th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1P5; Vice-Pres. S. E. ROSCOE, A. GOHIER; 65,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Service Employee* (monthly).

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America: 10 Codeco Court, Don Mills, Ont. M3A 1A2; Pres. DICK BARRY; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM WOODBECK; 18,213 mems. (1981); publs. *Canadian UE News* (fortnightly).

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union: 15 Gervais Drive, Suite 305, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1Y8; f. 1979; Canadian Vice-Pres. ROMÉO MATHIEU; 130,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Action* (monthly).

United Steelworkers of America: 55 Eglinton Ave. E., 8th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M4P 1B5; National Dir. in Canada E. G. DOQUIER; 197,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Steel Labor* (monthly).

Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux: 1601 rue De Lorimier, Montreal, Que. H2K 4M5; f. 1921; Pres. NORBERT RODRIGUE; Sec.-Gen. SYLVIO GAGNON; 187,186 mems. (1980); publs. *Le Travail* (monthly), *Les Nouvelles CSN* (weekly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH OVER 15,000 MEMBERS

Fédération des employés de services publics: 1601 Delorimier, Montreal, Que.; Sec. JACINTHE ROY; 25,000 mems. (1980).

Fédération des affaires sociales: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, Que. H2X 3J1; Pres. DONATIE CORRIVEAU; Sec. SERGE GAGNON; 70,000 mems. (1980).

Fédération nationale des syndicats du bâtiment et du bois, inc.: 3637 est. blvd. Métropolitain, Ch. 809, Montreal, Que.; Sec. RAYMOND BARBEAU; 15,500 mems. (1980).

Fédération des syndicats des mines, de la métallurgie et des produits chimiques: 155 est. blvd. Charest, Que. G1K 3J6; Pres. SYLVIO GAGNON; Sec. NORMAND COUTURE; 22,000 mems. (1980).

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED BODIES

Centrale de l'Enseignement du Québec: 2336 chemin Ste.-Foy, Québec, Que.; f. 1946; Pres. ROBERT GAULIN; Dir.-Gen. GILBERT PLANTE; 81,033 mems. (1981); publs. *Magazine CEQ*, *Nouvelles CEQ*.

Centrale des Syndicats Démocratiques: 1259 rue Berri, Suite 600, Montreal, Que. H2L 4C7; f. 1972; Pres. PAUL-ÉMILE DALPÉ; Sec. RÉAL LABELLE; 43,824 mems. (1980).

Chemical, Energy and Allied Workers Division, Canadian Conference of Teamsters: 1262 Don Mills Rd., Suite 48, Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2W7; f. 1944; Dir. JAMES PHELAN; 5,000 mems. (1980); publ. *Chemical Workers Paper*.

Confederation of Canadian Unions: 1331 1/2 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1969; Pres. JOHN MEIORIN; Sec. JOHN LANG; 32,000 mems. (1981).

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: 3665 Kingsway, Suite 350, Vancouver, B.C.; Rep. in Canada Senator EDWARD M. LAWSON; 91,000 mems. (1980).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways provide 88 per cent of rail transportation in Canada. There are nearly 74,000 miles of track throughout the country.

Algoma Central Railway: P.O.B. 7000, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. P6A 5P6; passenger service, iron ore, coal, grain, forest products and stone transportation; 518 km.; Chair. HENRY N. R. JACKMAN; Pres. L. N. SAVOIE; Vice-Pres. P. R. CRESSWELL, S. A. BLACK.

British Columbia Railway: 1095 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2N6; f. 1921; owned by British Columbia Govt.; 2,029 km.; Pres. M. C. NORRIS.

Canadian National Railways: 935 Lagauchetière St. W., P.O.B. 8100, Montreal, Que. H3C 3N4; f. 1923; 39,296 km.; Chair. J. A. DEXTRAZE; Pres. and Chief Exec. R. A. BANDEEN.

Canadian Pacific Ltd.: P.O.B. 6042, Windsor Station, Montreal, Que. H3C 3E4; f. 1881; 26,397 km. of main line track; also operates Canada's largest road haulage service; interests in air and sea transport, hotels, natural resources, telecommunications and manufacturing; Chair. and Chief Exec. F. S. BURBIDGE; Pres. W. W. STINSON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. J. C. AMES.

Northern Alberta Railways: 13025 St. Albert Trail, Edmonton, Alta. T5L 4L4; 1,485 km.; 21 diesel locomotives; Pres. R. E. LAWLESS; Gen. Man. J. O. PITTS.

Ontario Northland Railway: North Bay, Ont.; operated by Ontario Northland Transportation Commission, an agency of the Government of Ontario; 919.1 km.; Chair. W. J. MATHEWS; Gen. Man. R. O. BEATTY.

Via Rail Canada: 1801 McGill College Ave., Suite 1300, P.O.B. 8116, Montreal, Que. H3A 2N4; f. 1977; operates rail passenger services throughout Canada over existing routes; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. J. F. ROBERTS.

ROADS

Provincial Governments are responsible for roads within their boundaries. The Federal Government is responsible for the construction of major roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in National Parks. In 1976 there were 493,766 km. of roads of which 33 per cent were paved.

The Trans-Canada Highway extends from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide Canada and the United States with a system of inland waterways extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the western end of Lake Superior, a distance of 3,769 km. (2,342 miles). There is a 10.7-metre (35-foot) navigation channel from Montreal to the sea and an 8.25-metre (27-foot) channel from Montreal to Lake Erie. The St. Lawrence Seaway project was initiated partly to provide a deep waterway and partly to satisfy the demand for more electric power. Power development has been undertaken by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by New York State. The navigation facilities and conditions are within the jurisdiction of the federal governments of the United States and Canada.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES SHIPPING

Canada Steamship Lines Inc.: 759 Victoria Square, Montreal, Que. H2Y 2K3; Chair. PAUL E. MARTIN; Pres. RAYMOND LEMAY; 34 vessels; 750,000 g.r.t.

Consolidated-Bathurst Shipping Ltd.: 800 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que.; cargo, St. Lawrence River ports; Pres. D. J. WALLACE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. PIERRE GERMAIN; 1 vessel.

Halco Inc.: 1303 Greene Ave., Westmount, Que. H3Z 2A7; Pres., Chair. and Chief Exec. F. A. AUGSBURY, Jr.; 8 tankers, 7 bulk cargo vessels, 1 self unloader; 292,075 d.w.t.

Paterson, N. M., and Sons Ltd.: P.O.B. 664, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 4W6; bulk carriers; Vice-Pres. and Dir. ROBERT J. PATERSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Steamship Division) and Dir. J. N. SUTHERLAND; 14 vessels; 101,446 g.r.t.

Misener Transportation: 2 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2B5; bulk cargo; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. K. GARDINER; 9 vessels; 4,281 g.r.t.

Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd.: 49 Jackes Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1E2; Pres. and Dir. J. D. LEITCH; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. MAXWELL; bulk carriers; 26 vessels; 475,074 g.r.t.

SHIPPING

Branch Lines/Lignes Branche (1981) Inc.: P.O.B. 540, Sorel, P.Q. J3P 5P4; Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf, Atlantic Coast, Arctic and N.W.T.; Chair. (vacant); Pres. L. H. TELLIER; Vice-Pres. Operations G. BAZINET; 6 tankers, 31,615 g.r.t. (1979).

British Columbia Ferry Corporation: 818 Broughton St., Victoria, B.C. V8W 1E4; passenger and car ferries; Gen. Man. C. GALLAGHER; 25 ferries (1980).

CN Marine: 100 Cameron St., Suite 400, Moncton, N.B. E1C 5Y6; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. J. TINGLEY; serves east coast of Canada; 21 vessels; 102,200 g.r.t.

Federal Commerce & Navigation Ltd.: 3800 Place Victoria, Montreal, Que. H4Z 1C4; f. 1944; shipowners, operators, contractors, Terminal operators; Pres. L. G. PATHY; owned and chartered fleet of 60 vessels.

Imperial Oil Ltd.: Transportation Dept., Marine Division, 111 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1K3; coastal, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, South American, Caribbean and Gulf ports to Canadian East and U.S. Atlantic ports, Persian Gulf to U.K. and European ports; Pres. J. A. ARMSTRONG; Man. Marine Div. W. G. ABEL; 11 vessels; 89,910 g.r.t.

Papachristidis Maritime Inc.: One Westmount Sq., Suite 800, Montreal, Que. H3Z 2P9; Chair. and Pres. PHRIXOS B. PAPACHRISTIDIS; world-wide services; 23 vessels owned and managed; 930,286 g.r.t.

Saguenay Shipping Ltd.: 101 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1T1.

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: Oceanic Plaza, Box 12501, 1066 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3W9; United Kingdom-Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mediterranean, West Indies, U.S. Atlantic Coast; Pres. C. D. G. ROBERTS; Vice-Pres. C. L. JACOBS.

Shell Canadian Tankers Ltd.: P.O.B. 400, Terminal "A", Toronto; petroleum products in bulk; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer R. G. NADEN; Vice-Pres. and Man. J. D. FINNIE; 5 Lake tankers, 20,382 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Canada: Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que. H3B 3P7; f. 1937; operates under jurisdiction of Ministry of Transport; Chair. P. TASCHEREAU; Pres. and Chief Exec. C. I.

TAYLOR; operates services throughout Canada and to the United States, the British Isles, Paris, Zürich, Antigua, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Cuba and Jamaica; holds controlling interest in Nordair; fleet of 5 Boeing B-747-133, 2 747-200B, 8 L-1011-1, 4 L-100, 6 L-500, 12 DC-8-63, 7 DC-8-61, 4 DC-8-54, 41 DC-9, 36 Boeing 727-233.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd. (CP Air): Vancouver International Airport Central, Vancouver, B.C. V7B 1V1; Pres. IAN A. GRAY; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. K. DAKIN; fleet of 4 Boeing 747-200B, 5 DC-8-63, 1 DC-8-50, 6 DC-10-30, 18 737-200.

Eastern Provincial Airways: P.O.B. 5001, Gander, Nfld. A1V 1W9; Pres. and Chief Exec. H. R. STEELE.

North Canada Air Ltd. (Norcanair): P.O.B. 850, Prince

Albert, Sask.; f. 1965; Pres. J. B. LLOYD; fleet includes DC-3, Cansos, F-27, Navajos, Aztecs, Single and Twin Otters, Single Beavers and Cessnas.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.: 700 2nd St. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 2W1; Pres. and Chief Exec. R. T. EYTON; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Operating Officer H. D. COPE; passenger and cargo charters and scheduled services to 50 towns in western Canada; operates 24 Boeing 737-200, 1 Boeing 737-100C, 2 Lockheed Hercules.

Quebecair: P.O.B. 490, Montreal International Airport, Dorval, Que. H4Y 1B5; regional carrier and charter services; Chair. GUY BERNIER; Pres. A. HAMEL; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RICHARD D. CHAMPAGNE; fleet includes Boeing 737-200, BAC 1-111, Fairchild FH-227.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Canadian Government Office of Tourism: 235 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H6; Federal Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Asst. Deputy Minister Tourism T. R. G. FLETCHER.

Tourism Industry Association of Canada: 130 Albert St., Suite 1016, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; f. 1931; national, private sector, non-profit organization which encourages travel to and within Canada; promotes growth and development of travel services and facilities within Canada; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer F. G. BRANDER.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Government agencies: **National Film Board, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, National Arts Centre, National Museums of Canada, Canadian Film Development Corporation** and the **National Library of Canada**. The **Canada Council** is a major agency providing direct grants to arts organizations and artists.

Canadian Conference of the Arts: 141 Laurier Ave. West, Suite 707, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J3; f. 1945; to promote and encourage the arts and culture in Canada; over 700 member orgs. and 750 individual mems.; Pres. LISTER SINCLAIR; National Dir. JOHN HOBDAV.

Canadian Music Council: 36 Elgin, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5K5; f. 1949; mems. 30 national organizations, 70 group mems., 170 individual musicians; Pres. GEORGE LAVEROCK; Sec.-Gen. GUY HUOT; publ. *Musicanada*.

National Arts Centre: P.O.B. 1534, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1969; Opera, Theatre, Studio, resident orchestra and theatre troupe performing in English and French; international summer festival of opera and chamber music; Chair. PAULINE MCGIBBON; Dir.-Gen. DONALD MACSWEEN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Canadian Opera Company: 417 Queens Quay West, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1A2; f. 1950; Gen. Dir. LOTFI MANSOURI.

Civic Theatres: Box 2022, 649 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.; Queen Elizabeth Theatre, Queen Elizabeth Playhouse and The Orpheum; houses the Playhouse Theatre Company, Vancouver Opera Assn. and Vancouver Symphony Orchestra; Man. IAN DOBBIN.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens: Maison de la Danse, 4869 rue St.-Denis, Montreal H2J 2L7; Dir. COLIN MCINTYRE.

Le Grand Théâtre de Québec: 269 est, St. Cyrille, Quebec, Que. G1R 2B3; f. 1971; arts centre with facilities for dramatic, musical and visual arts; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-CHARLES LATOUR; Artistic Dir. ULRIC BRETON.

National Ballet of Canada: 157 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. M5C 1G9; touring company of 65 dancers; Artistic Dir. ALEXANDER GRANT.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet: 289 Portage Ave., Winnipeg R3B 2B4; f. 1938; Gen. Man. BILL RISKE; Artistic Dir. ARNOLD SPOHR.

Stratford Festival Theatre: P.O.B. 520, Stratford, Ont. N5A 6V8; f. 1953; English-language company performing annual repertoire of 10-14 plays in two theatres; season May-Oct.; Exec. Dir. PETER STEVENS.

Theatre Department of the National Arts Centre: Box 1534, Station "B", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1971; Dir. JEAN GASCON; Artistic Dir. English Theatre JOHN WOOD; Artistic Dir. French Theatre JEAN HERBIET.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Montreal Symphony Orchestra: 200 de Maisonneuve St. W., Montreal, Que. H2X 1Y9; f. 1934; Pres. and Man. Dir. ROGER LAROSE; Artistic Dir. CHARLES DUROI.

National Arts Centre Orchestra: resident orchestra of the National Arts Centre, Box 1534, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1969; Musical Admin. JOANNE MORROW; Conductor MARIO BERNARDI.

L'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec: 745 ouest, blvd. St.-Cyrille, Quebec, Que. G1S 1T3; Musical Dir. JAMES DE PREIST.

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra: Room 117, 555 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1C3; Exec. Dir. J. M. MILLS; Conductor and Dir. of Music (vacant).

There are also symphony orchestras in a number of cities, including Toronto, Vancouver and Halifax, and youth orchestras in Quebec and Toronto and opera associations in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Edmonton.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.: 275 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0S4; Pres. JAMES DONNELLY; federal government agency for nuclear research and development, production of radioactive isotopes and design, development and marketing of power reactors; four research reactors at Chalk River, Ont., and one at Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Man.; demonstration or prototype reactors; located at Douglas Point, in conjunction with Ontario Hydro

and at Gentilly-1 in conjunction with Hydro-Québec. Nuclear designer for CANDU reactors; 8 commercial units now in service and 14 others under construction in Canada; one unit in service in India and one unit each under construction in Republic of Korea and Argentina.

Atomic Energy Control Board: P.O.B. 1046, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5S9; Pres. J. H. JENNEKENS; responsible for all regulatory matters.

CAPE VERDE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cape Verde is an archipelago of ten islands and five islets in the North Atlantic, about 500 km. west of Dakar, Senegal. All but three of the islands are mountainous and lie in a semi-arid belt, with little rain and high temperatures (yearly average 24°C (76°F)). The spoken language is Crioulo but Portuguese is the official language. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. The flag has a vertical red stripe at the hoist and horizontal stripes of yellow and green. The red stripe bears a black five-pointed star enclosed by a wreath of palms. The capital is Cidade de Praia.

Recent History

The Cape Verde Islands were colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. From the 1950s liberation movements in the Portuguese Overseas Territories were working for independence and, in this context, the archipelago was linked with the mainland territory of Portuguese Guinea (now Guinea-Bissau). However, the *Partido Africano da Independência do Guiné e Cabo Verde* (PAIGC) at first made little progress in the islands, although regarding them as an integral part of its territory. When Guinea-Bissau was granted independence in 1974 the Cape Verde Islands elected to become independent rather than enter into an immediate federation with Guinea-Bissau. In December 1974 a transitional government was formed, comprising representatives of the Portuguese government and the PAIGC; members of other political parties were excluded. A National People's Assembly was elected in June 1975 with a majority voting for the PAIGC platform of ultimate union with Guinea-Bissau. Independence was granted on July 5th, 1975, and Aristides Pereira, Secretary-General of the PAIGC, became the country's first President.

Although Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau remained constitutionally separate, the PAIGC supervised the activities of both states. President Pereira announced in 1977 that the two countries would continue to pursue common policies, but progress towards this goal was slow. Moreover, the Government disapproved of the 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau, and in January 1981 the Cape Verde wing of the PAIGC was dissolved and the *Partido Africano da Independência de Cabo Verde* (PAICV) was created. In February President Pereira was re-elected unanimously by the National Assembly and all articles concerning ultimate union with Guinea-Bissau were removed from the Constitution.

Cape Verde professes a non-aligned stance in foreign relations.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National People's Assembly, with 56 deputies elected by universal adult suffrage for five years. Executive power is held by the President, elected for five years by the Assembly. The President appoints and leads the Council of Ministers. The PAICV is the only political party permitted.

Defence

The Popular Revolutionary Armed Forces have been formed from ex-combatants in the liberation wars, and number between 3,000 and 4,000. There is also a police force and paramilitary People's Militia. In 1980 the U.S.S.R. supplied two torpedo boats as a nucleus of a navy.

Economic Affairs

Little was done under Portuguese rule to develop the natural resources of the islands, such as the fishing grounds and the large reserves of underground water, or to alleviate the effects of the recurrent droughts and severe soil erosion. The agricultural subsistence economy of the islands, which normally employs about three-quarters of the population (mainly on smallholdings), has suffered from the drought which was in its thirteenth consecutive year in 1981. By 1977 production of the staple crops, maize, beans and sweet potatoes, had fallen to less than a tenth of pre-drought levels, while 80 per cent of the livestock had had to be slaughtered. Other crops normally grown include sugar cane, cassava, castor beans, bananas, coffee and groundnuts. However, substantial food imports are needed to combat the serious shortages and there is heavy rural unemployment, partly remedied by government employment schemes in soil and water conservation projects. A five-year reforestation plan was launched in 1978, and an investment programme was drawn up in 1981, involving expenditure of 3,814 million escudos. Priority remained with agriculture, especially in development of water resources.

Remittances from over 500,000 workers abroad (covering 39 per cent of the trade deficit in 1979) help to alleviate the economic problems, but foreign aid is indispensable, European and Arab countries, Japan, the U.S.A., the UN and the Africa Development Fund contributing in recent years. Fishing forms a large part of the islands' development potential and accounted for 70 per cent of export revenue in 1979. A cold-storage plant was opened at Mindelo in 1981 and a desalination plant was planned. The Government was to invest a total U.S. \$45 million to develop a modern fishing industry.

There is little industry except for a few small fish-processing and canning factories but the Government hopes to exploit the islands' resources of pozzolana, cement and salt, and to develop construction and packing materials, soft drinks, clothing, pasta and tobacco industries.

Transport and Communications

There were 1,300 km. of roads in 1978. There are four airports, the principal one being at Espargos on Sal Island, and four airfields. The principal port is at Mindelo on São Vicente, where it is hoped that a shipyard will be operational by 1982. There were about 2,000 telephones in 1977.

Social Welfare

Medical facilities are limited and there is a severe shortage of staff and buildings, although plans for a

CAPE VERDE

national health service are being implemented. In 1976 there were 2 hospitals of 200 beds each, and 37 health centres. Development plans include the building of over 300 small local health units. Technical assistance, including the services of a team of doctors, was offered by Portugal in 1978.

Education

Compulsory education is divided into *Instrução Primária* (for children aged 7-12 years, of whom 95 per cent were at school in 1980) and *Escola Preparatória* (12-14 years). From the age of 14, children may attend one of the three *liceus* which provide a three-year general course or a two-year pre-university course. In 1976 there was also one industrial and commercial school and three teacher training units. In 1980/81 50,661 pupils attended 436 primary schools.

Priority is being given to the building of schools, teacher training and the reduction of the 70 per cent illiteracy rate.

Tourism

The Government launched a tourist development

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

scheme in 1980. A large hotel already exists at Santa Maria beach on Sal Island, and another was being built in Praia in 1980. The islands of Santo Antão, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava offer a combination of mountain scenery and vast beaches.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 1st (Children's Day), July 5th (Independence Day), September 12th (Day of the Nation), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year), January 20th (National Heroes' Day), March 8th (Women's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Cape Verde escudo.

Exchange rates (September 1981):

£1 sterling = 91.48 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 50.68 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 4,033 sq. km. (1,557 sq. miles).

Population: 272,071 (census of December 15th, 1970); 296,093 (census of June 2nd, 1980). Vital statistics (1976): births 8,664, deaths 2,460.

POPULATION BY ISLAND

	Population (1980 census)
Boa Vista	3,397
Brava	6,984
Fogo	31,115
Maio	4,103
Sal	6,006
Santo Antão	43,198
São Nicolau	13,575
São Tiago	145,923
São Vicente	41,792
TOTAL	296,093

Source: Direcção de Recensamentos Inquéritos, Praia.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons, FAO estimates)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Maize . . .	2	9	1	5
Potatoes . . .	1	2	2	2
Cassava . . .	6	6	6	6
Sweet potatoes . . .	5	5	5	5
Sugar cane . . .	8	14	15	15
Bananas . . .	8	9	9	9

LIVESTOCK
('000 head, FAO estimates)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle . . .	11	12	12	12
Pigs . . .	19	20	20	22
Sheep . . .	2	2	2	2
Goats . . .	n.a.	65	67	68
Asses . . .	6	6	6	6
Chickens . . .	60	61	62	63

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FISHING
(metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Marine fishes . . .	3,260	3,810	1,908	8,128
Marine crustaceans . . .	163	89	152	200
Marine molluscs . . .	5	3	5	3
TOTAL CATCH . . .	3,428	3,902	2,065	8,331

1978-79: Annual catch as in 1977 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

INDUSTRY

		1976	1977	1978†	1979†
Pozzolana	metric tons	15,400*	15,400*	n.a.	n.a.
Salt	" "	14,000	31,000	16,891	14,931
Bread	" "	1,000	1,000	1,443	1,546
Canned fish	" "	200	200	282	263
Manufactured tobacco	" "	8	8	17	12
Alcoholic beverages	hectolitres	—	1,000	1,656	1,232

* Estimates.

† Source: Direcção Geral de Estatística, Praia.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Cape Verde escudo (1,000 escudos are known as a *conto*).

Coins: 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 10, 20 and 50 escudos.

Notes: 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates (September 1981): £1 sterling=91.48 escudos; U.S. \$1=50.68 escudos.

1,000 Cape Verde escudos=£10.93=\$19.73.

Note: Prior to 1977 the Cape Verde escudo was at par with the Portuguese escudo. Between September 1949 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=28.75 escudos (1 escudo=3.478 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was \$1=27.25 escudos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=69.00 escudos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=71.006 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Portuguese escudo has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (escudos per U.S. dollar) was: 24.67 in 1973; 25.41 in 1974; 25.55 in 1975; 30.22 in 1976. In 1977 the link between the Cape Verde and Portuguese currencies was ended and the Cape Verde escudo was revalued in terms of a "basket" of currencies. The exchange rate (escudos per dollar) at December 31st was: 33.90 in 1977; 35.94 in 1978; 38.31 in 1979; 42.49 in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATES: EXPENDITURE

(U.S. \$'000)

	1977	1978
National Assembly	101	108
Presidency of the Republic	851	910
Office of the Prime Minister	1,370	3,239
Ministries:		
Foreign Affairs	1,196	1,532
Defence and National Security	2,585	2,892
Economic Co-ordination	5,345	10,930
Education and Culture	3,279	3,852
Transport and Communications	3,284	3,305
Rural Development	5,959	14,512
Health and Social Affairs	2,110	3,065
Public Works	9,989	11,374
Justice	490	544
TOTAL*	36,558	56,263

* Of which emergency budget (\$'000): 19,088 in 1977, 37,127 in 1978.

1981: Investment spending of U.S. \$84 million was projected; 63 per cent of the budget was to be financed by foreign aid.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 escudos)

	1974	1975	1976
Notes	336,110	435,599	465,609
Coins	7,921	8,556	8,415

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer Price Index for Praia, excluding clothing and rent)

(1970=100)

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
126.7	144.5	219.2	280.1	283.6	303.4	437.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million escudos at current prices)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture and forestry	260	390	531
Fishing	82	82	123
Mining and quarrying	7	7	7
Manufacturing	103	119	119
Construction	261	317	390
Commerce and transport	580	692	710
Public services	290	293	371
TOTAL	1,583	1,900	2,251

Source: IMF Survey (staff estimates).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979
Exports	1.25	3.04	4.03
Imports	-44.18	-58.11	-69.62
TRADE BALANCE	-42.93	-55.07	-65.59
Net services	-1.79	0.58	3.98
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-44.72	-54.49	-61.61
Private transfers	23.61	23.10	24.23
Government transfers	28.17	22.80	35.75
CURRENT BALANCE	7.06	-8.59	-1.63
Private capital	0.07	—	0.01
Official capital	2.30	1.54	0.62
Net errors and omissions	3.76	4.61	6.05
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	13.19	- 2.44	5.05

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million escudos)

	1972	1973	1974	1975*	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	656.9	833.1	869.3	1,010.9	911.4	1,284.8	1,908.2	1,986.9
Exports f.o.b.	48.0	47.8	52.7	61.3	48.0	74.5	75.1	92.1

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1978	1979
Animals and animal products .	131,418	72,170
Vegetable products	545,742	421,947
Fats and oils	66,038	107,928
Foodstuffs and beverages .	237,505	301,318
Mineral products	143,823	270,138
Chemical products	88,408	100,086
Textiles and textile products .	87,006	98,167
Base metals	104,403	85,740
Machinery and electrical equip- ment	137,871	175,677
Transport equipment	186,822	127,448
TOTAL (incl. others) .	1,908,222	1,986,880

EXPORTS	1978	1979
Animals and animal products .	14,951	34,829
Vegetable products	23,176	12,332
Foodstuffs and beverages . .	10,823	16,792
Mineral products	12,879	22,508
Skins and hides	3,045	878
Machinery and electrical equip- ment	7,730	406
Transport equipment	2,176	60
TOTAL (incl. others) .	75,118	91,952

Source: Direcção Geral de Estatística, Praia.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1976	1977
Angola	21,974	4,961
Netherlands	46,258	47,749
Portugal	533,017	580,060
United Kingdom	27,420	30,279
U.S.A.	16,342	23,847
TOTAL (incl. others) .	911,404	1,284,785

EXPORTS	1976	1977
Angola	6,920	6,900
Central African Republic . .	1,320	1,225
Guinea-Bissau	1,598	5,613
Portugal	30,148	32,059
São Tomé and Príncipe . . .	1,794	4,611
United Kingdom	2,168	4,644
Zaire	2,570	9,310
TOTAL (incl. others) .	48,034	74,538

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1974	1975	1976
Cars	2,513	2,699	2,889
Motor cycles	1,314	1,530	1,750
Lorries and buses	695	755	826

SHIPPING

	1974	1975	1976
Freight loaded (metric tons)	589,028	170,466	187,713
Vessels entered	789	491	455
Passengers trans- ported	5,643	6,931	2,974

1979: Freight loaded 106,445 metric tons; freight unloaded 270,167 metric tons; vessels entered 2,262; passengers embarked 40,032; passengers disembarked 43,079
(Source: Direcção Geral de Estatística, Praia).

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services by TACV)

	1975	1976	1977*
Freight entered and cleared (metric tons)	382.5	360.0	384.6
Passengers transported ('000)	32.1	28.9	31.0

* Preliminary.

1978: Freight loaded 77.7 metric tons; freight unloaded 530.2 metric tons; passengers embarked 18,079; passengers disembarked 16,055.

1979: Passengers embarked 24,034; passengers disembarked 21,304.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
Primary	436	436	51,695	50,661	1,396	1,436
Preparatory	15	15	5,927	6,500	189	207
Secondary	3	3	2,146	2,216	104	n.a.
Industrial school	1	1	632	n.a.	n.a.	40

Teacher training (1976/77): 3 units; 370 pupils; 32 teachers.

(1977/78): 198 pupils.

Source: Ministério da Educação e Cultura, Praia.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistical Service, Bank of Cape Verde.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted September 5th, 1980)

Summary

The President of the Republic is elected by the National Assembly and has a mandate of five years, as do the Assembly deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Prime Minister is nominated by the same Assembly, to which he is responsible. The President of the National Assembly may act as interim President if necessary. He is not a member of the Government.

The Constitution abolishes both the death sentence and life imprisonment. Citizens have equality of rights and

duties, without sexual, social, intellectual, religious or philosophical distinction. This extends to all Cape Verde emigrants throughout the world. Citizens also have freedom of thought, expression, association, demonstration, religion, rights and duties and the right to health care, culture and education.

On February 12th, 1981, all articles concerning plans for eventual union with Guinea-Bissau were revoked, and an amendment for the creation of the PAICV inserted.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: ARISTIDES MARIA PEREIRA (took office July 1975).

CABINET

(November 1981)

Prime Minister: General PEDRO VERONA RODRIGUES PIRES.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Colonel SILVINO MANUEL DA LUZ.

Minister of Defence: Colonel HONORIO CHANTRE.

Minister of the Interior: Colonel JULIO DE CARVALHO.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Commandant OSVALDO LOPES DA SILVA.

Minister of Education and Culture: JOSÉ ARAÚJO.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: HERCULANO VIEIRA.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Dr. IRENEU GOMES.

Minister of Rural Development: Commandant JOÃO PEREIRA SILVA.

CAPE VERDE

The Government, Legislature, Political Party, Diplomatic Representation

Minister of Housing and Public Works: TITO LIVIO SANTOS DE OLIVEIRA RAMOS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. DAVID HOPFFER CORDEIRO ALMADA.

Secretary of State for Co-operation and Planning: Eng. JOSÉ BRITO.

Secretary of State for Finance: Dr. ARNALDO VASCONCELLOS FRANCA.

Secretary of State for Trade, Tourism and Crafts: Dr. OSVALDO MIGUEL SEQUEIRA.

Secretary of State, Assistant to Prime Minister: Dr. CORSINO ANTÓNIO FORTES.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉIA NACIONAL POPULAR

The Assembly consists of 56 deputies elected by universal adult suffrage. The last election was held on December 7th, 1980, when 93 per cent of the votes were in favour of the single list of candidates presented by the PAIGC (later renamed the PAICV).

President: ABÍLIO AUGUSTO MONTEIRO DUARTE.

Vice-President: OLIVIO MELÍCIO PIRES.

Speaker: CARMEN PEREIRA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Partido Africano da Independência de Cabo Verde (PAICV)
(*African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde*): Cidade de Praia; f. January 1981 to replace the Partido Africano da Independência do Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) after the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau, to which event the Cape Verde Government was hostile. The PAIGC had formerly favoured ultimate unification with Guinea-Bissau and was the only legal party in Cape Verde; Sec.-Gen. ARISTIDES

MARIA PEREIRA; Deputy Sec.-Gen. PEDRO VERONA RODRIGUES PIRES.

The **Independent Democratic Union of Cape Verde (UCID)** is an opposition movement based in Lisbon, Portugal, formed by emigrants who oppose Pres. Pereira's regime.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CAPE VERDE

Algeria: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.

Belgium: Dakar, Senegal.

Brazil: Praia.

Canada: Dakar, Senegal.

China, People's Republic: Praia.

Cuba: Praia.

Czechoslovakia: Conakry, Guinea.

Egypt: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.

France: Dakar, Senegal.

Gambia: Dakar, Senegal.

German Democratic Republic: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.

Germany, Federal Republic: Dakar, Senegal.

Ghana: Conakry, Guinea.

Guinea: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.

Iceland: Paris, France.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Iraq: Dakar, Senegal.

Italy: Dakar, Senegal.

Japan: Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.

Liberia: Conakry, Guinea.

Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal.

Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal.

Niger: Dakar, Senegal.

Nigeria: Conakry, Guinea.

Norway: Lisbon, Portugal.

Poland: Conakry, Guinea.

Portugal: C.P. 160, Praia; *Ambassador:* Dr. DUARTE VAZ PINTO.

Romania: Conakry, Guinea.

Sierra Leone: Dakar, Senegal.

Spain: Dakar, Senegal.

Sweden: Lisbon, Portugal.

Tanzania: Conakry, Guinea.

U.S.S.R.: Praia.

United Kingdom: Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.A.: Praia.

Vatican City: Dakar, Senegal.

Viet-Nam: Conakry, Guinea.

Yugoslavia: Dakar, Senegal.

Cape Verde also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, the Congo, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal and Turkey.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

National Council of Justice: Praia; the highest court.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Suffragan See, São Tiago de Cabo Verde: C.P. 46, Praia, São Tiago; Rt. Rev. PAULINO DO LIVRAMENTO ÉVORA. There are about 294,360 Roman Catholics.

Protestant churches, including the Nazarenes, represent about 2 per cent of the population.

THE PRESS

Boletim Informativo: C.P. 126, Praia, São Tiago; f. 1976; published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; weekly; circ. 1,500.

Boletim Oficial da República de Cabo Verde: Imprensa Nacional, C.P. 113, Praia, São Tiago; official; weekly.

Raizes: C.P. 98, Praia, São Tiago; f. 1977; cultural review; quarterly; Editor ARNALDO FRANÇA; circ. 1,500.

Nos Luta: Mindelo, São Vicente.

Terra Nova: Ilha do Fogo.

Unidade e Luta: Praia, São Tiago; organ of the PAICV.

Voz do Povo: C.P. 118, Praia, São Tiago; publ. by Direcção Geral da Informação; weekly.

RADIO

Emissora Oficial da República de Cabo Verde: C.P. 26, Praia, São Tiago; government station.

Voz de São Vicente: C.P. 29, Mindelo, São Vicente; f. 1974; government station; Dir. FRANCISCO TOMAR.

Both stations broadcast in Portuguese and Creole.

There were an estimated 41,000 radio receivers in use in 1981. There is no television service.

FINANCE

Banco de Cabo Verde: ave. Amílcar Cabral, Praia, São Tiago; f. 1975; central bank; cap. 100m. escudos; Gov. Dr. CORENTINO VIRGÍLIO SANTOS; brs. on São Vicente and Sal.

The **Fundo de Solidariedade Nacional** is the main savings institution, the **Fundo de Desenvolvimento Nacional** channels public investment resources, and the **Instituto Caboverdiano** handles international aid.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Direcção Nacional das Pescas (DNP): oversees the development of the fishing industry.

Empresa Caboverdiana das Infraestruturas de Pescas (INTERBASE): Mindelo, São Vicente; co-ordinates and equips fishing industry, manages harbour, including cold-storage facilities (6,000 m.t. capacity).

Empresa Nacional de Avicultura (ENAVI): Praia, São Tiago; state enterprise for poultry farming.

Empresa Nacional de Combustíveis e Lubrificantes (ENACOL): Mindelo, São Vicente; state enterprise supervising import and distribution of mineral fuels and lubricants.

Empresa Nacional de Produtos Farmacêuticos: Praia, São Tiago; f. 1979; state pharmaceuticals enterprise holding monopoly of local production and medical imports.

Empresa Pública de Abastecimentos (EMPA): Praia, São Tiago; state provisioning enterprise, supervising imports, exports and domestic distribution.

Instituto Nacional de Cooperativas: Praia, São Tiago; central co-operative organization.

Sociedade de Comercialização e Apoio à Pesca Artesanal (SCAPA): Praia, São Tiago; co-ordinates small-scale fishing enterprises and promotes modern techniques.

TRADE UNION

União Nacional dos Trabalhadores de Cabo Verde—Central Sindical (UNTC-CS): Praia, São Tiago; f. 1978.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were about 1,300 km. of roads in 1978.

SHIPPING

Cargo-passenger ships call regularly at Mindelo on São Vicente from Lisbon and Bissau. Praia port is being considerably extended, and in 1979 the U.S.S.R. agreed to assist in the building of new ports on four of the islands.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Arca Verde: C.P. 58, Rua Guerra Mendes 9, Praia, São Tiago.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Portuguesa: agent in São Tiago: João Benoliel de Carvalho, Ltda., C.P. 56, Praia.

Companhia Portuguesa de Transportes Marítimos: agent in São Tiago: João Benoliel de Carvalho, Ltda., C.P. 56, Praia.

Transportes Marítimos de Cabo Verde: Mindelo, São Vicente; serves Portugal, Cádiz, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are four airports, the principal one (which Portugal is helping to modernize), with capacity for one million passengers per year, being at Espargos on Sal Island, and four airfields. A new airport is to be built at Ponta do Sol.

Transportes Aéreos de Cabo Verde (TACV): Caixa Postal 1, Rua Guerra Mendes 11-13, Praia, São Tiago; f. 1955; connects São Vicente, Praia, Ilha do Sal, São Nicolau, Boavista, Fogo and Maio; also weekly services to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; Gen. Man. ANASTACIO FILINTO CORREIA SILVA; fleet: three BN-2A Islander, two HS-748 Avro and two DH Twin Otter.

South African Airways call at Sal on the Europe-South Africa route, and Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.) calls weekly on the Europe-Africa route. Aerolíneas Argentinas, LIA (Guinea-Bissau), TAAG (Angola) and Cubana de Aviación also call regularly. TAP (Portugal) provides services twice a week to Lisbon and Guinea-Bissau.

TOURISM

Secretaria de Estado de Comércio, Turismo e Artesanato: C.P. 105, Praia, São Tiago.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Central African Republic lies in the heart of equatorial Africa and is bounded by Chad to the north, Sudan to the east, the Congo and Zaïre to the south and Cameroon to the west. Climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 26°C (79°F) and heavy rains in the south-western forest areas. The national language is Sangho, but French is the official language. Many of the population hold animist beliefs, but about one-third are Christians. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, green and yellow, divided vertically by a red band, with a yellow star and crescent in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Bangui.

Recent History

The former territory of Ubangi-Shari (Oubangui-Chari), within French Equatorial Africa, became the Central African Republic on achieving self-government in December 1958. Full independence was attained on August 13th, 1960. The leading figure in the campaign for self-government and the first President, Barthélemy Boganda, died in 1959. His successor, David Dacko, led the country to independence and in 1962 established a one-party state under the *Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire* (MESAN). President Dacko was overthrown at the end of 1965 by a military coup which brought to power his uncle, Col. (later Marshal) Jean-Bédel Bokassa.

In 1966 Colonel Bokassa formed a new government, rescinded the Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly. Bokassa, who became Life President in 1972 and Marshal of the Republic in 1974, forestalled several alleged coups and used stern measures to suppress opposition.

In 1976 the Council of Ministers was replaced by the Council for the Central African Revolution, and ex-President Dacko was named personal adviser to the President. In December 1976 the Republic was renamed the Central African Empire (C.A.E.) and a new Constitution was instituted. Bokassa was proclaimed the first Emperor and Dacko became his Personal Counsellor. The Imperial Constitution provided for the establishment of a National Assembly but no elections were held.

The elaborate preparations for Bokassa's coronation in December 1977 were estimated to have consumed a quarter of the country's income. In May 1978 Bokassa reshuffled the army leadership and strengthened its powers. In July he dismissed the Council of Ministers and appointed a new Council headed by Henri Maidou, previously a Deputy Prime Minister. In January 1979 violent protests, led by students, were suppressed, reportedly with the help of Zairian troops. Following the alleged massacre of nearly 100 schoolchildren by Bokassa himself, the Emperor's ambassador in Paris, Sylvestre Bangui, resigned in protest, and in September he set up a government-in-exile, comprising four opposition groups. On September 20th, while Bokassa was in Libya, David Dacko deposed him in a bloodless coup, strongly backed by France, and resumed power as President. The country

thus became a republic again and Henri Maidou was appointed Vice-President.

The prime concern of President Dacko was to establish order and economic stability in the Republic, but his Government was not accepted without some opposition, particularly from students who objected to the continuation in office of C.A.E. Ministers. A government reshuffle in July 1980 did not still the growing unrest, now affecting many sectors of the population, and in September Dacko gave way to demands for the dismissal of both Henri Maidou and the unpopular Prime Minister, Bernard Christian Ayandho, resulting in a new government led by Jean-Pierre Lebouder, formerly Minister of Planning. Bokassa, now in exile, was condemned to death *in absentia* in December 1980.

A new Constitution was promulgated in February 1981 and elections held in March confirmed Dacko in the presidency. Following accusations by his opponents of electoral malpractice, rioting broke out and a state of siege was declared in Bangui. In April Simon-Narcisse Bozanga was appointed Prime Minister. Political tension increased after a bomb attack on a Bangui cinema in July, the left-wing *Mouvement centrafricain de libération nationale* claiming responsibility. As a result, this party was banned along with two other opposition parties, which were later reinstated. During July and August a state of siege was again declared and the army was called in to maintain order. The Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Gen. André Kolingba, deposed President Dacko in a bloodless coup on September 1st, citing "gross violations of democracy" as reasons for the military take-over. Elections were expected to take place within 12 months.

Government

All legislative and executive power rests with the *Comité militaire pour le redressement national*, headed by Gen. André Kolingba. The Council of Ministers consists entirely of army officers.

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces numbered about 2,385 men, and there were 3,000 men in paramilitary forces. Military service is compulsory for adult males and for male and female civil servants. France maintains a garrison of 1,200 men at Bouar.

Economic Affairs

About 87 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, which accounted for 30 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. The most important cash crops are cotton and coffee, but subsistence farming predominates. Since independence production and export of food crops have declined. Industrial production is minimal and accounted for 11 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980, the main activities being in timber, tanning, textile production, and brewing.

Diamonds are found in alluvial deposits, mainly in the west of the country, and were the major export earner from the mid-1960s until 1973. Coffee became the main export commodity in 1974 and cotton also surpassed diamonds in

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

1975, but production of both coffee and cotton fell in 1979/80 to 11,000 and 14,000 tons respectively. Timber has recently increased in importance, with greater exploitation of the extensive forests, while the proposed Bangui-Yaoundé railway and improvements to river navigation should increase removals efficiency. The contribution of diamonds to total export revenue fell from 53 per cent in 1968 to 17 per cent in 1976, after which the Government took steps to promote investment in the industry; revenue then steadily increased, and reached 50 per cent of exports in 1979. A feasibility study for a state uranium mining company, with French and Swiss participation, was begun in 1977; reserves are estimated at approximately 15,000 tons of metal at Bakouma, with a potential capacity to yield 1,000 tons per year. The possibility of oil reserves on the border with Chad is being investigated.

The 1980/81 emergency social and economic *Plan de Redressement*, involved expenditure of 98,000 million francs CFA, drawn largely from French and international aid, and was devoted to infrastructure and the agricultural sector. The first priorities of the new regime are to provide for the basic needs of the population and to reverse the declining economic trends; reforms are planned also for major state enterprises, which at present have no coherent policies or structure.

The C.A.R. is a member of UDEAC and has close economic links with France.

Transport and Communications

Bangui is about 1,450 km. from the sea but roads radiate east, north and west to Sudan, Chad and Cameroon respectively. There are no railways, and the chief artery of transport is the Oubangui river which flows into the Congo and thereby provides an outlet from Bangui to Brazzaville, from where a railway runs to the port of Pointe-Noire. There is an international airport at Mpoko,

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

near Bangui, and numerous airfields allow for extensive internal services.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage for 60,000 employees and provides for employment accident benefits. There are 36 prefectorial hospitals, 36 maternity hospitals, 108 welfare centres and 200 first aid centres.

Education

About half of children in the appropriate age-group receive primary education. Secondary education is available to only about 9 per cent of children. In 1975 there were 23,895 students in secondary and teacher-training schools.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the waterfalls, the forests and many varieties of wild animals. There is excellent hunting and also opportunities for fishing. In 1974 there were over 4,000 visitors.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (May Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), August 13th (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA;
U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 622,984 sq. km. (240,535 sq. miles).

Population (1980 estimate): 2,221,000, excluding refugees from the Sudan, numbering 7,000 in 1980.

Capital: Bangui (an autonomous commune), population 708,978 (1980).

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 44.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 44.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 23.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT ('000—1971)

Agriculture, Forestry and Mining . . .	475
Manufacturing Industry and Construction .	52
Commerce, Transport and Other Services .	32
Administration	7.5
Unemployed	43.5

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET

(million francs CFA, provisional figures)

REVENUE	1975	1976	1977	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976	1977
Direct taxes . . .	5,012	5,441	5,572	Ordinary expenditure . . .	15,175	16,649	17,628
Indirect taxes . . .	7,536	8,387	8,960	Interest on public debt . . .	5	5	5
Other tax revenue . . .	1,242	1,216	1,272	Services . . .	11,048	12,339	12,944
Non-tax revenue . . .	2,010	1,906	3,386	Education, youth, cul- ture . . .	2,549	2,898	3,189
Other receipts . . .	3,700	4,199	2,785	Defence . . .	1,774	1,915	1,880
				Interior . . .	1,307	1,369	1,576
				Public health . . .	1,246	1,435	1,562
				Agriculture, forests, tourism . . .	1,096	1,303	1,354
				Foreign affairs . . .	878	878	956
				Treasury, finance . . .	505	616	664
				Common services . . .	2,628	2,101	2,328
				Intervention . . .	1,908	1,904	2,352
				Equipment and social and economic development . . .	4,325	4,500	4,347
				Repayments of public debt . . .	1,083	1,527	1,638
				Research . . .	31	24	24
				Production . . .	639	664	711
				Communications . . .	182	594	590
				Social and community . . .	2,309	1,540	916
				Various . . .	81	149	413
TOTAL . . .	19,500	21,149	21,975	TOTAL . . .	19,500	21,149	21,975

1979: Budget balanced at 27,200 million francs CFA.

1980: Budget balanced at 25,400 million francs CFA.

Source: mainly *La Zone Franc et l'Afrique*.

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1976-80
(million francs CFA)

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE		PLANNED EXPENDITURE
	1976-80	1976	1977	1978
Production				
Agriculture and agricultural projects	22,158	399	489	2,273
Livestock	5,846	146	215	603
Fishing	450	43	94	310
Forest and timbers	305	5	—	84
Geology and mining	785	218	40	55
Energy	8,430	214	430	1,472
Handicrafts, small- and medium-sized enter- prises	1,200	20	51	120
Manufacturing industries	n.a.	2,390	1,939	2,817
Infrastructure				
Highways	48,468	887	1,142	4,601
Transport services	866	—	1,187	10
River transport	3,960	685	1,633	750
Air transport	11,179	35	15	773
Housing and environment	6,811	1,628	2,127	3,164
Tourism	2,850	231	714	1,641
Posts and telecommunications	2,443	281	80	261
Information	n.a.	—	155	891
Social development				
Health	4,414	148	297	1,633
National education	7,717	140	413	1,610
Labour and employment	531	43	341	555
TOTAL (excluding industries)	126,413	5,123	9,423	20,806
TOTAL	n.a.	7,513	11,362	23,623

Source: Industries et Travaux d'Outremer.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	1.94	5.79	6.56
IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.69	1.79	—
Reserve position in IMF	2.15	2.44	—
Foreign exchange	20.28	39.88	54.98
TOTAL	26.06	49.90	61.54

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	13.36	17.94	24.37
Demand deposits at commercial and development banks	6.86	7.96	9.95
Checking deposits at Post Office	0.30	0.23	0.30
TOTAL MONEY	20.52	26.13	34.60

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million francs CFA at current prices)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gross domestic product	46.6	49.8	n.a.	57.0	57.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	57.4	54.0	69.5	104.5	110.3	122.4	135.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-62.9	-82.9	-75.9	-103.9	-119.1	-133.1	-178.0
TRADE BALANCE	-5.5	-28.9	-6.4	0.6	-8.8	-10.7	-42.8
Exports of services	21.5	27.0	32.1	26.0	36.6	37.5	35.7
Imports of services	-62.3	-71.1	-58.6	-73.8	-90.5	-121.6	-101.1
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES .	-46.3	-73.0	-32.9	-47.2	-62.7	-94.8	-108.2
Private unrequited transfers (net) . . .	-7.7	-12.3	-10.4	-10.0	-13.4	-8.3	-9.5
Government unrequited transfers (net) . .	39.4	48.1	48.7	38.3	51.8	86.8	124.4
CURRENT BALANCE	-14.6	-37.2	5.4	-18.9	-24.3	-16.3	6.7
Long-term capital (net)	18.1	20.0	16.7	9.8	14.3	39.6	-15.8
Short-term capital (net)	-3.8	14.0	-8.0	4.9	-11.4	4.5	-4.2
Net errors and omissions	3.3	4.2	0.9	9.2	9.1	-9.6	22.2
TOTAL (net monetary movements) .	3.0	1.0	15.0	5.0	-12.3	18.2	8.9
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights .	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	2.2
Valuation changes (net)	—	-0.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	—	0.1
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	6.8	—	9.2
Official financing (net)	-6.3	-1.2	-4.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	-0.5
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-3.3	-0.3	10.4	5.7	-4.5	21.7	20.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs CFA)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	11,090	14,615	13,154	15,540	12,372	14,816
Exports f.o.b.	11,622	10,112	13,996	19,764	16,182	16,937

* Excluding trade with other countries in the Custom and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC): Cameroon, the Congo and Gabon.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Machinery	3,150	2,330	2,860	Diamonds	2,394	4,615	6,081	7,456
Transport supplies	2,310	2,040	2,670	Cotton	2,337	1,903	999	1,189
Base metals and products	1,355	1,425	1,880	Coffee	4,579	8,184	4,700	4,156
Chemicals	1,540	1,260	1,725	Wood	2,404	3,492	2,649	2,094
Beverages and tobacco	1,055	960	1,200					
Textiles	1,045	1,075	1,010					
Rubber and plastics	705	495	605					
Paper	540	485	535					
Flour	555	665	470					

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Source: La Zone Franc en 1977.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977
France	8,325	5,990	8,565
Germany, Federal Republic	1,010	1,390	1,145
Italy	205	360	275
Netherlands	420	700	480
U.K.	265	320	485
U.S.A.	505	480	535
Yugoslavia	1,300	520	35

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Belgium/Luxembourg	950	1,285	3,100
Chad	550	400	330
France	4,245	6,215	12,635
Israel	480	545	640
Italy	775	1,920	235
Japan	385	490	130
Spain	245	525	480
U.S.A.	840	455	690

Source: Bulletin mensuel de statistique de l'Empire centrafricain.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

Motor vehicles in use

	1972	1973	1974
Passenger Cars	10,200	10,900	11,450
Commercial Vehicles	2,700	2,900	3,000

Source: IRF, World Road Statistics.

CIVIL AVIATION

('000, scheduled services*)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	2,200	2,400	2,400
Passenger-km.	113,000	131,000	145,000
Cargo ton-km.	11,500	13,200	13,100
Mail ton-km.	600	700	600

* Including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC—INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

(metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Freight unloaded at Bangui	100,034	101,989	83,632
Freight loaded at Bangui	48,022	34,475	31,000
TOTAL	148,056	136,414	114,632

TOURISM

	1972	1973	1974
Foreign tourist arrivals	3,200	4,100	4,077

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Radio receivers ('000)	50	60	65	70
Telephones in use ('000)	5	n.a.	5	n.a.

1979: There were an estimated 78,000 radio receivers and 400 television receivers in use.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

EDUCATION

(1975/76)

	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Pre-primary	213	10,673
Primary	3,329	221,412
Secondary: general	515	21,509
teacher-training	47	615
other	n.a.	1,771
Higher*	n.a.	318

* 1974.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique Générale et des Etudes Economiques, Bangui.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: Following the coup of September 1st, 1981, the Constitution was suspended.

The Constitution of February 16th, 1959, was modified five times up until 1964, and was abrogated on January 4th, 1966, when a constitutional act was adopted giving the President full competence to act in all affairs of state. The Imperial Constitution of December 4th, 1976, was abolished with the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa in September 1979. A new Constitution, comprising the

basic principles of that of 1959, was drawn up during 1980 and was promulgated on February 6th, 1981, following a national referendum on February 1st. It provided for a multi-party state governed by a Council of Ministers, headed by the President, and a National Assembly, to be directly elected by universal adult suffrage.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Military Committee for National Recovery: Gen. ANDRÉ KOLINGBA (assumed power September 1st, 1981).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Chairman of the CMRN and Minister of Defence: Gen. ANDRÉ KOLINGBA.

Minister of Energy, Mining and Mineral Resources: Brig. ABEL NADO.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Livestock: Lt.-Col. ALPHONSE GOMBADY.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Maj. TIMOTHÉE MARBOUA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lt.-Col. J.-L. GERVIL YAMBALA.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: Brig. ALPHONSE M'BAIKOA.

Minister of the Interior: Col. WEDANE.

Minister of Information and Culture: Brig. FRANÇOIS BOZIZE.

Minister of Public Works and Urbanization: Col. THOMAS MAPOUKA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Maj. MICHEL PAULIN BONDEBOLI.

Minister of Health and Population: Maj. N'GAÏNDIRO.

Minister of Education: Lt.-Col. ANTOINE GAMBI.

Minister of Transport and Aviation: Brig. PAUL M'BANGUI.

Minister of Planning and International Co-operation: Quartermaster ALPHONSE KONGOLO.

Minister of Public Security: Brig. SYLVESTRE YANGONGO.

Minister of Water and Forests: Maj. EVARISTE KONZALE.

Minister of Social and Women's Affairs: Col. SÉBASTIN GUIPPY.

Minister of General Secretariat of Government: Lt.-Col. GRELOMBE.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Youth and Sports: Capt. GASTON GAMBOR.

Internal Affairs: Lt.-Col. MARTIN DOKOSSI.

Budget: Capt. DENIS WANGAO.

Foreign Affairs: Capt. PAUL DIMASSI.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The February 1981 Constitution provided for the establishment of a National Assembly, whose members would serve for five years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political activity was banned following the coup of September 1981.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(In Bangui unless otherwise stated)

Austria: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Belgium: Place de la République, B.P. 938; *Ambassador:* HENRY VANDRECHE.
Cameroon: B.P. 935; *Ambassador:* MICHEL KOSS EPANGUE.
Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon.
Chad: B.P. 461; *Ambassador:* AHMED MAD-TOINGUE.
China, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* LI ZHE.
Congo: B.P. 1414; *Chargé d'affaires:* JEAN-MICHEL ICKAMA.
Czechoslovakia: Lagos, Nigeria.
Denmark: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Egypt: B.P. 1422; *Ambassador:* WAGUIH SAFWAT.
France: blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 884; *Ambassador:* PIERRE COUTURIER.
Gabon: B.P. 1570; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN CHANGO.
Germany, Federal Republic: rue Lamothe, B.P. 901; *Ambassador:* Dr. REINHART BINDSEIL.
Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.
India: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Iraq: B.P. 369; *Ambassador:* ABDUL KARIM NAJIM.
Ivory Coast: B.P. 930; *Ambassador:* JEAN-MARIE AGNINI BILE MALAN.

Japan: B.P. 1367; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TERUO OKADA.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* YI MAN-SOK.
Korea, Republic: B.P. 841; *Ambassador:* NOH-SOO PARK.
Lebanon: Accra, Ghana.
Liberia: B.P. 1365; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* AUSTIN COLEMAN.
Mali: Brazzaville, Congo.
Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon.
Nigeria: B.P. 1010; *Chargé d'affaires:* M. G. O. AJONYE.
Romania: B.P. 1435; *Ambassador:* NICOLAE TABARCA.
Spain: Yaoundé, Cameroon.
Sudan: B.P. 1351; *Ambassador:* SHAZLIR EL SANHOURI.
Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire.
U.S.A.: Place de la République, B.P. 924; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR H. WOODRUFF.
Vatican City: B.P. 1447; *Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. JOHN BULAITIS.
Yugoslavia: B.P. 1049; *Ambassador:* TIHOMIR STOJANOVIĆ.
Zaire: B.P. 989; *Ambassador:* EMBE ISEA MBAMBE.

The Central African Republic also has diplomatic relations with Albania, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Bangui; the highest juridical organ. Acts as a Court of Cassation in civil and penal cases and as Court of Appeal in administrative cases; operates in three sections: judicial, administrative and accounts; President ETIENNE YANIBADA.

There are 7 Civil Courts and a Criminal Court, with Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 5 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christian; Roman Catholics comprise 20 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are 85 parishes and 1,541 mission stations, with a personnel of 3,049. There were 380,991 Catholics in 1981.

Archdiocese of Bangui: B.P. 1518, Bangui; f. 1894; 30 parishes, 67 priests; Archbishop Mgr. JOACHIM N'DAYEN.

Eglise Protestante de Bangui: Bangui.

THE PRESS

Journal Officiel de la République Centrafricaine: B.P. 739, Bangui; f. 1974; economic information; fortnightly; Dir.-Gen. GABRIEL AGBA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Centrafricaine de Presse (ACAP): Bangui; f. 1974 by the nationalization of the Bangui branch of AFP; Gen. Man. VICTOR DETO TETEYA.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) is the only foreign press agency represented in the C.A.R.

PUBLISHER

Librairie Centrafricaine: B.P. 823, ave. de l'Indépendance, Bangui; f. 1974; state-owned; Dir.-Gen. F. ZAGUI.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

RADIO AND TELEVISION

La Voix de La République Centrafricaine: B.P. 940, Bangui; f. 1958 as Radiodiffusion Nationale Centrafricaine; Government station; programmes in French, English and Sangho languages; Dir. F. P. ZEMONIAKO.

There were an estimated 78,000 radio receivers in 1979.

Television broadcasting began in January 1974; there were an estimated 400 television sets in use in 1979.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; B.P. 851, Bangui; f. 1972 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; cap. 5,000m.; Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; C.A.R. Man. JEAN-MARIE MBIOKA.

Banque Centrafricaine d'Investissement (BCI): B.P. 933, Bangui; f. 1975; cap. 1,000m; Dir.-Gen. MARC-BABEL BEDAN.

Banque Nationale Centrafricaine de Dépôts: place de la République, B.P. 801, Bangui; f. 1971; cap. 520m.; Pres. JEAN-JACQUES NGOMA; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT SUSIANT ANEDI.

Union Bancaire en Afrique Centrale: B.P. 59, rue de Brazza, Bangui; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Pres. JOSEPH MOUTOU MONDZIAOU; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS EPAYE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A. (France): B.P. 910, Bangui; f. 1965; Man. in Bangui PHILIPPE GUERRIER.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): B.P. 817, Bangui; Dir. PIERRE MARTINET.

INSURANCE

Agence Centrafricaine d'Assurances (ACA): B.P. 512, Bangui; f. 1956; cap. 3.8 million francs CFA; Dir. Mme. R. CERBELLAUD.

Assureurs Conseils Centrafricains Faugère et Jutheau: B.P. 743, Bangui; f. 1968; cap. 1m. francs CFA; Dir. C. F. RESPINGER.

Entreprise d'Etat d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SIRIRI): B.P. 1594, Bangui; f. 1972; cap. 100m. francs CFA; Dir. MARCEL DIOUABA.

Société de Représentation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines (SORAREF): B.P. 852, Bangui; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-CHARLES BERKOWITZ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre d'Agriculture, d'Elevage, des Eaux et Forêts, Chasses et Tourisme: B.P. 850, Bangui; Pres. MAURICE GAUDEVILLE; Vice-Pres. MAURICE METHOT.

Chambre des Industries et de l'Artisanat: B.P. 252, Bangui; Pres. CLÉMENT KOKPAVO; Sec.-Gen. PAUL BELLET.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry, etc.

Chambre Nationale de Commerce: B.P. 813, Bangui; Sec.-Gen. H. E. ZARAMBAUD.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Centrafrique (U.G.T.C.): B.P. 877, Bangui; became the sole recognized union in 1964 (activities suspended in May 1981).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways at present but there is a long-term project to connect Bangui to the Trans-Cameroon railway.

A railway is also due to be constructed from Sudan's Darfur province into the C.A.R.'s Vakaga province.

ROADS

Compagnie Nationale des Transports Routiers: B.P. 330, Bangui; f. 1971; cap. 31m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. GEORGES YABADA; state-controlled.

In 1979 there were about 22,550 km. of roads, 7,790 km. of which were passable at all seasons by heavy vehicles. The total includes 4,950 km. of *routes nationales*, 6,300 km. of secondary roads and 11,300 km. of regional roads. Both the total road length and the condition of the roads is inadequate for the traffic that uses the road system and only 290 km. have a tarmac surface. Eight main routes leave Bangui, and those that are surfaced have been toll roads since 1971. Research into the Trans-African Lagos-Mombasa highway and the possibilities it may offer the C.A.R. is being undertaken at a cost of 29,000 million francs CFA.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales (ACCF): B.P. 822, Bangui; f. 1969; state-owned; Dir.-Gen. P. GOUNETENZI.

There are two navigable waterways. The first is open all the year, except in the dry season, and is formed by the Congo and Oubangui rivers; convoys of barges (of up to 800 tons load) ply between Bangui and Brazzaville. The second is the river Sangha, a tributary of the Oubangui, on which traffic is seasonal. There are two ports, at Bangui and Salo, on the rivers Oubangui and Sangha respectively. Efforts are being made to develop the stretch of river upstream from Salo to increase the transportation of timber from this area, and Nola will be developed as a timber port.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Bangui and several small airports for internal services.

Air Centrafrique: B.P. 1432, rue du Président Boganda, Bangui; f. 1966 as Air Bangui, reorganized in 1971; extensive internal services; fleet of one Caravelle and one DC-4; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH DOUALE.

Air Afrique: B.P. 875, Bangui; the C.A.R. Government has a 7 per cent share in Air Afrique.

The C.A.R. is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Zaire, Cameroon Airlines and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Direction Générale du Tourisme: P.O.B. 655, Bangui.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

June. By September President Goukouni had finally renounced the proposed merger with Libya and requested the withdrawal of Libyan troops. This took place in November and a neutral inter-African force was installed under the auspices of the OAU.

Government

The Transitional Government of National Unity comprises a Council of Ministers headed by the President and representing the interests of all factions in Chad. Executive and legislative power is exercised by the Council, and for administrative purposes the country is divided into 14 Prefectures.

Defence

Chad's army numbered about 3,000 in July 1981. There are also some 200 men in the air force and 6,000 men in the National Guard and other paramilitary forces.

Economic Affairs

Chad's economy is essentially one of subsistence, based on agriculture, stock-breeding and fishing, which together employ 90 per cent of the working population. The only significant cash crop is cotton, which provides the basis for Chad's major industry and more than half of all export earnings. However, in 1979/80 there was a sharp drop in production of seed cotton to only 88,000 metric tons, compared with 140,000 tons in the previous year, while the area planted fell from 271,000 hectares to only 180,000 hectares. Groundnuts are grown, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local demand or to allow Chad's oil-mills to work at full capacity. Animal resources are under-exploited, despite government efforts to improve cattle stock and the construction of modern abattoirs. Lake Chad and the Lagone-Chari basin are well-stocked with fish, producing more than 100,000 tons annually. The Government supported projects to protect agriculture by irrigation and by extensive planting of acacia trees in 1978. However, crops were threatened by the reappearance of the drought which had seriously affected the Sahel region in the early 1970s, when the rains failed in 1977. Swarms of locusts also endangered agriculture in 1978, and again in 1980.

Industry is almost entirely based on agriculture. Textile production is the most important sector, followed by food and tobacco. There is little mining at present but deposits of petroleum and metallic minerals (notably tungsten) have been discovered near Lake Chad, and there are plans to build a petroleum refinery in N'Djamena. There are also known to be substantial deposits of uranium in the disputed northern territory. Chad's foreign trade is principally with France and usually shows a considerable deficit. French financial and technical aid is necessary to meet this deficit; after many years of civil war, the country

is now particularly dependent on foreign aid, with its economy in chaos, and many regions suffering a food shortage. Infrastructural projects forming part of the 1978-81 four-year Plan (which had a total investment target of 227,000 million francs CFA) were suspended because of the civil war.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Chad. The river Chari is navigable from N'Djamena to Sarh in the far south. Roads are inadequate and only short stretches have been surfaced. There is an international airport at N'Djamena and over 40 aerodromes.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage and other rights for employees. There are 4 hospitals, 28 medical centres, several hundred dispensaries and 40 qualified doctors.

Education

In 1977 about 43 per cent of children of 10 years old attended school and only 14 per cent of the population were literate. A National University was opened in 1971 and there are several technical colleges.

Tourism

Chad provides a variety of scenery from the dense forests of the south to the deserts of the north. Wild animals abound, especially in the two national parks and five game reserves.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 25th ('Liberation of Africa', anniversary of the OAU's foundation), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 11th (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 28th (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Maloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1979
1,284,000 sq. km.*	3,949,000	4,030,000	4,116,000	4,213,000	4,309,000	4,405,000	3.4

* 495,800 square miles.

PREFECTURES

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1979)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Batha	88,800	354,000	4.0
Biltine	46,850	175,000	3.8
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.)	600,350	88,000	0.1
Chari-Baguirmi	82,910	676,000	8.1
Guéra	58,950	207,000	3.5
Kanem	114,520	200,000	1.7
Lac	22,320	135,000	6.0
Logone Occidental	8,695	295,000	33.9
Logone Oriental	28,035	307,000	10.9
Mayo-Kebbi	30,105	684,000	22.7
Moyen-Chari	45,180	524,000	11.6
Ouadaï	76,240	347,000	4.6
Salamat	63,000	107,000	1.7
Tandjilé	18,045	302,000	16.7
TOTAL	1,284,000	4,405,000	3.4

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population in 1979)

N'Djamena (capital)*	303,000	Koumra	27,000
Moundou	66,000	Bongor	24,000
Sarh*	65,000	Pala	22,000
Abéché	54,000	Doba	21,000
Kélo	27,000		

* Fort-Lamy was renamed N'Djamena in November 1973, and Fort-Archambault was renamed Sarh in July 1972. It has been reported that 50,000 to 60,000 people left N'Djamena in February and March 1979.

Births and deaths: Average annual birth rate 44.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75; 44.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 24.2 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 24.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1977-'000)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Stock-rearing	138	2	140
Other Agriculture	759	301	1,060
Fishing	23	4	27
Industry	70	7	77
Transport and Other Services	101	15	116
TOTAL	1,091	329	1,420

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1979
([']000 hectares)

Arable and under Permanent Crops	3,150*
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	45,000
Forest Land	20,580
Other Land	57,190
Inland Water	2,480
TOTAL AREA	128,400

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS*

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] 000 metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)		
	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
Wheat	2	2	2	6	6†	6	4,000	4,000†	4,000
Rice (paddy)	50†	40*	40	40†	30	30	800†	750*	750
Maize	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000	1,000	1,000
Millet and sorghum	1,140	1,140	1,150	580	520	600	509	456	522
Sweet potatoes and yams	6	6	6	34	34	34	5,661	5,633	5,607
Cassava (Manioc)	49	50	50	175	178*	181	3,571	3,581*	3,591
Pulses	138	139*	139	56	56	56	406	404*	402
Groundnuts (in shell)	43*	46*	48	86*	87*	88	2,009*	1,908*	1,818
Sesame seed	28	28	28	10	12*	13	378	429	480
Cottonseed	281†	243†	243*	90	70	70	320†	288†	288
Cotton (lint)				50†	43†	43	178†	177†	177
Dates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	27	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

([']000 head—FAO estimates, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	3,962	3,970	3,977
Goats	2,260	2,290	2,320
Sheep	2,260	2,290	2,320
Pigs	6	6	6
Horses	155	155	156
Asses	281	287	292
Camels	406	412	418
Chickens	2,890	2,928	2,966

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Total meat	50,000	50,000	50,000
Beef and veal	28,000	28,000	28,000
Mutton and lamb	9,000	9,000	9,000
Goats' meat	7,000	7,000	7,000
Poultry meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cows' milk	205,000	206,000	206,000
Sheep's milk	7,000	7,000	7,000
Goats' milk	15,000	15,000	15,000
Butter	7,583	7,606	7,630
Hen eggs	2,601	2,635	2,669
Cattle hides	5,060	5,060	5,060
Sheep skins	1,835	1,840	1,844
Goat skins	1,452	1,455	1,459

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous—FAO estimates)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, etc.	2	2	2	2
Other industrial wood	411	420	429	438
Fuel wood	4,747	4,855	4,970	5,088
TOTAL	5,160	5,277	5,401	5,528

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total catch	120	130	105	115*

* FAO estimate.

1975-79: Annual catch as in 1974 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Salted, dried or smoked fish*	'000 metric tons	24.4	26.0	28.0	n.a.
Refined sugar	'000 hectolitres	17	14	13	12
Beer	'000 hectolitres	102	132	149	154
Soft drinks	" million	13	15	24	n.a.
Cigarettes	" million	310	232	313	360
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 metres	13,710	16,713	16,130	18,400
Electric energy	million kWh.	57	58	56	55

* FAO estimates.

1977: Electric energy 61 million kWh. (estimate).

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

GENERAL BUDGETS
(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1976*	1977	1978	EXPENDITURE	1976*	1977	1978
Direct taxation	3,331	3,356	3,661	Public debt interest	108	132	113
Local taxation	1,000	1,000	1,000	Services	12,361	13,717	14,267
Poll tax	1,350	1,200	1,400	Defence	4,261	5,254	6,660
Company taxation	660	810	920	Education	1,751	1,896	1,978
Indirect taxation	9,025	8,774	9,551	Interior	1,200	1,395	1,213
Customs receipts	7,675	7,489	8,024	Public health	1,150	1,241	1,122
Production and consumption taxes	1,061	1,042	1,232	Community projects	1,752	1,022	1,618
Other revenue	1,406	n.a.	n.a.	State intervention	1,564	1,311	1,086
Posts and telecommunications	812	n.a.	n.a.				
Administration	358	317	352				
Land	137	102	97				
Extraordinary revenue	2,023	2,240	3,272				
TOTAL	15,785	16,182	17,084	TOTAL	15,785	16,182	17,084

* Source: La Zone Franc et l'Afrique.

CHAD

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold*	1.94	5.79	6.56
IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.90	2.04	—
Reserve position in IMF	1.62	2.42	4.90
Foreign exchange	8.27	6.80	0.16
TOTAL	13.73	17.05	11.62

* National valuation.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978
Currency outside banks	13.00	14.37	16.49
Demand deposits at commercial and development banks	6.33	7.92	10.87
Checking deposits at Post Office	0.16	0.22	0.20
TOTAL MONEY	19.49	22.51	27.56

Currency ('000 million francs CFA at December 31st):
22.45 in 1979; 17.36 in 1980.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	39.8	48.8	70.5	57.9	100.8	106.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-58.5	-73.6	-82.7	-126.2	-115.3	-142.2
TRADE BALANCE	-18.7	-24.8	-12.2	-68.3	-14.5	-35.6
Exports of services	41.9	45.1	39.0	46.5	27.8	25.8
Imports of services	-53.2	-72.2	-80.6	-103.8	-99.9	-107.3
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-30.0	-51.9	-53.8	-125.6	-86.6	-117.1
Private unrequited transfers (net)	5.0	-9.2	-9.0	-8.1	-4.2	-14.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	37.0	54.4	58.7	73.3	85.5	102.6
CURRENT BALANCE	12.0	-6.7	-4.1	-60.4	-5.3	-28.5
Direct capital investment (net)	-0.1	6.1	13.8	20.3	26.8	21.1
Other long-term capital (net)	-12.8	-1.9	-0.6	6.8	9.7	11.9
Short-term capital (net)	-2.9	-7.6	-5.5	3.4	-7.0	-1.6
Net errors and omissions	1.2	1.5	6.8	7.2	-1.4	-6.4
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-2.6	-8.6	10.4	-22.7	22.8	-3.5
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	—	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	—	-0.4
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	10.3	-9.2	-1.1
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-1.1	-8.7	10.3	-12.3	13.6	-5.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	13,900	17,216	17,219	15,476	18,213	20,859	28,325	28,111
Exports f.o.b.	8,026	8,206	7,787	9,028	8,483	9,053	10,103	14,861

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Beverages . . .	373.0	307.8	328.2
Cereal Products . .	851.7	949.0	877.6
Sugar, Confectionery, Chocolate . . .	2,048.4	2,272.4	3,435.0
Petroleum Products .	2,954.2	3,247.3	3,371.9
Textiles, Clothing, etc. .	985.4	863.2	1,074.5
Pharmaceuticals, Chemi- cals . . .	642.7	645.2	652.6
Minerals and Metals .	1,311.4	1,355.1	1,822.6
Machinery . . .	991.7	2,009.9	3,514.6
Transport Equipment .	1,524.9	2,034.1	2,439.2
Electrical Equipment .	570.5	612.1	768.7
TOTAL (incl. others) .	18,213.5	20,858.8	28,325.2

EXPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Live Cattle . . .	439.0	288.2	243.9
Camels . . .	98.8	36.9	4.5
Meat . . .	638.0	2,220.8	647.1
Fish . . .	47.6	44.8	352.6
Oil-cake . . .	n.a.	10.9	116.8
Natron . . .	41.0	23.8	75.5
Gums and Resins . .	22.8	11.0	19.9
Hides and Skins . .	219.9	193.7	83.8
Raw Cotton . . .	5,380.5	5,879.8	6,937.3
TOTAL (incl. others) .	8,483.2	9,052.7	10,103.3

1976: Raw cotton 8,001 million francs CFA.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Belgium/Luxembourg .	592.9	762.6	208.8
Cameroon . . .	725.7	932.8	1,364.2
Central African Republic	232.6	285.1	245.4
China, People's Republic	254.8	218.7	289.1
Congo . . .	774.5	474.9	392.4
France . . .	7,728.8	7,642.6	10,597.2
Gabon . . .	489.4	229.4	392.4
Germany, Fed. Republic	410.9	651.0	714.9
Italy . . .	224.7	386.0	1,107.8
Netherlands . . .	232.9	827.9	2,116.3
Nigeria . . .	2,194.3	2,562.4	2,805.1
Senegal . . .	616.0	669.0	594.0
Taiwan . . .	418.7	281.6	412.8
United Kingdom . .	255.4	373.4	1,542.0
U.S.A. . .	720.8	2,025.1	1,786.7

EXPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Cameroon . . .	197.1	128.2	251.7
Central African Republic	208.4	180.4	174.1
Congo . . .	397.9	316.9	492.1
Denmark . . .	44.2	10.9	n.a.
France . . .	215.0	297.6	683.8
Gabon . . .	75.3	64.8	54.6
Germany, Fed. Republic	92.1	10.9	6.2
Libya . . .	129.3	70.5	11.7
Nigeria . . .	538.9	387.8	1,976.1
Spain . . .	54.6	68.2	37.6
United Kingdom . .	15.3	18.0	3.9
Zaire . . .	121.9	496.5	152.9

Source: Bulletin de Statistique, Sous-Direction de la Statistique, N'Djamena.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
Motor vehicles in use

	1977
Private cars . . .	7,636
Buses, lorries and coaches . . .	9,668
Tractors . . .	258
Scooters and motorcycles . . .	1,224
Trailers . . .	1,012
TOTAL . . .	19,798

Source: Annuaire Statistique du Tchad 1977.

CIVIL AVIATION
('000) Scheduled services*

	1973	1974	1975
Kilometres flown . . .	2,500	2,600	2,900
Passenger-km. . .	108,000	119,000	127,000
Cargo ton-km. . .	9,100	11,600	12,300
Mail ton-km. . .	700	600	700

* Including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

Tourism: There are 118 tourist hotel bedrooms in the main towns, and simpler accommodation in outlying places. 3,000 tourists visited Chad in the 1967/68 tourist season (Dec.-July), half of them from France.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS (1970-71/ 1971-72)	PUPILS (1970-71)		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	707	137,059	46,191	183,250
Public	664	129,236	38,681	167,917
Private (Catholic and Protestant) . .	43	7,823	7,510	15,333
Secondary	31	8,536	731	9,267
Public	26	8,157	429	8,586
Private	5	379	302	681
Technical	2	473	22	495
TOTAL	740	146,068	46,944	193,012

1976-77: Total schools 836; primary school pupils 229,191, secondary pupils 18,382.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, B.P. 453, N'Djamena.

THE CONSTITUTION

The *Charte Fondamentale* of August 29th, 1978, which replaced the provisional constitution of August 16th, 1975, was abolished on March 23rd, 1979. The transitional Government established in November 1979 has not yet

found a constitutional solution to Chad's divisions but, once drafted, the new Constitution will entail some federal distribution of power.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. GOUKOUNI OUEDEI (assumed office November 11th, 1979).

Vice-President: Lt.-Col. WADAL ABDELKADER KAMOUQUE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1981)

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State for the Interior and Security: Alhadj MAHAMAT ABBA SAÏD.

Minister of State for National Defence, Ex-Servicemen and Disabled Soldiers: ADOUM TOGOI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: MAHAMAT AHMAT ACYL.

Minister of State for Rural Development: MBAILAOU NAINBAYE LOSSIMIAN.

MINISTERS

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: BENOÎT KASSIRE KOU MAKOYE.

Minister of Economy and Finance: MICHEL NGANBET KOSNAYE.

Minister of Planning and Reconstruction: TAHER SOULEY-MANE.

Minister of Public Health: NGARADOUM MONNDJASNGAR.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sport: ACHEIK OUMAR IBN.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: TCHARI MAINA AFONO.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: Dr. BALAM FACHO.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: IDRISS MAHAMAT AMANE.

Minister Responsible for the Government Secretariat: MOHAMED NOUR ADAM BARKA.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: YANGALBE PASSIRI.

National Defence, Ex-Servicemen and Disabled Soldiers: Col. MAMARI DJIMET NGAKINGAR.

Economy and Finance: WOMI KORNA.

Interior and Administrative Reform: JOSEPH YONDOYMAN.

Refugees: YACINE ABDELKADER.

Energy, Mining and Geology: ALI MAHAMAT ZENE.

Livestock: MAHAMAT FAKI.

To the Presidency: GALI GATTA.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly and the Economic and Social Council were both dissolved after the coup of April 13th, 1975, and had not been reconstituted by December 1981.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are no political parties in Chad but a number of groups exercise varying degrees of influence over different areas of the country. The largest of these is the *Front de Libération National du Tchad* (FROLINAT), established in 1966 to overthrow the southern Government, which has since developed into an umbrella organization uniting many Muslim groups. At different times factions have broken away from the main FROLINAT grouping, amongst them the Vulcan Force, led by MAHAMAT AHMAT ACYL, and the *Mouvement Populaire pour la Libération*

du Tchad known as the Third Army, with which LOU MOHAMED SHAWA was associated, but of unknown influence. The most important group after FROLINAT is the *Forces Armées du Nord* (FAN) led by Houssein Habré. Both these main factions derived support from Muslims in the north, while Christian southerners are represented in a number of other groups. The total of 11 factions with fundamental differences are all represented in the Government, although in practice the Muslims exercise the greater influence.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CHAD

Note: Following the outbreak of hostilities in 1980, all diplomatic personnel left N'Djamena, but were beginning to return by late 1981.

Austria: Cairo, Egypt.

Belgium: Bangui, Central African Republic.

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Central African Republic: B.P. 461; *Ambassador:* JEAN AMITY.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 104; *Ambassador:* MIAO JIURUI.

Cuba: Brazzaville, Congo.

Denmark: Kinshasa, Zaire.

France: rue du Lieutenant Franjoux, B.P. 431; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE SOUBESE.

Gabon: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

German Democratic Republic: ave. Mobutu; *Ambassador:* HELMUT PLETTNER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 24 rue de Marseille, B.P. 893; *Ambassador:* PETER MEIZGER.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Greece: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Guinea: Kinshasa, Zaire.

India: Khartoum, Sudan.

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Japan: Libreville, Gabon.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* KIM BONG EUN.

Korea, Republic: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana.

Chad also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the Vatican City.

Libya: B.P. 407; *Head of People's Bureau:* HAMZA MAHFOUD.

Mali: Brazzaville, Congo.

Mauritania: Tripoli, Libya.

Morocco: Tripoli, Libya.

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Nigeria: 35 ave. Charles de Gaulle, B.P. 752; *Ambassador:* ALHAJ MORMONI BASHIR.

Oman: Cairo, Egypt.

Pakistan: Khartoum, Sudan.

Saudi Arabia: B.P. 1092; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Spain: Tripoli, Libya.

Sudan: rue de Havre, B.P. 45; *Ambassador:* TAGELDIN MOHAMED ELTAHIR.

Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria.

Syria: Khartoum, Sudan.

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.

Uganda: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: ave. Charles de Gaulle extension, B.P. 891; *Ambassador:* IVAN I. MARCHUK.

U.S.A.: ave. du Colonel d'Ornano, B.P. 413; *Chargé d'affaires:* GEOFF CANOSE.

Yugoslavia: Khartoum, Sudan.

Zaire: ave. du 20 août, B.P. 910; *Ambassador:* WAKU YIZILA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court was abolished after the coup of April 1975. There is a Court of Appeal at N'Djamena. A criminal court sits at N'Djamena, Sarh, Moundou and Abéché and wherever else it is necessary, and each of

these four major towns has a magistrates' court. There are 43 justices of the peace. In October 1976 a permanent Court of State Security was established, comprising eight civilian or military members.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the population are Muslims and 5 per cent Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most others follow animistic beliefs.

Head of the Muslim Community: Imam MOUSSA IBRAHIM.

Roman Catholic Church: Metropolitan Archdiocese of N'Djamena and three suffragan dioceses (Moundou, Pala, Sarh), dependent on the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples; there were 24,800 Catholics in Chad in 1978; publ. *Tchad et Culture*.

Archbishop of N'Djamena: Mgr. CHARLES VANDAME; B.P. 456.

Protestant Missions: L'Entente Evangélique, B.P. 127, N'Djamena; a fellowship of churches and missions working in Chad; Eglise Evangélique au Tchad, Assemblées Chrétiennes, Eglise Fraternelle Luthérienne and Eglise Evangélique des Frères.

THE PRESS

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques du Tchad: B.P. 453, N'Djamena; monthly.

Info-Tchad: B.P. 670, N'Djamena; daily news bulletin issued by Chad Press Agency (ATP); in French; circ. 1,500.

Informations Economiques: B.P. 48, N'Djamena; weekly; edited by the Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad.

Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad: N'Djamena.

Tchad et Culture: B.P. 456, N'Djamena; Christian; published by Imprimerie du Tchad; eight a year; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP): B.P. 670, N'Djamena.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 83, N'Djamena; Corresp. SALET GABA.

Reuters (U.K.) is also represented in Chad.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne: B.P. 892, N'Djamena; government station; programmes in French, Arabic and 7 vernacular languages; there are four transmitters; Dir. NDIKIBEULNGAR BASSOUNDA.

There were an estimated 70,000 radio receivers in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; br. = branch, m. = million)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; B.P. 50, N'Djamena; f. 1972; bank of issue for five central African states; cap. 2,500m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. KASIMIR CYMBA; Chad Man. MACHAYL BAKO.

Banque de Développement du Tchad (BDT): B.P. 19, N'Djamena; f. 1962; cap. 520m. francs CFA; 58.4 per cent state-owned; Dir.-Gen. MOUTA ALI ZEZERTI.

Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôts: B.P. 461, 6 rue Robert-Lévy, N'Djamena; f. 1963; cap. 440m. francs CFA; 51 per cent state-owned; Pres. ETIENNE DJIRAM MOYTA; Dir.-Gen. MAHAMAT FARRIS; br. at Moundou.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique: B.P. 478, N'Djamena; Dir. ALBERT LOUGNON.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, 75360 Paris; B.P. 87, N'Djamena, and B.P. 240, Sarh; Dir. (N'Djamena) EMILE EMERY.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Tchad (BICIT): 15 ave. Charles de Gaulle, B.P. 38, N'Djamena; branch of the international consortium, SFOM; 40 per cent state-owned, 29.4 per cent owned by the Banque Nationale de Paris; Dir.-Gen. HISSEINE LAMINE.

Banque Tchado-Arabe Libyenne pour le Commerce Extérieur et le Développement (BATAL): B.P. 104, N'Djamena; f. 1973; cap. 250m. francs CFA; owned by Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (51 per cent) and the State (49 per cent); Dir.-Gen. ALI SAKKAH.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Professionnelle des Banques au Tchad: N'Djamena.

Conseil National de Crédit: N'Djamena; f. 1965 to create a national credit policy and to organize the banking profession.

INSURANCE

Assureurs Conseils Tchadiens Faugère et Jutheau et Cie.: B.P. 120, N'Djamena; Dir. PIERRE HUBERT.

Société de Representation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines (SORARAF): B.P. 481, N'Djamena; Dir. Mme. FOURNIER.

About a dozen leading French insurance companies are represented in N'Djamena.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad: B.P. 458, N'Djamena; f. 1938; Pres. MADJADOU KOLINGAR; Sec.-Gen. NADJITOIDE D. DEWEH; brs. at Sarh, Moundou and Abéché.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 478, N'Djamena; Dir. ALBERT LOUGNON.

Mission Française de Coopération: B.P. 898, N'Djamena; French technical mission; Head of Mission P. RICARD.

Office National de Développement Rural (ONDR): B.P. 896, N'Djamena; Pres. Dir.-Gen. HIDINI WARDOUNOU.

Société Hôtelière du Tchad (SHT): c/o BDT, B.P. 19, N'Djamena; Pres. PIRCOLOSSOU; Dir.-Gen. ELGONI.

Société pour le Développement de la Région du Lac (SODELAC): B.P. 782, N'Djamena; f. 1967; cap. 180m. francs CFA; Pres. Dir.-Gen. KAMOUGUÉ GUIDINGAR.

CHAD

TRADE

Société Nationale de Commercialisation du Tchad (SONACOT): B.P. 630, N'Djamena; f. 1965; 76 per cent state-owned; cap. 150m. francs CFA; national marketing, distribution and import-export company; Dir.-Gen. MARBROUCK NATROUD.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1962 Chad signed an agreement with Cameroon to extend the Trans-Cameroon railway from N'Gaoundéré to Sarh, a distance of 500 km. Although the Trans-Cameroon reached N'Gaoundéré in 1974, the proposed extension into Chad has been postponed indefinitely. Other possibilities are being explored of extending Sudanese and Nigerian lines into Chad.

ROADS

Coopérative des Transportateurs Tchadiens (COPORTCHAD): B.P. 336, N'Djamena; road haulage; Pres. AHMED DOUGA.

In 1976 there were 30,725 km. of roads, of which 4,628 km. were national roads and 3,512 km. were secondary roads. There are also some 20,000 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic during the dry season from October to July. A 4,840 km. motor track leads from Rouiba, in Algeria, to Chad. There are projects for road links between N'Djamena and Tripoli, and between Moundou and N'Gaoundéré.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

INLAND WATERWAYS

There is a certain amount of traffic on the Chari and Logone rivers which meet just south of N'Djamena. Both routes, from Sarh to N'Djamena on the Chari and from Bongor and Moundou to N'Djamena on the Logone, are open only during the wet season, August–December, and provide a convenient alternative when roads become impassable.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport at N'Djamena has been in use since 1967, and there are over 40 smaller aerodromes.

Air Afrique: B.P. 466, N'Djamena; Chad holds a 7 per cent share; *see* chapter on the Ivory Coast.

Compagnie Nationale Air-Tchad: B.P. 168, 27 ave. Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena; f. 1966; Government majority holding with 34 per cent UTA interest; regular passenger, freight and charter services within Chad and international charters; Pres. GEORGES N'DIGUIMBAYE; fleet of one DC-4, two DC-3, one Baron.

Chad is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Cameroon Airlines, Air Zaire, Sudan Airways and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Ministère du Tourisme: B.P. 748, N'Djamena; f. 1962; Dir. (vacant); also at B.P. 62, Sarh.

Agence Tchadienne de Voyages: Tchad-Tourisme, B.P. 894, N'Djamena; Pres. A. N'GAKOUTOU.

Société Hôtelière et Touristique: B.P. 478, N'Djamena; Dir. ANTOINE ABTOUR.

CHILE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Chile is a long, narrow country lying along the Pacific coast of South America from Peru and Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the far south. It is separated from Argentina to the east by the high Andes mountains. Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate; between Arica in the north and Punta Arenas in the extreme south, some 4,000 km., the average maximum temperature varies by no more than 13°C. Rainfall varies widely between the arid desert in the north and the rainy south. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholics represent over 85 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is divided horizontally, the lower half red, the upper half with a white star on a blue square at the hoist and the remainder white. The capital is Santiago.

Recent History

Chile was ruled by Spain from the sixteenth century until its independence in 1818. For most of the nineteenth century it was governed by a small oligarchy of land-owners. Chile won the War of the Pacific (1879-83) against Peru and Bolivia. Most of the present century has been marked by the struggle for power between right- and left-wing forces.

In September 1970 Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, the Marxist candidate of *Unidad Popular*, a coalition of five left-wing parties including the Communist Party, was elected to succeed Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was President between 1964 and 1970. Allende promised to transform Chilean society by constitutional means and imposed an extensive nationalization programme. The Government failed to obtain a congressional majority in the elections of March 1973 and was confronted with a deteriorating economic situation as well as an intensification of violent opposition to its policies. Accelerated inflation led to food shortages and there were repeated clashes between pro- and anti-Government activists. The armed forces finally intervened in September 1973, claiming that a military take-over was necessary because of the increasingly anarchic situation and economic breakdown. President Allende died during the coup.

Congress was dissolved, all political activity banned and strict censorship introduced. The military junta dedicated itself to the eradication of Marxism and the reconstruction of Chile, and its leader, Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, became Supreme Chief of State in June and President in December 1974. The junta has been widely criticized abroad for its repressive policies and violations of human rights. In November 1977 the first strike since the coup took place at the El Teniente copper mine, and anti-government demonstrations and protests became more widespread.

In September 1976 three constitutional acts were promulgated with the aim of creating an "authoritarian democracy." All political parties were banned in March

1977, when the state of siege was extended. Following a UN General Assembly resolution in December 1977 condemning the Government for violating human rights, Gen. Pinochet called a referendum in January 1978 to endorse the regime's policies. As over 75 per cent of the voters supported the President in his defence of Chile "in the face of international aggression", he felt able to lift the state of siege, in force since 1973, and replace it by a state of emergency.

A draft constitution, in preparation since 1975, was the subject of a hastily-announced plebiscite in September 1980. Voting was declared compulsory, on pain of imprisonment, and abstentions were classified as "yes" votes. The result showed 67 per cent in favour of the new proposals, but the poll has been denounced as fraudulent and void by opposition politicians. The new constitution is described as providing a "transition to democracy" but, although Gen. Pinochet ceased to be head of the armed forces, the state of emergency was extended and the additional clauses could allow him to maintain his firm hold on power until 1998. Opposition to the Government continued to be expressed verbally by the Catholic Church and trade unions in 1980 and 1981, and armed attacks on government property and personnel by political groups increased.

Foreign relations have been strongly influenced by the military Government's record on human rights. Pressure from abroad eased in 1981 when the U.S.A. lifted its ban on arms sales and its economic and military sanctions. In 1980 the United Kingdom restored full diplomatic relations and lifted its arms embargo (imposed in 1974) on the grounds of improvement in the human rights situation in Chile. Reports from Amnesty International and other human rights bodies in 1980 and 1981 did not suggest any improvement.

Chile has two border disputes: to the north with Bolivia and to the south with Argentina. In 1978 Bolivia broke off diplomatic relations with Chile on the grounds that it had not shown sufficient flexibility over the question of Bolivia's access to the Pacific. The issue of sovereignty in the Beagle Channel has, on occasions, brought Chile and Argentina to the verge of war. In December 1978 the case was referred to Papal mediation and the resultant proposals were presented to the two governments in December 1980. The proposals are unofficially said to have awarded the islands of Picton, Lennox and Nueva to Chile and designated the surrounding sea waters under shared jurisdiction. Chile formally accepted these terms in February 1981 but Argentina had made no formal reply by December.

Government

Chile is a republic, divided into 12 regions and a metropolitan area. Since the coup in September 1973 the country has been ruled by a military junta. In 1975 a Council of State was established to draft a new constitution, which was promulgated in March 1981 and will take full effect

from 1989 (see Constitution). Meanwhile, executive and legislative power is vested in the President and the junta. The clause stating that all Chilean nationals must obey the national authorities was effective from October 1980.

Defence

Military service in army or navy is compulsory for one year at 19 years of age. In July 1981 the army had a strength of 53,000, the air force 15,000 and the navy 24,000. Para-military security forces number about 27,000 carabineros. Defence expenditure for 1979 amounted to 25,600 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

In 1980 about 16 per cent of the working population were engaged in agriculture, but the sector contributes less than 10 per cent of the G.D.P. Although the country has great agricultural potential, land use is inefficient and the Government's refusal to protect domestic produce against cheaper imports resulted in the import of 1 million tons of grain in 1980, while total cultivated area fell by 12.8 per cent from 1979. Major crops include wheat, barley, oats, rye, sugar beet, maize, pulses, root vegetables and fruits. Timber products form the second most important export sector (after copper), accounting for nearly 10 per cent of export earnings in 1980. Fishing also has great development potential, with the total catch reaching 2,816,700 metric tons in 1980.

Chile is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of copper. Its total reserves are estimated to represent 23 per cent of the world's proven resources and are concentrated in the Chuquibambilla and El Teniente mines. Copper's share of total exports by value was reduced from 83 per cent in 1973 to 46 per cent in 1980, partly as a result of a policy of diversification and partly as a result of fluctuations in world demand. In 1981 the copper price was given a temporary boost by the six-week strike at El Teniente. There is considerable uncertainty over the future of the industry in view of the denationalization programme begun in 1980 in all sectors. One suggestion made in 1981 was that all new deposits would be privately managed.

Other minerals of economic importance are iron ore (for domestic consumption and export, mainly to Japan), molybdenum, manganese, lead, zinc, silver, mercury, gold, limestone, marble, coal, nitrates and iodine. Petroleum and natural gas are found in the south. Chile imports 70 per cent of its petroleum requirements but, with the discovery of large new deposits in the Magellan Straits, it is hoped to satisfy domestic oil consumption by 2003. It is planned to build a natural gas liquefaction complex at Cabo Negro, with an initial production of 7 million cubic metres of LNG per day by 1984. Other domestic resources of energy, such as coal and hydro-electricity (which accounted for 10 and 8 per cent respectively of national energy consumption in 1979), are also being developed rapidly.

Manufacturing, which accounts for about 20 per cent of the G.D.P., has faced very strong foreign competition since the Government's drastic reduction of import duties. Industrial production rose by 5 per cent in 1980, with the emphasis having been shifted from import substitution to export promotion. Growing sectors are steel, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment, car

assembly and, with a growth rate of 17 per cent in 1980, the construction industry.

In 1973 the junta inherited an economy with inflation between 500 and 1,000 per cent, low reserves and a declining G.D.P. The Allende Government had introduced wide-ranging state control but the Pinochet Government is establishing a market-oriented economy by encouraging foreign investment, denationalizing most of the enterprises nationalized under the Allende Government and by drastically reducing import tariffs. After slow growth in earlier years, production expanded considerably in 1977, when the G.D.P. rose by 9.7 per cent, compared with a decline of 14.3 per cent in 1975. The growth rate was 6.5 per cent in 1980, compared with over 8 per cent in 1978 and 1979.

In order to remain competitive on the world markets, Chile cut tariff barriers and until June 1979 maintained a "crawling peg" policy for devaluing the peso. This resulted in considerable progress in the external sector, with exports rising by 94 per cent in 1979 and 1980 combined. This rise, however, was limited by the fall in world demand for copper, fish and timber and so failed to match the rise in value of imports of 124 per cent over the same two years. The cost of imports was affected by world increases in the price of wheat and petroleum and by domestic demand for consumer goods, especially cars. By 1980 the 1976 trade surplus of U.S. \$583 million had become a deficit of \$1,002 million.

Although the military government has been successful in one of its main economic aims, that of reducing inflation (from 506 per cent in 1974 to 31.2 per cent in 1980), by 1981 signs of recession were appearing. Foreign willingness to invest in Chile boosted the foreign debt from \$8,463 million in 1979 to \$11,239 million in 1980, the year when the trade balance showed a deficit. Commitment to the free market system has allowed several commercial enterprises to collapse, and the reduction in the official rate of unemployment from 12.6 per cent in 1980 to 8.7 per cent in 1981 was achieved largely by the minimum employment programme, which offers a very low wage.

Transport and Communications

The difficult topography of Chile, including mountains, forest and desert, make communications a formidable problem. The traditional means of communication is the sea. The chief ports are Valparaíso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, San Antonio and Punta Arenas. In 1980 there were 7,472 km. of railways and in 1981 there were 79,583 km. of roads, of which 9,840 km. were paved. The principal airports are Chacabuta, 14 km. north-east of Arica, and Arturo Merino Benítez, 20 km. north-east of Santiago. There are plans to extend the provincial airport network.

Social Welfare

Employees, including agricultural workers, may receive benefits for sickness, unemployment, accidents at work, maternity and retirement, and there are dependants' allowances, including family allowances. In May 1981 social security was to be transferred to the private sector, to be run by the *Administradoras de Fondo de Pensiones*. A National Health Service was established in 1952. In December 1977 there were 35.4 hospital beds and 6 doctors per 10,000 people. Government expenditure on health was 9,217 million pesos in 1977.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for eight years. Secondary education lasts for a period of four years, and is divided into the general programme, geared towards general education and possible university entrance, and the technical-professional programme geared towards specialist training. The urban literacy rate is 90 per cent and the rural rate is 77 per cent. The university law of January 1981 banned all political activity in universities, reduced the number of degree courses from 33 to 12, halved future government funding and encouraged the establishment of private specialized universities.

Tourism

Chile has a wide variety of attractions for the tourist, including fine beaches, ski resorts in the Andes, lakes and rivers. There are many opportunities for hunting and fishing in the southern archipelago, where there are plans to make an integrated tourist area with Argentina, requiring investment of \$120 million.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 21st (Navy Day), August 15th (Assumption), September 18th (Independence Day), September 19th (Army Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-2nd (Good Friday and Easter Saturday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Chilean peso.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 75.02 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 39.00 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA*	CENSUS POPULATION	ESTIMATED POPULATION (June 30th)				
	April 22nd, 1970	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
756,626 sq. km.†	8,884,768‡	10,550,886	10,732,863	10,917,465	11,104,293	11,294,086

* Excluding Chilean Antarctic Territory.

† 292,132 sq. miles.

‡ Excluding underenumeration, estimated at 4.8 per cent.

REGIONS*

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (June 30th, 1981)	CAPITAL
I De Tarapacá	59,104	245,481	Iquique
II De Antofagasta	125,981	319,591	Antofagasta
III De Atacama	75,482	201,727	Copiapó
IV De Coquimbo	40,471	420,709	La Serena
V De Valparaíso	16,040	1,251,861	Valparaíso
VI Del Libertador Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins	16,393	566,305	Rancagua
VII Del Maule	30,536	712,181	Talca
VIII Del Bío-Bío	36,820	1,496,098	Concepción
IX De la Araucanía	31,761	662,520	Temuco
X De Los Lagos	64,065	868,194	Puerto Montt
XI Aysén del Gen. Carlos Ibáñez del Campo .	111,873	66,220	Coihaique
XII De Magallanes y Antártica Chilena	132,033†	110,488	Punta Arenas
Metropolitan Region (Santiago)	15,480	4,372,711	—

* Before 1975 the country was divided into 25 provinces. With the new administrative system the 12 regions are sub-divided into 40 new provinces.

† Excluding Antarctic territory.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at June 30th, 1981)

Santiago (capital)	3,946,281	Rancagua	133,184
Viña del Mar	281,389	Talca	131,509
Valparaíso	266,428	Arica	118,472
Talcahuano	205,128	Chillán	118,351
Concepción	202,396	Valdivia	111,498
Antofagasta	164,098	Iquique	105,263
Temuco	158,848		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS*		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1974 .	263,644	26.3	79,954	8.0	78,493	7.8
1975 .	250,490	24.6	76,205	7.5	74,481	7.3
1976 .	241,296	23.3	73,575	7.0	80,537	7.8
1977 .	228,286	21.6	74,302	7.0	73,446	7.0
1978 .	230,085	21.4	77,499	7.2	72,436	6.7
1979 .	234,840	21.5	80,072	7.3	74,528	6.8

* Figures include adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 5 per cent each year.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Sample surveys†—'000)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	520.3	528.8	504.1	529.7
Mining and Quarrying	75.0	74.2	75.9	71.8
Manufacturing	472.2	486.1	496.1	524.1
Construction	99.3	115.5	126.0	151.4
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	32.2	28.7	26.0	24.5
Commerce	452.7	510.0	527.1	589.4
Transport, Storage and Communication	173.7	205.7	201.5	211.1
Financial Services	76.9	87.8	87.9	101.0
Others	918.9	943.7	958.6	1,053.3
TOTAL	2,821.2	2,980.5	3,003.2	3,256.3

* Excluding unemployed persons and persons seeking work for the first time.

† The survey covered 27,500 households.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Wheat	580	560	546	432	893	995	966	686
Barley	64	60	49	46	126	112	105	91
Oats	75	79	92	80	93	150	173	131
Rye	11	7	8	9	11	9	10	9
Maize	94	130	116	126	257	489	405	518
Dry beans	112	110	111	118	112	116	84	138
Lentils	32	50	53	48	19	32	27	18
Potatoes	91	81	89	90	981	770	903	1,007
Rice	33	47	41	31	105	181	95	100
Sunflower seed	21	22	32	5	30	33	38	7
Sugar beet	22	16	11	37	840	680	450	1,460
Rapeseed	34	54	50	24	52	65	73	27
Tomatoes*	7	7	7	n.a.	160	150	155	n.a.
Water melons*	7	7	7	n.a.	162	165	167	n.a.
Melons*	4	4	4	n.a.	130	130	132	n.a.
Grapes*	101	106	108	n.a.	955	941	950	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas; and FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses* . . .	450	450	450
Cattle . . .	3,487	3,575	3,664
Pigs . . .	979	1,036	1,000
Sheep . . .	6,692	6,828	6,800
Goats* . . .	600	600	600

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(^{'000} cubic metres)

	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood .	6,022	6,656	8,342
Fuel wood* . .	3,424	3,381	3,218
TOTAL .	9,446	10,037	11,560

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.SEA FISHING*
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Pacific silver hake (Chilean hake) . .	32.4	29.6	36.6	34.1	31.8	31.7
Chilean jack mackerel . . .	261.2	342.3	340.8	586.7	596.9	562.3
Chilean pilchard (sardine) and sprat .	231.8	355.4	633.9	759.7	1,637.4	1,806.0
Anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy) . .	239.8	434.0	18.7	34.1	50.6	102.7
Other marine fishes (incl. unspecified) .	39.0	75.7	175.0	398.3	111.5	197.2
TOTAL FISH . . .	804.2	1,237.0	1,205.0	1,812.9	2,428.2	2,699.9
Crustaceans . . .	46.2	72.2	54.8	53.3	38.4	10.1
Molluscs . . .	40.4	54.0	45.5	51.2	76.0	88.6
Other aquatic animals† . . .	8.6	15.4	13.7	11.6	16.9	18.1
TOTAL CATCH† . . .	899.4	1,378.6	1,319.0	1,929.0	2,559.5	2,816.7

* Including quantities landed by foreign fishing craft in Chilean ports.

† Excluding whales, recorded by number rather than by weight. The number of whales caught by Chilean vessels in the Antarctic summer season was: 106 in 1974/75; 62 in 1975/76.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Copper (metal content) . .	^{'000} metric tons	1,013.2	1,052.5	1,029.5	1,067.8	1,063.0
Coal . . .	" " "	1,300	1,342	1,148	957	1,024
Iron ore* . . .	" " "	10,055	8,021	1,813	8,225	8,835
Nitrates . . .	" " "	619	562	530	621	620
Calcium carbonate . . .	" " "	1,794	1,918	2,188	2,297	2,766
Iodine . . .	" " "	1,424	1,856	1,922	2,410	2,601
Sodium sulphate (anhydrous) .	" " "	26,300	30,330	43,800	68,700	70,100
Sodium sulphate (hydrous) . .	" " "	14,491	14,028	3,983	1,727	1,215
Molybdenum . . .	" " "	10,899	10,938	13,196	13,560	13,668
Manganese . . .	" " "	19,618	18,001	23,243	24,969	27,701
Gold . . .	kg.	4,018	3,620	3,182	3,466	6,836
Silver . . .	"	228,350	263,179	255,374	271,622	298,545
Petroleum . . .	cubic metres	1,330,960	1,131,895	998,528	1,202,048	1,933,137
Natural gas . . .	^{'000} cubic metres	7,031,617	6,718,860	6,166,754	5,732,475	5,395,638

* Gross weight. The estimated iron content is 61 per cent.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sugar	'000 tons	351	351	403	313	240	237
Cement	" "	1,026	968	1,140	1,203	1,357	1,583
Liquid cast iron	" "	417	403	427	539	611	648
Steel ingots	" "	458	448	506	580	642	695
Beer	million litres	83	108	136	140	159	181
Paraffin	million cu. metres	397	453	430	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel oil	" " "	981	1,000	1,048	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fuel oil	" " "	1,224	1,410	1,481	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tyres	'000 units	229	605	852	766	893	878
Cigarettes	million units	8,149	8,850	9,502	9,860	9,988	10,510
Matches	'000 boxes	332	414	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Glass sheets	'000 sq. metres	1,539	2,886	3,568	2,999	1,987	1,966

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Chilean peso.

Coins: 10 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 75.02 pesos; U.S. \$1 = 39.00 pesos.

1,000 Chilean pesos = £13.33 = \$25.64.

Note: The new Chilean peso was introduced in September 1975, replacing the escudo at the rate of 1 peso = 1,000 escudos. The Chilean escudo had been introduced in January 1960, replacing the old peso at the rate of 1 escudo = 1,000 pesos. In October 1953 the basic exchange rate was altered from U.S. \$1 = 31 pesos to \$1 = 110 pesos. However, a system of multiple exchange rates was in force until April 1956 and thereafter the free rate, which applied to external trade, fluctuated considerably, reaching 1,120 old pesos per U.S. dollar by the end of 1958. At the end of 1959 the rate was \$1 = 1,053 pesos, so the initial value of the escudo was 95 U.S. cents (\$1 = 1.05 escudos). Chile's currency, however, continued to depreciate. After mid-1970 the principal rate of exchange for overseas trade transactions fluctuated as follows: U.S. \$1 = 12.225 escudos from July 1970 to December 1971; \$1 = 15.80 escudos from December 1971 to August 1972; \$1 = 25.00 escudos from August 1972 to September 1973. In terms of sterling, the principal trading rate was £1 = 29.34 escudos from July 1970 to August 1971; and £1 = 41.17 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972. A number of other exchange rates were in force for specific transactions, e.g. imports of non-essential goods, and for non-trade purposes such as tourism. For converting the value of foreign trade the average rates of escudos per U.S. dollar were: 6.9 in 1968; 8.6 in 1969; 11.3 in 1970; 12.2 in 1971; and 20.8 in 1972. For July–September 1973 the average rate was \$1 = 42.0 escudos, representing a 91 per cent devaluation from the previous basic two-tier system with a single trading rate of \$1 = 280 escudos. On October 1st, 1973, the new military junta introduced a rate. By the end of 1973 the rate was \$1 = 360 escudos. The average rates (escudos per U.S. dollar) were 111 in 1973 and 832 in 1974. Many more devaluations subsequently occurred until by September 1975 the exchange rate was \$1 = 6,400 escudos. The initial rate for the new currency was thus \$1 = 6.40 pesos. The average exchange rate (new pesos per U.S. \$) was: 4.91 in 1975; 13.05 in 1976; 21.53 in 1977; 31.66 in 1978. A fixed rate of \$1 = 39.00 pesos was established in June 1979. The average rate for 1979 was \$1 = 37.25 pesos.

BUDGET (million pesos)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1890
REVENUE					
Income from taxes	38,925	57,949	96,677	152,640	231,325
Non-tax revenue	9,323	52,562	86,587	123,008	154,503
TOTAL CURRENT REVENUE	48,248	110,511	183,264	275,648	385,828

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BUDGET—continued from previous page]

EXPENDITURE	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	40,168	88,019	144,675	218,768	285,511
Operational expenditure	18,021	47,407	71,166	108,743	145,727
Remunerations	12,671	31,077	48,249	70,543	93,988
Purchase of goods and services	4,339	9,300	16,607	22,117	31,140
Interest on the public debt	1,011	7,030	6,310	16,083	20,599
Transfers	22,147	40,612	73,509	110,019	139,784
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	10,310	17,204	29,827	39,865	51,280
Real investment	4,683	11,511	17,282	24,330	30,302
Transfers	1,436	842	3,597	5,060	1,592
Amortizations	4,191	4,851	8,948	10,475	19,386
TOTAL	50,478	105,223	174,502	258,633	336,791

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	136.1	199.0	180.8	138.2	187.3	260.2	439.5	963.4
IMF Special Drawing Rights	0.4	16.8	24.5	55.9	66.2	26.9	28.9	3.8
Reserve position in IMF	47.6	48.2	46.3	45.7	47.8	51.4	52.1	85.0
Foreign exchange	132.7	35.7	21.0	333.7	334.7	994.3	1,840.0	3,037.5
TOTAL	316.8	299.7	272.6	573.5	636.0	1,332.2	2,360.5	4,089.7

MONEY SUPPLY
(million pesos at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	349	1,358	4,480	9,340	16,386	24,894	35,625
Demand deposits at commercial banks	487	1,621	4,315	8,975	14,192	25,414	43,247
TOTAL MONEY*	838	2,995	8,795	18,314	30,578	50,378	78,874

* Including also private sector deposits at the Central Bank.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Annual averages; base: December 1978=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*
Food	2.54	11.66	36.47	67.92	91.44	119.84	163.06	185.74
Housing	1.75	9.23	28.95	56.59	86.03	121.20	169.17	214.98
Clothing	2.59	9.86	31.23	62.06	87.51	115.52	148.07	182.23
Miscellaneous	1.91	10.36	31.24	62.33	89.36	118.25	156.45	200.07
ALL ITEMS	2.25	10.67	33.27	63.86	89.46	119.33	161.26	195.85

* August.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	1,097.8	1,911.0	1,811.0	1,643.0	2,034.5	2,595.2	4,218.0	5,820.5
Exports f.o.b.	1,230.5	2,480.4	1,661.3	2,226.3	2,151.9	2,480.9	3,763.0	4,818.1

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Livestock and animal products	50,909	52,275	81,444
Vegetable products	280,299	284,300	428,383
Animal and vegetable fats	47,113	58,531	54,803
Manufactured foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	89,923	154,252	460,240
Mineral products	505,718	920,181	1,011,010
Chemicals	247,122	306,883	436,075
Synthetic plastic rubber	87,967	122,180	173,952
Skins and leather goods	12,696	17,455	29,543
Paper and paper-making materials	45,031	76,860	97,723
Textiles	196,308	242,856	342,588
Plaster, cement, ceramics and glass	31,394	45,135	69,617
Metals and metal goods	144,106	202,945	247,573
Technical and electrical equipment	666,651	861,448	1,085,846
Transport equipment	457,381	674,788	1,022,268
Optical and precision instruments	69,002	93,244	129,649

EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Fruit and vegetables	157,700	183,800	244,300
Meat and fish meal fodder	105,800	152,300	233,500
Chemical wood pulp	116,100	181,300	230,600
Natural sodium nitrate	25,400	28,100	40,200
Iron ore and concentrates	90,700	124,300	157,600
Copper ore, refined and unrefined copper metal	1,212,000	1,899,100	2,154,800
Chemicals	96,100	80,400	146,100
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,480,900	3,763,800	4,818,100

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Argentina . . .	218.9	154.1	245.5	Argentina . . .	165.7	275.6	279.1
Brazil	253.1	361.8	475.0	Belgium	78.0	138.4	192.1
Canada	62.4	78.5	98.5	Bolivia	18.7	19.8	26.4
Ecuador	94.5	173.5	270.6	Brazil	253.4	383.7	448.3
France	79.8	172.8	190.1	China, People's Republic	179.7	96.6	98.6
Germany, Federal Republic	221.5	269.5	315.6	Colombia	41.6	61.9	76.9
Iran	160.5	325.1	46.5	Ecuador	20.4	28.8	21.6
Italy	45.9	96.7	125.8	France	61.7	120.9	202.5
Japan	226.6	318.6	607.8	Germany, Federal Republic	338.0	596.9	590.9
Mexico	42.0	55.7	33.6	Italy	141.4	206.2	271.4
Paraguay	24.3	15.2	56.6	Japan	278.4	415.8	501.5
Peru	35.4	52.6	67.6	Netherlands . .	48.2	—	—
Spain	85.5	114.8	171.9	Spain	49.9	79.8	106.2
United Kingdom .	65.6	122.3	123.1	Taiwan	39.6	57.6	30.4
U.S.A.	810.0	954.3	1,582.6	United Kingdom	155.1	244.4	293.3
Venezuela	148.8	154.1	280.0	U.S.A.	321.4	413.9	586.0
				Venezuela	63.5	71.2	78.8

TOURISM

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Visitors	168,241	204,524	235,624	235,371	296,954	267,239	326,606

TRANSPORT

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS* (^{'000})

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers (number)	13,863	12,208	9,353
Passenger/km.	1,993,072	1,732,172	1,415,785
Freight (tons)	14,950	17,745	15,854

*Includes all international cargo of Ferrocarril Transandino.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1978	1979	1980
Cars	328,000	371,127	429,236
Buses	16,700	18,955	20,847
Lorries	176,300	176,826	197,783
Motor Cycles . .	39,000	45,128	43,794

CIVIL AVIATION

	1978	1979	1980
Km. flown* (^{'000}) .	23,254	27,731	27,011
Passengers (number) .	595,355	584,004	697,386
Freight (^{'000} tons/km.).	261,841	281,003	329,876

* Includes airline taxis.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic in ^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded . .	12,230	12,723	13,208
Goods unloaded .	8,541	8,894	10,302

EDUCATION (Number of pupils)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kindergarten . .	92,954	100,802	110,409	117,908	118,214	127,219
Basic	2,389,269	2,353,384	2,348,120	2,333,601	2,332,566	2,264,573
Middle	535,425	557,904	586,352	609,567	633,968	628,757
Universities . . .	147,049	134,149	130,676	130,208	126,434	n.a.

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Santiago.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: The 1925 constitution has been in abeyance since 1973. Government is based on the three Constitutional Acts (see below). A draft of a new constitution was approved by a plebiscite in September 1980, came partially into effect from March 1981 and will be fully effective from 1989.

The three constitutional acts of 1976 provide for a "new democratic structure" for Chilean society based on the family and rejecting class struggle. The following rights are guaranteed: the right to life and personal integrity, to a defence, to personal liberty and individual security; the right to reside in, cross or leave the country; the right of assembly, petition, association and free expression and the right to work. Men and women are accorded equal rights; no-one shall be obliged to join any association; any group considered to be contrary to morality, public order or state security shall be prohibited; the courts shall be able to prohibit any publication or broadcast considered to be contrary to public morality, order, national security or individual privacy.

The 1981 constitution, described as a "transition to democracy", separates the presidency from the junta and provides for presidential elections every eight years, with no re-election. The President may dissolve the legislature once during his term of office and may declare a state of emergency for up to 20 days. The bicameral legislature will consist of an upper chamber of 26 elected and nine appointed senators, who are to serve an eight-year term,

and a lower chamber of 120 deputies elected for a four-year term. All former presidents are to be senators for life. There is a National Security Council consisting of the President, the Junta (comprising the heads of the armed forces and the police) and the presidents of the Supreme Court and the Senate.

All Marxist and "totalitarian" groups are banned, limited political activity will be permitted only at the end of the "transitional period", and there is no amnesty for terrorists. There is limited freedom of assembly and of expression: workers in public or vital sectors may not strike and other employees may strike for no more than 60 days; it is illegal to disseminate doctrines of a "totalitarian" concept or ones which undermine public morals. The economy is based on the free market system. Abortion is prohibited.

Appended are 29 Transitory Clauses which had immediate effect in March 1981. The holding of elections is postponed until 1989, when the Junta will nominate the president and the "no re-election" clause will be suspended. The nomination will be submitted to a referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. AUGUSTO PINOCHET UGARTE (assumed power as President of the Military Junta September 11th, 1973; sworn in as Supreme Chief of State June 27th, 1974; proclaimed President of the Republic December 17th, 1974; inaugurated as President March 11th, 1981).

JUNTA MILITAR DE GOBIERNO

Adm. JOSÉ TORIBIO MERINO (Navy).
Gen. CÉSAR MENDOZA DURÁN (Police).

Gen. FERNANDO MATTHEI AUBEL (Air Force).
Gen. CÉSAR BENAVIDES ESCOBAR (Army).

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

Minister of Interior: SERGIO FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: RENÉ ROJAS GALDAMES.
Minister of Labour and Social Security: MIGUEL KAST.
Minister of Finance: SERGIO DE CASTRO SPIKULA.
Minister of Economic Affairs: Gen. ROLANDO RAMOS MUÑOZ.
Minister of Education: ALFREDO PRIETO.
Minister of Justice: MÓNICA MADARIAGA GUTIÉRREZ.
Minister of Defence: Lt.-Gen. WASHINGTON CARRASCO GARCÍA.
Minister of Public Works: Gen. PATRICIO TORRES ROJAS.
Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: Gen. CAUPOLICÁN BOISSET MUJICA.

Minister of Agriculture: JOSÉ LUIS TORO HEVIA.
Minister of Lands and Settlement: Gen. RENÉ PERI FARSTRONG.
Minister of Planning: Brig.-Gen. LUIS DANÚS COVIÁN.
Minister of Mines and Energy: HERNÁN FELIPE ERRAZURIZ CORREA.
Minister of Health: Rear-Adm. HERNÁN RIVERA CALDERÓN.
Minister of Housing and Urbanization: Gen. JAIME ESTRADA LEIGH.
Secretary-General to the Cabinet: Gen. JULIO BRAVO VALDÉS.
Head of President's Consultative Committee: Gen. ROBERTO GUILLARD M.

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESO NACIONAL

The bicameral National Congress (a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies) was dissolved by the armed forces on September 13th, 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All "Marxist" political parties were declared unlawful on September 14th, 1973, and the activities of all political parties were suspended on September 27th, 1973. All political parties and political activity were banned on March 12th, 1977. The most prominent political parties (some working from abroad) are the *Partido Demócrata Cristiano* (Pres. ANDRÉS ZALDÍVAR LARRAÍN, exiled);

Partido Socialista (split; Sec.-Gen. CLODOMIRO ALMEYDA MEDINA); *Partido Comunista Chileno* (Sec.-Gen. LUIS CORVALÁN LEPE); *Izquierda Cristiana*; *Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria* (Leader PASCAL ALLENDE), *Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitaria—MAPU* and *MAPU-Obrero Campesino* (Leader JAIME ANSELMO CUEVAS HORMAZÁBAL).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CHILE

(In Santiago unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Argentina: Ahumada 341, 5°, Casilla 9867; *Ambassador:* Gen. (retd.) JOSÉ MONTES.

Australia: Moneda 1123, 9°, Casilla 14427, Correo 21; *Ambassador:* G. S. F. HARDING.

Austria: Barrios Errázuriz 1968, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* WALTHER LICHEM.

Belgium: Moneda 1160, 6°; *Chargé d'affaires:* MICHEL CARILER.

Brazil: Alonso Ovalle 1665; *Ambassador:* JORGE RIVERO.

Canada: Ahumada 11, 10°, Casilla 427; *Ambassador:* GLEN BUICK.

China, People's Republic: Pedro de Valdivia 550; *Ambassador:* TANG HAIGUANG.

Colombia: Alameda 1191, Of. 502; *Ambassador:* Gen. LUIS GONZÁLEZ BARROS.

Costa Rica: Neverías 4840; *Ambassador:* MANUEL HERNÁNDEZ GUTIÉRREZ.

Cyprus: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Denmark: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dominican Republic: Agustín del Castillo 2860, Casilla 16077, *Ambassador:* RAFAEL GUILLERMO GUZMÁN ACOSTA.

Ecuador: Avda. Providencia 1979, 5°; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO CORDOVEZ PAREJA.

Egypt: Latadía 4367; *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DIN AMIN EZZAT.

El Salvador: Carlos Antúñez 2026; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO BERTRAND.

Finland: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

France: Avda. Condell 65, Casilla 38-D; *Ambassador:* LÉON BOUVIER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Agustinas 785, 7° y 8°; *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ DITTMANN.

Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Guatemala: Avda. Vitacura 2902; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE CASTELLANOS CARRILLO.

Haiti: Barrios Errázuriz 1919; *Chargé d'affaires:* ANTOINE BERNARD.

Honduras: Casilla 16289, Correo 9; *Ambassador:* Ing. AUGUSTO CÉSAR COELLO.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: Triana 871, Casilla 10433; *Ambassador:* MUKUR KANTI KHISHA.

Indonesia: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Israel: Merced 136, 7°, Casilla 1224; *Ambassador:* ITZHAK SHEFI.

Italy: Triana 843, Casilla 3114; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TOMAS DE VERGOTTINI (in 1973 relations were broken off and in 1981 had still not been fully restored).

Japan: Huérfanos 757, 8°; *Ambassador:* GENICHI AKATANI.

Jordan: Avda. Providencia 545, Apdo. 55, Casilla 10431; *Ambassador:* WAEL F. MASRI.

Korea, Republic: Los Leones 1480; *Ambassador:* YUN KYONG-DO.

Lebanon: Vía Amapilla 9122, Lo Curso; *Ambassador:* GAZI CHIDIAC.

Libya: Caracas, Venezuela.

Malta: Merced 286, 8°; *Ambassador:* CORRADO ZAMPETTI.

Nepal: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Las Violetas 2368, Casilla 56-D; *Ambassador:* JOOST VAN DER KUN.

New Zealand: Avda. Isidora Goyenechea 3516, Casilla 112; *Ambassador:* IAN LONDON-LANE.

Nicaragua: Avda. Nueva Los Leones 82; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SALINAS MUÑOZ.

Norway: Américo Vespucio Norte 548, Casilla 2431; *Ambassador:* FRODE T. NILSEN.

Pakistan: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Panama: Avda. Ricardo Lyon 2035, Correo 9892; *Ambassador:* HORACIO BUSTAMENTE GÓMEZ.

Paraguay: Agustinas 1350; *Ambassador:* Gen. CARMELO RIVEIRO ZARZA.

Peru: Avda. Andrés Bello 1751, Providencia, Santiago 9, Casilla 16277; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS BUSTAMENTE Y RIVERA.

Philippines: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Romania: Benjamín 2955, Casilla 290; *Chargé d'affaires:* VASILE MACOVEI.

South Africa: Avda. P. de Valdivia 800, Casilla 16189; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. JOHN RAYMOND DUTTON.

Spain: Avda. Andrés Bello 1895, Casilla 16456; *Ambassador:* SALVADOR BERMÚDEZ DE CASTRO Y BERNALES.

Sweden: Darío Urzúa 2165; *Chargé d'affaires:* LARS SCHONANDER.

Switzerland: José Miguel de la Barra 536, 3°, Casilla 3875; *Ambassador:* YVES R. MORET.

Syria: Carmencita 111, Casilla 10010; *Chargé d'affaires:* AHMAD FATHI MASRI.

CHILE

Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Trinidad and Tobago: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Turkey: Montolin 150; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: La Concepción 177, Casilla 72 D;
Ambassador: JOHN MOORE HEATH, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Agustinas 1343, 7°; *Ambassador:* GEORGE W. LANDAU.

Chile also has diplomatic relations with Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Kenya, Kiribati, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal, Oman, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The following are the main tribunals:

The Supreme Court, consisting of 13 members, appointed for life by the President of the Republic from a list of five names submitted by the Supreme Court when vacancies arise.

There are fifteen *Courts of Appeal* (in the cities or departments of Iquique, Antofagasta, Copiapó, La Serena, Valparaíso, Santiago, Presidente Aguirre Cerda, Rancagua, Talca, Chillán, Concepción, Temuco, Valdivia, Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas) whose members are appointed for life from a list submitted to the President by the Supreme Court. The number of members of each court varies. Judges of the lower courts are appointed in a similar manner from lists submitted by the Court of Appeal of the district in which the vacancy arises.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Uruguay: Avda. Pedro de Valdivia 711, Casilla 2636;
Ambassador: Lt.-Gen. AGUSTÍN ESPINOSA LLOVERAS.

Vatican: Montolin 200 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:*
Excmo. Rev. Mgr. ANGELO SODANO.

Venezuela: Pedro de Valdivia 2103, Casilla 16577; *Ambassador:* JUAN E. MORENO GÓMEZ.

President of the Supreme Court: ISRAEL BÓRQUEZ MONTERO.

Ministers of the Supreme Court

JOSÉ M. EYZAGUIRRE	OSVALDO ERBETTA VAC-
ECHVERRÍA	CARO
RAFAEL RETAMAL LÓPEZ	EMILIO ULLOA MUÑOZ
LUIS MALDONADO BOG-	MARCOS ABURTO OCHOA
GIANO	ESTANISLAO ZÚÑIGA COL-
OCTAVIO RAMÍREZ MIR-	LAO
ANDA	ABRAHAM MEERSOHN
VÍCTOR MANUEL RIVAS	SCHIJMAN
DEL CANTO	CARLOS LETELIER BOBA-
ENRIQUE CORREA LABRA	DILLA

Attorney-General: GUSTAVO CHAMORRO GARRIDO.

Secretary: RENÉ PICA URRUTIA.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the principal religion, with an estimated 8,955,542 adherents in 1976.

Metropolitan See of Santiago: Casilla 30-D, Santiago;
Archbishop of Santiago H.E. Cardinal RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ, S.D.B.

Metropolitan See of Antofagasta: Casilla E, Antofagasta;
Archbishop Rt. Rev. CARLOS OVIEDO CAVADA.

Metropolitan See of Concepción: Casilla 65-C, Concepción;
Archbishop Rev. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ BEGURISTAIN.

Metropolitan See of Puerto Montt: Casilla 17, Puerto Montt;
Archbishop Rt. Rev. ELADIO VICUÑA ARÁNGUIZ.

Metropolitan See of La Serena: Casilla 7, La Serena;
Archbishop Rt. Rev. JUAN FRANCISCO FRESNO LARRAÍN.

THE PRESS

Most newspapers of nationwide circulation in Chile are published in Santiago. Since the assumption of power by the military government there has been some form of censorship in force. A decree introduced in 1981 makes it illegal for the press to "emphasize or highlight news related to terrorist or extremist acts which have occurred within the country".

DAILIES

SANTIAGO

Circulation figures listed below are supplied by the Asociación Nacional de la Prensa. Other sources give much lower figures.

Diario Oficial de la República de Chile: Agustinas 1269; Dir. ENRIQUE MENCHACA SALGADO; circ. 15,000.

El Mercurio: Compañía 1214, Casilla 13-D; f. 1827; morning; conservative; independent; Man. Dir. ARTURO FONTAINE; circ. 310,000 (weekdays), 360,000 (Sundays).

La Nación: Agustinas 1269; f. 1980 to replace government-subsidized *El Cronista*; morning; Propr. Sociedad

Periodística *La Nación*; Dir. JAIME VALDÉS; circ. 15,000.

La Segunda: Compañía 1214, 2°; f. 1931; evening; Dir. CRISTIAN ZEGERS A.; circ. 45,000.

La Tercera: Casilla 9-D, Calle V. Mackenna 1870; f. 1950; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GUERRERO ESPINOZA; circ. 410,000.

Las Últimas Noticias: Compañía 1214; f. 1902; morning; independent; Man. Dir. FERNANDO DÍAZ PALMA; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 85,000 (except Saturdays and Sundays).

ANTOFAGASTA

La Estrella del Norte: f. 1966; evening; Dir. ALFONSO CASTAGNETO; circ. 10,000.

El Mercurio: Calle Matta 2112; f. 1906; morning; independent; Proprs. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. GERMÁN CARMONA MAGER; circ. 26,000.

CALAMA

La Estrella del Loa: Félix Hoyos 2065; f. 1969; Propr. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. MANUEL CORTÉS GALLARDO; circ. 4,000 (weekdays) 6,000 (Sundays).

El Mercurio: Félix Hoyos 2071; f. 1968; Propr. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. LUIS LINO TORRICO; circ. 4,500 (weekdays) 7,000 (Sundays).

CHILLÁN

La Discusión de Chillán: Casilla 14-D; f. 1870; morning; independent; Propr. Universidad de Concepción; Dir. TITO CASTILLO PERALTA; circ. 8,500.

CONCEPCIÓN

Crónica: Freire 799, Casilla 8-C; f. 1948; evening; tabloid; non-political; Editor RAFAEL MAIRA LAMAS; Dir. LUIS ARAVENA ASESSY; circ. 20,000.

El Sur: Casilla 8-C; f. 1882; morning; independent; Editor HERNÁN ALVEZ; circ. 35,000.

COPIAPÓ

Atacama: Manuel Rodríguez 340; morning; independent; Dir. ANTONIO PUGA RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 6,500.

CURICÓ

La Prensa: Casilla 6-D; f. 1898; morning; right-wing; Man. Dir. OSCAR RAMÍREZ MERINO; circ. 4,000.

IQUIQUE

La Estrella de Iquique: f. 1966; evening; Dir. ENRIQUE JORQUERA MÁRQUEZ; circ. 4,000.

LA SERENA

El Día: Casilla 13-D; f. 1944; morning; Dir. ANTONIO PUGA RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 10,800.

LOS ANGELES

La Tribuna: Casilla 15-D, Calle Colo Colo 464; independent; Dir. LOTHAR HEMMELMANN TRONCOSO; circ. 10,000.

OSORNO

La Prensa: Cochrane 746, Casilla 46-D; f. 1917; morning; right-wing; Dir. ALVARO GONZÁLEZ ROSAS; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 26,000.

PUERTO MONTT

El Llanquihue: Antonio Varas 167; f. 1885; morning; independent; Dir. MIGUEL ESTEBAN VEYL BETANZO; circ. 6,000.

PUNTA ARENAS

La Prensa Austral: Waldo Següel 636, Casilla 9-D; f. 1941; morning; independent; Dir. PABLO CRUZ NOCETI; circ. 9,500, Sunday (*El Magallanes*: f. 1894) 6,000.

RANCAGUA

El Rancagüino: Campos 527, Casilla 50; f. 1915; independent; Dir. HÉCTOR GONZÁLEZ VALENZUELA; circ. 10,000.

TEMUCO

El Diario Austral: Bulnes 669, Casilla 1-D; f. 1916; morning; commercial, industrial and agricultural interests; Dir. ALIPIO VERA GUERRERO; Editor ENRIQUE ALVARADO AGUILERA; Propr. Soc. Periodística Araucanía, Ltda.; circ. 26,000.

TOCOPILLA

La Prensa: Casilla 2099; f. 1924; morning; independent; Dir. MARIO CORTEZ; circ. 8,000.

VALDIVIA

El Correo de Valdivia: Yungay 758, Casilla 15-D; f. 1895; morning; non-party; Dir. PATRICIO GÓMEZ COUCHOT; circ. 12,000.

VALPARAÍSO

La Estrella: Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57-V; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir. JULIO HURTADO EBEL; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 32,000, 40,000 (Saturdays).

El Mercurio: Dr. Sótero del Río 322, Casilla 57-V; f. 1827; morning; Dir. LEOPOLDO TASSARA CAVADA; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio* in Santiago; circ. 70,000.

VICTORIA

Las Noticias: Casilla 92, Avda. Suiza 895; f. 1910; morning; independent; Dir. TRÁNSITO BUSTAMANTE MOLINA; circ. 8,000.

El Pehuén de Curacautín: Casilla 92, Avda. Central 895; morning; independent; Dir. GINO BUSTAMANTE BARRÍA; circ. 3,000.

PERIODICALS

SANTIAGO

Análisis: Crescente Errazuriz 1711, Nuñoa, Santiago; monthly; political, economic and social affairs; published by Academy of Christian Humanism.

Arquitectura y Construcción: Miraflores 590, 2° piso, Of. 3; f. 1946; quarterly; organ of Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile; Editor Arq. JAIME MÁRQUEZ ROJAS.

El Campesino: Tenderini 187, Casilla 40-D; farming monthly.

Chile Aéreo: Edificio La Nación, Oficina 611, Casilla 913; monthly; official organ of Club Aéreo de Chile.

Chileagrícola: Casilla 2, Correo 13; f. 1976; monthly; farming; Dir. Ing. Agr. RAÚL GONZÁLEZ VALENZUELA; circ. 10,000.

Chile Filatélico: Casilla 13245; f. 1929; quarterly; Editor RICARDO BOIZARD G.

Chile Textil: Casilla 10172; f. 1944; monthly; textile industry; Editor WALTER LECHNER.

Gosas: Almirante Pastenes 329; f. 1976; fortnightly; international affairs; Dirs. VERÓNICA LÓPEZ, MÓNICA COMANDARI KAISER.

Economía y Finanzas: Clasificador 441, Correo Central; f. 1937; financial monthly; Dir. DANIEL ARMANET; Editor CHRISTIÁN CASANOVA.

Economic and Financial Survey: San Diego 183, Oficina 409; weekly.

Ercilla: Las Hortensias 2340, Casilla 63-D; f. 1936; weekly; general interest; Dir. MANFREDO MAYOL DURÁN.

Estrategia: Los Leones 2279; fortnightly.

Gestión: Los Leones 2279; monthly; management.

Guía Turística: Ferrocarriles del Estado, Casilla 134-D; yearly tourist guides with maps, hotel, and general information; railway services.

Hoy: Mons. Miller 74; f. 1977; weekly; general interest; Dirs. EMILIO FILIPPI, ABRAHAM SANTIBÁÑEZ; circ. 50,000.

Mensaje: Almirante Barroso 26, Casilla 10445; monthly; general interest; Dir. RENATO HEVIA, S.J.

Negocios: Román Díaz 67, depto 2; f. 1978; business affairs; Gen. Man. RODOLFO MENÉNDEZ V.; circ. 30,000.

Paula: Providencia 711; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir. CONSTANZA VERGARA VICUÑA.

CHILE

¿Qué Pasa?: Glamys 3216; weekly; general interest; Dir. CONSTANZA TOMASSINI.

Realidad: Santiago; economics.

Revista Médica de Chile: Esmeralda 678 Interior, Casilla 23-D; f. 1872; monthly; official organ of the Sociedad Médica de Santiago; Editor ALEJANDRO GOÍE; circ. 2,000.

S.P.A. Informativo Económico: Phillips 16, 2°.

El Teniente: Casilla 49-D; f. 1953; magazine of the Sociedad Minera El Teniente; circ. 15,000.

Vea: Providencia 201, 3°; f. 1939; weekly; general interest, illustrated; Dir. HERNANI BANDA; circ. 180,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Bandera 84, Oficina 411, Santiago; Pres. SERGIO ARAOS BRUNA.

NEWS AGENCIES

SANTIAGO

Agencia Informativa Orbe de Chile Ltda.: Phillips 56, 6°, Of. 66; Dir. (vacant).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Huérfanos 1022, Of. 208; f. 1954; Bureau Chief GIORGIO BAGONI BETTOLLINI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Tenderini 85, 10°, Of. 101; Casilla 2653; Bureau Chief THOMAS FENTON.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Los Infantes 0455, Casilla 3290, P. de Valdivia Norte; Bureau Chief HERBERT ZECHER.

EFE (Spain): Coronel Santiago Bueras 188; Bureau Chief JUAN IGNACIO POVEDA.

Reuters (U.K.): Bandera 162, 4°, Casilla 4248.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Nataniel 47, 9°; Bureau Chief CHARLES E. PADILLA.

PUBLISHERS

Ediciones Paulinas: Vicuña MacKenna 6299, Casilla 3429, Santiago; Catholic texts.

Ediciones Universitarias de Valparaíso: Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Montt Saavedra 44, Casilla 1415, Valparaíso; f. 1970; general literature, social sciences, engineering, education, music, arts, textbooks; Dir. RENATO CARMONA FLORES.

Editora Nacional Gabriela Mistral Ltda.: Avda. Santa María 076, Santiago; government-owned; literature, history, philosophy, reference, religion, textbooks; Man. Dir. JOSÉ HARRISON DE LA BARRA.

Editorial Andrés Bello/Jurídica de Chile: Avda. R. Lyon 946, Casilla 4256, Santiago; f. 1947; medicine, history, economics, literature, law and social science; Gen. Man. CARLOS DUCCI CLARO.

Editorial El Sembrador: Sargento Aldea 1041, Casilla 67, Santiago; Man. SANTIAGO QUINTANILLA Y.

Editorial Nascimento, S.A.: Casilla 2298, Santiago; f. 1898; general; Man. Dir. CARLOS GEORGE NASCIMENTO MARQUEZ.

Editorial del Pacífico, S.A.: Alonso Ovalle 766, 2°, Casilla 3547, Santiago; f. 1946; literature, history, social science; Gen. Man. ARTURO VALDÉS PHILLIPS.

Editorial Universitaria, S.A.: María Luisa Santander 0447, Casilla 10220, Santiago; f. 1947; general literature, social

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

science, technical, textbooks; Man. Dir. GABRIELA MATTE ALESSANDRI.

Empresa Editora Zig-Zag, S.A.: Amapolas 2075, Casilla 84-D, Santiago; general publishers of literary works, reference books and magazines; Pres. SERGIO MÚJICA L.; Gen. Man. RODRIGO CASTRO C.

Pineda Libros: Bandera 101, Casilla 13556, Santiago; f. 1944; literature, history, juvenile; Man. Dir. A. GONZALO PINEDA.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Chilena del Libro: Avda. Bulnes 188, Casilla 2787, Santiago; Sec. A. NEWMAN N.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Asociación de Radiodifusores de Chile (ARCHI): Pasaje Matte 956, Oficina 801, Casilla 10476, Santiago; f. 1936; 218 broadcasting stations; Pres. RICARDO BEZANILLA RENOVALDES; Vice-Pres. ERNESTO CORONA BOZZO; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS WILLSON MARÍN.

Radio Nacional de Chile: Casilla 244, Santiago; government station; domestic service and international service in Arabic, English, French, German and Italian; Dir. RAFAEL KITTSSTEINER CASTRO.

There are 14 short-wave and 139 medium-wave stations, most of which are associated with ARCHI.

There are over 3 million receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional de Chile: Bellavista 0990, Casilla 16104, Santiago; 90 stations; Dir.-Gen. HERNÁN GARCÍA BARCELATO.

Corporación de Televisión de la Universidad Católica de Chile-Canal 13: Lira 46, Casilla 14600, Santiago; f. 1958; non-commercial; Exec. Dir. ELEODORO RODRÍGUEZ MATTE; Production Dir. RUBY ANNE GUMPERTZ; Sec.-Gen. JUAN AGUSTÍN VARGAS A.

Universidad Católica Valparaíso-Canal 5: Avda. Providencia 2517, 4° piso, Valparaíso; Dir. JOSÉ MIGUEL LÓPEZ.

Universidad de Chile-Canal 11: Casilla 12985, Santiago; f. 1960; educational; Vice-Pres. HUGO LARRANAGA WARMKEM.

Universidad del Norte: Avda. Libertador B. O'Higgins 292, Oficina 32, Casilla 3940, Santiago; Dir. HERNÁN SWART FIGUEROA.

There are about 1,200,000 receivers.

Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.—ENTEL: Santa Lucía 360, Santiago; f. 1964; operates the Chilean land satellite station of Longovilo, linked to INTELSAT system; Gen. Man. Col. JAIME MACHUCA BLANCO.

FINANCE

BANKING

In November 1981 the Government took control of the Banco de Fomento de Valparaíso, Banco Español, Banco Lineros and Banco de Talca to rectify "administrative deficiencies".

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in pesos unless otherwise specified.)

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras: Moneda 1123, 6°, Santiago; f. 1925; run by Ministry of Finance; Superintendent (vacant).

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Chile: Agustinas 1180; f. 1926; under Ministry of Finance; bank of issue; cap. and res. 105,411.4m., dep. 104,765m. (1979); Pres. SERGIO DE LA CUADRA FABRES; Gen. Man. CARLOS MOLINA ORREGO; 8 brs.

STATE BANK

Banco del Estado de Chile: B. O'Higgins 1111, Casilla 24, Santiago; f. 1953; state bank; cap. and res. 19,577m., 108,404m. (June 1981); Pres. (vacant); Gen. Man. HUGO RETAMAL ACUÑA; 200 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Empresarial de Fomento: Huérfanos 673, Santiago; f. 1981; cap. and res. 326.7m. (June 1981).

Banco de Fomento del Bío-Bío: Avda. Providencia 1753, Casilla 16231, Santiago; f. 1975; cap. and res. U.S. \$8.6m., dep. 8.5m. (1981); Pres. ALFREDO OVALLE R.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO BARRA R.

Banco de Fomento de Valparaíso: Avda. Libertad 67, Casilla 784, Viña del Mar; f. 1975; cap. and res. 612m., dep. 2,495m. (June 1981); Pres. LEANDRO PONS, Exec. Vice-Pres. LUIS ESCOBAR; 3 brs.

Banco Hipotecario y de Fomento de Chile: Agustinas 1025, Casilla 20-D, Santiago; f. 1893; cap. and res. 801m., dep. 5,131m. (June 1981); Chair. SERGIO MOLINA BENÍTEZ; Gen. Man. CRISTIAN VALDÉS Z.

Banco Hipotecario de Fomento Nacional: Huérfanos 1234, Santiago; f. 1883; cap. and res. 1,401m., dep. 8,748m. (June 1981); Pres. IGNACIO COUSIÑO A.; Gen. Man. JORGE PRIETO S., 6 brs.

Banco Unido de Fomento: Agustinas 785, 2° y 3° pisos, Santiago; f. 1975; cap. and res. 1,004m., dep. 1,561m. (June 1981); Pres. PABLO BARAONA U.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO BARRIGA C.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Santiago

Banco de Chile: Ahumada 251, Casilla 151; f. 1894; cap. and res. 10,080m., dep. 55,029m. (June 1981); Pres. MANUEL VINAGRE DÁVILA; Gen. Man. FERNANDO KUBICK ZEH; 75 brs.

Banco Continental: Huérfanos 1219, Casilla 10492; f. 1958; cap. and res. 813.8m., dep. 4,916m. (June 1981); Del. of the Supervisory Authority GERARDO ZEGERS DE LANDA; 10 brs.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Huérfanos 1134, Casilla 136-D; f. 1937; cap. and res. 2,984m., dep. 23,382m. (June 1981); Pres. JORGE YARUR BANNA; Gen. Man. LUIS ENRIQUE YARUR REY; 78 brs.

Banco Español-Chile: Agustinas 920, Casilla 76-D; f. 1926; cap. 2,246m.; dep. 28,127m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. MARIO GÓMEZ; 36 brs.

Banco Internacional: San Antonio 76, Casilla 135-D; f. 1944; cap. U.S. \$1.3m., res. 33.3m. (1981); Pres. PRUDENCIO GÓMEZ GALLO; Gen. Man. RAÚL ADRIAZOLA GRAU; 8 brs.

Banco Nacional: Bandera 287-341, Santiago; cap. and res. 1,176m., dep. 5,624m. (June 1981).

Banco del Pacífico: Estado 91, 2° piso, Santiago; cap. and res. 293m., dep. 1,966m. (June 1981).

Banco O'Higgins: Bandera 201, Casilla 51-D; f. 1956; cap. and res. 1,991m., dep. 12,066m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. LUIS MARCHANT SUBERCASEAUX; 11 brs.

Banco de Santiago: Moneda 1096; f. 1977; cap. and res. 4,456m., dep. 25,806m. (June 1981); Chair. JORGE CAUAS L.; Pres. FERNANDO LAMADRID.

Banco Sudamericano: Morandé 226, Casilla 90-D; f. 1944; cap. and res. 2,299m. dep. 15,186m. (June 1981); Pres. JOSÉ BORDA A.; Gen. Man. BORIS BLANCO MÁRQUEZ; 12 brs.

Banco del Trabajo: Bandera 102, Casilla 9595; f. 1955; cap. and res. 1,778m., dep. 12,995m. (June 1981); Pres. JOSÉ SAID SAFFIE; Gen. Man. RICARDO BACARREZA R.; 37 brs.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Banco Austral de Chile: 21 de Mayo 1199, Casilla 605-A, Punta Arenas; f. 1958; cap. and res. 576m., dep. 5,200m. (June 1981); Pres. ORLANDO SAENZ R.; Gen. Man. ALEJANDRO IGLESIAS H.; 1 br.

Banco Comercial de Curicó: Yungay 655, Casilla 15-D, Curicó; f. 1906; cap. and res. 370.4m., dep. 1,143.9m. (1978); Dels. of Supervisory Authority SERGIO VALDÉS UNDURRAGA, ARMANDO ALVAREZ MARÍN; 16 brs.

Banco de Concepción: Huérfanos 1072, Santiago; f. 1871; cap. and res. 2,141m., dep. 17,325m. (June 1981); Pres. ALVARO BARDÓN MUÑOZ; Gen. Man. CARLOS KRUMM VALENCIA; 29 brs.

Banco de A. Edwards: Agustinas 733, Santiago; f. 1912; cap. 1,220m., dep. 7,610m. (June 1981); Pres. AGUSTÍN EDWARDS EASTMAN; Gen. Man. ERNESTO BERTELSEN REPETTO; 10 brs.

Banco Hipotecario de Fomento Nacional (BHIF): Huérfanos 1234, Casilla 517, Santiago; f. 1883 in Valparaíso; cap. and res. U.S. \$35.9m., assets 675.9m. (1981); Chair. IGNACIO COUSIÑO ARAGÓN; Gen. Man. JORGE PRIETO SÁNCHEZ.

Banco Linares: Independencia 380, Casilla 237, Linares; f. 1957; cap. and res. 189m., dep. 696.9m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. JUAN PABLO DE LA JARA GOYENECHÉ; Gen. Man. FERNANDO CÓRDOVA DE PABLO.

Banco Osorno y La Unión: Bandera 66, Apdo. 57-D, Santiago; f. 1908; cap. and res. U.S. \$58.64m., dep. 249.19m. (Aug. 1981); Gen. Man. ERNESTO ILLANES L.

Banco de Talca: Uno Sur 790, Casilla 16-B, Talca; f. 1884; cap. and res. 1,475m., dep. 19,372m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. WALDO LÓPEZ STRANGE; 25 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco do Brasil S.A.: Huérfanos 1269, Casilla 9396, Santiago; f. 1963; cap. and res. 398m., dep. 588m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. ANTENOR IRINEU PUNTEL; 4 brs.

Banco Real S.A. (Brazil): Apoquindo 3995, Casilla 21, 14205, Santiago; f. 1977; cap. and res. 367.8m., dep. 224.6m. (1981); Gen. Man. GUY A. MACHADO; 2 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Mac Iver 325, Santiago; cap. and res. 480m., dep. 827m. (June 1981).

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Ahumada 40, Santiago; f. 1975; cap. and res. 945m., dep. 3,521m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. RICARDO ANGLÉS.

ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile: Agustinas 1476, Santiago; Pres. JAVIER VIAL CASTILLO; Gen. Man. MARÍA ELENA OVALLE M.

The following foreign banks are also represented: Republic National Bank of New York (U.S.A.), Bank of America, Banco de Estado de São Paulo (Brazil), Banco de Santander (Spain), The First National Bank of Boston

CHILE

U.S.A.), Banco de la Nación Argentina, Chicago Continental Bank (U.S.A.), The Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan) and Banco de Colombia.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: La Bolsa 64, Casilla 123-D, Santiago; f. 1893; 34 mems.; Pres. EUGENIO BLANCO RUIZ; Man. JUAN GASMAN CASTRO; publs. *Reseña Valores* (annually), daily, monthly and termly information bulletins, occasional market studies.

Bolsa de Valores: Prat 798, Casilla 218-V, Valparaíso; f. 1905; Pres. LIONEL PASCAL GARCÍA HUIDOBRO; Man. ADOLFO HURTADO GUJARDO.

INSURANCE

In 1981 there were 56 general insurance and 22 life insurance companies operating in Chile.

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros: Alameda B. O'Higgins 874, 6°, Casilla 2167, Santiago; under Ministry of Finance; Supt. ARSENIO MOLINA ALCALDE.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

(Selected by virtue of premium income)

(p.i.=premium income; m -million; amounts in pesos)

Cía. de Seguros Generales B.H.C., S.A.: Agustinas 1035, 4°, Santiago; f. 1942; general; p.i. 629m.; total assets 1,059m. (1981); Pres. JORGE SPENCER SOUBLETTE.

Cía. de Seguros La Chilena Consolidada: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1906; general; p.i. 687.5m.; total assets 477.7m. (1981); Pres. AGUSTÍN EDWARDS EASTMAN.

Cía. de Seguros de Vida Consorcio Nacional, S.A.: Bandera 236, 6°, Santiago; f. 1916; life; p.i. 658m.; total assets 1,534m. (1981); Pres. CARLOS EUGENIO LAVÍN GARCÍA-HUIDOBRO.

Cía. de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Bandera 236, 6°, Santiago, f. 1920; general; p.i. 1,056m.; total assets 1,601m. (1981); Man. CARLOS EUGENIO LAVÍN GARCÍA-HUIDOBRO.

Cooperativa Nacional de Seguros Ltda.: Agustinas 853, 5°, Santiago; general; f. 1975; p.i. 424m.; total assets 549m. (1981); Pres. RAÚL FISHER GARCÍA.

Cía. de Seguros Cruz del Sur, S.A.: Ahumada 370, 4°, Santiago; f. 1974; general; p.i. 419m.; total assets 386.0m. (1981); Pres. ERIC AYDON CROOT.

Instituto de Seguros del Estado—ISE: Moneda 1025, 7°, Santiago; f. 1953; under Ministry of Finance; life and general; p.i. 8,47m.; total assets 2,487m. (1981), Pres. Minister of Finance.

La Previsión Cía. Chilena de Seguros de Vida: Teatinos 340, 3°, Santiago; f. 1928; life; p.i. 207m.; total assets 132m. (1981); Pres. ALFONSO ROSSEL SANTANDER.

REINSURANCE

Caja Reaseguradora de Chile, S.A.: Bandera 84, 5° piso, Santiago; f. 1980; total assets 3,952m.; Pres. RICARDO MARÍN ACUÑA.

Compañía Reaseguradora Bernardo O'Higgins: Bandera 236, 6° piso, Santiago; f. 1981; total assets 151m.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Aseguradores de Chile: Agustinas 785, 10°, Casilla 2630, Santiago; f. 1899; Pres. OSCAR EDWARDS ILLANES.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Asociación de Aseguradores sobre la Vida: Huérfanos 1147, Oficinas 740, Santiago; f. 1933; Pres. ALICIA AVILES ALVARADO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Chile: Santa Lucía 302, 3°, Casilla 1297, Santiago; f. 1919; 1,000 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO SAHLI NATERMANN; Exec. Sec. OSCAR SÁLAS ELGART; publs. *Boletín Informaciones Comerciales*, *El Informativo*, *INTEGRAL*, *Anuario de Comercio Exterior*, *Compendios de Normas de Importación*, *Exportación*, *Cambios Internacionales y Financieras*.

There are Chambers of Commerce in all major towns.

STATE ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1980 the Government began a policy of denationalization and by early 1981 over 500 state companies had been sold. Only those concerns considered to be of strategic importance continue in the state sector and each must show an annual profit of 10 per cent of its capital.

Comisión Nacional de Energía: Teatinos 120, 7°, Santiago; f. 1978 to determine Chile's energy policy and approve investments in energy-related projects; Exec. Sec. BRUNO PHILIPPI IRARRÁZABAL.

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción—CORFO: Ramón Nieto 920, Santiago; holding group of principal state enterprises; under Ministry of Economic Affairs; responsible for sale of non-strategic enterprises; Vice-Pres. Col. FRANCISCO RAMÍREZ MIGLIASSI; controls:

Compañía Chilena de Electricidad—CHILECTRA: Santo Domingo 789, Santiago; Exec. Vice-Pres. Brig.-Gen. (retd.) HERNÁN BEJARES GONZÁLEZ.

Compañía de Acero del Pacífico S.A. de I.—CAP (Pacific Steel Company): Bandera 84, Santiago; f. 1946; cap. U.S. \$690.6m., fixed assets \$1,260.2m. (1981); current yearly production capacity of 750,000 tons of steel ingots and 11m. tons of iron ores; Gen. Man. JUAN IZQUIERDA BESA.

Compañía de Teléfonos de Chile—CTC: San Martín 50, Santiago; Man. Gen. (retd.) SERGIO MOLLER ESCALA.

Complejo Forestal y Maderero Panguipulli Ltda.: Avda. Bulnes 285, Santiago; Gen. Man. RAMÓN SILVA MUÑOZ.

Empresa de Computación e Informática—ECOM: Santa María 6700, Santiago; Gen. Man. LEANDRO SANHUEZA LAGOS.

Empresa Nacional del Carbón—ENACAR: Moneda 1025, 6°, Casilla 2056, Santiago; in charge of coal production; annual production 900,000 tons; Gen. Man. Col. SERGIO VALENZUELA RAMÍREZ.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad—ENDESA: Santa Rosa 76, Santiago; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 4,000m. pesos; installed capacity 2m. kW; Gen. Man. HIRAM PEÑA HERNÁNDEZ.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleo—ENAP: Ahumada 341, Santiago; f. 1950; controls the petroleum industry; Gen. Man. ERNESTO SILVA BAFALLUY.

Empresa Nacional de Explosivos—ENAE: Agustinas 1350, 3° piso, Santiago; Gen. Man. Col. (retd.) HERNÁN OPITZ DE LA BARRA.

Industria Azucarera Nacional—IANS: Avda. Bustamante 26, Casilla 6099, Correo 22, Santiago; f. 1953; cap. U.S. \$14.3m.; average annual production 140,000 tons sugar; factories in Curicó and Nuble; Gen. Man. PATRICIO PHILLIPS SÁENZ.

Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile—SOQUIMICH: Teatinos 220, Santiago; Exec. Vice-Pres. PATRICIO CONTESSE GONZÁLEZ.

Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (CODELCO—CHILE): Huérfanos 1189, 7°, Santiago; f. 1967 as a state-owned enterprise with four copper-producing operational divisions at Chuquibambilla, El Salvador, Andina and El Teniente; 1980 production: 1.06 million metric tons; total 1980 income: U.S. \$2,180m.; 30,000 employees; Exec. Pres. Brig.-Gen. GASTÓN FREZ ARANCIBIA.

Corporación Nacional Forestal—CONAF: Avda. Bulnes 285, 5° piso, Santiago; f. 1975 to centralize forestry activities and to increase forest product exports; under Ministry of Agriculture; Exec. Dir. IVÁN CASTRO POBLETE.

Empresa Nacional de Minería—ENAMI: Mac-Iver 459, 2° piso, Casilla 100-D, Santiago; promotes the development of the small and medium-sized mines; Vice-Pres. LUIS SOTO MACKENNEY.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional—ODEPLAN: Ahumada 48, 7°, Casilla 9140, Santiago; f. 1967 to assist the President of the Republic in all matters relating to social and economic planning; 1982-89 projected expenditure of U.S. \$5,100 million on c. 11,000 projects; Dir. Minister of Planning.

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero: Avda. Bulnes 140, 8° piso, Santiago; under Ministry of Agriculture; Exec. Dir. JAIME DE LA SOTA BENAVENTE.

Subsecretaría de Pesca: Teatinos 120, 10° piso, Santiago; controls fishing industry; part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs; Dir. ROBERTO VERDUGO GORMAZ.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederación de la Producción y del Comercio: Estado 337, Of. 507, Casilla 9984, Santiago; f. 1936; Pres. DOMINGO ARTEAGA G.; Man. SANTIAGO LETELIER S. Affiliated organizations:

Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile (q.v.).

Cámara Chilena de la Construcción: Huérfanos 1052, 9°, Casilla Clasificador 679, Santiago; f. 1951; 1,300 mems.; Pres. MÁXIMO HONORATO ALAMOS; Gen. Man. FERNANDO ALVEAR ARTAZA.

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Chile: Santa Lucía 302, 4°, Casilla 1015, Santiago; f. 1858; 120 mems.; Pres. LUIS CORREA PRIETO. Man. HUMBERTO PRIETO C.

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril—SOFIFO: Agustinas 1357, 11°, Casilla 44-D, Santiago; f. 1883; largest employers' organization; 2,000 mems.; Pres. BRUNO CASANOVA A.; Man. FEDERICO MONTES L.; publs. *La Noticia Legal*, *Síntesis Económica*, *Informativo s.f.f.*, *Estudios Especiales* (all monthly).

Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura: Tenderini 187, 2°, Casilla 40-D, Santiago; f. 1838; controls Radio Stations CB 57 and XQB8 (FM) in Santiago, CB-97 in Valparaíso, CD-120 in Los Angeles; Pres. GERMÁN RIESCO ZAÑARTU; Gen. Sec. RAÚL GARCÍA ASTABURUAGA; publs. *El Campesino*, *Boletín Económico*, *Boletín de Mercado*, *Vocero Agrícola*.

Sociedad Nacional de Minería: Teatinos 20, Of. 33, Casilla 1807, Santiago; f. 1883; Pres. MANUEL

FELIÚ J.; Man. ALFREDO ARAYA M.; publ. *Boletín Minero* (monthly).

Confederación de Asociaciones Gremiales y Federaciones de Agricultores de Chile: Lautaro 218, Los Angeles; registered with Ministry of Economic Affairs 1981; Pres. DOMINGO DURÁN NEUMANN.

Confederación Gremial del Comercio Detallista de Chile: Merced 380, 8° piso, Santiago; retail trade; registered with Ministry of Economic Affairs 1980; RAFAEL CUMSILLE ZAPATA.

Confederación Gremial Nacional Unida de la Mediana y Pequeña Industria, Servicios y Artesanado—CONUPIA: Estado 115, entrepiso, Santiago; registered with Ministry of Economic Affairs 1980; Pres. ROBERTO PARRAQUE BONET; small- and medium-sized industries and craftsmen.

There are many federations of private industrialists, organized by industry and region.

TRADE UNIONS

In September 1973 the Central Única de Trabajadores de Chile was outlawed as it was deemed to be a political organ of the Communist Party. Trade union activities have been severely curtailed under the present regime and in 1978 seven trade union federations, representing 529 trade unions and some 400,000 workers were banned, as they were deemed to be Marxist, and their property confiscated.

New labour legislation introduced in 1979 and embodied in the 1981 constitution included: the right of association; that unions are to be organized only on a company basis; that the Government's right to control union budgets is to be abolished; that union representatives must not engage in any political activity; that strikes involving stoppages to essential public services or which endanger national security are to be prohibited and that strikes may last no longer than 60 days.

There are over 20 national labour federations and unions. The confederations include:

Coordinadora Nacional Sindical—GNS: c. 700,000 mems.

Grupo de los Diez: Christian Democratic trade union organization; Pres. EDUARDO RÍOS.

Unión Democrática de Trabajadores—UDT: f. 1981; 49 affiliated organizations; c. 780,000 mems.; set up under auspices of Grupo de los Diez.

TRANSPORT

In April 1981 the Minister of Transport and Telecommunications announced the Government's intention to denationalize its transport and telecommunications organizations.

Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones: Amunátegui 139, Santiago.

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railway system in Chile was 7,472 km. in 1980, 85 per cent of which is state-owned. Most of the privately owned lines are in the north. There are also five international railways, two to Bolivia, two to Argentina and one to Peru.

In 1981 plans were announced for the division of Ferrocarriles del Estado into smaller independent companies. It was also announced that future expansion of the Santiago underground transport system would be carried out by private enterprise.

STATE RAILWAYS

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 924, Casilla 134-D, Santiago; f. 1851; 6,355 km. of track (1980). The State Railways are divided between the *Redes Norte y Sur* (Northern and Southern Systems, 6,078 km.) and the Ferrocarril Arica-La Paz (206 km.); Gen. Man. Ing. JORGE AUGUSTO CORREA GATICA.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Co. Ltd.: Antofagasta; British-owned; Chair. Viscount MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN; Exec. Dir. P. J. ADEANE. The Chilean part of the system consists of the international railway from Antofagasta to Ollague on the Bolivian border, and branches; total track length 728 km.

Ferrocarril Codelco-Chile: Huérfanos 1189, 5°, Santiago; Gen. Man. M. ACEVEDO V.

Diego de Almagro a Potrerillos: 99 km.; transport of forest products, minerals and manufactures.

Ferrocarril Rancagua-Teniente: 68 km.; transport of forest products, livestock, minerals and manufactures.

Ferrocarril Tocopilla—Toco: Teatinos 220, Santiago; owned by Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile, S.A.; 222 km.; Gen. Man. SERGIO MALDONADO.

In 1975 an underground railway in Santiago was begun.

Metro de Santiago: Red de Transporte Colectivo Independiente, Dirección General del Metro, Avda. Libertador B. O'Higgins 1426, Santiago; started operations Sept. 1975; 25 km. open in Sept. 1980; Dir.-Gen. Ing. LUDOLF LAUSEN KUHLMANN.

ROADS

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59, 2°, Santiago; the authority responsible for roads; the total length of roads in Chile in 1981 was 79,583 km. of which 9,840 km. were paved. The road system comprises the Pan American Highway extending 3,600 km. from north to south, almost completely paved, and about 67,000 km. of transversal roads. Important projects include the resurfacing of roads. The construction of the Pan American Highway, the construction of the Southern Longitudinal Highway and a conservation programme to resurface the most important national routes; investment of U.S. \$220.3m. (1981); Dir. Ing. REMBERTO URREA MUSTER.

SHIPPING

Chile's merchant fleet had a total displacement of 550,000 g.r.t. in 1979.

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES:

Cámara Marítima de Chile: Blanco 869, Valparaíso; Pres. GABRIEL FONSO; Man. RODOLFO GARCÍA.

Corporación Portuaria de Chile: Blanco 839, Valparaíso; Dir. Vice-Adm. (retd.) LUIS EBERHARD ESCOBAR.

Dirección de Territorio Marítimo y Marina Mercante: Errázuriz 537, Valparaíso; Dir. Rear Adm. ERI SOLIS OYARZUN.

SANTIAGO

Naviera Magallanes Ltda. (NAVIMAG): Lota 2476; Dir. GASTÓN ARTOZÓN S.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.: Agustinas 1066; Man. DAVID KIMBER SMITH.

Transmares Naviera Chilena Ltda.: Moneda 970, 18°, Casilla 193-D; f. 1969; dry cargo service Chile-Argentina-Brazil; Gen. Man. WOLF VON APPEN.

VALPARAÍSO

A. J. Broom y Cia., S.A.: Prat 856, 1°, and Agustinas 853, Of. 647, Santiago; Gen. Man. MARCELO VARGAS MUÑOZ.

Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica S.A.: Plaza de la Justicia 59, Casilla 1410; f. 1930; regular sailings from Chilean ports to and from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay; to and from Japan, Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong; Far East service with transshipment; bulk dry cargo services; office in Santiago: Ahumada 11, Casilla 4246; Gen. Man. ANTONIO JABAT ALONSO.

Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores: Blanco 895, Casilla 48-V; f. 1872; 12 cargo vessels; regular service between Chile and New York, Gulf Ports and Mexico and North European ports; intermediate ports included; Exec. Pres. LUIS GUBLER ESCOBAR; Gen. Man. PATRICIO FALCONE.

Empresa Marítima del Estado (Empremar): Gómez Carreño 49, Casilla 105-V; state-owned; 22 vessels; international and coastal services; Dir. FRANCISCO GARCÍA HUIDOBRO GONZÁLEZ.

Naviera Coronel, S.A.: Errázuriz 556, Casilla 370; cargo; 2 vessels; Pres. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO ALDUNATE.

Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Petrolera (SONAP): Avda. Errázuriz 471, 3°, Casilla 1870; f. 1953; tanker services; 4 vessels; Pres. LUIS E. GUBLER E.; Man. IVÁN SOULODRE WALKER.

Several foreign shipping companies operate services to Valparaíso.

ANCÚD

Transporte Marítimo Chiloé-Aisén: Casilla 387, Ancúd; Gen. Man. FEDERICO KAAGER SOISTERBUSCH.

PUNTA ARENAS

Compañía Marítima de Punta Arenas, S.A.: Casilla 337; also Bandera 131, 3°, Santiago; f. 1949; shipping agents and owners operating in the Magellan Straits; Dir. EDUARDO CHARME M.

SAN ANTONIO

Naviera Aysen Ltda.: Puerto Montt 109, Casilla 991; Mans. ENRIQUE PASCHOLD, F. MARTÍNEZ.

TALCAHUANO

Naviera Pulmalal Ltda.: Anibal Pinto 85, Of. 502; Dirs. FELICIANO PALMA, JULIO ALEGRIA.

CIVIL AVIATION

SANTIAGO

Línea Aérea Nacional de Chile (LAN-Chile): Aeropuerto de Los Cerrillos, Casilla 147-D; Government airline; f. 1929; serves 60,000 km. of routes; operates scheduled internal passenger and cargo services, also Santiago-Easter Island; international services to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Panama, Peru, Spain, South Pacific, the U.S.A., Uruguay and Venezuela; fleet: 6 Boeing 707, 2 Boeing 737, 1 DC 10-30; Gen. Man. JORGE PATRICIO SEPÚLVEDA CERÓN.

Línea Aérea del Cobre S.A. (LADECO): Huérfanos 1157; f. 1958; internal services; international passenger services to Brazil and Paraguay and cargo services within South America; Pres. JUAN IGNACIO OTO; Gen. Man. ROBERTO IRIGOYEN SARHY; fleet: 2 Boeing 737, 3 Boeing 727.

CHILE

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Chile is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aeroperú, Air France, Alitalia (Italy), Avianca (Colombia), Braniff (U.S.A.), British Caledonian Airways, CP Air (Canada), Ecuatoriana (Ecuador), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), LAB (Bolivia), LAP (Paraguay), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Servicio Nacional de Turismo: Calle Catedral 1165, 3° y 5°, Santiago; f. 1975; Dir. MARGARITA DUCCI BUDGE.

Asociación Chilena de Empresas de Turismo—ACHET: Ahumada 312, Of. 722, Clasificador 897, Santiago; f. 1946; 130 mems.; Pres. LUIS ALBERTO REYES G.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto de Extensión Musical: Compañía 1264, 3°, Santiago; Dir. JOSÉ VÁSQUEZ CRISÓSTOMO; Administrators:

Orquesta Sinfónica de la Universidad de Chile: Compañía 1264, 3°, Santiago; f. 1940; Conductor VÍCTOR TEVAH.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Departamento de Música: Compañía 1264, 3°, Santiago; Dir. CRISTINA PECHENINO A.

Ballet Nacional Chileno: Compañía 1264, 8°, Santiago; f. 1941; Dir. NORA ARRIAGADA R.

Escuela de Danza: Dir. ABDULIA BATH.

Departamento de Artes de la Representación: Amunátegui 436, 2°, Santiago; f. 1941; formerly the Teatro Experimental; teaching of acting, directing and stage design; Dir. JUAN PABLO DONOSO GUMUCIO; Sec. OSCAR STUARDO VILU.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear: Salvador 1318, Casilla 188-D, Santiago; f. 1965; Government body to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy; autonomous organization that concentrates, regulates and controls all matters related to nuclear energy; Pres. Ing. ROMUALDO PIZARRO SEYMOUR; Exec. Dir. Ing. JUAN MIR DUPOY.

In 1980 the Government decided to postpone the building of a nuclear power station until the end of the century on grounds of commercial viability.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Note: The Pinyin system of transliteration has replaced the Wade-Giles system.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of eastern Asia, with Mongolia to the north, the Soviet Union to the north and west, Pakistan to the west and India, Nepal and South-East Asia to the south. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 10°C (50°F) in the north and from the monsoon climate of East China to the aridity of the north-west. The principal language is Northern Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Xizangzu (Tibetans), Wei Wuer (Uighurs), Menggus (Mongols) and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Daoism. There are also small Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is plain red with one large and four small five-pointed gold stars in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Beijing (Peking).

Recent History

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed in October 1949, following the victory of Communist forces, led by Mao Zedong, over the Kuomintang government, which fled to the island province of Taiwan. In 1971 the People's Republic was admitted to the United Nations in place of the Kuomintang regime. Most countries now recognize the People's Republic.

The economic progress during the early years of Communist rule enabled China to withstand the effects of the industrialization programmes of the late 1950s called the "Great Leap Forward", the drought of 1960-62 and the withdrawal of Soviet aid in 1960. To prevent the establishment of a ruling class, Chairman Mao Zedong launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. The excesses of the Red Guards caused the army to intervene; Liu Shaoqi, Head of State, and Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary of the Party, were disgraced. An attempted coup by the Defence Minister, Marshal Lin Biao, in 1971 failed, and by 1973 it was apparent that Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou Enlai had retained power. In 1975 Deng Xiaoping re-emerged as first Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff. Zhou Enlai died in January 1976. Hua Guofeng, Minister of Public Security, was appointed Premier and Deng was dismissed.

Mao died in September 1976. His widow, Jiang Qing, tried unsuccessfully to seize power, with the help of three radical members of the Party Politburo. The "gang of four" and six associates of Lin Biao were tried in November 1980. All were found guilty.

In October 1976 Hua Guofeng succeeded Mao as Party Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army. The Eleventh Party Congress, held in August 1977, restored Deng Xiaoping to his former posts. In early 1978 the Fifth National People's Congress confirmed the appointments of Hua and Deng. In September 1980 Hua Guofeng resigned as Premier but retained his chairmanship

of the Communist Party. The election of Zhao Ziyang as Premier confirmed the dominance of the moderate faction of Deng Xiaoping.

In June 1981 Hua Guofeng was replaced as Chairman of the Communist Party by Hu Yaobang, former Secretary-General of the Politburo, and as Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission by Deng Xiaoping. The demotion of Hua to the post of a Party vice-chairman was the result of a sustained campaign by Deng to purge the Politburo of leftist elements.

China condemned Viet-Nam's invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, and in February 1979 launched a punitive attack into northern Viet-Nam. Armed clashes across the border have continued, and talks between the two countries have failed. Relations with Western Europe and the U.S.A. are good, although the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan remains a controversial issue. In October 1981 Taiwan rejected China's proposals for reunification, under which Taiwan would become a "special administrative region" with a high degree of autonomy, including the retention of its own armed forces.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions (including Xizang) and three municipalities (Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin). The highest organ of state power is the National People's Congress. The Congress consists of 3,478 deputies indirectly elected for five years by the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and the People's Liberation Army. The Congress elects a Standing Committee to be its permanent organ. China has no Head of State but the equivalent functions are exercised by this Committee.

The State Council is the executive and is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers and the Ministers heading ministries and commissions. The State Council is appointed by and accountable to the National People's Congress.

Local people's congresses are the local organs of state power. Local revolutionary committees, created during the Cultural Revolution, were abolished in January 1980 and replaced by local people's governments.

Defence

China is divided into 11 major military units. Total regular forces numbered an estimated 4,750,000 in July 1981. The People's Liberation Army numbered 3,900,000, the navy 360,000, and the air force 490,000. There is also a public security force and a civilian militia. All males are a public security force and a civilian militia. All males are conscripted and military service lasts for 3 years in the army, 4 years in the air force and 5 years in the navy. Defence expenditure for 1981 was planned at U.S. \$12,500 million, but was subsequently cut to \$10,800 million.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture represents about one-quarter of China's

total national output, and employed about 75 per cent of the work force in 1979. China, with one-fifth of the world's population, accounts for 15 per cent of the world's cereal and groundnut production and almost 40 per cent of the world's pig numbers. China is the largest rice producer in the world, accounting for 38 per cent of the world harvest in 1979. The gross value of China's farm output increased by about 50 per cent in the decade up to 1978. In 1980 agricultural output grew by 2.7 per cent, compared to an 8.6 per cent increase in 1979.

China has large mineral deposits, such as coal and iron ore, which serve the iron and steel works at Anshan, Shanghai, Baotou, Wuhan and smaller plants elsewhere. Other important minerals include tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, tin, lead, mercury, bauxite, phosphate rock and manganese. The gross value of China's industrial output doubled in the decade to 1978. Since 1979 emphasis has shifted from heavy to light industry, resulting in an increase of only 1.4 per cent in the output value of heavy industry in 1980, compared with an 18.4 per cent rise in the value of light industry's output. The petroleum industry is expanding steadily, though four-fifths of the country's fuel and power needs are still met by coal. Since 1973 China has been self-sufficient in petroleum and its products, and produced 105.6 million tons of crude petroleum in 1980. China is developing its own petro-chemical industries, including fibres and plastics, and is a major producer and consumer of nitrogenous fertilizers.

The development of the economy since 1953 has been within the framework of five-year plans, but recessions occurred in the wake of the Great Leap Forward (1958-60) and during the Cultural Revolution (1966-68). In 1980 it was decided to replace the unrealistic 1976-85 Plan by a Ten-Year Plan (1981-90) and a Five-Year Plan (1981-85), and to slow down the "four modernizations" (agriculture, industry, defence, and science and technology). Since 1978 the Government's new policy on prices has provoked inflation, resulting in a 9.1 per cent increase in retail prices during the first five months of 1981.

In 1980 the value of imports rose by 19.8 per cent and exports grew by 28.7 per cent. In the first nine months of 1981 China's foreign trade increased by 10 per cent over the same period in 1980. Since the late 1970s China has pursued a much more liberal economic policy. Joint ventures and the acceptance of foreign loans are now permitted, and commercial links have been diversified. In 1980 the U.S.A. emerged as China's third largest foreign trade partner (behind Hong Kong and Japan). China has no serious balance of payments problems, but trade deficits are being met in part by deferred payments in Japan and Western Europe.

Transport and Communications

The total length of railways was over 50,000 km. in 1980. Roads are unevenly developed; national and pro-

vincial highways total 200,000 km. About 48,000 km. of inland waterways are navigable by steamships. Coastal shipping is important and the merchant fleet is expanding rapidly. There is an international airport at Beijing.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities, and to a lesser degree in rural areas. In 1979 there were 258,000 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine and 830,000 senior and junior doctors of Western medicine. About 1.6 million "barefoot doctors" or semi-professional peasant physicians assist with simple cures, treatment and the distribution of contraceptives. There were over 1.9 million hospital beds in 1979. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Industrial wage-earners qualify for pensions.

Education

The education system expanded rapidly after 1949. Much importance is attached to kindergartens. Primary schooling covers five years and middle school six years. During the Cultural Revolution PLA-worker teams took control of schools and universities, and selection for admission was based on political assessment. After 1977 there was a return to conventional standards, with the reintroduction of entrance examinations, but in 1979 China still had 120 million adult illiterates. In 1980 some 146 million pupils attended primary school, 56 million middle school, and 1.15 million received higher education.

Tourism

Tourism is developing rapidly. Tours are organized for groups of visitors, and Western-style hotels exist in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and elsewhere. In 1980 5.7 million foreigners and overseas Chinese tourists visited China.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), August 1st (Army Day), October 1st and 2nd (National Days).

1983: January 25th-27th* (Lunar New Year).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

1 catty (*jin*) = 0.5 kg. or 1.1023 lb.

1 zhang = 3.34 metres or 3.45 yards.

1 mu = 0.0667 hectare or 0.1647 acre.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fen = 10 jiao = 1 yuan.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 3.33 yuan;

U.S. \$1 = 1.73 yuan.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Note: Wherever possible, figures in this Survey exclude Taiwan province. In the case of unofficial estimates for China, it is not always clear if Taiwan is included or excluded. Where a Taiwan component is known, either it has been deducted from the all-China figure or its inclusion is noted.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census	Official Estimates (at December 31st)			
	June 30th, 1953	1978	1979	1980	
9,561,000 sq. km.*	582,603,417	958,090,000	970,920,000	982,550,000	103

* 3,691,500 sq. miles.

PROVINCES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

(Previous spelling given in brackets)

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.)	POPULATION (million)			CAPITAL OF PROVINCE OR REGION	ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CAPITAL (⁰⁰⁰), 1958
		1953 (census)	1968 (est.)*	1978 (est.)†		
PROVINCES						
Sichuan (Szechwan) . . .	569.0	66	70	97	Chengdu (Chengtu)	1,130
Shandong (Shantung) . . .	153.3	49	56	71	Jinan (Tsinan)	880
Henan (Honan) . . .	167.0	44	50	71	Zhengzhou (Chengchow)	780
Jiangsu (Kiangsu) . . .	102.6	41	47	58	Nanjing (Nanking)	1,450
Hebei (Hopei) . . .	202.7	39	47	58	Tianjin (Tientsin)	3,280
Guangdong (Kwangtung) . . .	231.4	35	40	56	Guangzhou (Canton)	2,200
Hunan (Hunan) . . .	210.5	33	38	52	Changsha (Changsha)	710
Anhui (Anhwei) . . .	139.9	30	35	47	Hefei (Hofei)	360
Hubei (Hupei) . . .	187.5	28	32	46	Wuhan (Wuhan)	2,230
Zhejiang (Chekiang) . . .	101.8	23	31	37	Hangzhou (Hangchow)	790
Liaoning (Liaoning) . . .	151.0	24	28	37	Shenyang (Shenyang)	2,420
Yunnan (Yunnan) . . .	436.2	17	23	31	Kunming (Kunming)	900
Jiangxi (Kiangsi) . . .	164.8	17	22	32	Nanchang (Nanchang)	520
Shaanxi (Shensi) . . .	195.8	16	21	28	Xian (Sian)	1,370
Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang) . . .	463.6	12	21	34	Harbin (Harbin)	1,590
Shanxi (Shansi) . . .	157.1	14	18	24	Taiyuan (Taiyuan)	1,050
Guizhou (Kweichow) . . .	174.0	15	17	27	Guiyang (Kweiyang)	530
Fujian (Fukien) . . .	123.1	13	17	24	Fuzhou (Foochow)	620
Jilin (Kirin) . . .	187.0	11	17	25	Changchun (Changchun)	990
Gansu (Kansu) . . .	366.5	11	13	19	Lanzhou (Lanchow)	730
Qinghai (Tsinghai) . . .	721.0	2	2	4	Xining (Hsining)	150
AUTONOMOUS REGIONS						
Guangxi Zhuang (Kwangsi Chuang) . . .	220.4	20	24	34	Nanning (Nanning)	260
Nei Monggol (Inner Mongolia) . . .	1,177.5	6	13	9	Hohhot (Huhehot)	320
Xinjiang Uygur (Sinkiang Uighur) . . .	1,646.9	5	8	12	Urumqi (Urumchi)	320
Ningxia Hui (Ningsia Hui) . . .	66.4	2	2	4	Yinchuan (Yinchuen)	90
Xizang (Tibet) . . .	1,221.6	1	1	2	Lhasa (Lhasa)	50
SPECIAL MUNICIPALITIES						
Beijing (Peking) . . .	7.1	3	7	8	—	4,150
Shanghai (Shanghai) . . .	5.8	6	11	11	—	6,980
TOTAL . . .	9,561.0	583	711	958		

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967-68).

† Source: Cartographical Publishing House, Beijing (as quoted by A. John Jowett in *China Quarterly* No. 81, 1980).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Wade-Giles or other spellings in brackets)

POPULATION AT MID-1975
(UN estimates in '000)

Shanghai (Shang-hai)	12,382	Changsha (Chang-sha)	939
Beijing (Pei-ching or Peking, the capital)	9,335	Zhangjiakou (Chang-chia-k'ou or Kalgan)	938
Tianjin (T'ien-chin or Tientsin)	4,657	Zibo (Tzu-po or Tzepo)	927
Shenyang (Shen-yang or Mukden)	3,174	Hefei (Ho-fei)	899
Guangzhou (Kuang-chou or Canton)	3,016	Luoyang (Lo-yang)	887
Wuhan (Wu-han or Hankow)	2,932	Jinzhou (Chin-chou or Chinchow)	854
Chongqing (Ch'ung-ch'ing or Chungking)	2,692	Qiqihar (Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh or Tsitsihar)	854
Lanzhou (Lan-chou or Lanchow)	2,072	Jilin (Chi-lin or Kirin)	845
Nanjing (Nan-ching or Nanking)	2,032	Suzhou (Su-chou or Soochow)	825
Xian (Hsi-an or Sian)	1,850	Nanchang (Nan-ch'ang)	808
Harbin (Ha-erh-pin)	1,836	Nanning (Nan-ning)	788
Luda (Lü-ta)	1,826	Guiyang (Kuei-yang or Kweiyang)	784
Taiyuan (T'ai-yüan)	1,612	Huainan (Huai-nan or Hwainan)	776
Qingdao (Ch'ing-tao or Tsingtao)	1,473	Xuzhou (Hsü-chou or Süchow)	758
Chengdu (Ch'eng-tu)	1,401	Fuzhou (Fu-chou or Foochow)	755
Changchun (Ch'ang-ch'un)	1,392	Wuxi (Wu-hsi or Wusih)	710
Jinan (Chi-nan or Tsinan)	1,294	Benxi (Pen-ch'i or Penki)	697
Kunming (K'un-ming)	1,284	Hohhot (Huhehot)	697
Zhengzhou (Cheng-chou or Chengchow)	1,271	Urumqi (Urumchi)	677
Anshan (An-shan)	1,247	Xining (Hsi-ning or Sining)	654
Fushun (F'u-shun)	1,196	Changzhou (Ch'ang-chou or Changchow)	631
Baotau (Pao-t'ou or Paotow)	1,135	Hantan (Han-tan)	615
Hangzhou (Hang-chou or Hangchow)	1,112	Kaifeng (K'ai-feng)	600
Tangshan (T'ang-shan)	1,086	Zigong (Tzu-kung or Tzekung)	600
Shijiazhuang (Shih-chia-chuang or Shihkiachwang)	960		

Source: UN Population Division, *Urban, Rural and City Population, 1950-2000, as Assessed in 1978*
(Working Paper 66, June 1980).

Births and Deaths (1979): Birth rate 17.9 per 1,000; Death rate 6.2 per 1,000.

Life expectancy (years at birth): Males 61.8 in 1970-75, 66.0 in 1975-80; Females 64.6 in 1970-75, 68.6 in 1975-80 (UN estimates, including Taiwan).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares, including Taiwan)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	100,500	99,570	98,550
Land under permanent crops	700	730	760
Permanent meadows and pastures	220,000	220,000	220,000
Forests and woodland	111,400	113,600	115,700
Other land	497,896	496,596	495,486
Inland waters	29,200	29,200	29,200
TOTAL AREA*	959,696	959,696	959,696

* Comprising (in '000 hectares): Mainland China 956,100; Taiwan 3,596.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(FAO estimates, unless otherwise indicated)

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	26,500	29,360†	28,000	52,000	62,800†	54,155†
Rice (paddy)	33,000	33,870†	33,400	135,000	143,750†	139,255†
Barley	5,000	4,500	4,400	5,500	5,000	4,800
Maize	19,000	20,130†	20,000	53,000	60,000†	59,600
Rye	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,000
Oats	900	900	900	1,000	1,000	1,000
Millet	4,100	4,170†	4,100	5,900	6,000†	5,800
Sorghum	3,100	3,170†	3,200	7,500	8,000†	7,700
Other cereals	6,200	6,200	6,300	5,300	5,600	5,800
Potatoes	1,450	1,450	1,460	12,500	12,500	12,500
Sweet potatoes	10,800	10,600	10,500	87,500	87,500	86,000
Cassava (Manioc)	195	195	220	2,300	2,500	3,000
Other roots and tubers	96	98	100	1,270	1,260	1,250
Dry beans	4,000	4,100	4,100	3,500	3,600	3,300
Dry broad beans	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,400	5,500	5,200
Dry peas	4,300	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,700	4,300
Soybeans (Soyabeans)	8,500	9,300	9,600	9,000	10,000	10,000
Groundnuts (in shell)	2,300	2,400	2,900	2,400	2,822†	3,600†
Castor beans	190	190	200	98	115	120
Sunflower seed	320	356	600	279	375	625
Rapeseed	2,900	3,600	3,750	1,870	2,402†	2,384†
Sesame seed	950	1,000	800	320	417†	259†
Linseed	90	93	95	50	70	70
Flax fibre				65	70	75
Cottonseed				4,335	4,414	5,414
Cotton (lint)	4,650	4,500	5,000	2,167	2,207	2,707†
Vegetables and melons*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75,269	77,687	79,596
Fruit (excl. melons)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,408	8,103	8,335
Tree nuts*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	304	306	324
Sugar cane	300	310	320	21,117†	21,508†	22,807†
Sugar beet	110	130	230	2,702†	3,106†	6,305†
Tea (made)	665	670	700	268†	277†	304†
Tobacco (leaves)	725	730	700	1,000	970	900
Jute and jute substitutes	270	270	270	1,088†	1,089†	1,098†
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	98	102

* Including Taiwan.

† Official estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Horses	6,700	6,600	6,500
Mules*	1,520	1,510	1,500
Asses*	11,500	11,450	11,400
Cattle	63,750	63,890	64,600
Buffaloes	30,000	30,000	30,000
Camels	1,150	1,150	1,150
Pigs†	291,780	301,290	319,705
Sheep‡	90,360	94,940	102,880
Goats‡	71,000	75,000	80,262
Poultry	720,000	760,000	800,000

* Including Taiwan.

† Official estimate for December 31st within the 12-month period.

‡ Derived from official data for sheep and goats combined.

Other official estimates ('000 head at December 31st): Large animals (horses, mules, asses, cattle, camels) 93,750 in 1977, 93,890 in 1978, 94,591 (incl. cattle 71,346) in 1979, 95,246 in 1980; Pigs 305,431 in 1980; Sheep and goats 187,311 in 1980.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal*	1,623	1,668	1,683
Buffalo meat*	614	631	648
Mutton and lamb*	392	395	398
Goats' meat*	323	331	349
Pig meat*	14,566	15,580	16,486
Horse meat*	65	64	62
Poultry meat*	2,421	2,678	2,981
Other meat*	226	274	325
Edible offals*	1,042	1,073	1,091
Lard*	705	722	738
Tallow*	58	59	61
Cows' milk	4,750	5,200	5,350
Buffaloes' milk	1,290	1,340	1,390
Sheep's milk	477	483	489
Goats' milk	65	90	110
Butter*	94.3	99.2	102.2
Cheese*	156.8	163.0	167.2
Hen eggs	4,000	4,300	4,500
Other poultry eggs*	31.1	32.0	32.6
Honey*	247.3	256.5	264.5
Raw silk (incl. waste)	24.8	29.7†	35.4†
Wool: greasy	144.5	153.0	176.0†
clean	86.7	91.8	105.6
Cattle and buffalo hides*	379.4	390.0	395.2
Sheep skins*	73.1	73.6	74.2
Goat skins*	49.5	50.7	53.5

* Including Taiwan.

† Official estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

Other official estimates ('000 metric tons): Beef, mutton and pig meat 10,624 in 1979, 12,055 (beef 269, mutton 445, pig meat 11,341) in 1980; Milk 1,141 in 1980.

FORESTRY

 ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
 (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Industrial wood . . .	35,130	36,857	38,670	20,530	21,539	22,598	55,660	58,396	61,268
Fuel wood . . .	57,834	58,990	60,170	86,736	88,527	90,304	144,570	147,517	150,474
TOTAL . . .	92,964	95,847	98,840	107,266	110,066	112,902	200,230	205,913	211,742

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Timber production (official estimates, '000 cubic metres): 49,670 in 1977; 51,620 in 1978; 54,390 in 1979; 53,590 in 1980.

 SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
 (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, including Taiwan)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coniferous sawnwood . . .	9,880	10,350	10,442	10,973	11,532	12,090
Broadleaved sawnwood . . .	6,164	6,145	6,150	6,450	6,765	7,096
Railway sleepers . . .	16,044 60	16,495 60	16,592 60	17,423 62	18,297 64	19,186 66
TOTAL . . .	16,104	16,555	16,652	17,485	18,361	19,252

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fishes	3,416.2	3,482.9	3,509.7	3,518.2	3,396.0	3,120.9
Crustaceans	459.2	442.7	433.8	477.8	544.0	484.8
Molluscs	236.3	304.7	371.7	455.6	450.1	435.5
Jellyfishes	22.1	17.1	5.1	11.7	3.5	13.0
TOTAL CATCH . . .	4,133.7	4,247.4	4,320.3	4,463.3	4,393.6	4,054.3
of which:						
Inland waters	1,027.8	1,065.0	1,056.5	1,076.1	1,058.7	1,115.9
Pacific Ocean	3,105.9	3,182.3	3,263.8	3,387.2	3,334.9	2,938.4

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 890.9 in 1974; 986.4 in 1975; 934.9 in 1976; 1,388.4 in 1977; 1,559.0 in 1978; 1,543.2 in 1979.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Aquatic products ('000 metric tons): 4,660 in 1978; 4,305 in 1979; 4,497 in 1980.

MINING
(Unofficial estimates)

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Coal ¹	'000 metric tons	470,000	480,000	490,000*	n.a.*
Crude petroleum	" " "	75,000	85,000	100,000*	n.a.*
Iron ore ²	" " "	32,500	32,500	30,000	35,000
Bauxite	" " "	990	1,000	1,200	1,300
Copper ore ²	" " "	100	100	100	150
Lead ore ²	" " "	100	100	100	120
Magnesite	" " "	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Manganese ore ²	" " "	300	300	300	300
Zinc ore ²	" " "	100	100	100	120
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	29,900	30,000	30,000	n.a.*
Phosphate rock	" " "	3,400	3,750	4,100	4,400
Potash ³	" " "	300	300	300	300
Sulphur (native)	" " "	95	96	95	n.a.
Asbestos	" " "	170	176	201	222
Iron pyrites (unroasted)	" " "	2,000	2,000	2,000	n.a.
Natural graphite	" " "	50	50	50	50
Antimony ore ²	metric tons	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Mercury	" "	900	900	700	600
Molybdenum ore ²	" "	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Silver ²	" "	30	30	31	31
Tin concentrates ²	" "	22,000	20,000	18,000	18,000
Tungsten concentrates ²	" "	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300
Gold ²	kilogrammes	1,500	3,327	3,577	4,149
Natural gas	million cu. metres	9,230	10,230	12,486	13,737

* Revised data are available in official estimates (see below).

¹ Including brown coal and lignite.

² Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

³ Potassium oxide (K₂O) content of potash salts mined in the 12 months ending June 30th of the year stated.

Sources: For tin, Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany); for all other minerals, U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Official estimates ('000 metric tons): Coal 550,000 in 1977, 618,000 in 1978, 635,000 in 1979, 620,000 in 1980; Crude petroleum 93,640 in 1977, 104,050 in 1978, 106,150 in 1979, 105,590 in 1980; Salt 17,100 in 1977, 19,530 in 1978, 14,770 in 1979, 17,280 in 1980; Natural gas (million cubic metres) 14,510 in 1979, 14,270 in 1980.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Soyabean oil (crude) ¹	'000 metric tons	760	800	720	n.a.
Cottonseed oil (crude) ¹	" " "	495	520	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnut oil (crude) ¹	" " "	430	450	390	n.a.
Palm oil (crude) ²	" " "	150	160	168	176
Tung oil ²	" " "	69	76	63	70
Raw sugar ³	" " "	4,000	4,000	3,800	4,000
Beer ⁴	'000 hectolitres	1,750	1,750	n.a.	n.a.
Rayon continuous filaments ⁵	'000 metric tons	49.0	55.0	61.0	65.0
Rayon discontinuous fibres ⁵	" " "	61.0	70.0	77.0	80.0
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments ⁵	" " "	13.1	15.0	18.0	23.0
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres ⁵	" " "	32.6	37.0	42.0	57.0
Plywood ^{2, 6}	'000 cubic metres	1,023	1,170	1,167	1,527
Mechanical wood pulp ^{2, 6}	'000 metric tons	683	723	757	796
Chemical wood pulp ^{2, 6}	" " "	990	1,054	1,151	1,233
Other fibre pulp ^{2, 6}	" " "	3,290	3,440	3,695	3,919
Newsprint ^{2, 6}	" " "	1,098	1,154	1,209	1,277
Other paper and paperboard ^{2, 6}	" " "	5,408	5,724	5,967	6,383
Synthetic rubber ⁷	" " "	40	50	60	70
Sulphur ^{8, 9} (a)	" " "	82	92	102	n.a.
(b)	" " "	900	900	950	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ^{2, 6, 10}	" " "	3,090	3,172	3,842	4,600*
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ^{2, 6, 10}	" " "	1,245	1,349	1,387	1,775*
Potash fertilizers (c) ^{2, 6, 10}	" " "	207	240	270	310*
Motor spirit (petrol) ⁸	" " "	7,940	9,340	10,300	10,800
Kerosene ⁸	" " "	11,340	13,340	14,680	16,440
Distillate fuel oils ⁸	" " "	16,440	19,340	21,820	23,120
Residual fuel oil ⁸	" " "	21,000	24,700	28,700	30,250
Coke-oven coke ^{8, 11}	" " "	26,000	28,000	28,500	34,000
Cement ⁸	" " "	30,000	35,000	40,000*	n.a.*
Pig-iron ⁸	" " "	32,000	30,000	30,000*	n.a.*
Crude steel ⁸	" " "	29,000	27,000	27,000*	n.a.*
Aluminium (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	160	200	250	300
Refined copper (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	150	100	100	150
Lead (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	100	100	110	150
Tin (unwrought) ¹²	" " "	22	19	18	18
Zinc (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	100	100	100	125
Electric energy ⁴	million kWh.	187,000	203,500	n.a.*	n.a.*

* Revised data are available in official estimates (see next table).

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

² Source: FAO.

³ Source: International Sugar Organization.

⁴ Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

⁵ Source: Textile Economics Bureau Inc., New York, U.S.A.

⁶ Including Taiwan.

⁷ Source: International Rubber Study Group.

⁸ Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.

⁹ Figures refer to (a) sulphur recovered as a by-product in the purification of coal-gas, in petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores; and (b) the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.

¹⁰ Twelve months ending June 30th of the year stated. Figures refer to (a) nitrogen; (b) phosphoric acid (P_2O_5); and (c) potassium oxide (K_2O).

¹¹ Excluding breeze.

¹² Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany.

1979 ('000 metric tons): Palm oil 184; Tung oil 74; Synthetic rubber 80.

1980 ('000 metric tons): Palm oil 190; Tung oil 77; Synthetic rubber 90.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	1,816	2,267	2,500	2,570
Cotton yarn	" " "	2,200	2,380	2,630	2,930
Woven cotton fabrics	million metres	10,151	11,029	12,150	13,470
Woollen fabrics	'000 metres	n.a.	n.a.	90,170	101,000
Silk fabrics	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	663,450	759,000
Chemical fibres	'000 metric tons	189.8	284.6	326.0	450
Paper and paperboard	" " "	3,770	4,390	4,930	5,350
Rubber tyres	" '000 "	n.a.	n.a.	11,690	11,460
Ethylene (Ethene)	'000 metric tons	302.7	380.3	435.0	490.0
Sulphuric acid	" " "	5,375	6,610	7,000	7,640
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	" " "	1,386	1,640	1,826	1,923
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	" " "	1,077	1,329	1,486	1,613
Insecticides	" " "	457	533	537	537
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a)*	" " "	7,238	7,639	8,821	9,990
Phosphate fertilizers (b)*	" " "		1,033	1,817	2,310
Potash fertilizers (c)*	" " "		21	16	20
Plastics	" " "		679	793	898
Coke (machine-made)	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	33,540	34,050
Cement	" " "	55,650	65,240	73,900	79,860
Pig-iron	" " "	25,050	34,790	36,730	38,020
Crude steel	" " "	23,740	31,780	34,480	37,120
Internal combustion engines	'000 horse-power	27,410	28,180	29,080	25,290
Tractors	'000	99.3	113.5	126.0	98.0
Sewing machines	"	4,242	4,865	5,870	7,680
Railway locomotives	number	293	521	573	512
Railway freight wagons	"	6,396	16,950	16,042	10,571
Road motor vehicles	'000	125.4	149.1	186.0	222.0
Bicycles	"	7,430	8,540	10,090	13,020
Wrist watches	"	11,040	13,510	17,070	22,160
Radio receivers	"	n.a.	n.a.	13,810	30,040
Television receivers	"	n.a.	n.a.	1,329	2,492
Cameras	"	n.a.	n.a.	238	373
Electric energy	million kWh.	223,400	256,550	281,950	300,600

* Production in terms of (a) nitrogen; (b) phosphoric acid; or (c) potassium oxide.

FINANCE

Renminbi (RMB or "People's Currency"):

100 fen (cents)=10 jiao (chiao)=1 Renminbiao (People's Bank Dollar), usually called a yuan.

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 fen.

Notes: 10, 20 and 50 fen; 1, 2, 5 and 10 yuan.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=3.33 yuan; U.S. \$1=1.73 yuan.

100 yuan=£30.05=\$57.80.

Note: The new yuan, equal to 10,000 old yuan, was introduced in March 1955. The initial exchange rate was U.S. \$1=2.4618 new yuan (1 yuan=40.62 U.S. cents) and this remained in effect until August 1971. The market rate was \$1=2.2673 yuan from January to June 1972; \$1=2.2174 yuan from July to October 1972; and \$1=2.2401 yuan from November 1972 to January 1973. Since February 1973 the rate against the dollar has been frequently adjusted. The average exchange rate (yuan per dollar) was: 1.9612 in 1974; 1.8598 in 1975; 1.9414 in 1976; 1.8578 in 1977; 1.6836 in 1978; 1.5550 in 1979; 1.4984 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=5.908 yuan.

BUDGET ESTIMATES*
(million yuan)

REVENUE	1979	1980	1981†
Industrial and commercial taxes	112,000	106,290	115,460
Income from state-owned industrial enterprises			
Other receipts			
TOTAL	112,000	106,290	115,460

EXPENDITURE	1979	1980	1981†
Capital construction	39,000	37,350	37,580
Agriculture	7,050	7,740	8,800
Culture, education, health and science	12,080	14,830	16,950
Defence	20,230	19,330	20,170
TOTAL (incl. others)	112,000	114,290	120,460

* Figures represent a consolidation of the budgets of the central government, provinces, counties and municipal governments. Actual results (in million yuan) were: Revenue 110,330 in 1979, 106,990 in 1980; Expenditure 127,390 in 1979, 119,090 in 1980.

† Provisional estimates. Revised budget, announced in February 1981, provides for revenue and expenditure to balance at 97,600 million yuan.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold*	544	584	590	571
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	92
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	191
Foreign exchange	2,345	1,557	2,154	2,262
TOTAL	2,889	2,141	2,744	3,116

* Valued at 35 SDRs per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million yuan at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total money	58,010	58,040	73,660	91,930
of which: Currency in circulation	19,540	21,200	26,770	34,620

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(base: 1975 = 100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All items	100.3	103.0	103.7	105.7	113.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million yuan at current prices)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Net material product*	264,400	301,000	335,000	363,000

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million yuan)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	13,280	18,740	24,390	29,080
Exports f.o.b.*	13,970	16,760	21,170	27,240

* Excluding exports of complete plant in the form of foreign aid.

COMMODITIES

(per cent)

IMPORTS	1978	EXPORTS	1978
Food	17	Fuels, minerals and metals	13
Fuels	0	Other primary commodities	38
Other primary commodities	43	Textiles and clothing	24
Machinery and transport equipment	18	Machinery and transport equipment	3
Other manufactures	22	Other manufactures	22
TOTAL	100	TOTAL	100

Source: World Bank, *World Development Report 1981*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ million—based on partner-country statistics)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Australia	359	291	507	531	750
Canada	407	220	381	486	858
France	410	390	105	219	373
Germany, Federal Republic	575	685	552	1,095	1,642
Hong Kong	37	33	49	69	385
Italy	159	140	98	207	285
Japan	2,484	1,832	2,150	3,381	4,048
Malaysia and Singapore	102	92	197	185	365
Pakistan	15	19	16	68	100
Romania	242	274	263	289	530
Sri Lanka	72	63	52	34	70
U.S.S.R.	130	240	160	241	255
United Kingdom	196	138	120	193	510
U.S.A.	334	149	188	906	1,896

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Australia	86	100	124	140	166
Canada	55	90	78	53	143
France	158	177	176	205	297
Germany, Federal Republic	204	246	261	333	485
Hong Kong	1,247	1,448	1,578	2,045	2,985
Italy	117	141	148	182	310
Japan	1,390	1,248	1,418	1,859	2,664
Malaysia and Singapore	396	365	377	511	580
Pakistan	49	58	58	64	90
Romania	215	202	273	400	560
Sri Lanka	85	6	28	16	60
U.S.S.R.	150	180	177	257	229
United Kingdom	120	142	166	194	294
U.S.A.	158	200	203	324	594

* Preliminary.

Sources: IMF, *Direction of Trade*, and Soviet trade statistics.

TRANSPORT

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Freight (million ton-km.). . .				
Railways	455,800	533,300	558,800	571,700
Roads	n.a.	n.a.	74,500	76,400
Inland waterways	276,200	377,900	456,400	505,300
Air	76	97	123	141
Passenger-km. (million):				
Railways	n.a.	109,100	121,400	138,300
Roads	n.a.	52,100	60,300	72,900
Inland waterways	n.a.	10,100	11,400	12,900
Air	n.a.	2,800	3,500	4,000

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded and unloaded . . .	160,000	200,000	212,570	217,310

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

		1979	1980
Newspapers	million copies	13,080	14,040
Magazines	" "	n.a.	1,120
Books	" "	n.a.	4,590

Television receivers: 500,000 in 1973.

EDUCATION
('000 pupils)

	1978	1979	1980
Pre-primary	7,870	8,790	11,510
Primary	146,240	146,630	146,270
Middle	65,480	59,050	55,535
Secondary technical	880	1,199	1,243
Higher	850	1,020	1,144

Source: (unless otherwise indicated): State Statistical Bureau, Beijing.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted on March 5th, 1978, by the Fifth National People's Congress; amended July 1st, 1979, effective January 1st, 1980.)

Preamble*(Summary)*

The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 marked the beginning of the historical period of socialism in our country. Since then, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the people have carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and have won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chairman Mao Zedong was the founder of the People's Republic of China. All our victories in revolution and construction have been won under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The triumphant conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has ushered in a new period of development in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The general task for the people of the whole country in this new period is: to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century.

We must persevere in the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and in the struggle for the socialist road against the capitalist road. We must oppose revisionism and prevent the restoration of capitalism. We must be prepared to deal with subversion and aggression against our country by social-imperialism and imperialism.

Taiwan is China's sacred territory. We are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland.

In international affairs, we should establish and develop relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Our country will never seek hegemony, or strive to be a superpower. We should uphold proletarian internationalism. In accordance with the theory of the three worlds, we should strengthen our unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations throughout the world, the socialist countries, and the third world countries, and we should unite with all countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by the social-imperialist and imperialist superpowers to form the broadest possible international united front against the hegemonism of the superpowers and against a new world war, and strive for the progress and emancipation of humanity.

Chapter 1**General Principles**

Article 1: The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2: The Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. The working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist Party of China.

The guiding ideology of the People's Republic of China is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Article 3: All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels.

The National People's Congress, the local people's congresses at various levels and all other organs of state practise democratic centralism.

Article 4: The People's Republic of China is a unitary multi-national state.

All the nationalities are equal. There should be unity and fraternal love among the nationalities and they should help and learn from each other. Discrimination against, or oppression of, any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited. Big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism must be opposed.

All the nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own customs and ways.

Regional autonomy applies in an area where a minority nationality lives in a compact community. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

Article 5: There are mainly two kinds of ownership of the means of production in the People's Republic of China at the present stage: socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership by the working people.

The state allows non-agricultural individual labourers to engage in individual labour involving no exploitation of others, within the limits permitted by law and under unified arrangement and management by organizations at the basic level in cities and towns or in rural areas. At the same time, it guides these individual labourers step by step on to the road of socialist collectivization.

Article 6: The state sector of the economy, that is, the socialist sector owned by the whole people, is the leading force in the national economy.

Mineral resources, waters and those forests, undeveloped lands and other marine and land resources owned by the state are the property of the whole people.

The state may requisition by purchase, take over for use, or nationalize land under conditions prescribed by law.

Article 7: The rural people's commune sector of the economy is a socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people. At present, it generally takes the form of three-level ownership, that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit. A production brigade may become the basic accounting unit when its conditions are ripe.

Provided that the absolute predominance of the collective economy of the people's commune is ensured, commune members may farm small plots of land for personal needs, engage in limited household sideline production, and in pastoral areas they may also keep a limited number of livestock for personal needs.

Article 8: Socialist public property shall be inviolable. The state ensures the consolidation and development of

the socialist sector of the economy owned by the whole people and of the socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people.

The state prohibits any person from using any means whatsoever to disrupt the economic order of the society, undermine the economic plans of the state, encroach upon or squander state and collective property, or injure the public interest.

Article 9: The state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other means of livelihood.

Article 10: The state applies the socialist principles: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat" and "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Work is an honourable duty for every citizen able to work. The state promotes socialist labour emulation, and, putting proletarian politics in command, it applies the policy of combining moral encouragement with material reward, with the stress on the former, in order to heighten the citizens' socialist enthusiasm and creativeness in work.

Article 11: The state adheres to the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, it undertakes the planned, proportionate and high-speed development of the national economy, and it continuously develops the productive forces, so as to consolidate the country's independence and security and improve the people's material and cultural life step by step.

In developing the national economy, the state adheres to the principle of building our country independently, with the initiative in our own hands and through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, it adheres to the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, and it adheres to the principle of bringing the initiative of both the central and local authorities into full play under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

The state protects the environment and natural resources and prevents and eliminates pollution and other hazards to the public.

Article 12: The state devotes major efforts to developing science, expands scientific research, promotes technical innovation and technical revolution and adopts advanced techniques wherever possible in all departments of the national economy. In scientific and technological work we must follow the practice of combining professional contingents with the masses, and combining learning from others with our own creative efforts.

Article 13: The state devotes major efforts to developing education in order to raise the cultural and scientific level of the whole nation. Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour and must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Article 14: The state upholds the leading position of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in all spheres of ideology and culture. All cultural undertakings must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve socialism.

The state applies the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" so as to promote the development of the arts and sciences and bring about a flourishing socialist culture.

Article 15: All organs of state must constantly maintain close contact with the masses of the people, rely on them, heed their opinions, be concerned for their weal and woe,

streamline administration, practise economy, raise efficiency and combat bureaucracy.

The leading personnel of state organs at all levels must conform to the requirements for successors in the proletarian revolutionary cause and their composition must conform to the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

Article 16: The personnel of organs of state must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, wholeheartedly serve the people, endeavour to perfect their professional competence, take an active part in collective productive labour, accept supervision by the masses, be models in observing the Constitution and the law, correctly implement the policies of the state, seek the truth from facts, and must not have recourse to deception or exploit their position and power to seek personal gain.

Article 17: The state adheres to the principle of socialist democracy, and ensures to the people the right to participate in the management of state affairs and of all economic and cultural undertakings, and the right to supervise the organs of state and their personnel.

Article 18: The state safeguards the socialist system, suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities, punishes all traitors and counter-revolutionaries, and punishes newborn bourgeois elements and other bad elements.

The state deprives of political rights, as prescribed by law, those landlords, rich peasants and reactionary capitalists who have not yet been reformed, and at the same time it provides them with the opportunity to earn a living so that they may be reformed through labour and become law-abiding citizens supporting themselves by their own labour.

Article 19: The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China commands the armed forces of the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the workers' and peasants' own armed force led by the Communist Party of China; it is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The state devotes major efforts to the revolutionization and modernization of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, strengthens the building of the militia and adopts a system under which our armed forces are a combination of the field armies, the regional forces and the militia.

The fundamental task of the armed forces of the People's Republic of China is: to safeguard the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the state, and to guard against the subversion and aggression by social-imperialism, imperialism and their lackeys.

Chapter 2 The Structure of the State

SECTION I

THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Article 20: The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power.

Article 21: The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and by the People's Liberation Army. The deputies should be elected by secret ballot after democratic consultation.

The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years. Under special circumstances, its term of office

may be extended or the succeeding National People's Congress may be convened before its due date.

The National People's Congress holds one session each year. When necessary, the session may be advanced or postponed.

Article 22: The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers: to amend the Constitution; to make laws; to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution and the law; to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon the recommendation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; to decide on the choice of other members of the State Council upon the recommendation of the Premier of the State Council; to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; to examine and approve the national economic plan, the state budget and the final state accounts; to confirm the following administrative divisions: provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government; to decide on questions of war and peace; and to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress deems necessary.

Article 23: The National People's Congress has the power to remove from office the members of the State Council, the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 24: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is the permanent organ of the National People's Congress. It is responsible and accountable to the National People's Congress.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following members: the Chairman; the Vice-Chairmen; the Secretary-General; and other members.

The National People's Congress elects the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and has the power to recall its members.

Article 25: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers: to conduct the election of deputies to the National People's Congress; to convene the sessions of the National People's Congress; to interpret the Constitution and laws and to enact decrees; to supervise the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate; to change and annul inappropriate decisions adopted by the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government; to decide on the appointment and removal of individual members of the State Council upon the recommendation of the Premier of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session; to appoint and remove Vice-Presidents of the Supreme People's Court and Deputy Chief Procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; to decide on the appointment and removal of plenipotentiary representatives abroad; to decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties concluded with foreign states; to institute state titles of honour and decide on their conferment; to decide on the granting of pardons; to decide on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack on the country when the National People's Congress is not in session; and to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

Article 26: The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress presides over the work of the Standing Committee; receives foreign diplomatic envoys; and in accordance with the decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee promulgates

laws and decrees, dispatches and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad, ratifies treaties concluded with foreign states and confers state titles of honour.

The Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress assist the Chairman in his work and may exercise part of the Chairman's functions and powers on his behalf.

Article 27: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee may establish special committees as deemed necessary.

Article 28: Deputies to the National People's Congress have the right to address inquiries to the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the ministries and commissions of the State Council, which are all under obligation to answer.

Article 29: Deputies to the National People's Congress are subject to supervision by the units which elect them. These electoral units have the power to replace at any time the deputies they elect, as prescribed by law.

SECTION II THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 30: The State Council is the Central People's Government and the executive organ of the highest organ of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration.

The State Council is responsible and accountable to the National People's Congress, or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee.

Article 31: The State Council is composed of the following members: the Premier; the Vice-Premiers; the ministers; and the ministers heading the commissions.

The Premier presides over the work of the State Council and the Vice-Premiers assist the Premier in his work.

Article 32: The State Council exercises the following functions and powers: to formulate administrative measures, issue decisions and orders and verify their execution, in accordance with the Constitution, laws and decrees; to submit proposals on laws and other matters to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee; to exercise unified leadership over the work of the ministries and commissions and other organizations under it; to exercise unified leadership over the work of local organs of state administration at various levels throughout the country; to draw up and put into effect the national economic plan and the state budget; to protect the interests of the state, maintain public order and safeguard the rights of citizens; to confirm the following administrative divisions: autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities; to appoint and remove administrative personnel according to the provisions of the law; and to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee.

SECTION III THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES AND THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENTS AT VARIOUS LEVELS

Article 33: The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

1. The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
2. Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities; and

3. Counties and autonomous counties are divided into people's communes and towns.

Municipalities directly under the Central Government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities.

Autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are all national autonomous areas.

Article 34: People's congresses and people's governments are established in provinces, municipalities directly under the Central Government, counties, cities, municipal districts and towns; and people's congresses and administrative committees are established in people's communes.

People's congresses and administrative committees of the people's communes are organizations of political power at the grass-roots level, and are also leading organs of collective economy.

People's governments at the provincial level may establish administrative offices as their agencies in prefectures.

Organs of self-government are established in autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

Article 35: Local people's congresses at various levels are local organs of state power.

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the Central Government and cities divided into districts are elected by people's congresses at the next lower level by secret ballot after democratic consultation; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, and of municipal districts, people's communes and towns are directly elected by the voters by secret ballot after democratic consultation.

The people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government are elected for a term of five years. The people's congresses of counties, cities and municipal districts are elected for a term of three years. The people's congresses of people's communes and towns are elected for a term of two years.

Standing committees are set up by the local people's congresses at and above county level to serve as permanent organs of the respective local people's congresses and are responsible and accountable to them; they are formed and shall function as prescribed by law.

Local people's congresses at various levels hold at least one session each year. Sessions of the people's congresses at and above the county level are to be convened by their standing committees; sessions of the people's congresses of the people's communes and towns are to be convened by the administrative committees of the people's communes and the town people's governments respectively.

The units and electorates which elect the deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels have the power to supervise, remove and replace their deputies at any time according to the provisions of the law.

Article 36: Local people's congresses at various levels, in their respective administrative areas, ensure the observance and enforcement of the Constitution, laws and decrees; ensure the implementation of the state plan; make plans for local economic and cultural development and for public utilities; examine and approve local economic plans, budgets and final accounts; protect public property; maintain public order; safeguard the rights of citizens and the equal rights of minority nationalities; and promote the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Local people's congresses may adopt and issue decisions within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law.

Local people's congresses elect, and have the power to recall, members of the people's governments at the corresponding levels. People's congresses at county level and above elect, and have the power to recall, the members of the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels, the presidents of the people's courts and the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the corresponding levels.

Deputies to local people's congresses at various levels have the right to address inquiries to the people's governments, people's courts, people's procuratorates and organs under the people's governments at the corresponding levels, which are all under obligation to answer.

Article 37: Local people's governments at various levels are the executive organs of local people's congresses at the corresponding levels and they are also local organs of state administration.

The local people's governments at various levels are formed as prescribed by law.

Local people's governments at various levels carry out the decisions of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels, and the decisions and orders of the organs of state administration at higher levels; and in the case of local people's governments at and above the county level, they also carry out the decisions of the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels. Local people's governments at various levels direct the administrative work of their respective areas, and issue decisions and orders within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law. Local people's governments at county level and above appoint or remove the personnel of organs of state according to the provisions of the law.

Local people's governments at various levels are responsible and accountable to people's congresses at the corresponding levels and to the organs of state administration at the next higher level; when people's congresses at and above county level are not in session, local people's governments at the corresponding levels are responsible and accountable to the standing committee of the people's congresses, and all work under the unified leadership of the State Council.

SECTION IV

THE ORGANS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS AREAS

Article 38: The organs of self-government of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are people's congresses and people's governments.

The election of the people's congresses and people's governments in the national autonomous areas, their terms of office, their functions and powers and also the establishment of their agencies shall conform to the basic principles governing the organization of local organs of state as specified in Section III, Chapter 2 of the Constitution.

In autonomous areas where a number of nationalities live together, each nationality is entitled to appropriate representation in the organs of self-government.

Article 39: The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas exercise autonomy within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, in addition to exercising the functions and powers of local organs of state as specified by the Constitution.

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas may, in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in a given area, make regulations on the exercise of autonomy and also specific regulations and submit them to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval.

In performing their functions, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in the locality.

Article 40: The higher organs of state shall fully safeguard the exercise of autonomy by the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas, take into full consideration the characteristics and needs of the various minority nationalities, make a major effort to train cadres of the minority nationalities, and actively support and assist all the minority nationalities in their socialist revolution and construction and thus advance their socialist economic and cultural development.

SECTION V

THE PEOPLE'S COURTS AND THE PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Article 41: The Supreme People's Court, local people's courts at various levels and special people's courts exercise judicial authority. The people's courts are formed as prescribed by law.

In accordance with law, the people's courts apply the system whereby representatives of the masses participate as assessors in administering justice. With regard to major counter-revolutionary or criminal cases, the masses should be drawn in for discussion and suggestions.

All cases in the people's courts are heard in public except those involving special circumstances, as prescribed by law. The accused has the right to defence.

Article 42: The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ.

The Supreme People's Court supervises the administration of justice by local people's courts at various levels and by special people's courts; people's courts at the higher levels supervise the administration of justice by people's courts at the lower levels.

The Supreme People's Court is responsible and accountable to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at various levels are responsible and accountable to the people's congresses at the corresponding levels and to their standing committees.

Article 43: The Supreme People's Procuratorate exercises procuratorial authority to ensure observance of the Constitution and the law by all the departments under the State Council, the local organs of state at various levels, the personnel of organs of state and the citizens. Local people's procuratorates and special people's procuratorates exercise procuratorial authority within the limits prescribed by law. The people's procuratorates are formed as prescribed by law.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate directs the work of local people's procuratorates at various levels and of special people's procuratorates; people's procuratorates at the higher levels direct the work of those at the lower levels.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is responsible and accountable to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at various levels are responsible and accountable to people's congresses at the corresponding levels and to their standing committees.

Chapter 3

The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 44: All citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and to stand for election, with the exception of persons deprived of these rights by law.

Article 45: Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike.

Article 46: Citizens enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion and to propagate atheism.

Article 47: The citizens' freedom of person and their homes are inviolable.

No citizen may be arrested except by decision of a people's court or with the sanction of a people's procuratorate, and the arrest must be made by a public security organ.

Article 48: Citizens have the right to work. To ensure that citizens enjoy this right, the state provides employment in accordance with the principle of overall consideration, and, on the basis of increased production, the state gradually increases payment for labour, improves working conditions, strengthens labour protection and expands collective welfare.

Article 49: Working people have the right to rest. To ensure that working people enjoy this right, the state prescribes working hours and systems of vacations and gradually expands material facilities for the working people to rest and recuperate.

Article 50: Working people have the right to material assistance in old age, and in case of illness or disability. To ensure that working people enjoy this right, the state gradually expands social insurance, social assistance, public health services, co-operative medical services, and other services.

The state cares for and ensures the livelihood of disabled revolutionary army men and the families of revolutionary martyrs.

Article 51: Citizens have the right to education. To ensure that citizens enjoy this right, the state gradually increases the number of schools of various types and of other cultural and educational institutions and popularizes education. The state pays special attention to the healthy development of young people and children.

Article 52: Citizens have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural activities. The state encourages and assists the creative endeavours of citizens engaged in science, education, literature, art, journalism, publishing, public health, sports and other cultural work.

Article 53: Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and family life. Men and women enjoy equal pay for equal work.

Men and women shall marry of their own free will. The state protects marriage, the family, and the mother and child. The state advocates and encourages family planning.

Article 54: The state protects the just rights and interests of overseas Chinese and their relatives.

Article 55: Citizens have the right to lodge complaints with organs of state at any level against any person working in an organ of state, enterprise or institution for transgression of law or neglect of duty. Citizens have the right to appeal to organs of state at any level against any infringement of their rights. No one shall suppress such complaints and appeals or retaliate against persons making them.

Article 56: Citizens must support the leadership of the Communist Party of China, support the socialist system, safeguard the unification of the motherland and the unity of all nationalities in our country and abide by the Constitution and the law.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Article 57: Citizens must take care of and protect public property, observe labour discipline, observe public order, respect social ethics and safeguard state secrets.

Article 58: It is the lofty duty of every citizen to defend the motherland and resist aggression. It is the honourable obligation of citizens to perform military service and to join the militia according to the law.

Article 59: The People's Republic of China grants the right of residence to any foreign national persecuted for supporting a just cause, for taking part in revolutionary movements or for engaging in scientific work.

The Constitution, The Government

Chapter 4

The National Flag, the National Emblem and the Capital

Article 60: The national flag of the People's Republic of China has five stars on a field of red.

The national emblem of the People's Republic of China is: Tiananmen in the centre, illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

The functions of Head of State are exercised by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (*see below*)

STATE COUNCIL

(November 1981)

Premier: ZHAO ZIYANG.

Vice-Premiers:

WAN LI
YU QIULI
GENG BIAO
FANG YI
GU MU

YAO YILIN
KANG SHIEN
CHEN MUHUA
BO YIBO

JI PENGFEI
YANG JINGREN
Gen. ZHANG AIPING
HUANG HUA

Advisors to the State Council:

QIAN ZHIGUANG LIU LANBO LI QIANG ZENG SHENG

Secretary-General: DU XINGYUAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HUANG HUA.

Minister of National Defence: GENG BIAO.

Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission: YAO YILIN.

Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission: YUAN BAOHUA.

Minister in Charge of the State Capital Construction Commission: HAN GUANG.

Minister in Charge of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Foreign Investment Commission: GU MU.

Minister in Charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: FANG YI.

Minister in Charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission: YANG JINGREN.

Minister in Charge of the State Agricultural Commission: WAN LI.

Minister in Charge of the Machine-Building Industry Commission: BO YIBO.

Minister in Charge of the State Energy Commission: YU QIULI.

Minister of Public Security: ZHAO CANGBI.

Minister of Civil Affairs: CHENG ZIHUA.

Minister of Foreign Trade: ZHENG TUOBIN.

Minister in charge of Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: HUANG ZHEN.

Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: CHEN MUHUA.

Minister of Agriculture: LIN HUIJIA.

Minister of Agricultural Machinery: YANG LIGONG.

Minister of Forestry: YONG WENTAO.

Minister of State Farms and Land Reclamation: GAO YANG.

Minister of Food: ZHAO XINCHU.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: TANG KE.

Minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building: RAO BIN.

Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building: LIU WEI.

Minister of the Third Ministry of Machine-Building: MO WENXIANG.

Minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building: QIAN MIN.

Minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building: ZHANG ZHEN.

Minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building: AN ZHIWEN.

Minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building: ZHENG DIANXIANG.

Minister of Coal Industry: GAO YANGWEN.

Minister of Petroleum Industry: KANG SHIEN.

Minister of Chemical Industry: SUN JINGWEN.

Minister of Power Industry: LI PENG.

Minister of Textile Industry: HAO JIANXIU.

Minister of Light Industry: SONG JIWEN.

Minister of Railways: LIU JIANZHANG.

Minister of Communications: PENG DEQING.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: WEN MIN-SHENG.

Minister of Finance: WANG BINGQIAN.

President of the People's Bank of China: LI BAOHUA.

Minister of Commerce: WANG LEI.

Director of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives: NIU YINGUAN.

Minister of Culture: ZHOU WEIZHI (acting).

Minister of Education: JIANG NANXIANG.

Minister of Public Health: QIAN XINZHONG.

Minister in Charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: LI MENGHUA.

Minister of Building Materials: SONG YANGCHU.

Minister of Justice: WEI WENBO.

Minister of Geology: SUN DAGUANG.

LEGISLATURE

QUANGUO RENMIN DIABIAO DAHUI

(National People's Congress)

The National People's Congress (NPC) is the highest organ of state power. The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC was convened in Beijing in December 1981, and was attended by 3,154 deputies. The Fourth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), a revolutionary united front organization led by the Communist Party, took place simultaneously and was attended by 2,054 members. The CPPCC holds democratic discussions and consultations on the important affairs in the nation's political life. Members of the CPPCC National Committee or of its Standing Committee may be invited to attend the NPC or its Standing Committee as observers.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Marshal YE JIANYING.

Vice-Chairmen:

PENG ZHEN
DENG YINGCHAO

Gen. ULANHU

Gen. WEI GUOQING

TAN ZHENLIN

LI JINGQUAN

PENG CHONG

Gen. SEYPIDIN

LIAO CHENGZHI

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME

XU DEHENG

HU JUEWEN

XIAO JINGUANG

SHI LIANG

XI ZHONGXUN

SU YU

YANG SHANGKUN

BAINQEN ERDINI QOIGYI GYAINCAIN
(Panchen Lama)

Secretary-General: YANG SHANGKUN.

In March 1978, 175 members were elected to the Standing Committee.

LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

<i>Province</i>	<i>Chairman of People's Congress</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Chairman of People's Congress</i>
Anhui	GU ZHUOXIN	Shanxi	RUAN BOSHENG
Fujian	LIAO ZHIGAO	Sichuan	DU XINYUAN
Gansu	WANG SHITAI	Yunnan	AN PINGSHENG
Guangdong	LI JIANZHEN	Zhejiang	TIE YING
Guizhou	XU JIANSHENG		
Hebei	JIANG YIZHEN	<i>Special Municipalities</i>	
Heilongjiang	ZHAO DEZUN	Beijing	JIA TINGSAN
Henan	LIU JIE	Shanghai	HU LIJIAO
Hubei	CHEN PINXIAN	Tianjin	YAN DAKAI
Hunan	WAN DA		
Jiangsu	XU JIATUN	<i>Autonomous Regions</i>	
Jiangxi	YANG SHANGKUN	Guangxi Zhuang	HUANG RONG
Jilin	LI YOUWEN	Nei Monggol	TING MAO
Liaoning	HUANG OUDONG	Ningxia Hui	MA QINGNIAN
Qinghai	JI CHUNGUANG	Xinjiang Uygur	TOMUR DAWAMAT
Shaanxi	MA WENRUI	Xizang	YANG DONGSHENG
Shandong	ZHAO LIN		

PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENTS

Revolutionary Committees were established to administer each of the 29 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions in 1967 and 1968 during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" and received official recognition in the 1975 constitution. This was reaffirmed in the March 1978 constitution but in July 1979 the Second Session of the Fifth NPC resolved to abolish the Revolutionary Committees and replace them by People's Governments (see Articles 33-37) with effect from January 1980.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Governor</i>
Anhui	ZHOU ZIJIAN	Hunan	SUN GUOZHI
Fujian	MA XINGYUAN	Jiangsu	HUI YUYU
Gansu	LI DENGYING	Jiangxi	BAI DONGCAI
Guangdong	LIU TIANFU	Jilin	YU KE
Guizhou	SU GANG	Liaoning	CHEN PURU
Hebei	LI ERZHONG	Qinghai	ZHANG GUOSHENG
Heilongjiang	CHEN LEI	Shaanxi	YU MINGTAO
Henan	DAI SULI (acting)	Shandong	SU YIRIAN
Hubei	HAN NINGFU	Shanxi	LUO GUIBO

Province	Governor
Sichuan	LU DADONG
Yunnan	LIU MINGHUI
Zhejiang	LI FENGPING
Special Municipalities	Mayor
Beijing	JIAO RUOYU
Shanghai	WANG DAOHAN
Tianjin	HU QILI

Autonomous Regions	Governor
Guangxi Zhuang	QIN YINGJI
Nei Monggol	KONG FEI
Ningxia Hui	MA XIN
Xinjiang Uygur	ISMAIL AMAT
Xizang	NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME

POLITICAL PARTIES

COMMUNIST PARTY

Zhongguo Gongchan Dang (*Chinese Communist Party*): Beijing; f. 1921; publ. *People's Daily* (*Renmin Ribao*).

The Chinese Communist Party is defined in the Constitution as "the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people". There were over 35 million members in 1977. The Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee was held in June 1981.

ELEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: HU YAOBANG.

Vice-Chairmen:

Marshal YE JIANYING	LI XIANNIAN
DENG XIAOPING	CHEN YUN
ZHAO ZIYANG	HUA GUOFENG

In August 1977, 201 Members and 132 Alternate Members were elected to the Eleventh Central Committee. Nine additional Members were elected in December 1978 and a further 12 Members in September 1979.

POLITBURO

Members of the Standing Committee:

HU YAOBANG	ZHAO ZIYANG
Marshal YE JIANYING	CHEN YUN
DENG XIAOPING	HUA GUOFENG
LI XIANNIAN	

Other Full Members:

Gen. WEI GUOQING	Marshal LIU BOCHENG
Gen. ULANHU	Marshal NIE RONGZHEN
Gen. XU SHIYOU	NI ZHIFU
Gen. LI DESHENG	Marshal XU XIANGQIAN
YU QIULI	PENG CHONG
Gen. ZHANG TINGFA	DENG YINGCHAO
GENG BIAO	WANG ZHEN
FANG YI	PENG ZHEN

Alternate Members: CHEN MUHUA, Gen. SEYFIDIN.

General Secretary: HU YAOBANG.

Secretariat:

WAN LI	Gen. YANG DEZHI
WANG RENZHONG	HU QIAOMU
FANG YI	YAO YILIN
GU MU	PENG CHONG.
SONG RENQIONG	XI ZHONGXUN
YU QIULI	HU YAOBANG

OTHER POLITICAL BODIES

China Association for Promoting Democracy: f. Shanghai 1945; membership mainly drawn from cultural and educational circles, especially teachers of middle and primary schools; Chair. ZHOU JIANREN.

China Democratic League: f. 1941; formed from reorganization of League of Democratic Parties and Organizations of China; membership mainly intellectuals working in education and culture; Chair. SHI LIANG; Vice-Chair. HU YUZH. I.

China Democratic National Construction Association: f. 1945; membership mainly former industrialists and businessmen; Chair. HU JUEWEN; Sec. Gen. HUANG LIANGCHEN.

China Zhi Gong Dang: f. 1925; re-organized 1947; membership mainly drawn from returned expatriate Chinese; Chair. HUANG DINGCHEN.

Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party: f. 1947; Chair. JI FANG; Vice-Chair. ZHOU GUCHENG.

Communist Youth League: f. 1922; 48 million members; First Sec. of Central Committee HAN YING.

Guomindang (Kuomintang) Revolutionary Committee: f. 1948; Chair. WANG KUNLUN (acting); Vice-Chair. LIU FEI, QU WU.

Jiu San Society: Chair. XU DEHENG; Vice-Chair. MAO YISHENG.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: f. 1947; recruits Taiwanese living on the Mainland; Chair. CAI XIAO.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Apart from its strategic role as a defensive force, the People's Liberation Army is closely tied to the political leadership of the country. The People's Republic of China is divided into eleven Military Units.

Chairman of Military Affairs Commission: DENG XIAOPING.

Secretary-General of Military Affairs Commission: YANG SHANGKUN.

Chief of General Staff: Gen. YANG DEZHI.

Chief of the General Political Department (Chief Political Commissar): Gen. WEI GUOQING.

Commander, PLA Navy: LIU DAOSHENG.

Commander, PLA Air Force: Gen. ZHANG TINGFA.

Head, General Logistics Department: HONG XUEZHI.

Military Units

Beijing
Chengdu
Fuzhou
Guangzhou
Jinan
Kunming

Commander

QIN JIWEI
YOU TAIZHONG
YANG CHENGWU
WU KEHUA
RAO SHOUKUN
ZHANG ZHIXIU

Military Units

Lanzhou
Nanjing
Shenyang
Urumqi (Xinjiang)
Wuhan

Commander

DU YIDE
NIE FENGZHI
Gen. LI DESHENG
XIAO QUANFU
ZHANG CAIGIAN

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(In Beijing unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: 8 Dong Zhi Men Wai, Da Jie Chao Yang Qu;
Ambassador: (vacant).

Albania: *Ambassador:* JONUZ MERSINI.

Algeria: Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, 7 San Li Tun;
Ambassador: ALI ABDALLAOUI.

Argentina: *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR ALBERTO SUBIZA.

Australia: 15 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie; *Ambassador:*
HUGH ALEXANDER DUNN.

Austria: Jian Guo Men Wai, Xiu Shui Nan Jie 5; *Ambas-*
sador: WOLFGANG WOLTE.

Bangladesh: *Ambassador:* REZAUL KARIM.

Belgium: San Li Tun Lu, 6; *Ambassador:* ROGER DENORME.

Benin: 38 Guang Hua Lu; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: *Ambassador:* ALUIZIO NAPOLEÃO.

Bulgaria: 4 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai; *Ambas-*
sador: NAYDEN BELTCHEV.

Burma: 6 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie Chao Yang Qu;
Ambassador: U THA TUN.

Burundi: 25 Guang Hua Lu; *Ambassador:* GAHUNGU
SYLVERE.

Cameroon: 7 San Li Tun, Dong Wu Jie; *Ambassador:*
JACOB ACHIDI KISOB.

Canada: 10 San Li Tun Lu; *Ambassador:* MICHEL GAUVIN.

Central African Republic: *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE MBOE.

Chad: *Ambassador:* ADOUM AGANAYE.

Chile: *Ambassador:* SERGIO JUSTINIANO HUIDOBRO.

Colombia: *Ambassador:* JULIO MARIO SANTODOMINGO.

Congo: 7 San Li Tun, Dong Si Jie; *Ambassador:* ALBERT
MATOKO.

Cuba: *Ambassador:* LADISLAO GONZÁLEZ CARBAJAL.

Cyprus: *Ambassador:* DINOS MOUSHOUTAS.

Czechoslovakia: Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men, Wai; *Ambas-*
sador: ZDENĚK TRHLÍK.

Denmark: *Ambassador:* RUDOLPH ANTON THORNING-
PETERSEN.

Ecuador: *Ambassador:* GONZALO PAREDES.

Egypt: *Ambassador:* EZZ-ELARAB AMIN IBRAHIM.

Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador:* SALVADOR ELA NSENG
ABEGUE.

Ethiopia: *Ambassador:* FANTAYE BIFTU.

Finland: 30 Guang Hua Lu; *Ambassador:* PENTTI SUOMELA.

France: *Ambassador:* CLAUDE CHAYET.

Gabon: 36 Guang Hua Lu; *Ambassador:* ALAIN MAURICE
MAYOMBO.

German Democratic Republic: 3 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun;
Ambassador: HELMUT LIEBERMANN.

Germany, Federal Republic: 5 Dong Zhi Men Wai, Da Jie;
Ambassador: GUENTHER SCHOEDEL.

Ghana: 8 San Li Tun, Lu; *Ambassador:* G. H. ARTHUR.

Greece: 19 Guang Hua Lu; *Ambassador:* PANAYOTIS
RELLAS.

Guinea: *Ambassador:* THIerno HABIB DIALLO.

Guyana: *Ambassador:* A. MOHAMMED.

Hungary: 10 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Tie; *Ambassador:*
RÓBERT RIBÁNSZKY.

Iceland: *Ambassador:* PETUR THORSTEINSSON.

India: *Ambassador:* KAYATYANI SHANKAR BAJPAL.

Iran: *Ambassador:* TAGHI FARABI.

Iraq: *Ambassador:* BADRI KARIM KADHIM.

Ireland: *Ambassador:* JOHN CAMPBELL.

Italy: *Ambassador:* GIULIO TAMAGNINI.

Japan: *Ambassador:* YASUE KATORI.

Jordan: *Ambassador:* KEMAL AI HOMOUD.

Kenya: *Ambassador:* JOSHUA S. ODANGA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:*
JON MYONG SU.

Kuwait: *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ZAID AL-HERBISH.

Lebanon: 51 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* ELIE
J. BOUSTANY.

Liberia: *Ambassador:* GEORGE TOE WASHINGTON.

Libya: 55 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun; *Secretary of the*
People's Committee: ABDALLA A. ALHARAKI.

Madagascar: *Ambassador:* SOLOHERY CRESCENT RAKOTO-
FIRINGA.

Malaysia: *Ambassador:* ALBERT S. TALALLA.

Mali: 8 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* SEKOU
ALMAMY KOREISI.

Malta: *Ambassador:* ALFRED J. FALZON.

Mauritania: 9 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:*
BA MOHAMED ABDALLAHI.

Mexico: San Li Tun, Dong Wu Jie 5; *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR
MANZANILLA SCHAFFER.

Mongolia: *Ambassador:* LI CHULUUNBAATAR.

Morocco: 16 San Li Tun Lu; *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHIM
HARKETT.

Nepal: 12 San Li Tun Lu; *Ambassador:* YADU NATH
KHANAL.

Netherlands: 10 San Li Tun, Dong Si Jie; *Chargé d'affaires:*
A. G. O. SMITSENDONK.

New Zealand: Ritan Dongerjie 1, Chaoyang District;
Ambassador: HARLE FREEMAN-GREENE.

Niger: 50 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* IDRISSE
AROUNA.

Nigeria: 2 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* SULE
SAMUEL SALIFU.

Norway: 1 San Li Tun, Dong Yi Jie; *Ambassador:* TANCRED
IBSEN.

Oman: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Pakistan: 1 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED YUNUS.
Peru: 2-82 San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Philippines: *Chargé d'affaires a.i.* ROMUALDO A. ONG.
Poland: *Ambassador:* WŁADYSŁAW WOJTASIK.
Portugal: *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO RESSANO GARCIA.
Romania: *Ambassador:* FLOREA DUMITRESCU.
Rwanda: 30 Xiu Shui Bei Jie; *Ambassador:* SYLVESTRE KAMALI.
Senegal: *Ambassador:* MAMADOU SEYNI MBENGUE.
Sierra Leone: 7 Dong Zhi Men Wai, Da Jie; *Ambassador:* CALEB AUBEE.
Somalia: *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Spain: 9 San Li Tun Lu; *Ambassador:* FELIPE DE LA MORENA.
Sri Lanka: 3 Jian Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai; *Ambassador:* C. MAHENDRAN.
Sudan: 1 Dong Er Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD HAMAD MUHAMMAD MATTAR.
Sweden: *Ambassador:* STEN SUNDFELDT.
Switzerland: 3 San Li Tun, Dong Wu Jie; *Ambassador:* WERNER SIGG.
Syria: 4 San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* ZAKARIA SHURAIKI.
Tanzania: 53 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun Lu; *Ambassador:* JOB LUSINDE.
Thailand: 40 Guang Hua Lu; *Ambassador:* KOSOL SINDHVANANDA.

China also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Kiribati, Laos, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe. Consular relations have been established with San Marino.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, etc.

Togo: 11 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie; *Ambassador:* BLOUA YAO AGBO.
Tunisia: 1 Dong Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* RIDHA BACH BAOUAB.
Turkey: 9 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* NECDET TEZEL.
Uganda: 5 Dong Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* GEORGE PALIEL OFOYURU.
U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* I. S. SHCHERBAKOV.
United Kingdom: 11 Guang Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai; *Ambassador:* SIR PERCY CRADOCK, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 17 Guang Hua Lu; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, Jr.
Upper Volta: *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Venezuela: *Ambassador:* REGULO BURELLI RIVAS.
Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* NGUYEN TRONG VINH.
Yemen Arab Republic: *Ambassador:* AHMED MUHAMMAD AL-WADIDI.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 5 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* YASSIN AHMED SALEH.
Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* MIRKO OSTOJIC.
Zaire: 6 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* TUMA WAKU DIA BAZIKA.
Zambia: 5 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* WILLIE R. MWONDELA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The general principles of the Chinese judicial system are laid down in Articles 41-43 of the January 1980 constitution (see page 126).

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Beijing; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the State; directs and supervises work of lower courts; Pres. JIANG HUA (term of office four years); Vice-Pres. WANG HUIAN.

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supreme People's Procuratorate: Beijing; acts for the National People's Congress in examining government departments, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases Chief Procurator HUANG HUOQING (elected by the National People's Congress for four years).

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensure that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institute or intervene in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the State and the people.

RELIGION

During the Cultural Revolution places of worship were closed. Since 1977 the Government has adopted a policy of religious tolerance, and many churches and mosques are reopening.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living.

DAOISM

Daoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Lao Zi, born 604 B.C. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied into a ritual.

China Daoist Association: Beijing; Pres. CHEN YINGNING; Chair. LI YUHANG.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism was introduced into China from India in A.D. 61, and flourished during the Sui and Tang dynasties (6th-8th century). It now bears little resemblance to the religion in its original form, a number of native Chinese legends, traditions, rites and deities having been added. The Ch'an and Pure Land sects are the most popular.

Buddhist Association of China: f. 1953; Chair. ZHAO PUCHU; publ. *Dharma-ghosa* (bimonthly).

ISLAM

According to Muslim history, Islam was introduced into China in A.D. 651. It has over 11 million adherents in China, chiefly among the Wei Wuer and Hui people.

Beijing Islamic Association: Dongsì Mosque, Beijing; f. 1979; Chair. Imam Al-Hadji SALAH AN SHIWEI.

China Islamic Association: Beijing; f. 1953; Chair. MOHAMMED ALI ZHANG JIE.

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China.

Protestant Church: Chair. of Council Bishop DING GUANGXUN; 1 million adherents.

Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, Si-She-Ku, Beijing; Bishop of Beijing MICHAEL FU TIESHAN.

Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association: Chair. Mgr. ZONG HUAIDE; 3,000 mems.

THE PRESS

There are 43 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 34 million per issue. Each province publishes its own daily. There are approximately 1,200 periodicals published for national distribution, of which 900 deal with science and technology, 170 with politics and social sciences and 130 with art and literature. A further 610 periodicals are published in regional centres. Only the major newspapers and periodicals are listed below, and only a restricted number are allowed abroad.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Beijing Daily (*Beijing Ribao*): Beijing; Editor-in-Chief HUANG SEN.

Beijing Evening News (*Beijing Wanbao*): Beijing; f. 1980; Editor GU XING; circ. 500,000.

China Daily: 2 Jintai Xilu, Beijing; f. 1981; in English; coverage: China's political, economic and cultural developments; world, financial and sports news; Man. Ed. FENG XILIANG.

Guangming Daily (*Guangming Ribao*): Beijing; f. 1949; literature, art, science, history, economics, philosophy; Editor-in-Chief FAN KE; circ. 1,500,000 (mainly among intellectuals).

Guangzhou Daily: Guangzhou; circ. 450,000.

Hin Hua Daily: Nanjing, Jiangsu.

Hunan Daily: Changsha, Hunan.

Liberation Army Daily (*Jiefangjun Bao*): f. 1956; official organ of the PLA.

Liberation Daily (*Jiefang Ribao*): Shanghai; f. 1949; circ. 900,000.

People's Daily (*Renmin Ribao*): 2 Jin Tai Xi Lu, Beijing; f. 1948; organ of the Communist Party of China; Editor-in-Chief HU JIWEI; circ. 5,000,000.

Reference News (*Can Kao Xiao Xi*): Beijing; reprints from foreign newspapers; published by Xinhua (New China News Agency); circ. 8,000,000.

Sichuan Daily: Chengdu, Sichuan.

Southern Daily (*Nan Fang*): Guangdong; circ. 1,000,000.

Tianjin Daily: 66 Am Shan Rd., Tianjin; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief SHI JIAN; circ. 600,000.

Wen Hui Bao: Shanghai; f. 1938; circ. 1,200,000.

Workers' Daily (*Gongren Ribao*): trade union activities and workers' lives; also major home and overseas news items; circ. 1,800,000.

Xizang Daily: Lhasa, Xizang.

Zhongguo Nongmin Bao: f. 1980; national paper directed at peasants in rural areas.

PERIODICALS

Beijing Review: Beijing 37; weekly; in English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German; monthly editions; Chief Editor WANG XI.

China Pictorial: Beijing; monthly; published in 16 languages, including English.

China Reconstructs: China Welfare Institute, Wai Wen Bldg., Beijing 37; monthly; economic, social and cultural affairs; illustrated; in English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Portuguese, Chinese and German.

China's Foreign Trade: Fu Xing Men Wai St., Beijing; every 2 months; in Chinese, English, French and Spanish.

China Sports: Beijing; monthly; illustrated; in English.

China Youth: f. 1951; aimed at 14-25 age-group; Dir. and Chief Ed. SHE SHIGUANG; circ. 3,100,000.

Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion: bimonthly; f. August 1981; produced by Chinese Society of Acupuncture and Institute of Acupuncture under Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine; partly in English; available abroad.

Chinese Literature: Bai Wan Zhuang, Beijing 37; literary; includes reproductions of art works; monthly in English and quarterly in French.

Market (*Shichang*): Beijing; f. 1979; three times a month in Chinese; commercial and economic affairs; published by Renmin Ribao; circ. 1,000,000.

New Sports: 8 Tiyyuguan Road, Beijing; monthly; in Chinese; circ. 1,000,000.

Red Flag (*Hong Qi*): twice a month; official organ of the Chinese Communist Party; Chief Editor XIONG FU.

Tourist: China Youth Publishing House, Beijing; monthly; Chinese beauty spots, customs, cultural relics.

Women of China: 50 Deng Shi Kou, Beijing; f. 1956; monthly; illustrated; in English.

Zhongguo Shaonian Bao: weekly illustrated; wide readership among children; circ. 7,260,000

NEWS AGENCIES

Xinhua (*New China News Agency*): 26 Guo Hui Jie, Beijing; f. 1937; offices in all large Chinese towns and some foreign capitals; Dir. ZENG TAO.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

China News Service: Beijing; f. 1952; office in Hong Kong; supplies news features, special articles and photographs for overseas Chinese newspapers and magazines and those printed in Hong Kong and Macau; services in Chinese.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP) (France): Qi jiayuan 10-83, Beijing; Bureau Chief CHARLES-ANTOINE DE NERCIAT; Correspondents GILLES CAMPION, ELISABETH CHANG.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Jian Guo Men Wai 2-2-132, Beijing; Representative MANUEL DOMPABLO BERNALDO DE QUIROS.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Ban Gong Lou 2-81 San Li Tun, Beijing; Agent GIROLAMO BRUNETTI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Jian Guo Men Wai, Qi Jia Yuan Gong Yu 3-62, Beijing; Correspondent JURGEN SIEMUND.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Beijing; Correspondents PHIL BROWN, VICTORIA GRAHAM.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 1-4-13 Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Bureau Chief DIMITRE IVANOV MASLAROV.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): San Li Tun, Ban Gong Lou, Apt. 1-31, Beijing; Correspondent DIETMAR SCHULZ.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): Correspondent MOROO HOSHINO.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 8-41 Jijiayuan Apt., Beijing; Correspondent HIROSHI NAKAJIMA.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 6 Wai Jiao Da Lou; Correspondent FRANCISCO ROBAINA.

Reuters (U.K.): 1-11 Ban Gong Lou, San Li Tun, Beijing.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Qi Jia Yuan, 7-1-11, Beijing; Correspondents WILLIAM J. HOLSTEIN, PAUL LOONG.

The following are also represented: Agerpres (Romania), ČTK (Czechoslovakia), Korean Central News Agency (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungary), Tanjug (Yugoslavia), TASS (U.S.S.R.), and VNA (Viet-Nam).

PUBLISHERS

There are 165 publishing houses in China, of which 100 are in Beijing.

National Publishing Administration of China (NPA): Beijing; administers publishing, printing and distribution under the State Council.

China Printing Corporation: administers printing of books and periodicals.

Xinhua (New China) Book Store: in charge of distribution; over 5,200 brs.

China Social Science Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1978.

China Youth Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1949; books and periodicals.

Chinese Cultural Relics Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1956; publishes books and materials on Chinese relics in museums and on those recently discovered.

Commercial Press: 36 Wang Fu Jing Street, Beijing; f. 1897; state publishers; specializes in translation of foreign books on social sciences and publication of dictionaries and reference books of Chinese and foreign languages; Principal Officer CHEN YUAN.

Encyclopaedia of China Publishing House: A-1 Wai Guan Dong Jie, Beijing; f. 1978; specializes in publication of encyclopaedias.

Foreign Languages Press: Beijing 37; f. 1953; state publishing house; publishes books in foreign languages reflecting political, economic and cultural progress in People's Republic of China.

Guoji Shudian (China Publications Centre): P.O.B. 399; Chegongzhuang Xilu 21, Beijing; foreign trade organization, specializing in publications, including books, periodicals, stationery items etc.; import and export distribution.

Nationality Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1953; publishes books in minority languages, e.g. Wei Wuer, Mongolian, Tibetan, Kazakh, S.E. language group, etc.

People's Educational Publishing House: Shanghai; f. 1950; educational, scientific, engineering.

People's Fine Arts Publishing House: 32 Beizongbu Hutong, Beijing; f. 1951; publishes works by Chinese and foreign painters, books on ancient Chinese art.

People's Literature Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1951; largest state publisher of literary works and translations into Chinese.

People's Physical Culture Publishing House: 8 Tiyyuguan Rd., Beijing; f. 1954; sports books, pictures and pictorial magazines.

People's Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1950; political, economic and other books.

San Lian Publishers: Beijing; f. 1950; a state publishing house; philosophy and social science.

Shanghai Publishing House: f. 1951; publishes academic works, including personal academic works at author's own expense.

Workers' Press: Beijing; f. 1949; publishing house of All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Zhong Hua Book Co.: 36 Wangfujing St., Beijing; f. 1912; specializes in Chinese classics; Gen. Man. CHEN ZHI-XIANG.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Publishers' Association of China: Changsha; f. 1979; arranges academic exchanges with foreign publishing houses; Chair. CHEN HANBO; Vice-Chair. WANG ZHIYE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Central Broadcasting Administration: Outside Fu Xing Men Street 2, Beijing; controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Central TV Station, Radio Beijing, China Record Company and the Central Broadcasting Art Troupe; Dir. ZHANG XIANGSHAN.

Central People's Broadcasting Station: Outside Fu Xing Men Street 2, Beijing; domestic service in Chinese, Guanghua (Cantonese), Zang Wen (Tibetan), Chaozhou, Min Nan Hua (Amoy), Ke Jia (Hakka), Fuzhou Hua (Foochow dialect), Hasaka (Kazakh), Wei Wuer (Uyghur), Menggu Hua (Mongolian) and Chaoxian (Korean).

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Radio Beijing: Outside Fu Xing Men Street 2, Beijing; foreign service in 38 languages including Arabic, Burmese, Czech, English, Esperanto, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Lao, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish and Vietnamese.

There are 106 broadcasting stations and 502 transmitting and relay stations.

In 1978, 63 per cent of households in the countryside had loudspeakers connected to the radio rediffusion system.

TELEVISION

Central People's Television Broadcasting Section: Bureau of Broadcasting Affairs of the State Council, Beijing; f. 1958.

There are 38 television stations and 246 transmitting and relay stations equipped with transmitters of 1,000 W. or more. A Beijing station transmits experimental colour broadcasts daily.

In 1979 there were an estimated 2 million television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; m. = million; brs. = branches; amounts in yuan)

Agricultural Bank of China: Beijing; f. 1963; functions directly under the State Council and handles State agricultural investments; total deposits 6,200m. (Aug. 1979); Pres. HU JINGYUN.

Bank of China: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; f. 1912; handles foreign exchange and international settlements; cap. p.u. 1,000m., res. 968m. (1979); Pres. BU MING; 78 brs.

Bank of Communications: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; f. 1908; operates for the People's Bank of China; handles state investments in the joint state-private enterprises; cap. p.u. 300m., res. 147m.; Gen. Man. CHANG YANGING.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 150m., res. 70m.; Gen. Man. CUI PING.

China International Trust and Investment Corporation: 2 Qianmen Dongdajie, Beijing; f. 1979; functions under the State Council; raises funds abroad for investment in China and engages in joint investment ventures in China and abroad; cap. p.u. 200m.; Chair. and Pres. RONG YIREN; Vice-Chair. LEI RENMIN.

China State Bank: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 150m., res. 79m.; Gen. Man. LI PINZHOU.

People's Bank of China: San Li Ho, West City, Beijing; f. 1948; the state bank of the People's Republic of China; more than 34,000 brs.; Pres. LI BAOHUA; Vice-Pres. LI FEI.

People's Construction Bank of China: Ministry of Finance, Beijing; f. 1954 to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approval by the State; issues long- and medium-term loans to enterprises and short-term loans to contractors.

Guangdong Provincial Bank: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 200m., res. 77m.; Gen. Man. CHENG KEDONG.

Jincheng Banking Corporation: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 200m., res. 91m.; Gen. Man. XIANG KEFANG.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; f. 1907; cap. p.u. 150m., res. 72m.; Gen. Man. WANG WEICAI.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Xin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank Ltd.: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 200m., res. 99m.; Gen. Man. CUI YANXU.

Yian Yie Commercial Bank Ltd.: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 150m., res. 80m.; Gen. Man. JIANG WENGUI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank (U.K.): P.O.B. 2135, 185 Yuan Ming Yuan Lu, Shanghai; f. 1853.

Deutsche Bank of Frankfurt: Beijing.

First National Bank of Chicago (U.S.A.): Beijing; Man. WALLACE R. ANKER.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): 185 Yuan Ming Yuan Lu, P.O.B. 151, Shanghai; f. 1865; Man. O. J. L. BARNHAM.

Midland Bank Ltd. (U.K.): Room 4088, West Wing, Beijing Hotel, Beijing; Group Rep. DAVID MARKHAM.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd. (Singapore): f. 1932; brs. in Xiamen (Amoy) and Shanghai; Chair. Tan Sri TAN CHIN TUAN.

INSURANCE

China Insurance Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 20, Beijing; f. 1931; freight, fire, life, personal accident, compensation, motor insurance etc.

The People's Insurance Company of China (P.I.C.C.): 108 Hsi Chiao Min. Hsiang, P.O.B. 2149, Beijing; f. 1949; hull, marine cargo, aviation, motor, fire and reinsurance, etc.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 22 Fan Di Xi Lu, Beijing; marine freight, fire, life, personal accident, compensation, motor insurance etc.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXTERNAL TRADE

Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Beijing; f. 1972; Minister CHEN MUHUA.

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade: 4 Taipingqiao Street, Beijing; f. 1952; encourages; foreign trade; arranges Chinese exhibitions at home and abroad; Chair. WANG YAODING; Vice-Chair. XIAO FANGZHOU.

EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATIONS

Subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

China Coal Industry Technology and Equipment Corporation: 16 Heping Rd., N. outside An Ding Men, Beijing; imports and exports technology and equipment for coal industry.

China National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; deals in jewellery, ceramics, handicrafts, etc.

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; imports and exports cereals, vegetable oils, meat, eggs, fruit, dairy produce, vegetables, wines and spirits etc.

China National Chartering Corporation (SINOCHART): Import Building, Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; run by Ministry of Foreign Trade; agents for SINOTRANS (see below); arranges chartering of ships, booking space, etc.

China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; deals in rubber, petroleum, paints, chemicals and drugs.

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation (SINOTRANS): Import Building, Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; run by Ministry of Foreign Trade; agents for Ministry's import and export corporations; arranges customs clearance, deliveries, forwarding and insurance for sea, land and air transportation.

China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; imports telecommunications, electronic and laboratory equipment etc.

China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; imports and exports electrical appliances, radio and TV sets, photographic equipment, paper goods etc.

China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation: 12 Fuxing Menwai, Beijing; f. 1978; imports and exports machine tools, all kinds of machinery, automobiles, hoisting and transport equipment, electric motors, photographic equipment, etc.; Gen. Dir. JIA QINGLIN.

China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; imports and exports machine tools, diesel engines and boilers and all kinds of machinery.

China National Metallurgical Products Import and Export Corporation: 46 Donsi St. W., Beijing; imports and exports metallurgical technology and equipment.

China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; f. 1961; principal imports and exports include steel, antimony, tungsten concentrates and trioxide, ferrotungsten, zinc ingots, tin, mercury, pig iron, cement, coal, etc.; Man. Dir. CAO ZHONGSU.

China National Native Produce and Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; imports and exports tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, fibres, etc.

China National Publications Import and Export Corporation: P.O.B. 88, Beijing; imports principally foreign books, newspapers, records, etc.; Man. DING Bo.

China National Technical Import Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; imports all kinds of complete plant and equipment.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; imports synthetic fibres, raw cotton, etc.; exports cotton yarn, knitwear, silk garments, etc.; Man. Dir. ZHEN ZHENGZHONG.

Guoji Shudian: See under Publishers.

Shanghai International Trust Service Corporation: P.O.B. 3066, Shanghai; f. 1979; provides purchasing and mail order facilities for overseas buyers of art works and certain consumer goods, etc.

Waiwen Shudian: P.O.B. 88, Beijing; f. 1964; importers of newspapers, books and periodicals.

INTERNAL TRADE

General Administration for Industry and Commerce: Beijing; under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir. WEI JINFEL.

All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce: 93 Donganmen Bei Jie, Beijing; f. 1953; promotes overseas trade relations; Pres. HU ZIANG; Sec.-Gen. HUANG JIARAN.

TRADE UNIONS

All-China Federation of Trade Unions: 10 Fuxingmen St., Beijing; f. 1925; comprises 376,000 trade union organizations; affiliated to WFTU; organized on an industrial basis; 17 affiliated national industrial unions, 29 local trade unions councils; membership is

voluntary; trade unionists enjoy extensive benefits; trade unions administer state and social insurance; mems. about 61 million (1981), 85 per cent from state-owned enterprises and 15 per cent from collectives; Pres. NI ZHIFU; publ. *The Workers' Daily*.

TRADE FAIR

Chinese Export Commodities Fair (CECF): Guangzhou Foreign Trade Centre, Guangzhou; twice a year; April 15th-May 15th; October 15th-November 15th.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Communications: Beijing; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Xizang, where construction is in progress. Total length exceeded 50,000 km. in 1980, of which about 1,170 km. was electrified. In addition, special railways serve factories and mines. Some of the major routes are Beijing-Guangzhou, Tianjin-Shanghai, Manzhouli-Vladivostok, Jiaozuo-Zhicheng and Lanzhou-Badou.

Note: An underground system serves Beijing. Its total length is 23 km. and further lines are under construction.

ROADS

In 1978 there were 890,200 km. of paved and unpaved roads of which 200,000 km. were national and provincial highways. Four major highways link Lhasa with Sichuan, Xinjiang, Qinghai Hu and Kathmandu (Nepal). Further construction of mountain roads is under way.

WATER TRANSPORT

Bureau of Water Transportation: Controls rivers and coast traffic. In 1978 there were 136,000 km. of inland waterways in China, 79,500 of which were open to motor ships. The main rivers are the Huanghe, Changjiang and Zhu. The Changjiang is navigable by vessels of 10,000 tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km. from the coast. Vessels of 1,000 tons can continue to Chongqing upstream. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water. In 1981 the 1,782 km.-long, 1,400-year old-Grand Canal was opened to foreign tourists for the first time since 1949.

SHIPPING

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in nine major ports: Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Xingang, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu (Whampoa), Guangzhou and Zhanjiang. Three quarters of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress. In 1980 China's merchant fleet totalled over 400 ships with a deadweight capacity of 7 million tons.

China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO): 6 Dongchangan St., Beijing; br. offices: Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Qingdao, Dalian; merchant fleet of 431 vessels of various types with a d.w.t. of 7.92 million tons; also operates chartered foreign ships amounting to 1.7 million d.w.t.; serves China/Japan, China/S. E. Asia, China/Australia, China/Gulf, China/Europe and China/N. America.

China Ocean Shipping Agency: 6 Dongchangan St., Beijing; br. offices at Chinese foreign trade ports; the sole agency which undertakes business for ocean-going vessels calling at Chinese ports; arranges sea passage, booking space, transshipment of cargoes; attends to chartering, purchase or sale of ships etc.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FOREIGN LINES SERVING CHINA

Blue Funnel Line: Liverpool; services to Shanghai.

Glen Line: London; services to Chinese ports.

Rickmers-Linie: Hamburg; serves Europe/China.

Toho Line: Tokyo; serves Europe/China.

Lloydiano: Trieste; serves Mediterranean/China.

CIVIL AVIATION

General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC):

115 Dong-si (West) Street, Beijing; established in 1962, superseded the Civil Aviation Administration of China. CAAC controls all civil aviation activities in China, including the current domestic network of more than 166 routes, with a total length of 190,000 km. and with services to all 29 provinces and autonomous regions except Taiwan. External services operate from Beijing to Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Belgrade, Frankfurt, Hanoi, Karachi, London, Moscow, Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Paris, Pyongyang, Rangoon, San Francisco, Sharjah, Teheran, Tokyo and Zurich; Dir.-Gen. SHEN TU; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 4 707-320B, 6 707-320C, 5 Ilyushin IL-62, IL-18, Trident, Viscount 800, Antonov An-24, IL-14/Li-2 plus a number of smaller aircraft.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also serve the People's Republic of China: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, British Airways, Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong), Civil Aviation Administration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopian Airlines, Iran Air, JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), PAL (Philippines), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), SIA (Singapore), Swissair, TAROM (Romania), and Thai International.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

There are plans for the following airlines to operate flights into China: Alitalia, Canadian Pacific Airlines and KLM (Netherlands).

A new international airport at Beijing was opened in 1980. The construction of international airports at other major centres is planned.

TOURISM

China International Travel Service (Lixingshe): 6 Dongchangan, Beijing; makes travel arrangements for foreign parties; brs. in Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries: Beijing; Pres. WANG BINGNAN.

General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China: Beijing; Dir. HAN KE HUA.

5.7 million tourists visited China in 1980, including many from Hong Kong and Macau. China's expanding tourist industry brought in \$617 million in foreign exchange in 1980, a rise of 35.6 per cent over 1979.

ATOMIC ENERGY

China was believed to have a total of about 40 nuclear reactors in operation at the end of 1966.

Atomic Energy Institute: Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; contains an enriched uranium heavy water reactor and a cyclotron; Dir. JIAN SANJIANG.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Pendi, Xinjiang; f. 1953; Dir. WANG GANZHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Beijing; Dir. Dr. JIAN XUESAN.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of China, confined to the province of Taiwan since 1949, comprises the island of Taiwan (Formosa), the nearby Pescadores islets, and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu near the mainland. Taiwan itself lies 100 km. from the coast of south-eastern China. The average temperature is 23°C (73°F) and the average annual rainfall 2,565 mm. The official language is Mandarin Chinese. The predominant religion is Buddhism and there are Muslims, Daoists, Roman Catholics and Protestants. Confucianism has a large following. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is crimson, with a dark blue rectangular canton containing a white sun. The capital is Taipei.

Recent History

China's Kuomintang government, led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was overthrown by the Communist revolution of 1949. Chiang and many of his supporters left the mainland and established themselves on Taiwan. In 1954 a mutual security pact was signed by which the U.S.A. pledged the protection of Taiwan and the Pescadores; in 1955 the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu were included in the protected area. The Taiwan regime, which still claims to be the legal government of all China, lost its seat at the United Nations to the Government of the People's Republic of China in 1971, and in 1981 was recognized by only 22 countries.

Elections were held in December 1972 for the first time in 24 years, to increase popular representation in local affairs. In 1973 the Government rejected a Beijing offer to hold secret talks on the reunification of China. This policy was strongly reaffirmed in December 1978. In October 1981 Taiwan rejected China's suggested terms for reunification, under which Taiwan would become a "special administrative region" and would have a high degree of autonomy, including the retention of its own armed forces and its relatively high standard of living.

Following the death of Chiang Kai-shek in April 1975, his son, General Chiang Ching-kuo, was elected leader of the ruling Kuomintang. In March 1978 he was also elected President of the Republic. Economic and political stability continues to be the main priority.

In January 1979 Taiwan suffered a serious setback when the U.S.A. established full diplomatic relations with Beijing and terminated the mutual security treaty with Taiwan. Commercial links are still maintained. Elections, postponed since December 1978, were held in December 1980 (see below), and in November 1981 the first major government reshuffle since Premier Sun Yun-suan's appointment in 1978 took place.

Government

The Head of State is the President, who is elected for terms of six years by the National Assembly. There are five Yuans (governing bodies), the highest legislative organ being the Legislative Yuan, to which the Executive Yuan (the Council of Ministers) is responsible. After the elections

in December 1980, the Legislative Yuan comprised 410 (mainly life) members, 70 new members having been elected and 26 appointed by the President. There are also Control, Judicial and Examination Yuans. The Legislative Yuan submits proposals to the National Assembly. Elections are by universal adult suffrage, but the great majority of Assembly seats are held by life members who formerly represented mainland constituencies. In 1980 the Assembly had 1,173 members; 76 new members were elected in December 1980.

Economic Affairs

The economy is progressing towards self-sufficiency, and Taiwan has become one of the leading exporters in Asia. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.A., Japan and South-East Asia, the most important exports being clothing, television and radio sets, plastic articles, plywood and cotton fabrics. The production of electrical goods is the main industry. Mineral resources include coal, marble, gold, petroleum and natural gas. In 1980 G.N.P. per head was NT\$82,146. In 1980 industry registered a growth rate of 7.7 per cent, and industrial production accounted for 45 per cent of G.N.P.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 451,000 men in July 1981: army 310,000, air force 67,000, navy 35,000, with a marine corps of 39,000. Military service lasts for two years. Defence expenditure for 1977/78 was estimated at NT\$63,470 million. In December 1978, as a result of the withdrawal of U.S. aid, the Government announced plans to increase military spending, as part of a programme to build up defences against mainland China.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,082.6 km. of railway and 17,487.7 km. of roads. The ports of Keelung, Hualien, Kaohsiung, Taichung and Suao handled 116.5 million metric tons of cargo in 1980. There are international airports at Taipei and Kaohsiung.

Social Welfare

The Labour Security Programme covers 2.5 million workers and provides benefits for injury, disability, birth, death and old age. In December 1980, 424,403 government employees were covered by a separate scheme. In 1978 a system of supplementary benefits for those with low incomes was introduced.

Education

Primary and junior high school education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. Secondary schools consist of junior and senior middle schools, normal schools for teacher-training and vocational schools. There are also a number of private schools. Higher education is provided in universities, colleges, junior colleges and graduate schools. In 1980/81 there were over 2.2 million pupils enrolled in state primary schools and approximately 1.6 million in secondary schools. There are 16 universities and 11 independent colleges.

Tourism

Festivals, ancient art treasures and the island scenery are the principal attractions. In 1980 about 1.4 million tourists visited Taiwan. Japanese visitors accounted for about half of total tourist arrivals in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: September 28th (Teachers' Day—Birthday of Confucius), October 10th (Double Tenth Day, anniversary of 1911 revolution), October 31st (Birthday of President Chiang Kai-shek—Veterans' Day), November 12th (Birthday of Sun Yat-sen), December 25th (Constitution Day).

1983: January 1st (Founding of the Republic), January 25th–27th* (Chinese New Year).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 shih chih=33.3 cm. (13.1 ins.)
 1 shih li=500 metres (547 yards)
 Area: 1 sq. shih chih=1,111 sq. cm. (1.196 sq. ft.)
 1 shih mow=666.7 sq. metres (797.3 sq. yards)
 Weight: 1 shih catty=500 grammes (1.102 lb.)
 1 Taiwan catty=604.8 grammes (1.333 lb.)
 1 picul=50 kg. (110.2 lb.)
 Volume: 1 cu. shih chih=37,037 cu. cm. (1.308 cu. ft.)
 Capacity: 1 shih sheng=1 litre (1.76 pints)

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents=1 New Taiwan dollar (NT\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=NT\$72.92;

U.S. \$1=NT\$37.91.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (at December 31st)				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
35,981.44	16,508,190	16,813,127	17,135,714	17,479,314	17,805,067

March 31st, 1981: Population 17,878,386.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(December 31st, 1980)

Taipei (capital)	2,220,427	Hsinchu	240,900
Kaohsiung	1,202,123	Fengshan	218,106
Taichung	593,427	Chungli	207,712
Tainan	583,799	Yungho	205,313
Panchiao	403,057	Pingtun	187,383
Keelung	344,867	Changhwa	181,359
Shanchung	327,001	Taoyuan	179,214
Chiayi	252,037	Hsintien	166,423

March 31st, 1981: Taipei 2,238,840, Kaohsiung 1,208,650, Taichung 596,972, Tainan 586,999.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1970	394,015	27.16	108,540	7.48	71,135	4.90
1971	380,424	25.64	106,812	7.20	70,954	4.78
1972	365,749	24.15	112,331	7.42	71,486	4.72
1973	366,942	23.79	122,135	7.92	73,476	4.76
1974	367,823	23.42	127,684	8.13	74,760	4.76
1975	367,647	22.98	151,437	9.47	75,061	4.69
1976	423,356	25.93	152,090	9.31	76,596	4.69
1977	395,796	23.76	154,483	9.27	79,366	4.76
1978	409,203	24.11	163,313	9.62	79,359	4.68
1979	422,518	24.41	152,685	8.82	81,860	4.73
1980	412,558	23.20	174,743	9.83	83,965	4.72

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(annual average in '000)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,615	1,553	1,380	1,277
Mining and quarrying	79	51	60	45
Manufacturing	1,735	1,901	2,081	2,149
Construction	408	469	514	554
Electricity, gas and water	28	26	29	26
Commerce	837	918	986	1,046
Transport, storage and communications	363	343	378	387
Finance and insurance	94	111	120	139
Other services	795	855	875	925
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	5,952	6,228	6,424	6,547
Unemployed	79	106	83	82
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	6,030	6,333	6,507	6,629

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Rice*	2,713.0	2,648.9	2,444.5	2,449.8	2,325.4
Sweet potatoes	1,851.0	1,694.9	1,463.0	1,224.8	1,079.8
Asparagus	94.0	102.1	97.4	102.8	114.0
Soybeans	53.0	51.7	40.8	31.8	25.7
Maize	114.2	95.0	107.2	98.5	115.1
Tea	24.8	26.3	25.9	27.1	26.1
Tobacco	26.4	24.7	22.1	21.5	19.7
Groundnuts	88.9	77.1	92.2	85.9	87.8
Cassava (manioc)	294.0	274.8	250.0	225.6	173.8
Sugar cane	8,728.0	11,036.9	7,941.1	9,363.1	8,914.3
Bananas	213.4	252.3	182.1	226.8	195.0
Pineapples	278.8	282.2	249.6	244.8	225.0
Citrus fruit	384.0	368.6	373.7	398.8	376.9
Vegetables	2,446.3	2,587.2	2,814.5	3,029.7	3,294.8
Mushrooms	52.0	88.3	119.5	103.4	75.1

* Figures are in terms of brown rice. The paddy equivalent (in '000 metric tons) was 3,423 in 1976; 3,351 in 1977; 3,093 in 1978; 3,096 in 1979.

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cattle	138.3	103.6	87.9	80.2
Buffaloes	115.0	84.0	71.3	62.6
Pigs	3,676.4	3,760.4	4,322.2	5,417.7
Sheep and goats	211.1	200.8	198.4	187.9
Chickens	28,354.6	35,488.6	38,360.4	38,940.5
Ducks	8,051.1	9,585.5	10,122.8	9,994.9
Geese	1,370.8	1,422.7	1,498.0	1,456.2
Turkeys	702.2	695.4	702.6	706.1

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980†
Beef . . .	metric tons	15,798	9,710	8,518	6,175
Pigmeat . . .	" "	574,656	579,327	694,822	666,675
Goatmeat . . .	" "	1,459	977	639	561
Chickens* . . .	'000 head	79,112	91,463	94,253	102,969
Ducks* . . .	" "	23,151	26,406	27,381	30,278
Geese* . . .	" "	2,793	2,920	2,954	2,820
Turkeys* . . .	" "	1,398	1,398	1,409	1,388
Milk . . .	metric tons	45,727	44,615	44,418	n.a.
Duck eggs . . .	'000	469,254	517,664	524,489	463,099
Hen eggs . . .	"	1,377,426	1,743,175	1,875,003	2,021,893

* Figures refer to numbers slaughtered.

† Preliminary.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Industrial wood . . .	422.1	411.9	355.6	253.1	241.6	226.5	675.2	653.5	582.1
Fuel wood . . .	—	—	—	94.0	92.0	86.1	94.0	92.0	86.1
TOTAL . . .	422.1	411.9	355.6	347.1	333.6	312.6	769.2	745.5	668.2

FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Total catch . . .	697.9	780.0	810.6	854.9	885.0	929.3	936.2

* Preliminary.

MINING*

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coal	2,955,915	2,883,904	2,719,751	2,573,530
Gold (kilogrammes) . . .	466.4	417.0	443.0	413.0
Silver (kilogrammes) . . .	2,112.1	2,342.6	2,655.7	2,957.1
Electrolytic copper . . .	11,699	14,353	15,305	19,495
Pyrite	7,304	767	536	150
Crude petroleum ('000 litres)	253,928	246,765	230,625	211,426
Natural gas ('000 cu. metres)	1,886,162	1,840,582	1,720,516	1,708,327
Salt	496,058	340,552	366,355	722,425
Gypsum	5,087	1,859	—	4,706
Sulphur	7,778	9,506	8,946	8,099
Marble (cu. metres) . . .	1,620,420	1,641,223	1,976,347	2,838,726
Talc	10,160	9,946	11,194	9,911
Asbestos	673	2,031	2,957	683
Dolomite	284,165	417,397	530,183	488,725

* Amounts in metric tons unless otherwise specified.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1978	1979	1980
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	478.6	515.5	512.1
Refined sugar	" " "	781.6	871.8	728.1
Alcoholic beverages (excl. beer)	'000 hectolitres	1,687.3	1,716.9	1,933.8
Cigarettes	million	24,024	24,835	25,933
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	131.7	158.9	171.0
Paper	" " "	394.2	450.8	490.3
Sulphuric acid	" " "	685.2	776.7	769.2
Spun synthetic yarn	" " "	96.5	104.9	128.3
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	1,809.5	1,996.8	2,080.5
Diesel oil	(million litres)	3,204.4	3,282.0	3,564.3
Cement	'000 metric tons	11,460.8	11,897.3	14,062.2
Pig iron	" " "	316.1	324.9	271.6
Steel ingots	" " "	1,268.8	1,570.2	1,411.9
Transistor radios	'000 units	9,649.0	8,720.5	9,489.9
Television receivers	" " "	7,046.4	5,869.5	5,769.7
Ships	'000 gross tons	431.1	382.1	572.2
Electric energy	million kWh.	34,432	37,897	40,814
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 metric tons	473.4	429.2	458.4

FINANCE

100 cents=1 New Taiwan dollar (NT\$).

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 dollars.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=NT\$72.92; U.S. \$1=NT\$37.91.
NT\$1,000=£13.71=U.S. \$26.38.

Note: Multiple exchange rate systems were in operation from 1951 to August 1959. From March 1956 the certificate rate (used for foreign trade transactions) was U.S. \$1=NT\$24.78 (NT\$1=4.04 U.S. cents). In 1958 the rate became U.S. \$1=NT\$36.38 (NT\$1=2.75 U.S. cents). In August 1959 the currency was devalued and the exchange rate fluctuated close to U.S. \$1=NT\$40.00 (NT\$1=2.50 U.S. cents), which became the par value in September 1970. Foreign trade was valued at this rate from January 1961 and it became the official basic rate in June 1961, though from October 1963 a selling rate of U.S. \$1=NT\$40.10 came into force. These rates remained in effect until February 1973. From February 1973 to July 1978 the exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=NT\$38.00 (NT\$1=2.63 U.S. cents). A new rate of U.S. \$1=NT\$36.00 was introduced in July 1978. The market rate was adjusted to U.S. \$1=NT\$36.10 in June 1979 but this was revised in 1980. The average rate (NT \$ per U.S. \$) was: 37.054 in 1978; 36.048 in 1979; 36.015 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=NT\$96.00 from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=NT\$104.23 from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(NT\$ million, year ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1980/81	EXPENDITURE	1980/81
Taxes	170,343	General administration and defence.	118,546
Monopoly profits	21,499	Education, science and culture	22,192
Non-tax revenue from other sources	83,212	Reconstruction and communications	7,511
		Enterprise fund	41,119
		Social affairs, relief and health	32,461
		Obligations	5,924
		Others	13,872
TOTAL	275,054	TOTAL	241,705

1981/82 (NT\$ million): Budget 319,278.

Six-Year Economic Development Plan (1976-81): G.N.P. to increase to U.S. \$46,676 million by the end of 1981; per capita income to increase to U.S. \$2,391 and a projected annual economic growth rate of 7.45 per cent.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(NT\$ million at current prices)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT MARKET PRICE)	816,943	970,269	1,164,073	1,450,477
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	637,919	749,782	892,326	1,123,788
of which:				
Agriculture and fisheries	79,769	84,800	92,758	101,982
Mining	8,008	8,588	9,774	13,697
Manufacturing	209,879	258,577	311,743	385,141
Electricity	16,259	20,841	21,391	29,574
Construction	44,256	53,098	64,669	84,900
Transport and communications	37,857	45,116	53,712	72,012
Commerce	86,960	101,423	123,454	182,070
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (NATIONAL INCOME) .	632,795	747,451	892,726	1,122,703
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	811,819	967,938	1,164,473	1,449,392
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	40,796	65,088	10,477	-40,961
AVAILABLE EXTERNAL RESOURCES (end of year)	134,313	203,020	202,498	192,060

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(NT\$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	289,139.4	323,839.3	408,378.0	532,928.0	711,432.7
Exports	309,912.6	355,238.9	468,509.3	579,298.6	712,195.2

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(NT\$ million)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat (unmilled)	2,860.2	3,418.0	4,271.3	5,271.5
Maize (unmilled)	9,041.8	9,850.9	13,120.0	15,752.9
Soybeans	7,680.0	8,947.7	11,424.1	10,523.7
Logs	19,404.7	24,499.8	38,123.3	22,216.6
Natural rubber	1,409.3	1,830.5	2,328.4	2,835.1
Crude petroleum	47,522.0	58,783.4	78,480.1	147,969.6
Raw cotton	10,360.3	11,918.0	10,377.2	14,453.1
Yarn from synthetic fibres	446.6	583.0	917.0	1,082.9
Distillate fuels	9,581.3	6,169.6	5,773.9	16,296.0
Polyacids and derivatives	4,516.1	5,995.5	8,264.4	6,070.7
Thin iron and steel sheets	6,130.6	8,237.2	10,375.4	12,297.5
Thermoplastic resins	2,914.8	4,335.0	5,734.3	5,740.9
Iron and steel scrap	1,843.8	2,187.2	3,511.5	6,609.4
Spinning, extruding machines	1,730.3	2,511.7	3,061.8	4,280.1
Electrical switchgear	2,731.2	4,688.4	6,166.4	6,727.7
Television receivers	2,494.8	169.3	229.9	302.2
Internal combustion engines other than for aircraft	1,884.2	2,808.4	3,797.7	3,981.6
Ships for breaking	6,054.5	10,454.9	12,102.7	14,906.1
Total (incl. others)	321,344.5	407,565.0	532,393.5	711,432.7

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fresh bananas	983.6	647.8	892.4	919.8
Canned mushrooms	3,946.7	3,721.7	3,007.8	3,426.3
Canned asparagus	2,856.8	4,206.4	3,966.4	4,841.9
Raw sugar	3,950.7	2,342.2	2,704.6	7,635.3
Cotton fabrics	4,525.1	3,937.6	5,363.3	4,838.6
Yarn from synthetic fibres	8,725.3	7,392.4	7,403.8	6,460.1
Synthetic fabrics	7,897.4	11,161.2	14,244.2	16,844.4
Plywood	8,982.7	12,016.6	15,139.2	13,394.9
Clothing (incl. knitted and crocheted fabrics)	49,412.8	61,383.5	68,719.3	85,632.2
Thermionic articles, valves, tubes, photo-cells, transistors etc.	7,513.1	9,154.4	12,369.8	15,599.3
Calculating machines	1,770.7	3,161.9	4,217.9	4,657.4
Television receivers	14,496.6	19,230.3	19,397.5	19,599.9
Radio receivers	11,805.7	12,459.2	13,464.6	15,019.1
Plastic articles	21,961.9	30,498.3	38,362.4	52,469.7
Dolls and toys	5,741.9	7,823.6	10,525.7	13,378.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	355,238.9	468,509.3	579,298.5	712,195.2

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(NT\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Australia	11,921.0	16,399.2	18,466.7	12,289.9	15,082.6	19,388.4
Canada	3,924.8	4,746.8	8,975.0	12,079.2	14,908.2	16,526.4
Germany, Federal Republic	15,227.4	22,947.0	26,041.2	21,168.1	26,714.0	38,680.9
Hong Kong	5,651.9	7,414.8	9,010.1	31,667.3	41,022.7	55,738.7
Indonesia	11,864.2	16,312.4	19,454.5	11,286.5	14,347.9	17,191.9
Italy	4,115.7	5,331.1	6,603.7	3,639.9	7,010.6	10,347.6
Japan	136,206.7	164,655.4	193,002.0	57,890.3	80,884.9	78,136.8
Korea, Republic	5,379.0	6,402.3	7,517.5	5,215.5	6,156.7	9,581.2
Kuwait	29,312.7	41,669.5	80,791.9	3,699.6	4,820.2	7,071.1
Malaysia	8,366.9	11,867.2	15,315.8	3,216.3	4,686.8	6,109.0
Philippines	1,892.4	2,649.5	4,227.3	5,976.7	7,227.1	7,010.0
Saudi Arabia	23,978.0	31,182.5	51,159.8	11,860.4	17,126.8	19,578.3
Singapore	3,051.0	4,484.3	7,994.3	10,905.6	15,195.3	19,598.7
Thailand	2,277.6	2,434.4	3,241.7	6,202.7	6,678.4	6,337.9
United Kingdom	9,040.2	10,691.0	10,409.5	11,897.9	14,605.9	16,954.7
U.S.A.	88,075.4	122,046.0	168,496.1	185,176.6	203,336.6	243,041.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	408,378.0	471,211.4	630,707.1	468,509.3	479,804.7	570,932.8

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(1981)

Passengers . . .	'000	140,235
Passenger/km. . .	"	7,970,633
Freight . . .	'000 metric tons	32,458
Freight ton/km. . .	'000	2,916,418

ROADS
(1981)

Passengers . . .	'000	2,060,219
Passenger/km. . .	"	27,269,423
Freight . . .	'000 metric tons	144,485
Freight ton/km. . .	'000	7,690,476

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded . . .	6,053	7,877	10,065	9,681	9,095
Goods unloaded . . .	28,883	35,879	44,129	46,317	51,168

CIVIL AVIATION

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers . . .	9,662,566	10,918,563	11,246,890	9,933,619
Freight (metric tons) . . .	168,181.5	183,113.4	220,812.6	234,984.8

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Radio receivers . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Television receivers. . .	1,309,059	2,505,360	3,247,896	3,992,675
Telephones . . .	1,685,132	2,099,310	2,566,078	3,166,169

EDUCATION
(1980/81*)

	SCHOOLS	FULL-TIME TEACHERS	PUPILS/ STUDENTS
Pre-school . . .	n.a.	n.a.	178,216
Primary . . .	2,428	69,141	2,233,706
Secondary (incl. Vocational) . . .	1,023	69,698	1,605,567
Higher . . .	104	16,495	342,528
Special . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Supplementary . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,555	155,334	4,360,017

* Source: Department of Print Information, Government Information Office, Taipei.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, Taipei.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of government incorporated in the Constitution, adopted in December 1946, follows the five-power system envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which has the major features of both cabinet and presidential government. The following are the chief organs of government:

National Assembly: Composed of elected delegates; meets to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution, or to vote on proposed Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

President: Elected by the National Assembly for a term of 6 years, and may be re-elected for a second term (the two-term restriction is at present suspended). Represents country at all state functions, including foreign relations; commands land, sea, and air forces, promulgates laws, issues mandates, concludes treaties, declares war, makes peace, declares martial law, grants amnesties, appoints and removes civil and military officers, and confers honours and decorations. He also convenes the National Assembly, and subject to certain limitations, may issue emergency orders to deal with national calamities and ensure national security.

Executive Yuan: Is the highest administrative organ of the nation and is responsible to the Legislative Yuan; has five categories of subordinate organization:

Executive Yuan Council
Ministries and Commissions
Secretariat
Government Information Office and Personnel Administration Bureau
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Legislative Yuan: Is the highest legislative organ of the state, composed of elected members; holds two sessions a year; is empowered to hear administrative reports of the Executive Yuan, and to change Government policy.

Judicial Yuan: Is the highest judicial organ of state and has charge of civil, criminal, and administrative cases, and of cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries (*see* Judicial System).

Examination Yuan: Supervises examinations for entry into public offices, and deals with personal questions of the civil service.

Control Yuan: Is a body elected by local councils to impeach or investigate the work of the Executive Yuan and the Ministries and Executives; meets once a month, and has a subordinate body, the Ministry of Audit.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. CHIANG CHING-KUO (took office May 20th, 1978).

Vice-President: SHIEH TUNG-MIN.

Secretary-General: MA CHI-CHUANG.

THE EXECUTIVE YUAN

(December 1981)

Prime Minister: SUN YUN-SUAN.

Deputy Prime Minister: CHIU CHUANG-HUAN.

Secretary-General: CHU SHAO-HWA.

Minister of the Interior: LIN YANG-KANG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHU FU-SUNG.

Minister of National Defence: SOONG CHANG-CHIH.

Minister of Finance: HSU LI-TEH.

Minister of Education: CHU HWEI-SEN.

Minister of Justice: LI YUAN-ZU.

Minister of Economic Affairs: YAO-TUNG CHAO.

Minister of Communications: LIEN CHAN.

Minister of State: YU KUO-HWA, LI KWOH-TING, KAO YU-SHU, CHEN CHI-LU, CHANG FENG-HSU, WALTER H. FEI, CHOW HONG-TAO.

Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: MO SUNG-NIEN.

Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission: TSUI CHUI-YIEN.

Director-General of the Government Information Office: JAMES CHU-YUL SOONG.

Director-General of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics: CHUNG SHIH-YI.

Director-General of Central Personnel Administration: CHEN KWEI-HWA.

Director-General of National Health Administration: HSU Z.C.

Minister without Portfolio: LIN CHIN-SHEN.

LEGISLATURE

KUO-MIN TA-HUI

(National Assembly)

The last general election was held on December 7th, 1980. In 1980 the National Assembly had 1,173 members. In the 1980 elections 76 new members were elected. Delegates meet to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution or to vote on Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

LI-FA YUAN

(Legislative Yuan)

The Legislative Yuan is the highest legislative organ of state. In the elections held throughout China in 1948 members elected to the Legislative Yuan totalled 760. Membership after the elections in December 1980 comprised 410 members, 70 new members having been elected and 26 appointed by the President.

President: NIEH WEN-YAH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang (KMT) (Nationalist Party of China): 11 Chung Shan S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1894; aims to overthrow Communist rule in China and promote constitutional government; mems. 2,000,000; Chair. Gen. CHIANG CHING-KUO; Sec.-Gen. TSIANG YIEN-SI; Deputy Secs.-Gen. WU CHEN-TSAI, CHEN LI-AN, CHEN SHUI-FONG.

Young China Party: Taipei; f. 1923; aims: to recover and maintain territorial sovereignty; to safeguard the Constitution, and democracy; to better international understanding between free China and the free world.

China Democratic Socialist Party: Taipei; f. 1932; aims: to promote democracy; to protect fundamental freedoms; to promote public welfare and social security.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(In Taipei unless otherwise stated)

Bolivia: Suite 706, World Trade Building, 50 Hsin Sheng South Rd., Sec. 1; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JORGE EGUINO PARADA.

Costa Rica: 2nd Floor, 164 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 6; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL COB J.

Dominican Republic: 54 Nanking E. Rd., Sec. 3; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO ANSELMO GUZMÁN.

El Salvador: 2nd Floor, Room A, 12 Min Chu E. Rd.; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DOLORES GERARDO HERRERA.

Guatemala: 6 Lane 44, Chien Kuo N. Rd.; *Ambassador:* EDGAR ARTURO LÓPEZ CALVO.

Haiti: 4th Fl., 432 Kuang Fu South Rd.; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* RAYMOND PERODIN.

Honduras: Tokyo, Japan.

Ivory Coast: Tokyo, Japan.

Korea, Republic: 345 Chunghsiao E. Rd., Sec. 4; *Ambassador:* CHONG KON KIM.

Nicaragua: 3rd Floor, 270 Chung Shan N. Rd., Section 6; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Panama: 4th Floor, 614 Linsen N. Rd.; *Ambassador:* RAMÓN SIERIO MURGAS.

Paraguay: 2nd Floor, Room B-5, 98 Fu Kuo Rd., Shih Lin; *Ambassador:* TIMOTEO ÁLVARENGA.

Saudi Arabia: 321 Shih Pai Rd., Sec. 2, Pei Tou; *Ambassador:* Gen. ASSAD ABDUL AZIZ AL-ZUHAIR.

South Africa: 13th Floor, Bank Tower, 205 Tun Hua N. Rd.; *Ambassador:* LOUIS VORSTER.

Uruguay: 7th Floor, 16 Mintsu E. Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. BUENAVENTURA CAVIGLIA-CÁMPORA.

Vatican: 6, Lane 63, Chin Shan St.; *Chargé d'affaires:* Mgr. PAUL GIGLIO.

Taiwan also has diplomatic relations with Lesotho, Malawi, Nauru, Swaziland, Tonga and Tuvalu.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Yuan: Pres. HUANG SHAO-KU; Vice-Pres. HUNG SHOU-NAN; Sec.-Gen. FAN KUE-SHU; highest judicial organ, and the interpreter of the Constitution and national laws and ordinances. Its judicial powers are exercised by:

Supreme Court: Chief Justice CHIEN KUO-CHEN; court of appeal for civil and criminal cases.

Administrative Court: Chief Justice WANG CHIA-YI; aims at the redress of administrative wrongs.

Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries: Chair. KU RU-SHING; metes out disciplinary measures to persons impeached by the Control Yuan.

The interpretive powers of the Judicial Yuan are exercised by the Council of Grand Justices nominated and

appointed for nine years by the President of the Republic of China with the consent of the Control Yuan. The President of the Judicial Yuan also presides over the Council of Grand Justices.

The Judicial Yuan has jurisdiction over the high court and district courts. The Ministry of Justice is under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan.

Control Yuan: Exercises powers of impeachment and censure, and powers of consent in the appointment of the President, Vice-President and the grand justices of the Judicial Yuan, and the president, vice-president and the members of the Examination Yuan (*see* the Constitution).

President: YU CHUN-HSIEN.

Vice-President: HWYNG TZUN-CHIOU.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Buddhists belong to the Mahayana and Theravada schools. Leaders Venerable PAI SHENG, Venerable NAN TING, Venerable YIN SHUNG. The Buddhist Association of Taiwan has 1,900 group members and more than 7,500,000 devotees.

DAOISM (TAOISM)

Leader CHANG YUEN-SHEN. There are about 3,300,000 devotees.

ISLAM

Leader TING CHUNG-MING. About 42,500 adherents.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Taipei MATTHEW KIA YEN-WEN; Archbishop's House, 94 Loli Rd., Taipei; about 277,591 adherents for entire Taiwan Province.

Episcopal: There are about 2,000 adherents; Bishop of Taiwan (Episcopal Church of America) Rt. Rev. PUI-YEUNG CHEUNG, 7, Lane 105, Hangchow S. Rd. Sec. 1, Taipei.

Tai-oan Ki-tok Tiu-Lo Kau-Hoe (Presbyterian Church in Taiwan): 89-5 Chang-Chun Rd., Taipei 104; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. Dr. C. M. KAO; 69,312 adult mems., constituency 40,000.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TAIPEI

Central Daily News: 83 Chung Hsiao West Rd., Section 1; f. 1928; morning; official Kuomintang paper; Publ. YAO PENG; circ. 530,000.

China Daily News (Northern Edition): 131 Sungkiang Rd.; morning; Chinese; f. 1946; Publ. CHIEN CHEN; Pres. YEN HAI-CHIU; Editor-in-Chief CHEN HUAI-CHIEH; circ. 180,000.

China News: 277 Hsinyi Rd., Section 2; f. 1949; afternoon; English; Publishers SHELLY LO; Dir. TING WEI-TUNG; circ. 20,000.

China Post: 8 Fu Shun St.; f. 1952; morning; English; Publisher NANCY YU-HUANG; Editor HUANG CHIH-HSIANG; circ. 30,000.

China Times: 132 Da Li St.; f. 1950; morning; Chinese; general and financial; Chair. YU CHI-CHUNG; Publ. CHU CHING-CHIH; Editor CHANG PING-FENG; circ. 750,000.

Chung Cheng Pao: 34-2, 12 Chang Rd., Shing-den, Taipei; f. 1948; morning; armed forces; Publ. TSAO HSING HWA; Editor LIANG CHI-TUNG; circ. 6,000.

Commercial Times: 132 Tali St.; f. 1978; Publ. YU CHI-CHUNG; Editor-in-Chief JUAN TENG-FA; circ. 60,000.

Economic Daily News: 555 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Section 4; f. 1967; morning; Publ. WANG PI-LY; Editor YIN CHENG-KUO; circ. 110,000.

Independent Evening Post: 15 Chinan Rd., Section 2; f. 1947; afternoon; Chinese; Publisher WU SAN-LIEN; Editor-in-Chief WU FENG-SHAN; circ. 60,000.

Mandarin Daily News: 10 Fuchow St.; f. 1948; morning; Publ. HSIA CHENG-YING; Editor YANG RU DER; circ. 120,000.

Min Sheng Pao: 555 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Sec. 4; f. 1978; Publ. WANG HSIAO-LAN; Editor SHIH MIN; circ. 120,000.

Min Tsu Evening News: 235 Kunming St.; f. 1950; afternoon; Chinese; Publisher WANG CHENG-YUNG; Editor YU LIN-CHU; circ. 60,000.

Ta Hua (Great China) Evening News: 61 Chiu Chuen St.; f. 1950; afternoon; Publ. KENG HSIU-YEH; Editor TUAN SHOU-YU; circ. 60,000.

Taiwan Shin Sheng Pao: 127 Yenping S. Rd.; f. 1945; morning; Chinese; Publ. SHEN YUEH; Editor Hsu Hsü; circ. 180,000.

United Daily News: 555 Chung Hsiao East Rd., Section 4; f. 1951; morning; Publ. WANG PI-CHENG; Editor CHAO YU-MING; circ. 750,000.

Youth Warrior Daily: 3 Hsin Yi Rd., Section 1; f. 1952; morning; Chinese; armed forces; Publ. LIU YEN-SHENG; Editor LO CHO-CHÜN; circ. 60,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Cheng Kung Evening News: 233 Chung Chen Rd., Hsiao Kang Li, Kaohsiung; f. 1956; afternoon; Publ. YEN HAI-CHIU; Dir. SUN WU-NAN; circ. 12,000.

Chien Kuo Daily News: 36 Min Sheng Rd., Makung, Chen, Penghu; f. 1949; morning; Publ. CHU TING-KUN; Editor HUANG CHAO-JUNG; circ. 5,000.

China Daily News (South Edition): 57, Hsi Hwa St., Tainan; f. 1946; morning; Publ. CHIEN CHEN; Editor CHIANG CHEN; circ. 160,000.

China Kuo Evening News: 38 Chung Cheng 4th Rd., Kaohsiung; f. 1955; afternoon; Publ. and Chief Editor LIU HEN-HSIU; circ. 65,000.

Chung Kuo Daily News: 147-10 Chung Ching Rd., Section 2, Taichung; f. 1956; morning; Publ. CHENG SHEN-CHI; Editor CHANG YU-CHI; circ. 5,000.

Daily Free Press: 409-12 Peitun Rd., Taichung; f. 1978; morning; Publ. WU E-M; Editor TSAI HSIN-CHANG; circ. 20,000.

Keng Sheng Daily News: 36 Wuchuan St., Hualien; f. 1947; morning; Publ. HSIEH YING YI; Editor CHEN HSING; circ. 5,000.

Kinmen Daily News: Wu Chiang Village, Kinmen; f. 1965; morning; Publ. WU SHIH-SUNG; Editor LEE YEN-PO; circ. 5,000.

Matsu Daily News: Matsu; f. 1957; morning; Publ. LEE CHIEN-SHENG; Editor LU CHING-HUAN; circ. 3,000.

Min Chung Daily News: 410 Chung Shan 2 Rd., Kaohsiung; f. 1950; morning; Publ. LEE SHUI-PIAO; Editor YAO CHIH-HAI; circ. 30,000.

Min Sheng Daily News: 406 Fu-Shing Rd., Sec. 1, Taichung; f. 1946; morning; Publ. Hsu KENG-NAN; Editor HUANG SEN-SUNG; circ. 20,000.

Shang Kung Daily News: 218 Kuo Hua St., Chiayi; f. 1953; morning; Publ. LIN FU-TI; Editor LIU KUEI-NAN; circ. 20,000.

Taiwan Daily News: 24 Chung Shan Rd., Taichung; morning; f. 1964; Publ. CHEN MAO-PANG; Pres. and Man. Editor HSICH TIEN-CHYU; circ. 150,000.

Taiwan Shin Wen Pao Daily News: 249 Chung Cheng 4 Rd., Kaohsiung; f. 1949; morning; Publ. YEN CHUNG-TSE; Editor YEH YEN-I; circ. 120,000.

Taiwan Times: 167 Chung Cheng 4 Rd., Fengshan, Kaohsiung; f. 1971; Publ. WU CHI-FU; Editor SU TENG-CHI; circ. 100,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Agri-week: 14 Wenchow St., Taipei; f. 1975; weekly; Editor NED LIANG; Publ. H. C. CHANG; circ. 20,000.

The Artist: 129-1 Wenchow St., Taipei; Publ. HO CHENG KWANG.

Biographical Literature: 4th Floor, 230 Hsinyi Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei; Publ. LIU TSUNG-HSIANG.

The Chinese Literary Monthly: Hua Hsin Publications, 4th Fl., 86 Ning-Po St. W., Taipei; Editor-in-Chief MISS FEI-FEI YU.

Chung Hua Magazine: 3-2 31 St., Tienmou 1 Rd., Taipei; f. 1963; Publ. HU CHIU YUAN.

Continent Magazine: 11-6 Fu Chou Rd., Taipei; f. 1950; archaeology, history and literature; fortnightly; Publ. Hsu KOU-PIAO; circ. 8,400.

Crown: 52 Lane 120, Tun Hua N. Rd., Taipei; Publ. PING SIN TAO.

Free China Review: 3 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; illustrated; English; monthly; Publ. SUNG TZU-LI; Man. Editor S. C. CHEN.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

Free China Weekly: 3 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; news review; English; Publ. SUNG TZU-LI; Editor YIN LAI.

The Gleaner: Kaohsiung Refinery, P.O.B. 25-12, Tsoying, Kaohsiung; Publ. CHIN KAI-YIN.

Harvest Farm Magazine: 14 Wenchow St., Taipei; f. 1951; fortnightly; Editor NED N. LIANG; Publ. H. C. CHANG; circ. 40,000.

The Kaleidoscope Monthly: 7-2 Hsin Sheng S. Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; Publ. WANG CHENG SHENG.

Music & Audiophile: 3rd Floor, 3 Hangchow S. Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei; f. 1973; Publ. ADAM CHANG; circ. 18,500.

National Palace Museum Quarterly: Wai Shuang Hsi, Shih Lin, Taipei; f. 1966; in Chinese with summaries in English; Dir. CHIANG FU-TSUNG.

Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn.): Taipei; monthly; circ. 130,000.

Sinorama: 3 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; cultural; English; monthly; Publ. SUNG TZU-LI.

Taiwan Pictorial: 150 Tzyou Rd., Sec. 1, Taichung; f. 1951; general illustrated; fortnightly; Chinese; Publ. CHUNG CHEN-HUNG; Editor-in-Chief WANG HSIAO; circ. 70,000.

PUBLISHERS

Art Book Company: 4th Floor, 18 Lane 283, Roosevelt Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; Publ. HO KUNG SHANG.

Buffalo Publishing Co.: 9th Fl., 30 Chin-shan St., Taipei; Publ. PENG CHUNG HANG.

Cheng Chung Book Co.: 20 Hengyang Rd., Taipei; humanities, social sciences, medicine, fine arts; Gen. Man. CHIANG LIEN-JU.

Cheng Wen Publishing Co.: 9, Lane 6, Hang Chou South Rd., Taipei; Publ. HUANG CHENG CHU.

Chung Hwa Book Co. Ltd.: 94, Chungking S. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; humanities, social sciences, medicine, fine arts, school books; Gen. Man. HSIUNG DUN SENG.

Far East Book Co.: 66-1 Chungking S. Rd., Sec. 1, 10th Floor, Taipei; art, education, history, physics, mathematics, literature, dictionaries; Chair. GEORGE C. L. PU.

Globe International Corporation: 2nd Floor, 60 Chungking S. Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; Publ. TSAI HUNG-TA.

Ho Chi Book Co.: 249 Wuhsing St., Taipei; Publ. WU FU CHANG.

Hua Hsin Culture and Publications Center: 4th Floor, 86

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency Inc. (CNA): 137 Nanking E. Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei 104; f. 1924; Pres. HUAN-KUN PAN; Editor-in-Chief WILLIE K. CHU.

Chiao Kwang News Photo Service: 6th Floor, 3 Lane 1, Ta-an St., Taipei; Dir. LO PIN.

China Youth News Agency: 131 Teng Hua N. Rd., Taipei 105; Dir. LI PEN-HSIEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 48 Lane 369, Tunhua S. Rd., Taipei; Correspondent CALIX CHU.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 209 Sungkiang Rd., Taipei; Correspondents WILLY MA, TINA CHOU, PAN YUEH-KAN.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 137 Nanking E. Rd., Taipei; Bureau Chief SHULLEN SHAW.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Taipei Journalists Association: 83 Chung Hsiao W. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; 2,799 mems. representing editorial and business executives of newspapers and broadcasting stations; publ. *Chinese Journalism Yearbook*.

Ning-Po St. W., Taipei; f. 1960; Dir. Dr. JAMES K. CHENG; Editor-in-Chief Miss FEI-FEI YU.

Hua Kuo Publishing Co.: 218 Chin San St., Taipei; f. 1950; Publ. YEH YO-MO.

International Cultural Enterprises: 11th Fl., 213 Hsin I Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei; Publ. HU TZE-DAN.

Li-Ming Cultural Enterprise Co.: 56 Chang-an East Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; Gen. Man. LIU YEN-SHENG.

Mei Ya Publications Inc.: 6th Floor, 192 Hoping East Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1965; copyrighted Taiwan reprints; Chair. SUELING LI.

San Min Book Co.: 61 Chungking S. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1953; literature, history, philosophy, social sciences; Gen. Man. LIU CHEN-CHIANG.

Taiwan Kaiming Book Co.: 77 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; Gen. Man. FAN SHOU-K'ANG.

The World Book Co.: 99 Chungking S. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1921; Chair. CHEN SHEH WOO; Gen. Man. SHAW TSUNG MOU.

Youth Cultural Enterprise Co. Ltd.: 3rd. Fl., 66-1 Chungking S. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; Gen. Man. CHI-CHUN TSEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting stations are mostly privately owned, but the Ministry of Communications determines power and frequencies and supervises the operation of all stations, whether private or governmental. Principal networks:

Broadcasting Corporation of China: 53 Jen Ai Rd., Section 3, Taipei 106; f. 1928; Domestic (4 networks) and Overseas services (all AM); FM and Stereo production; 39 stations, 72 transmitters; 18 languages and dialects; total power output 2,325.2 kW.; Pres. CHIANG HSIAO-WU; Chair. MAH SOO-LAY.

Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Corporation: 7-8th Floors, 66-1 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1950; 7 stations; Chair. LEE LIEN; Gen. Man. WANG HSING-CHUNG.

Fu Hsing Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 799, Taipei; 27 stations; Dir. HO MUH-CHAO.

In 1980 there were 12,000,000 licensed radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Taiwan Television Enterprise Ltd.: 10 Pa Te Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1962; Chair. HSU CHING-TEH; Pres. STONE K. SHIH; publs. *TTV* (weekly), *Families* (monthly).

China Television Company Ltd.: 53 Jen-Ai Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1969; Chair. TSU SUNG-CHIU; Pres. MEI CHANG-LING; publ. *CTV* (weekly).

Chinese Television Service Ltd.: 100 Kuang Fu S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1971; cultural and educational; Chair. YEE CHIEN-CHIU; Pres. WU PAO-HWA; publ. *CTS* (weekly).

In 1980 there were 4,600,000 licensed television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of China: 2 Roosevelt Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1928; issuing bank; cap. NT\$12,000m.; dep. NT\$306,550m. (Oct. 1981); Gov. KUO-HWA YU; Deputy Govs. ROBERT C. CHIEN, SHIRLEY W. Y. KUO.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Communications: 91 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1907; cap. NT\$5,009m.; dep. NT\$17,943m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. M. S. CHEN; Pres. CHAO CHI-CHANG.

Bank of Taiwan: 120 Chungking S. Rd., Taipei 100; f. 1946; cap. NT\$4,000m.; dep. NT\$200,403m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. LIU SHIH-CHENG; Pres. WILSON C. P. YEN.

Co-operative Bank of Taiwan: 77 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; acts as central bank for co-operatives, and as major agricultural credit institution; 64 brs.; cap. NT\$1,000m.; dep. NT\$119,126m. (June 1981); Chair. S. M. YEH; Pres. H. M. H. HSU.

Farmers Bank of China: 53 Huai Ning St., Taipei; f. 1933; cap. NT\$2,019m.; dep. NT\$29,175m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. K. H. KING; Pres. L. S. LIN.

International Commercial Bank of China: 100 Chi Lin Rd., Taipei 104; f. 1912; cap. NT\$2,400m.; dep. NT\$41,464m. (Aug. 1981); Chair. T. T. WAY; Pres. RONALD H. C. HO.

Land Bank of Taiwan: 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; cap. NT\$2,000m.; dep. NT\$75,363m. (June 1981); Chair. C. C. YANG; Pres. C. C. LEE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Central Trust of China: 49 Wu Chang St., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1935; government institution; cap. NT\$1,500m.; dep. NT\$4,680m. (June 1981); Chair. LIU AN-CHI; Pres. L. K. LOH.

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd.: 38 Section 2, Tsuyu Rd., Taichung; f. 1905; cap. NT\$1,000m.; dep. NT\$78,293m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. CHEN PAO-CHUAN; Pres. KENNETH K. H. LO; 98 brs.

First Commercial Bank: 38 Yen Ping South Rd., Taipei; f. 1899; cap. NT\$1,088m.; dep. NT\$75,525m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. LIANG KUO-SHU; Pres. S. Y. DONG; 104 brs.

Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.: 33 Kaifeng St., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1919; cap. NT\$840m.; dep. NT\$75,953m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. F. H. CHANG; Pres. H. A. CHEN.

Overseas Chinese Commercial Banking Corporation: 8 Hsiang Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1961; general and foreign exchange banking business; cap. p.u. NT\$560m.; dep. NT\$6,711m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. T. K. TSAI; Gen. Man. C. H. LIN.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank: 16 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei; f. 1915; cap. p.u. NT\$450m.; dep. NT\$3,049m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. J. T. CHU; Man. Dir. PETER CHU.

Taipei City Bank: 15 Park Rd., Taipei 100; f. 1969; cap. NT\$2,000m.; dep. NT\$39,353m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Y. C. CHU; Pres. C. Y. LEE.

United World Chinese Commercial Bank: 150 Po Ai Rd., Taipei 100; f. 1975; cap. NT\$500m.; dep. NT\$10,800m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. SNIT VIRAVAN; Pres. T. N. YEE.

There are also a number of Medium Business Banks throughout the country.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corp. (U.S.A.): 137 Nanking E. Rd., Sec. 2., Taipei; Vice-Pres. JAMES M. KAUL.

Bangkok Bank Ltd. (Thailand): No. 125, Sec. 2., Nanking East Rd., P.O.B. 22419, Taipei; Vice-Pres. and Man. KENNETH C. TSUNG.

Bank of America NT and SA (U.S.A.): 205 Tung Hwa N. Rd., Taipei; Vice-Pres. and Man. DOUGLAS W. TAYLOR.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. (U.S.A.): 72 Nanking E. Rd., Section 2, P.O.B. 3996, Taipei; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. CARTER BOOTH.

Chemical Bank (U.S.A.): 261 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, P.O.B. 48-11, Taipei; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. GEORGE COOPER.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): 742 Min Sheng E. Rd., P.O.B. 3343, Taipei; Vice-Pres. MICHAEL J. CANNON-BROOKES.

Continental Bank (U.S.A.): 62 Nanking E. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; Gen. Man. STEVEN R. CHAMPION.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. (Japan): 23 Chang An E. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; Pres. KIMINORI MASUDA.

Irving Trust Company (U.S.A.): 10-12 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; Vice-Pres. MICHAEL R. CHALIAN.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co. (Philippines): 52 Nanking E. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; Gen. Man. GODOFREDO ARANZAMENDEZ.

Toronto Dominion Bank (Canada): 20 Pa Teh Rd., Section 3, Taipei; Man. WILLIAM H. MACK.

United California Bank (U.S.A.): 221 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD D. SNYDER.

The following foreign banks also have branches in Taipei; International Bank of Singapore, Rainier National Bank (U.S.A.), First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.), Seattle First National Bank (U.S.A.), Grindlays Bank (U.K.), European Asian Bank (F.R.G.), Société Générale (France), Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France), Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V. (Netherlands), Lloyds Bank International (U.K.), Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (U.S.A.).

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

China Development Corporation: 131 Nanking East Rd., Section 5, Taipei 105; f. 1959 as privately owned development finance company to assist in creation, modernization and expansion of private industrial enterprises in Taiwan, to encourage participation of private capital in such enterprises, and to help to promote and develop a capital market; cap. NT\$700m. (1981); Chair. YUNG-LIANG LIN; Pres. YEN SHEN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation: 9th Floor, City Bldg., 85 Yen-ping South Rd., Taipei; f. 1962; 45 mems.; Chair. T. Y. TSAI.

INSURANCE

Cathay Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Hsiang Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1962; Chair. TSAI WAN-LIN; Man. Dir. HONG-TU TSAI.

Central Trust of China, Life Insurance Dept.: 5-7th Floor, 76 Poai Rd., Taipei; life insurance; Chair. LU JUN-KANG; Gen. Man. LI CHIA-CHUAN.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

China Mariners' Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 62 Hsinsheng S. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; Chair. S. S. CHANG; Gen. Man. K. T. FAN.

Chung Kuo Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10th-12th Floor, ICBC Building, 100 Chilin Rd., Taipei; fmly. China Insurance Co. Ltd.; Chair. J. W. HSIEH; Gen. Man. C. C. LIN.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang St., Taipei; f. 1929; Chair. GEORGE Y. L. WU; Man. Dir. CHANG HOO-CHUNG.

Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 45 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. W. K. WU; Gen. Man. M. H. TSAI.

There are 16 other insurance companies in Taipei.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China: Rose Mansion, 7th Floor, 162 Shin Yee Rd., Section 3, Taipei; Chair. LIN CHI-CHUN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

China Productivity Centre: 11th Floor, 201/26 Tunhua N. Rd., Taipei; f. 1955; industrial management and technical consultative organization; Gen. Man. WANG SZE-CHEH.

Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce: 4th Floor, 7 Roosevelt Rd., Section 1, Taipei; Chair. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec.-Gen. RICHARD C. Y. WANG.

Chinese National Federation of Industries: Rose Mansion, 3rd Floor, 162 Shin Yee Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1948; 125 mems.; Chair. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec.-Gen. HO CHUN-YIH.

Industrial Development and Investment Centre: 6th Floor, 66 Sung Chiang Rd., Taipei 104; f. 1959 to assist investment and planning; 3 overseas brs.; Dir. LAWRENCE LU.

Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Centre: 1 Hsu Chow Rd., Taipei; f. 1956; Chair. K. C. WANG; Man. Dir. PHILLIP P. C. LIU.

Trading Department of Central Trust of China: 49 Wuchang St., Section 1, Taipei; export and import agent for private and government-owned enterprises.

CO-OPERATIVES

In December 1980 there were 4,050 co-operatives with a total membership of 2,574,754 people and total capital of NT\$2,245m. Of the specialized co-operatives the most important was the consumers' co-operative (3,309 co-ops; 1,619,380 mems.; cap. NT\$94,746,177).

The centre of co-operative financing is the Co-operative Bank of Taiwan, owned jointly by the Taiwan Provincial Government and 495 co-operative units (see Finance section). The Co-operative Institute (f. 1918) and the Co-operative League (f. 1940), which has 418 institutional and 14,448 individual members, exist to further the co-operative movement's national and international interests; and departments of co-operative business have been set up at the National Chung Hsing University and other colleges.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Council for Agricultural Planning and Development (CAPD): 37 Nanhai Rd., Taipei 107; f. 1979 to replace the Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR); government agency directly under the Executive Yuan; assists in planning agricultural policies, co-ordinating programmes, promoting technology and providing external assistance; Chair. Dr. H. T. CHANG; Sec.-Gen. C. C. KOH.

TRADE UNIONS

Chinese Federation of Labour: 7-2 Jen Ai Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1948; mems.: 1,699 industrial unions repre-

senting 1,050,000 workers; Pres. WU PI-EN; Gen. Sec. LU KUO-HUA.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Chinese Federation of Postal Workers: 4th Floor, 99 Kweilin Rd., Taipei; f. 1930; 14,366 mems.; Pres. CHEN SHEE-SHING.

Chinese National Federation of Railway Workers: 7 Alley 10, Lane 4, Ching Chow St., Taipei; f. 1947; 27,066 mems.; Chair. C. C. LIN.

National Chinese Seamen's Union: 2nd Floor, 115 Changchou S. Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1913; 60,603 mems.; Pres. YANG SHIN-CHEN; publ. *Chinese Seamen's Monthly News* (in Chinese).

REGIONAL FEDERATIONS

Taiwan Federation of Textile and Dyeing Industry Workers' Union (TFTDWU): 2 Lane 64, Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1957; 41,848 mems.; Chair. J. H. LIU.

Taiwan Provincial Federation of Labour: 11th Floor, 44 Roosevelt Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei; f. 1948; 43 mem. unions and 655,256 mems.; Pres. H. C. CHEN; Sec.-Gen. S. W. KUO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Taiwan Railway Administration (TRA): 2 Yen Ping N. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; a public utility under the provincial government of Taiwan, it operates both the west line and east line systems with a route length of 1,091.1 km.; the west line is the main trunk line from Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south, with several branches; electrification of the main trunk line was completed in 1979; the east line runs down the east coast linking Hualien with Taitung; the north link line, with a length of 85 km. from Nan-Shan-Hu to Tienpu, connecting Suao and Hualien, was inaugurated in February 1980; Man. Dir. TONG PING.

There are also 1,991.6 km. of private narrow-gauge railroads operated by the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the Forestry Administration and other organizations. These railroads are mostly used for freight but they also provide public passenger and freight services which connect with those of TRA.

ROADS

Taiwan Highway Bureau: 70 Chung Hsiao West Rd., Section 1, Taipei; Dir.-Gen. MEI-HUANG HU.

Taiwan Motor Transport Company: f. 1980; operates national bus service.

There were 17,464.2 km. of highways in 1981, most of them asphalt-paved, representing about 50 km. of road per 100 sq. km. of land. The North-South Freeway was completed in 1978.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

SHIPPING

Taiwan has four international ports: Kaohsiung, Keelung, Taichung and Hualien.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 5th Floor, 53 Huai Ning St., Taipei; 5 tankers; tanker services worldwide; Chair. CHIH MENG-BING.

China Union Lines Ltd.: 3rd Floor, 46 Kwan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1948; 3 cargo vessels, 8 bulk carriers, 1 banana carrier; liner and tramp services; Chair. Y. S. KUNG; Pres. C. H. CHEN.

Evergreen Marine Corp.: 63 Sung-chiang Rd., Taipei; f. 1968; 24 container vessels, 1 multi-purpose ship, 1 training ship; container liner services from the Far East to the U.S.A., Central and South America, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, Europe and South-East Asia; Chair. CHANG YUNG-FA; Pres. YEH FU-SING.

Far Eastern Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 67 Han Kou St., P.O.B. 1582, Section 1, Taipei; 1 bulk carrier; Chair. W. H. E. HSU.

First Steamship Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang St., 7th Floor, Taipei; 4 cargo vessels; worldwide service; Chair. H. C. TUNG; Pres. S. C. CHU.

Great Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.: 79 Chung Shan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; 5 reefer vessels; fruit and refrigeration cargo services worldwide; Chair. CHEN CHA-MOU.

Taiwan Navigation Co. Ltd.: 6 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1947; 12 cargo, 1 passenger vessel; Chair. H. L. HUANG; Pres. T. H. CHEN.

Yangming Marine Transport Corp.: Hwai Ning Bldg., 4th Floor, 53 Hwai Ning St., Taipei; 14 cargo vessels, 9 bulk carriers; Chair. CHIH MENG-BING; Pres. KUO HUNG-WEI.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports, C.K.S. (Taoyuan) near Taipei, which opened in 1979, Kaohsiung. The former Taipei international airport at Sungshan is now used for domestic flights.

China Air Lines Ltd. (CAL): 131 Nanking East Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1959; domestic services and international services to Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Korea and the U.S.A.; fleet comprises 4 Boeing 707, 4 727, 3 737, 7 747; Chair. SZETO FU; Pres. Gen. CHANG LIN-TEH.

Far Eastern Air Transport Corporation: 4th Floor, 9 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1957; domestic services and chartered flights to Indonesia; fleet: 6

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Boeing 737, 3 Caravelle, 11 Viscount, 2 Herald, 3 Bell 212, 2 DC-3; Chair. K. T. SIAO; Pres. T. C. Hwoo.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Taiwan is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Nauru, Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong), Flying Tiger Lines (U.S.A.), Japan Asia Airways, Korean Airlines, MAS (Malaysia), Northwest Orient (U.S.A.), PAL (Philippines), SIA (Singapore), Thai Airways International, TMA (Lebanon), Cargo LUX, South Africa Airlines.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Communications: 9th Floor, 280 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Section 4, Taipei; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. YU WEI.

Taiwan Visitors Association: 5th Floor, Minchuan E. Rd., Taipei; f. 1956; Chair. A. C. SAMMY YUAN.

In 1980 there were 1,393,254 foreign visitors to Taiwan.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OPERA COMPANIES

National Foo Hsing Opera Experimental Academy: 177 2nd Ne-hou Rd., Ne-hou, Taipei; f. 1957; Dir. LIU PO-CHI.

Ta Peng Chinese Opera: 11 Alley 9, Lane 5, Chiu-Chuan St., Taipei; f. 1965.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Taiwan Symphony Orchestra: P.O.B. 8-7, Taichung; f. 1945; Government body under Taiwan Provincial Dept. of Education; Music Dir. Prof. DENG HAN-CHING.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Council: 67, Lane 144, Keelung Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei; Chair. CHEN-HSING YEN; Sec. V. CHEN-HWA CHENG; publs. *Nuclear Science Journal* (quarterly), *Chinese AEC Bulletin* (every 2 months).

Institute of Nuclear Energy Research (INER): P.O.B. 3, Lung Tan, Taiwan 325; f. 1968; national nuclear research centre; Dir. Dr. CHIEN JI-PENG; publ. INER series reports.

Two nuclear power stations were operational in 1980. Further plants are under construction, and total capacity is scheduled to exceed 5,000 MW by 1985.

COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Colombia lies in the north-west of South America, with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela and Brazil to the east, and Peru and Ecuador to the south, while Panama connects it with Central America. The coastal areas have a tropical rain forest climate, the plateaux are temperate and in the Andes there are areas of permanent snow. The language is Spanish. Ninety-five per cent of the population adhere to Roman Catholicism. There are small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of yellow (half the depth), dark blue and red. The capital is Bogotá.

Recent History

Between 1948 and 1957 Colombia was torn by civil war between Conservative and Liberal factions. The dictator Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla (1953-57) was overthrown by a military junta in May 1957. Democratic government was re-established in 1958 with an agreement to form a National Front, by which Liberal and Conservative Presidents would alternate in power for four-year periods and the Cabinet would be composed of equal numbers from each party. In 1966 Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo was elected Liberal President and, despite much political unrest and continuing guerrilla warfare, he was able to bring about economic recovery after the crisis left by Gen. Rojas. In the 1970 elections Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero of the Conservative Party was elected. The bi-partisan form of government ended formally with the free presidential elections in April 1974, although the 1974-78 Cabinet remained subject to the parity agreement. The elections were won overwhelmingly by the Liberal Party candidate, Dr. Alfonso López Michelsen, who promised wide-ranging reforms and a more equitable distribution of income. After one year of government his failure to carry out these policies led to strikes, rioting and increased violent guerrilla activity. A state of siege was announced in June 1975, with political meetings banned and the right to *habeas corpus* rescinded. Throughout 1976 there was serious civil unrest and intensified guerrilla activity. The state of siege was lifted in June but reimposed in October.

A general strike called in September 1977 to protest against government policies and the high rate of inflation, and to demand a 50 per cent wage rise, led to the worst violence since the civil war. In the February 1978 Congressional elections the Liberal Party won a clear majority in both Houses, and the Liberal Party candidate, Dr. Julio César Turbay Ayala, won the June presidential elections. Dr. Turbay stated that he intended to keep to the spirit of the National Front agreement and promised to tackle the problems of urban terrorism and drug trafficking. The Government introduced a tough new security law and initiated measures to control drug production and smuggling, at a cost of U.S. \$125 million per year. Attempts to curtail terrorism have had little success. An amnesty offering the M-19 group political party status was rejected by them in July 1981, and martial law was imposed in the

south. The Government's fears of Cuban involvement in guerrilla activity, fuelled by the failed "invasion" in March of a small force apparently travelling from Cuba, resulted in the breaking of diplomatic relations. In October a peace commission was set up under Dr. Lleras Restrepo, a possible candidate in the presidential elections due in May 1982.

The long-standing border dispute with Venezuela has yet to be resolved, and in 1980 Nicaragua laid claim to the Colombian-owned islands of Providencia and San Andrés.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the President (assisted by a Cabinet) who is elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. Legislation is carried out by Congress, consisting of the Senate (112 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (199 members elected for four years). The country is divided into 23 Departments, four Intendencies and three Commissaries.

Defence

At the age of 18 every male (with the exception of students) must present himself as a candidate for two years' military service. In July 1981 the strength of the army was 57,000, the navy 9,200 (including 3,000 marines) and the air force 3,800. The paramilitary police force numbers about 50,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1980 was 13,920 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends principally on coffee, of which Colombia is the world's second largest producer and which accounted for 61 per cent of export earnings in 1980. Production rose from 8 million bags (each of 60 kg.) in 1974/75 to 13.3 million bags in 1980/81, but the fall in world prices in 1981 to the lowest level for five years left Colombia with a surplus of 3.5 million bags and attendant balance of trade problems. Other major cash crops are cotton, bananas, sugar, tobacco, cocoa and cut flowers. The principal food crops are rice, sorghum, maize, wheat and barley, and cattle and beef are also exported. Agricultural output accounts for about 25 per cent of the G.D.P., but in the years 1977-80 the increase in agricultural production was outstripped by the rise in domestic demand and in 1980 food imports reached record levels, while production grew by only 1.3 per cent. The illegal trade in Colombian marijuana and cocaine is increasing and it is believed that contraband exports of these drugs could rival the value of legal exports.

Manufacturing accounts for over 20 per cent of the G.D.P., and prominent industries are food processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products and transport equipment. By 1980, when production rose by only 2.6 per cent, the sector was suffering from loss of competitiveness abroad and credit restrictions at home. Worst hit was the textile industry, in which unemployment reached 20 per cent. The *Plan de Integración Nacional*, announced in May 1980, designated energy as its main investment sector. Of an estimated hydroelectric potential of 60,985 MW, only

4,560 MW is generated and consumption is rising by 10 per cent a year. Production of crude petroleum, which fell from 219,043 b.p.d. in 1970 to 123,836 in 1979, rose to 141,000 b.p.d. by November 1981, and 110 new wells were drilled in the first half of 1981. Known natural gas reserves total 4,716,000 million cubic feet. Average daily gas output rose from 335.1 million cubic feet in 1977 to 401.5 million in 1978 as the Guajira field came on stream in 1977. The gas will supply power for the proposed Palomino petrochemical complex.

Colombia possesses the most extensive coal reserves in Latin America. Total proven reserves are 1,267 million metric tons and potential reserves may be five times as great. The richest field is at El Cerrejón, for which Exxon undertook a U.S. \$3,000 million development contract in 1980. Export of coal is expected to reach 5 million tons in 1985 and 27 million after 1990. The vast Cerromatoso nickel reserves are estimated at 70 million tons and annual output is planned at 19,000 metric tons of ferro-nickel. Colombia also produces 95 per cent of the world's emeralds. Gold, silver, platinum, lead, zinc, copper, mercury, limestone and phosphates are also mined, and there are substantial reserves of uranium.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s Colombia's economic development was more promising than in most Latin American countries, with the annual G.D.P. growth rate averaging 6.2 per cent between 1966 and 1976. In 1979 the growth rate was 5.5 per cent, compared with 8.8 per cent in 1978. The volume of exports expanded by 270 per cent between 1970 and 1978. In 1980 and 1981, however, the economic situation deteriorated as the value of coffee exports fell from U.S. \$2,095 million in 1979/80 to \$1,565 million in 1980/81, and unrestricted imports continued. The foreign borrowing policy resulted in the doubling of the foreign debt between December 1978 and December 1980 to reach \$2,100 million. The decline of the external sector emphasized the high level of government spending and the private sector has called for help in the form of easier credit and a reduction in borrowing to curb inflation. The rate of inflation rose from 17.8 per cent in 1978 to 29.8 per cent in 1979 and 26.5 per cent in 1980, and was expected to exceed 25 per cent again in 1981. The inflow of currency from illegal exports and narcotics continued to have an inflationary effect.

Colombia is a member of ALADI and the Andean Pact, and joined GATT in May 1981.

Transport and Communications

The high mountains make land transport difficult so that the principal means of transportation is by air. There are more than 100 airports and six international airports. There were 53,852 km. of roads in 1978 and 3,043 km. of railways in 1980. There are plans to construct a new Jungle Edge highway to provide direct access to the interior. Major road projects are the Bogotá-Medellín highway, the final stretch of the Panamerican highway near the Panamanian border and the reconstruction of the Turbo-Medellín highway. The 1979-82 Plan provides for the construction of 550 km. of new roads, the reconstruc-

tion of 1,350 km. and the upgrading of a further 1,721 km. Much freight and cattle as well as passenger traffic is carried on the River Magdalena.

Social Welfare

There is compulsory social security paid for by the Government, employers and employees, and administered by the Institute of Social Security. It provides benefits for disability, old age, death, sickness, maternity, industrial accidents and unemployment. Large firms must provide life insurance for their employees and there is a comprehensive system of pensions. In 1977 there were 688 hospitals and clinics and 150 health centres, with 46,488 beds. The benefits of the health service do not reach all inhabitants, and a report issued by the Family Welfare Institute in 1981 put the level of infant mortality at 64 per 1,000 live births, one of the highest rates in the world.

Education

Elementary education is free and compulsory for five years. No child may be admitted to secondary school unless these five years have been successfully completed. Secondary education is for six years. In 1977 there were 174 institutions of higher education, of which 83 were classed as universities. Adult illiteracy averaged 15 per cent in 1979.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the Caribbean coast, including the island of San Andrés, the 16th-century walled city of Cartagena, the Amazonian town of Leticia, the Andes mountains of up to 6,000 metres, the extensive forests and jungles and pre-Columbian relics and monuments of Colonial art. In 1978 tourism was the second biggest foreign exchange earner. Most of the 826,000 visitors in 1978 came from Venezuela, Ecuador and the U.S.A.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), June 10th (Corpus Christi), June 29th (SS. Peter and Paul), July 20th (Independence), August 7th (Battle of Boyacá), August 15th (Assumption), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 11th (Independence of Cartagena), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), March 19th (St. Joseph's Day), March 31st (Maundy Thursday), April 1st (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Colombian peso

Exchange rates (December 1981):
 £1 sterling = 112.06 pesos;
 U.S. \$1 = 58.26 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)			
	July 15th, 1964	October 24th, 1973		
		Males	Females	Total
1,141,748 sq. km.*	17,484,508	10,955,240	11,596,571	22,551,811

* 440,831 sq. miles.

October 1980 population estimate: 27,326,463.

DEPARTMENTS

(estimated population at October 24th, 1979)

DEPARTMENT		CAPITAL	DEPARTMENT		CAPITAL
Antioquia . . .	3,647,246	Medellín	Santander del Norte .	892,263	Cúcuta
Atlántico . . .	1,274,357	Barranquilla	Santander del Sur .	1,308,323	Bucaramanga
Bogotá, D.E. . .	4,055,909	Bogotá*	Sucre . . .	439,839	Sincelejo
Bolívar . . .	1,080,070	Cartagena	Tolima . . .	1,038,382	Ibagué
Boyacá . . .	1,188,342	Tunja	Valle del Cauca . .	2,868,186	Cali
Caldas . . .	757,375	Manizales			
Cauca . . .	830,815	Popayán	INTENDENCIAS		
César . . .	514,718	Valledupar	Caquetá . . .		Florencia
Chocó . . .	259,979	Quibdó	Casanare . . .		Yopal
Córdoba . . .	921,183	Montería	Putumayo . . .		Mocoa
Cundinamarca . .	1,226,521	Bogotá*	Vichada . . .		Puerto Carreño
Guajira . . .	272,867	Riohacha		703,874	
Huila . . .	556,039	Neiva	COMMISSARIES		
Magdalena . . .	697,237	Santa Marta	Amazonas . . .		Leticia
Meta . . .	334,181	Villavicencio	Guainía . . .		Obando
Nariño . . .	1,018,941	Pasto	Vaupés . . .		Mitu
Quindío . . .	359,088	Armenia			
Risaralda . . .	501,614	Pereira	TOTAL . . .	26,586,970	

* The capital city, Bogotá, is the capital of two departments: Bogotá, D.E., and Cundinamarca. The City's population is included only in Bogotá, D.E.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at October 24th, 1979)

Bogotá, D.E. (capital)	4,055,909	Bucaramanga . . .	402,379
Medellín . . .	1,506,661	Cúcuta . . .	376,625
Cali . . .	1,316,137	Ibagué . . .	272,625
Barranquilla . . .	855,195	Pereira . . .	257,039
Cartagena . . .	435,361	Manizales . . .	247,280

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1970 . .	n.a.	n.a.	54,596	2.6	140,990	6.8
1971 . .	797,160	36.6	52,848	2.4	160,412	7.5
1972 . .	578,478	26.4	50,967	2.3	160,412	7.1
1973 . .	347,380	15.4	62,469	2.8	163,563	7.3
1974 . .	363,036	15.7	67,199	2.9	163,096	7.1
1975 . .	386,132	16.2	72,370	3.0	153,238	6.5
1976 . .	655,964	26.8	80,336	3.3	153,966	6.3
1977 . .	806,492	32.0	88,401	3.5	145,426	5.8

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence. Figures for births in 1970-73 and (except for Bogotá) marriages are based on baptisms and marriages recorded in Roman Catholic church registers. Figures for births after 1973 refer to births registered in the same year. Figures for deaths are based on burial permits. Registration is incomplete and the UN estimates average annual rates as: births 33.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 32.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80; deaths 9.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 8.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1973 census*)

	MALES†	FEMALES†	TOTAL‡
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,493,112	53,205	1,879,814
Mining and quarrying	27,335	8,830	43,468
Manufacturing	487,125	191,197	740,132
Electricity, gas and water	19,011	1,985	24,968
Construction	195,362	4,876	241,121
Trade, restaurants and hotels	402,729	172,880	652,424
Transport, storage and communications	153,202	13,817	213,103
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	65,894	25,864	105,132
Community, social and personal services	351,920	486,444	1,075,969
Activities not adequately described	725,218	238,469	510,321
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	3,920,908	1,197,567	5,486,452
Unemployed	489,133	367,384	181,487
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	4,410,041	1,564,951	5,667,939

* Figures are based on a 4 per cent sample tabulation of census returns.

† Original figures.

‡ Definitive results.

1975: Agriculture, etc. and mining 2,613,700; Manufacturing and construction 991,000; Transport and finance 336,700; Government 451,000; Commerce and services 1,960,000; Total 6,353,200 (estimates).

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1979
Arable land	4,020
Land under permanent crops	1,580
Permanent meadows and pastures	30,000
Forests and woodland	54,150
Other land	14,120
Inland water	10,021
TOTAL	113,891

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	29.7	26.7	37.6	37.7	38.1	45.7
Rice (paddy)	406.1	422.1	415.8	1,714.7	1,932.4	1,797.9
Barley	68.4	70.4	62.6	118.9	121.5	109.5
Maize	670.9	614.6	614.4	862.2	870.2	853.6
Sorghum	224.8	214.6	206.0	516.7	472.5	430.5
Potatoes	141.6	150.8	142.0	1,995.6	2,065.7	1,726.7
Cassava (Manioc)	216.8	237.7	241.0†	2,044.1	2,081.0	2,640.0
Soyabeans	69.0	68.8	78.1	130.8	137.4	154.5
Seed cotton	327.9	186.4	216.9	330.3	281.0	353.2†
Cabbages	12.6	13.0†	13.0†	441.3	449.0†	455.0†
Tomatoes	14.2	14.0†	14.0†	241.4	243.0†	245.0†
Onions	12.4	12.0†	12.0†	285.1	278.0†	278.0†
Sugar cane	86.0	89.1	104.0	1,937.9	2,049.0	2,218.0
Bananas	20.8	21.0	22.1	719.0	801.6	767.2
Coffee (green)†	1,100.0	1,170.0	1,200.0†	669.0	762.0	763.0
Cocoa beans	60.5	64.0	64.1	31.0	33.0	34.4
Tobacco (leaves)	29.4*	35.5	28.9	45.9	68.0*	47.4

* Preliminary.

† Unofficial figures from FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses*	1,588	1,644	1,680
Mules*	548	552	570
Asses*	597	616	630†
Cattle	30,808	31,677	n.a.
Pigs	1,884.2	1,916.0	2,030†
Sheep	2,255.4	2,356.6	2,440
Goats	623.3	638.6	644
Chickens	82,295.9	94,640.3	n.a.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal*	570	601	608
Pig meat	104.7	106.4	126.0*
Cows' milk*	2,360	2,395	2,419
Cheese†	42.8	43.5	44.3
Butter and ghee†	11.6	12.0	12.4
Hen eggs*	148.3	170.5	196.1
Cattle hides †	77.5	82.5	83.0

* Unofficial figures from FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

† FAO estimate.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cu. metres)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous:			
Sawlogs, etc.	60*	60*	60*
Broadleaved:			
Sawlogs, etc.	2,032*	2,032*	2,172
Pitprops	40*	40*	40*
Pulpwood	270*	270*	374
Other industrial wood	600*	600*	600*
Fuel wood	34,628*	35,479*	36,359*
TOTAL	37,630	38,481	39,568

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cu. metres)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood	30*	30*	30*
Broadleaved sawnwood	900*	900*	947
Railway sleepers	930	930	977
	4*	4*	6
TOTAL	934	934	983

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

MINING AND INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	'000 troy oz.	298.2	257.0	243.1	268.4	n.a.
Silver	" " "	105.7	91.1	76.8	91.8	n.a.
Salt (incl. sea salt)	'000 metric tons	686.9	616.4	619.7	372.2*	n.a.
Iron ore	metric tons	497,767	459,901	453,537	377,498†	n.a.
Crude petroleum	'000 barrels	53,376	50,199	47,739	45,297†	45,944
Diesel oil	" "	7,448	7,503	7,959	7,768†	n.a.
Fuel oil	" "	18,253	18,420	18,948	15,254†	n.a.
Motor fuel	" "	18,637	19,674	16,685	15,270†	n.a.
Sugar	metric tons	934,632	853,527	1,013,727	1,084,000	1,247,631
Cement	'000 metric tons	3,611.6	3,297.5	4,152.5	4,275.0	4,350.6
Carbonates	metric tons	149,374	140,588	167,172	133,217	124,629
Caustic soda	" "	55,817	36,195	32,347	24,741	19,984
Steel ingots	" "	252,253	209,028	265,207	234,000	262,875

* January to August only. † September to December estimated.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Colombian peso.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2 and 5 pesos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 112.06 pesos; U.S. \$1 = 58.26 pesos.

1,000 Colombian pesos = £8.92 = \$17.16.

Note: The exchange rate for the Colombian peso fluctuates freely. The average rates of pesos per U.S. dollar were: 23.637 in 1973; 26.064 in 1974; 30.929 in 1975; 34.694 in 1976; 36.775 in 1977; 39.095 in 1978; 42.550 in 1979; 47.280 in 1980.

BUDGET (million pesos)

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1978*	1979*
Direct Taxation	48,718.8	33,911.8	Public Debt	10,876	16,294
Indirect Taxation	52,861.9	79,612.4	Defence	8,502	10,610
Rates and Fines	3,020.9	2,753.0	Education	20,327	27,418
Revenue under Contracts	346.6	775.8	Public Works	9,830	11,838
Credit Resources	10,694.5	20,367.0	Police	6,039	8,333
			Development	4,643	6,378
			Agriculture	2,965	3,117
			Health	7,242	8,702
			Other Items	30,719	34,753
TOTAL	115,642.7	143,420.0	TOTAL	101,143	127,443

* Provisional.

Budget expenditure was 192,200 million pesos in 1980, 262,000 million pesos in 1981, and projected at 317,000 million pesos for 1982.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	48	60	73	137	214	525
IMF Special Drawing Rights	24	28	31	49	95	109
Reserve position in IMF	46	53	93	91	97	146
Foreign exchange	405	1,020	1,623	2,226	3,652	4,576
TOTAL	523	1,161	1,820	2,503	4,058	5,356

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million pesos at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	20,816	28,778	40,483	53,720	67,270	84,130
Demand deposits at commercial banks	40,855	54,763	69,385	76,470	93,555	121,390

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Compensation of employees	140,091	171,338	231,626	306,901	399,474
Operating surplus	209,530	277,521	370,166	454,074	567,042
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	349,621	448,859	601,792	760,975	966,516
Consumption of fixed capital	36,751	45,413	60,822	80,181	114,367
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	386,372	494,272	662,614	841,156	1,080,883
Indirect taxes	32,262	43,963	60,276	83,384	} 112,741
Less Subsidies	5,805	4,220	4,415	7,980	
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	412,829	534,015	718,475	916,560	1,193,624
Net factor income from abroad	-8,043	-10,909	-10,149	-11,779	-14,311
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	404,786	523,106	708,326	904,781	1,179,313
Less Consumption of fixed capital	36,751	45,413	60,822	80,181	114,367
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	368,035	477,693	647,504	824,600	1,064,946
Other current transfers from abroad	2,358	2,807	3,011	} 2,740	2,311
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	939	1,091	1,368		
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	369,455	479,410	649,147	827,340	1,067,257

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	38,730	48,154	65,724	86,916	118,071
Private final consumption expenditure	373,652	474,943	613,358	809,276	1,034,091
Increase in stocks	14,272	34,356	21,221	14,097	22,547
Gross fixed capital formation	97,081	134,784	187,721	247,376	360,999
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	523,735	692,237	888,024	1,157,665	1,535,708
Exports of goods and services	88,048	124,727	157,546	205,497	267,147
Less Imports of goods and services	77,768	98,489	129,011	169,538	254,986
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	534,015	718,475	916,560	1,193,624	1,547,869
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1970 PRICES	183,296	192,187	209,389	220,006	228,800

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979†
Agriculture and livestock	108,802	142,442	203,522	244,083	296,938
Hunting	232	254	344	328	393
Forestry and logging	1,653	1,892	2,499	3,121	3,878
Fishing	2,798	3,972	5,962	8,874	10,903
Mining and quarrying	4,898	6,032	7,631	11,264	14,940
Manufacturing	88,160	116,259	147,415	192,793	261,917
Electricity, gas and water	4,901	6,773	8,817	11,581	16,060
Construction	19,846	20,575	27,838	38,233	49,081
Wholesale and retail trade	72,155	97,372	132,485	169,153	222,835
Transport, storage and communications	22,400	30,775	42,997	54,566	77,192
Finance, insurance and real estate	14,660	17,280	24,061	34,210	46,402
Owner-occupied dwellings	19,084	23,818	28,802	35,966	47,638
Government services	26,758	32,458	40,103	54,061	71,154
Other services*	26,482	34,113	46,000	58,327	74,295
TOTAL	412,829	534,015	718,475	916,560	1,193,624

* Including restaurants, hotels and business services.

† Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,717	2,243	2,713	3,206	3,836	4,113
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-1,424	-1,665	-1,979	-2,564	-3,183	-3,851
TRADE BALANCE	293	578	734	642	653	262
Exports of services	503	632	801	924	1,133	1,432
Imports of services	-948	-1,063	-1,154	-1,317	-1,506	-1,840
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-152	147	381	249	280	-146
Unrequited transfers (net)	44	60	59	73	57	124
CURRENT BALANCE	-109	207	440	322	337	-22
Direct capital investment (net)	35	14	43	68	124	233
Other long-term capital (net)	260	90	187	27	640	834
Short-term capital (net)	-113	92	-257	-9	116	229
Net errors and omissions	10	211	159	16	226	-206
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	83	614	572	424	1,443	1,068
Monetization of gold	29	12	14	64	74	315
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	26	27
Valuation changes (net)	-34	6	72	164	-6	-90
Official financing (net)	-4	7	—	23	16	-9
CHANGES IN RESERVES	73	639	659	675	1,553	1,311

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S.\$'000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	1,597,212	1,494,794	1,708,120	2,028,277	2,836,315	3,233,194
Exports f.o.b.	1,416,888	1,465,187	1,745,153	2,443,191	3,002,691	3,300,443

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1886 and has been amended from time to time. In 1957 it was amended to provide for the alternation of the presidency between the two major parties. All citizens over the age of 18 are eligible to vote. Civil rights and social guarantees include freedom of education, the right to strike (except in the public sector), public aid to those unable to support themselves, freedom of assembly, of the press, and the right to petition. All male citizens are required to present themselves for possible military service at the age of 18.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular suffrage for a four-year term of office. The President cannot hold office for two consecutive terms but may be re-elected at a later date.

The President is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet which he appoints. A substitute (*primer designado*) is elected by Congress, subject to bi-annual re-appointment, to act in the event of a Presidential vacancy. The President appoints the governors of the twenty-three departments, the four intendencies and the three commissaries.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is exercised by Congress, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of both chambers are elected by direct suffrage for a period of four years. The Presidents in each House are elected for sixty days.

JUDICIARY

The administration of justice is in the hands of the Supreme Court, superior district tribunals, and lower courts. The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice are elected by Congress from lists presented by the President. The term of office is five years and the magistrates may be re-elected indefinitely.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Direction of the nation's finances is in the hands of the Controller-General, who is appointed for two years. A National Economic Council including five ministers and also representatives of banking, industrial and agricultural interests, has functioned since 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the country is divided into twenty-three departments, four intendencies and three commissaries. The departments are further divided into municipalities. Governors for the departments are appointed by the President, but regional legislatures are elected by the local inhabitants and enjoy considerable autonomy, including the management of local finances. Mayors for the municipalities are appointed by the governors.

AMENDMENTS

Various constitutional reforms were promulgated in December 1968, including the following amendments: to increase the membership of the Senate from 106 to 112, and the maximum membership of the Chamber of Representatives from 204 to 214; to increase from two to four years the term of office of representatives; to eliminate the two-thirds majority required for matters of importance; to enable the Government to legislate by decree for a maximum period of 90 days in any one year in the event of an economic crisis, though such decrees must relate only to the matters which caused the crisis; from 1970, proportional representation to be allowed in departmental and municipal elections; the same principle to apply to congressional elections after 1974. An amendment was also promulgated whereby the "minority" party must have "adequate" representation in government positions.

Note: A state of siege has been in force intermittently since 1948. It was last declared in October 1976.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA (took office August 7th, 1978).

Primer Designado: VÍCTOR MOSQUERA CHAUX.

CABINET

(A coalition of Partido Conservador (C) and Partido Liberal (L).)

(December 1981)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. JORGE MARIO EASTMAN (L).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. CARLOS LEMOS SIMMONDS (L).

Minister of Justice: Dr. FELIO ANDRADE MANRIQUE (C).

Minister of Finance and Public Credit: Dr. EDUARDO WIESNER DURÁN (L).

Minister of National Defence: Gen. LUIS CARLOS CAMACHO LEYVA.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. LUIS FERNANDO LONDOÑO CAPURRO (L).

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Dra. MARÍA ESTELA SANÍN DE ALDANA (C).

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ALFONSO JARAMILLO SALAZAR (L).

Minister of Economic Development: Dr. GABRIEL MELO GUEVARA (C).

Minister of Mines and Energy: Dr. CARLOS RODADO NORIEGA (C).

Minister of Education: Dr. CARLOS ALBÁN HOLGUÍN (C).

Minister of Communications: Dr. ANTONIO ABELLO ROCA (L).

Minister of Public Works and Transportation: Dr. ENRIQUE VARGAS RAMÍREZ (L).

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 4th, 1978)

CANDIDATE	VOTES CAST
Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA (Liberal)	2,506,228
BELISARIO BETANCUR (Conservative)	2,358,644
JULIO CÉSAR PERNÍA (UNO)	87,448
ALVARO VALENCIA TOVAR (MRN)	61,606
JAIME PIEDRAHITA CARDONA (FUP)	23,939

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESO

GENERAL ELECTION

(February 26th, 1978)

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	House of Representatives
Partido Liberal	61	109
Partido Conservador	50	85
UNO-ANAPO-MIL coalition	1	5
TOTAL	112	199

President of Congress: HÉCTOR ECHEVERRI-CORREA.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Alianza Nacional Popular (ANAPO): Bogotá; f. 1971; right-wing; Leader MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS DE MORENO DÍAZ.

Democracia Cristiana: Bogotá; Christian Democrat party; Leader FRANCISCO PAULA JARAMILLO.

Firmes: Bogotá; left-wing, democratic party.

Frente por la Unidad del Pueblo (FUP): Bogotá; extreme left-wing front comprising socialists and Maoists.

Partido Conservador: Calle 36, No. 16-56, Bogotá; f. 1815; divided into two factions, one led by Dr. MISAEL PASTRANA BORRERO and the other by ALVARO GÓMEZ HURTADO.

Partido Liberal: Avda. Jiménez 8-56, Bogotá; f. 1815; divided into two factions, the official group (led by Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA) and the two independent groups: Nuevo Liberalismo (led by LUIS CARLOS GALÁN) and Unión Liberal Popular—ULP (led by ROBERTO ARENAS).

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST): Bogotá; workers' socialist party; Leader MARÍA SOCORRO RAMÍREZ.

Unión Nacional de Oposición (UNO): Bogotá; left-wing coalition comprising the Communist Party (PCC, Moscow line; Leader and Gen. Sec. GILBERTO VIEIRA), the Movimiento Amplio Colombiano and the Movimiento Obrero Independiente Revolucionario (MOIR).

The following is a list of the main guerrilla groups operating in Colombia:

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN): Castroite guerrilla movement; f. 1965; Leader FABIO VÁSQUEZ CASTAÑO.

Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL): Maoist guerrilla movement; splinter group from Communist Party.

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC): military wing of the pro-Soviet Communist Party; Leader MANUEL MARULANDA.

M-19: f. 1974; left-wing urban guerrilla group; Leader JAIME BATEMAN CAYÓN.

Movimiento de Autodefensa Obrera (MAO): workers' self-defence movement; Trotskyite.

In September 1981 these five groups formed a united front.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO COLOMBIA

(In Bogotá unless otherwise stated)

Albania: México, D.F., Mexico.

Argentina: Avda. 40A, 13-09, 16°, Ambassador: RAÚL A. MEDINA MUÑOZ.

Austria: Carrera 11, No. 75-29; Ambassador: Dr. MANFRED ORTNER.

Belgium: Calle 72, No. 5-83, 10°; Ambassador: ROBERTO VAN OVERBERGHE.

Bolivia: Calle 13A, No. 79-39; Chargé d'affaires: REINALDO DEL CARPIO JAUREGUI.

Brazil: Avenida Caracas, No. 36-21; Ambassador: GERALDO E. DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA.

Bulgaria: Calle 81, No. 7-71; Ambassador: PETAR IVANOV MARINKOV.

Canada: Calle 76, No. 11-52, Apdo. Aéreo 53531; Ambassador: G. DOUGLAS VALENTINE.

Chile: Carrera 5, No. 74A-68; Ambassador: EDUARDO CISTERNAS PARODI.

China, People's Republic: Ambassador: ZHAO ZHENGYI.

Costa Rica: Calle 59, No. 13-37; Ambassador: MARÍA HELENA CHASSOUL.

Cuba: Carrera 9, No. 92-54; (Relations broken off March 1981).

Czechoslovakia: Avda. 13, No. 104A-30; Chargé d'affaires: VASIL MOCHÁČ.

Denmark: Calle 37, No. 7-43, 9°, Apdo. 52965; Ambassador: HENNING HALICK.

Dominican Republic: Carrera 30, No. 46-46, Bogotá 2; Ambassador: (vacant).

Ecuador: Calle 89, No. 13-07; Ambassador: CARMEN CÓRDOBA.

Egypt: Carrera 11, No. 92-20, 2°; Ambassador: MAHMOUD ELDIN ELSOUI.

COLOMBIA

El Salvador: Carrera 16, No. 79-55; *Ambassador:* MAURICIO CASTRO ARAGÓN.
Finland: Lima, Peru.
France: Avda. 39, No. 7-84; *Ambassador:* JACQUES POSIER.
German Democratic Republic: Carrera 7, No. 81-57; *Ambassador:* Dr. GÜNTER BLUM.
Germany, Federal Republic: Carrera 4, No. 72-35, Apdo. Aéreo 91808; *Ambassador:* HANS-HEINRICH NOBEL.
Greece: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
Guatemala: Carrera 15, No. 83-43; *Ambassador:* AGUILES PINTO FLÓREZ.
Haiti: Carrera 19, No. 93-19; *Ambassador:* LEONARD PIERRE LOUIS.
Honduras: Carrera 13, No. 63-51; *Ambassador:* VICENTE MACHADO VALLE.
India: Calle 45A, No. 9-77, 3°; *Ambassador:* RAJBARS SAXENA.
Israel: Calle 35, No. 7-25, 14°; *Ambassador:* ELIAHU BARAK.
Italy: Calle 70, No. 10-25; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO BARBERIO.
Jamaica: Caracas, Venezuela.
Japan: Calle 72, No. 13-23, Apdo. Aéreo 7407; *Ambassador:* MASAO ITO.
Korea, Republic: Avda. 82, No. 9-65; *Ambassador:* YOUNG TAI CHI.
Lebanon: Calle 74, No. 12-44; *Ambassador:* SALIM NAFFAH.
Malta: Carrera 7, No. 29-34, 4°; *Ambassador:* LUIGI MARENGÓN.
Mexico: Carrera 20, No. 88-23; *Ambassador:* ANTONIA SÁNCHEZ.
Netherlands: Calle 77, Non. 15-80; *Ambassador:* Miss J. C. FERRINGA.
New Zealand: Lima, Peru.
Nicaragua: Avda. 13, No. 86-97; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ SANSÓN TERÁN.
Norway: Caracas, Venezuela.

Colombia also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Australia, the Bahamas, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Tanzania and Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Pakistan: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
Panama: Calle 87, No. 11A-64; *Ambassador:* CÉSAR A. RODRÍGUEZ MAYLÍN.
Paraguay: Calle 54, No. 10-81; *Chargé d'affaires:* OSCAR GOROSTIAGA.
Peru: Calle 54, No. 10-80; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO BELAÚNDE MOREYA.
Philippines: México, D.F., México.
Poland: Calle 104A, No. 23-48; *Ambassador:* EDWARD WYCHOWANIEC.
Portugal: Calle 71, No. 11-10, Of. 802; *Ambassador:* AMANDO PINTO.
Romania: Carrera 7, No. 92-58; *Ambassador:* GEORGHIE DROBA.
Spain: Calle 92, No. 12-68; *Ambassador:* EMILIO MARTÍN MARTÍN.
Sweden: Calle 72, 5-83; *Ambassador:* RAGNAR PETRI.
Switzerland: Calle 93A, No. 12-73; *Ambassador:* CHARLES STEINHAUSEN.
Syria: Caracas, Venezuela.
Trinidad and Tobago: Caracas, Venezuela.
Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela.
U.S.S.R.: Carrera 104A, No. 23-43; *Ambassador:* LEONID ROMANOV.
United Kingdom: Calle 38, No. 13-35, 9° piso, Casilla 4508; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
U.S.A.: Calle 37, No. 8-40; *Ambassador:* THOMAS D. BOYATT.
Uruguay: Carrera 11B, No. 98-21; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Vatican: Carrera 15, No. 36-33 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. ANGELO ACERBI.
Venezuela: Calle 33, No. 6-94; *Ambassador:* PEDRO CONTRERAS PULIDO.
Yugoslavia: Carrera 11A, No. 90-60, Apdo. Aéreo 91074; *Ambassador:* STEVAN FOČ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice (Calle 11, No. 4-41, Bogotá) is divided into four subsidiary courts of Civil Cassation, Criminal Cassation, Labour Cassation and Constitutional Procedure. The twenty-four judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life although they may be removed from office if considered to be unfit by reason of conduct or age. Vacancies are filled from within the Court by election by the members. For matters of great importance and government business, the three courts of the Supreme Court sit together as a Plenary Court.

The country is divided into judicial districts, each of which has a superior court of three or more judges. There are also other Courts of Justice for each judicial district, and judges for each province and municipality.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

President: Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA ESGUERRA SAMPER.

Vice-President: Dr. JUAN HERNÁNDEZ SAENZ.
Secretary: LUIS H. MERA.

Court of Civil Cassation: Plaza Bolívar, Bogotá.

President: Dr. HÉCTOR GÓMEZ URIBE.

Secretary: LUIS H. MERA.

Court of Criminal Cassation: Plaza Bolívar, Bogotá.

President: Dr. PEDRO ELÍAS SERRANO.

Secretary: MARÍA ALBERTO MORA.

Court of Labour Cassation: Plaza Bolívar, Bogotá.

President: JOSÉ EDUARDO GNECCO.

Secretary: BERTA SALAZAR.

Court of Constitutional Procedure: Plaza Bolívar, Bogotá.

President: Dr. OSCAR SALAZAR.

Secretary: LUIS FRANCISCO SERRANO.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Roman Catholicism is the religion of 95 per cent of the population.

Metropolitan Sees:

Bogotá: Carrera 7A, No. 10-20; Archbishop His Eminence Cardinal ANÍBAL MUÑOZ DUQUE.

Barranquilla: Most Rev. GERMÁN VILLA GAVIRIA.

Bucaramanga: Most Rev. HÉCTOR RUEDA HERNÁNDEZ.

Cali: Most Rev. ALBERTO URIBE URDANETA.

Cartagena: Most Rev. RUBÉN ISAZA RESTREPO.

Ibagué: Most Rev. JOSÉ JOAQUÍN FLÓREZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Manizales: Most Rev. JOSÉ DE JESÚS PIMIENTO RODRÍGUEZ.

Medellín: Most Rev. ALFONSO LÓPEZ TRUJILLO.

Nueva Pamplona: Most Rev. MARIO REVOLLO BRAVO.

Popayán: Most Rev. SAMUEL SILVERIO BUITRAGO TRUJILLO.

Tunja: Most Rev. AUGUSTO TRUJILLO ARANGO.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Episcopal Bishop of Colombia: Rt. Rev. BERNARDO MERINO; Carrera 13, 63-39, Apartado Aéreo 52964, Bogotá.

There are 1,500 baptized members, 850 communicant members, 25 parishes, missions and preaching stations; 3 schools with 700 pupils; 9 clergy and 7 candidates for ordination.

Judaism: community of about 25,000 with 66 synagogues.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

BOGOTÁ, D.E.

El Bogotano: Avda. Eldorado 96-50; liberal; Editor CONSUELO MONTEJO; circ. 45,000.

Diario Oficial: Carrera 15, No. 56 Sur; f. 1864; official Government paper.

El Espacio: Carrera 61, No. 45-35; f. 1965; evening; Dir. JAIME ARDILA CASAMITJANA; circ. 92,047.

El Espectador: Avda. 68, No. 22-71, Apdo. Aéreo 3441; f. 1887; morning; Liberal; Dir. GUILLERMO CANO; Editor LUIS GABRIEL CANO; circ. 184,174 (weekdays), 227,002 (Sundays).

La República: Carrera 5A., No. 16-14, Apdo. Aéreo 6806; f. 1953; morning; economics; Editor Man. RODRIGO OSPINA HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 53,000.

El Siglo: Calle 15, No. 13-26; f. 1925; Conservative; Dir. ALVARO GÓMEZ HURTADO; circ. 65,000 (weekdays), 78,000 (Sundays).

El Tiempo: Avda. Jiménez, No. 6-77, Apdo. Aéreo 3633; f. 1911; morning; Liberal; Dir. HERNANDO SANTOS CASTILLO; circ. 210,000 (weekdays), 360,000 (Sundays).

El Vespertino: Avda. 68, Calle 22; evening; Dir. JOSÉ SALGAR; circ. 66,623.

BARRANQUILLA, ATLÁNTICO

Diario del Caribe: Calle 42, No. 50B-32; f. 1946; morning; Conservative; Dir. FRANCISCO POSADA DE LA PEÑA; circ. c. 50,000.

El Herald: Calle 33, No. 40-70; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 60,000 (weekdays), 50,000 (Sundays).

La Libertad: liberal; Dir. ROBERTO ESPER; circ. 5,000.

El Nacional: Calle 44, No. 44-185; f. 1945; evening; Liberal; Dir. JULIÁN DEVIS PEREIRA; circ. 24,003.

BUCARAMANGA, SANTANDER DEL SUR

El Deber: Carrera 12, No. 30-35, Apdo. Aéreo 698; f. 1923; morning; Conservative; Dir. JORGE GUTIÉRREZ REYES; circ. 1,000.

Diario del Oriente: Dir. JOSÉ M. JAIMES; circ. 3,000.

El Frente: Calle 35, No. 12-40, Apdo. Aéreo 665; f. 1942;

morning; Conservative; Dir. Dr. RAFAEL ORTIZ GONZÁLEZ; Editor CIRO GÓMEZ MEJÍA; circ. 12,622.

Vanguardia Liberal: Calle 34, No. 13-42; f. 1919; morning; Liberal; Sunday illustrated literary supplement and women's supplement; Dir. and Man. ALEJANDRO GALVIS RAMÍREZ; circ. 40,000.

CALÍ, VALLE DEL CAUCA

El Crisol: f. 1930; morning; Dir. RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 35,000.

Occidente: Calle 12, No. 5-22; f. 1961; morning; Conservative; Dir. MODESTO CAICEDO C.; circ. 53,000 (weekdays), 60,000 (Sundays).

El País: Carrera 2, No. 24-46, Apdo. Aéreo 1608; f. 1950; Conservative; Dir. Dr. RODRIGO LLOREDA C.; circ. 65,071 (weekdays), 72,938 (Saturdays), 108,150 (Sundays).

El Pueblo: Avda. 3A, Norte 35N-10; morning; Liberal; Dir. LUIS FERNANDO LONDOÑO VÉLEZ; circ. 36,141 (weekdays), 39,433 (Sundays).

CARTAGENA, BOLÍVAR

Diario de la Costa: Centro Calle 35A, No. 8-59, Avda. Escallón, Apdo. Aéreo 103; f. 1916; morning; Conservative; Dir. RAFAEL ESCALLÓN VILLA; circ. 35,000.

El Universal: Calle 31, No. 3-81, Calle San Juan de Dios; liberal; Dir. GONZALO ZÚÑIGA TORRES; circ. 5,000.

CÚCUTA, SANTANDER DEL NORTE

Diario de la Frontera: Calle 14, No. 3-44; f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir. TEODOSIO CABEZA QUIÑONES; circ. 15,000.

La Opinión: Avda. 4, No. 16-12; morning; Liberal; Dir. Dr. EUSTORGIO COLMENARES; circ. 5,800.

IBAGUÉ, TOLIMA

El Cronista: f. 1911; Dir.-Gen. Dr. DIEGO CASTILLA DURÁN; circ. 20,000.

MANIZALES, CALDAS

Diario Matinal: Carrera 20, No. 21-41; f. 1921; Editors ARTURO GÓMEZ, BERNARDO GIRALDO A.; circ. 24,000 (weekdays), 26,000 (Sundays).

COLOMBIA

La Patria: Carrera 20, No. 21-51, Apdo. Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. IGNACIO RESTREPO ABONDANO; circ. 25,000.

MEDELLÍN, ANTIOQUIA

El Colombiano: Calle 54, No. 51-22, Apdo. Aéreo 782; f. 1912; morning; Conservative; Man. JULIO HERNÁNDEZ; Dir. JUAN ZULETA FERRER; circ. 110,000.

El Mundo: Calle 53, No. 73-146; Dir. DARÍO ARIZMENDI POSADA; circ. 40,000.

PASTO, NARIÑO

El Derecho: Calle 20, No. 26-20; f. 1928; Conservative; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ ELÍAS DEL HIERRO; circ. 5,000.

El Radio: f. 1933; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS C. PUYANA; circ. 5,000.

PEREIRA, QUINDÍO

El Diario: Carrera 6A, 18-26, Apdo. 20; f. 1929; evening; Liberal; Dir. ALFONSO JARAMILLO ORREGO; circ. 10,000.

El Imparcial: f. 1948; evening; Dir. RAFAEL CANO GIRALDO; circ. 15,000.

La Tarde: Carrera 8A, No. 22-74; Dir. Dr. CÉSAR GAVIRIA TRUJILLO.

POPAYÁN, CAUCA

El Liberal: Carrera 3A, No. 2-60, Apdo. Aéreo 538; f. 1938; Dir. FRANCISCO LEMOS ARBOLEDA; Chief Editor LUIS CARLOS CAMPOS; circ. 9,500.

SANTA MARTA, MAGDALENA

El Informador: f. 1921; Liberal; Dir. JOSÉ B. VIVES; circ. 9,000.

TUNJA, BOYACÁ

Diario de Boyacá: Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS H. MOJICA; circ. 3,000.

El Oriente: Dir.-Gen. LUIS LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

PERIODICALS

BOGOTÁ, D.E.

Antena: television, cinema and show business; circ. 7,000.

Arco: Carrera 5A, 35-39, Bogotá; f. 1959; art and literature; fortnightly; Dir. JAIME SANÍN ECHEVERRI; circ. 15,000.

Arte en Colombia: Apdo. Aéreo 90193; f. 1976; art and architecture; quarterly; Dir. CELIA SREDNI DE BRIBRAGHER; circ. 9,000.

El Campesino: Carrera 39A, No. 15-11; f. 1958; weekly; cultural; Dir. JOAQUÍN GUTIÉRREZ MACÍAS; circ. 70,000.

Consigna: fortnightly; Turbayista; Dir. CARLOS LEMOS; circ. 10,000.

Coralibre: Avda. 3, No. 19-60; monthly; Dir. MARCO ANTONIO CONTRERAS.

Cromos Magazine: Calle 70A, No. 7-81, Apdo. Aéreo 59317; f. 1916; weekly; illustrated; general news; Editor MARGARITA VIDAL DE PUÑO; circ. 65,000.

As Deportes: Calle 20, No. 4-55; f. 1978; sports; circ. 25,000.

Documentos Políticos: monthly; organ of the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

Escala: Calle 30, No. 17-70; architecture.

Guión: Carrera 16, No. 36-89; f. 1977; weekly; general; Conservative; Dir. JUAN CARLOS PASTRANA; circ. 15,000.

Hit: Calle 20, No. 4-55; cinema and show business; circ. 20,000.

El Informador Andino: Carrera 7, No. 22-86, 2°; economic affairs.

MD en Español: Calle 77A, No. 13A-20; medicine.

Menorah: Apdo. Aéreo 9081; f. 1950; independent monthly review for the Jewish community; Dir. ELIÉCER CELNIK; circ. 10,000.

Nueva Frontera: Carrera 7A, No. 17-01; weekly; political; Liberal; Dir. CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO; circ. 12,000.

Pluma: Apdo. Aéreo 12190; fortnightly; art and literature; Dir. ALFONSO HANSEN; circ. 7,000.

Que Hubo: weekly; general; Editor CONSUELO MONTEJO; circ. 15,000.

Revista Diners: Calle 33, No. 6-41, 4; f. 1963; Dir. CONSUELO MENDOZA DE RIAÑO; circ. 10,000.

Síntesis Económica: Calle 37, No. 15-52; monthly; economics.

Sucesos: weekly; Dir. NESTOR ESPINOZA; circ. 15,000.

Teorema: art and literature; Dir. ALBERTO RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 5,000.

Tribuna Médica: Calle 8A, No. 68A-41; fortnightly; medical and scientific.

Tribuna Roja: Apdo. Aéreo 19042; f. 1941; quarterly; organ of the MOIR (pro-Maoist Communist party); Dir. CARLOS NARANJO; circ. 300,000.

Vea: Calle 20, No. 4-55; weekly; popular; circ. 90,000.

Voz Proletaria: Apdo. Aéreo 19857/8886; f. 1963; weekly; Communist; Dir. M. CEPEDA VARGAS; circ. 45,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Colombia Press: Calle 17, No. 8-35, Of. 414, Bogotá; Dir. PEPE ROMERO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Carrera 5, No. 16-14, Of. 807, Apdo. Aéreo 4654, Bogotá 1; Dir. YVES GACON.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Calle 16, No. 39 A-69, Apdo. Aéreo, 16038, Bogotá; Bureau Chief JESÚS FONSECA ESCARTÍN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Carrera 4, No. 67-30, Apdo. Aéreo 16077, Bogotá; Bureau Chief ALBERTO ROJAS MORALES.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Carrera 6, No. 14-98, Of. 902, Bogotá; Bureau Chief ALFONSO N. CHARDY.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Calle 17, No. 5-21, Of. 302, Bogotá; Bureau Chief LILIA BOJACÁ.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Avda. Jiménez 4-03, Of. 904, Bogotá; Corresp. EDUARDO MARÍN GAVIRIA.

Reuters (U.K.): Carrera 6A, No. 14-98, Of. 13-05, Apdo. Aéreo 29848, Bogotá.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Carrera 5, No. 16-14, Of. 502, Bogotá; Man. MARTIN REYNOLDS.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): Bogotá; Bureau Chief QIU LING.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Colombiana de Periodistas: Calle 13, No. 8-23, Of. 308, Bogotá; Pres. OVIDIO CHARRIA PARRA.

Asociación de Diarios Colombianos (ANDIARIOS): Calle 61, No. 5-20, Apdo. Aéreo 13663, Bogotá; f. 1961; 30 affiliated newspapers; Pres. Dr. JORGE HERNÁNDEZ RESTREPO; Exec. Dir. MARÍA CRISTINA MEJÍA DE MEJÍA.

PUBLISHERS

BOGOTÁ

- Cultural Colombiana Ltd.:** Calle 72, No. 16-15 y 16-21, Apdo. Aéreo 6307; f. 1951; textbooks; Dir. JOSÉ PORTO.
- Ediciones Lerner Ltda.:** Avda. Jiménez de Quesada, No. 4-35 y Calle 8A, No. 68A-41, Apdo. Aéreo 8304; f. 1959; literature, history, medicine; Man. Dir. SALOMÓN LERNER MUTZMAJER.
- Ediciones Paulinas:** Calle 12, No. 6-11, Apdo. 100383; f. 1956; religion, philosophy, textbooks; Dir. Padre Luis A. BOHÓRQUEZ.
- Ediciones Tercer Mundo Ltda.:** Carrera 30, No. 42-32, Apdo. Aéreo 4817; f. 1961; literature, social science; Man. Dir. LUIS CARLOS IBÁÑEZ.
- Editorial El Globo, S.A.:** Calle 16, No. 4-96, Apdo. Aéreo 6806.
- Editorial Gustavo Gili, Ltda.:** Calle 22, No. 6-28, Apdo. Aéreo 10440; technical.
- Editorial Interamericana, S.A.:** Apdo. Aéreo 6131; Gen. Man. ANGEL ALONSO VALDIZÁN.
- Editorial Mercurio, S.A.:** Calle 70A, No. 7-81, Apdo. Aéreo 59317; f. 1977; Pres. DR. RAFAEL SANABRIA V.
- Editorial Norma y Cia. SCA:** Calle 37, No. 13-08, Apdo. Aéreo 53550; f. 1964; general, children's, textbooks, education; Pres. ALBERTO JOSÉ CARVAJAL; Gen. Man. HUMBERTO SERNA GÓMEZ.
- Editorial Pluma Ltda.:** Carrera 22, No. 35-45, Apdo. Aéreo 345; politics, psychology, philosophy.
- Editorial Temis Ltda.:** Calle 13, No. 6-45, Apdo. Aéreo 5941; f. 1951; law, sociology, politics; Man. Dir. JORGE GUERRERO.

Fundación Centro de Investigación de Educación Popular: Carrera 5, No. 33-A-08, Apdo. Aéreo 25916; f. 1959; politics, economics and sociology; Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ANGULO NOVOA.

Instituto Caro y Cuervo: Apdo. Aéreo 51502; f. 1942; philology, general linguistics and reference; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL RIVAS SACCONI.

Legislación Económica Ltda.: Avda. Las Américas, No. 58-51, Apdo. Aéreo 8646; f. 1952; economics, law, commerce and industry; Pres. TITO LIVIO CALDAS GUTIÉRREZ.

Publicar S.A.: Calle 15, No. 8-68, Apdo. Aéreo 8010; f. 1954; directories; Man. DR. FABIO CABAL P.

Siglo XXI Editores de Colombia Ltda.: Avda. 3, No. 17-73, Apdo. Aéreo 91373; f. 1966; arts, politics, anthropology, history, fiction, etc.; Man. Dir. ALBERTO E. DÍAZ.

Voluntad Editores Ltda. y Cia. SCA: Carrera 13, No. 38-99, Apdo. 4692; f. 1930; school; textbooks Pres. SAMUEL DE BEDOUT.

MEDELLÍN

Editorial Bedout, S.A.: Calle 61, No. 51-04, Apdo. Aéreo 760; f. 1888; social science, literature and textbooks; Pres. MANUEL DE BEDOUT DEL VALLE.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Colombiana de la Industria Editorial: Carrera 7A, No. 17-51, Of. 409, Apdo. Aéreo 8998, Bogotá; Exec. Dir. HIPÓLITO HINCAPIÉ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones, División de Telecomunicaciones: Edificio Murillo Toro, Apdo. Aéreo 14515, Bogotá; broadcasting authority; Dir. Minister of Communications.

Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión—INRAVISION: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Vía del Aeropuerto El Dorado, Bogotá; f. 1954; government-run TV and radio broadcasting network; educational and commercial broadcasting; Dir. ALEJANDRO MONTEJO CARRASCO.

RADIO

In 1979 there were 5 radio networks and 350 radio stations officially registered with the Ministry of Communications. Most radio stations belong to ANRADIO. The principal radio networks are as follows:

Cadena Radial Independiente, C.R.I.: Avda. Jiménez 7-25, 11°, Bogotá; 161 stations; Pres. ARTURO GALVIS ORTIZ.

Caracol, Primera Cadena Radial Colombiana, S.A.: Calle 19, No. 8-48, Apdo. Aéreo 9291, Bogotá; 44 stations; radio and television services; Pres. FERNANDO LONDOÑO HENAO.

Radio Cadena Nacional, S.A.: Calle 37, No. 13A-19, Bogotá; 64 stations; official network; Gen. Mans. DR. OSCAR BAYTER POSADA (Medellín), SANTIAGO MUNÉVAR SILVA (Bogotá).

Super Radio: Carrera 18, No. 39A-11, Apdo. Aéreo 23316, Bogotá; 27 stations.

Todelar-Circuito Todelar de Colombia: Calle 43 Norte, No. 6-21, Apdo. Aéreo 4666, Cali; 66 stations; Pres. BERNARDO TOBÓN DE LA ROCHE.

In 1978 there were 3,000,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Television services began in 1954 and are operated by the state monopoly, INRAVISION, which controls two commercial and one educational station. Broadcasting time is distributed among competing programmers through a public tender and most of the commercial broadcast time is dominated by programmers such as RTI, Punch, Caracol and Colvisión. The first channel broadcasts daily for 16 hours, the second channel for about 8 hours. The NTSC colour television system was adopted in 1979.

In 1978 there were 1,750,000 television sets in use.

ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Medios de Comunicación (ASOMEDIOS): Calle 59, No. 5-30, Bogotá; f. 1978 and merged with ANRADIO (Asociación Nacional de Radio, Televisión y Cine de Colombia) in 1980; Pres. DR. RICARDO GARCÍA ACEVEDO.

Federación Nacional de Radio (FEDERADIO): Calle 18, No. 6-47, Of. 501, Bogotá; Dir. LIBARDO TABORDA BOLÍVAR.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts are given in pesos)

In 1976 the Government legislated that all foreign banks operating in Colombia should be at least 51 per cent locally owned by June 30th, 1978.

Superintendencia Bancaria: Carrera 7A, No. 7-56, Apdo. Aéreo 3460, Bogotá; Banking Superintendent Dr. JOSÉ FRANCISCO MORRIS ORDÓÑEZ.

Junta Monetaria (Monetary Board): Carrera 7, 14-78, Bogotá; regulates banking operations and monetary policy; Advisers JORGE GARCÍA GARCÍA, LUIS E. ROSAS; publ. *Resoluciones*.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de la República: Carrera 7, No. 14-78, Apdo. Postal 402, Aéreo 3531, Bogotá; f. 1923; sole bank of issue; cap. 153.9m.; res. 157.5m. (March 1980); Gen. Man. DR. RAFAEL GAMA QUIJANO.

The Banco de la República also administers the following financial funds that channel resources to priority sectors:

Fondo de Inversiones Privadas: f. 1963; private investment fund for industrial development.

Fondo Financiero Agrario: agriculture and livestock finance fund.

Fondo Financiero Industrial: industrial finance fund.

Fondo de Ahorro y Vivienda: savings and housing finance fund.

Fondo de Desarrollo Eléctrico: electric development finance fund.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bogotá

Banco de América Latina: Carrera 8A, No. 15-73, Apdo. Aéreo 7406; cap. p.u. 15m.; res. 4.2m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. DR. FRANCISCO SUÁREZ BUITRAGO.

Banco Anglo-Colombiano (fmrly. Bank of London and South America Ltd.): Carrera 8, No. 15-46/60, Apdo. Aéreo 3532; f. 1976; cap. U.S. \$5.5m. (1980); Gen. Man. DR. J. JOAQUÍN CASAS; Regional Man. M. P. MULHOLLAND; 27 brs.

Banco de Bogotá: Carrera 10, No. 14-33, Apdo. Aéreo 3436; f. 1870; cap. p.u. and res 2,602.1m., dep. 19,751.6m. (June 30th, 1979); Pres. JORGE MEJÍA SALAZAR; 260 brs.

Banco Cafetero: Calle 28, No. 13A-15; f. 1953; total assets 40,564m. (June 1980); government owned; acts both as a commercial lending institution and development bank for rural coffee regions; Gen. Man. RODRIGO MÚNERA ZULOAGA; 265 brs.

Banco Central Hipotecario: Carrera 6A, No. 15-32; f. 1932; cap. 173m. (1976); provides urban housing development credit; Gen. Man. DR. MARIO CALDERÓN RIVERA.

Banco de Colombia: Calle 30A, No. 6-38; f. 1874; cap. and res. 2,538m., dep. 21,082m. (1979); Pres. DR. JAIME MICHELSEN URIBE; 255 brs.

Banco Colombo-Americano (fmrly. Bank of America): Carrera 7A, No. 24-89, 47° piso, Apdo. Aéreo 12327; cap. U.S. \$4m. (1981); Vice-Pres. and Man. NED N. BONHEUR; 11 brs.

Banco Colpatría: Carrera 7A, No. 24-89, 10°; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN FERNÁNDEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Banco del Comercio: Calle 13, No. 8-52, Apdo. Aéreo 4749; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 492m.; res. 712m.; dep. 16,167m. (June 30th, 1979); Pres. CAMILO HERRERA PRADO.

Banco de Crédito: Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, 6°, Apdos. Aéreos 6800, 6454; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 701m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. LUIS FERNANDO MESA PRIETO.

Banco del Estado: Carrera 10A, No. 18-15; f. 1884; cap. and res. 59.7m. (June 1975); Pres. JAIME MOSQUERA CASTRO.

Banco Francés e Italiano de Colombia (fmrly. Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud): Carrera 8A, No. 15-42, Apdo. Aéreo 3440; f. 1976; cap. 296.9m.; res. 27.5m. (June 1980); Man. DR. GUILLERMO VILLAVECES M.; 5 brs.

Banco Ganadero: Carrera 5A, No. 15-80; f. 1956; government owned; provides financing for cattle development; cap. p.u. 809.2m.; res. 136.3m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. GUSTAVO CASTRO GUERRERO.

Banco International de Colombia: Avda. Jiménez, No. 8-89; total assets 4,946m. (June 1980); Pres. MICHAEL JENSEN; 6 brs.

Banco Mercantil: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23; f. 1954; cap. 160m., res. 48.4m., dep. 1,219.4m. (June 1979); Exec. Pres. HUGO A. MEDINA S.; 12 brs.

Banco Nacional: Carrera 26, No. 13-19; cap. p.u. 50m.; res. 9.7m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. DR. IVÁN AMAYA VILLEGAS.

Banco Real de Colombia (fmrly. Banco Real S.A.): Carrera 7A, No. 33-80; Pres. DR. WALTER RIBEIRO; 3 brs.

Banco Royal Colombiano (fmrly. Royal Bank of Canada): Carrera 8A, No. 14-35, Apdo. Aéreo 3438; cap. U.S. \$3.7m. (1981); Gen. Man. PHILLIP BRUCE ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

Banco Santander: Carrera 10A, No. 28-49, 10°, Bavaria Torre A, Apdo. Aéreo 4740; Pres. DR. ROBERTO PUMAREJO KORKOR.

Banco Tequendama: Carrera 7A, No. 26-15; Pres. EDUARDO NIETO CALDERÓN.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Calle 13, No. 7-60; Pres. DR. JAVIER BUSTAMANTE DÍAZ.

Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero: Carrera 8A, No. 15-43; f. 1931; cap. 543.3m.; res. 74.7m. (June 1972); government owned development bank; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO ALBERTO GONZÁLEZ MOSQUERA.

Caja Social de Ahorros: Calle 59, No. 10-60, 10°; Jesuit-run; dep. 3,200m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. ISMAEL CABRERA DUSSÁN.

Cali

Banco de Occidente: Carrera 5A, No. 12-42, Apdo. Aéreo 4409; total assets 12,600m. (June 1980); Pres. DR. GUILLERMO SARMIENTO ANGULO.

Banco Popular: Carrera 4A, No. 9-60; f. 1950; government owned; total assets 35,566m. (June 1980); Pres. FRANCISCO GAVIRIA RINCÓN.

Manizales

Banco de Caldas: Carrera 22, No. 21-03; f. 1965; cap. 300m.; res. 1,700m. (1979); Pres. DR. GUILLERMO ARANGO GUTIÉRREZ.

Medellín

Banco Comercial Antioqueño: Calle 50, No. 51-65; f. 1912; cap. p.u. 285m.; res. 302m.; dep. 6,201m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Pres. DR. DIEGO TOBÓN ARBELÁEZ.

COLOMBIA

Banco Industrial Colombiano: Calle 50, No. 51-66; f. 1945; Pres. IVÁN CORREA ARANGO.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria de Colombia: Carrera 7A, No. 17-01, 3º, Apdo. Aéreo 13994, Bogotá; f. 1936; 56 mem. banks; Pres. GUILLERMO NÚÑEZ VERGARA; Vice-Pres. GERARDO MONCADA; publs. *Banca y Finanzas* (quarterly), *Boletín Jurídico y del Congreso* and reports of annual conventions.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Comisión Nacional de Valores: Carrera 7A, No. 31-10, Bogotá; f. 1978 to regulate the stock exchanges and control speculation; Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE ROLDÁN LEMOS.

Bolsa de Bogotá: Carrera 8A, No. 13-82, Apdo. Aéreo 3584, Bogotá; f. 1928; Pres. EDUARDO GÓEZ GUTIÉRREZ; Vice-Pres. JAIME RICAURTE JUNGUITO; Sec.-Gen. LUIS MIGUEL GÓMEZ SJOBERG.

Bolsa de Medellín: Apdo. Aéreo 3535, Medellín.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL COMPANIES

(selected by virtue of premiums)

(n.p.i.=net premiums issued; amounts in pesos)

Aseguradora Colseguros S.A.: Calle 17, No. 9-82, Bogotá; n.p.i. 2,691.6m. (1980); Pres. Dr. RODRIGO JARAMILLO ARANGO; Gen. Sec. ABEL ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Aseguradora del Valle, S.A.: Calle 13, No. 4-25, 8º, Edificio Carvajal, Cali; n.p.i. 401m. (1980); Exec. Pres. MARTÍN HINCAPIÉ OCHOA.

Aseguradora Grancolombiana S.A.: Calle 31, 6-41, 4º, 12º y 15º pisos, Apdo. Aéreo 10454, Bogotá; n.p.i. 1,361.3m. (1980); Pres. Dr. JAIME MICHELSEN URIBE; Gen. Man. RAFAEL PADILLA ANDRADE.

Colpatria, Compañía de Seguros Patria S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 24-89, Apdo. 7762, Bogotá; n.p.i. 578.3m. (1980); Pres. CARLOS PACHECO DEVIA.

Compañía Agrícola de Seguros S.A.: Calle 67, No. 7-94,

Finance, Trade and Industry

piso 17º, Bogotá; n.p.i. 693.1m. (1980); Pres. Dr. ARIEL JARAMILLO ABAD.

Compañía Central de Seguros: Carrera 5A, No. 15-80, 21º, Apdo. Aéreo 5764, Bogotá; n.p.i. 436.3m. (1980); f. 1957; Man. Dir. J. EFRÉN OSSA GÓMEZ.

Compañía de Seguros Bolívar, S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, Apdo. Aéreo 4421, Bogotá; f. 1939; n.p.i. 1,702.4m. (1980); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ A. CORTÉS OSORIO.

Compañía Suramericana de Seguros, S.A.: Centro Suramericana, Carrera 64B, No. 49A-30, Apdos. Aéreos 780 y 2030, Medellín; f. 1944; n.p.i. 1,809.5m. (1980); Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO MORENO URIBE.

La Interamericana Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.: Calle 78, No. 9-57, 5º piso, Bogotá; n.p.i. 416.6m. (1980); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO HIDALGO CABALLERO.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros S.A.: Calle 16, No. 6-34, Apdo. Aéreo 5627, Bogotá; n.p.i. 1,332.4m. (1980); f. 1952; Pres. GUSTAVO VASCO MUÑOZ.

La Previsora S.A., Compañía de Seguros: Calle 57, No. 8-95, Apdo. Aéreo 7880, Bogotá; f. 1954; n.p.i. 648.4m. (1978); Gen. Man. Dr. MARIO EDUARDO FORERO FORERO.

Seguros Colombia S.A.: Calle 26, No. 13-19, 25º, Apdo. 9228, Bogotá; n.p.i. 606.3m. (1980); Pres. Dr. JORGE GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ.

Seguros Médicos Voluntarios: Calle 72, No. 6-44, Apdo. 11777, Bogotá; n.p.i. 442.8m. (1980); Gen. Man. Dr. FRANCISCO DI DOMENICO.

Seguros Tequendama S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 26-20, 3º, 4º y 5º pisos, Apdo. 7988, Bogotá; n.p.i. 642.4m. (1980); Pres. Dr. JAIME VARÓN MOJICA.

Skandia Seguros de Colombia, S.A.: Avda. 19, No. 113-30, Apdo. Aéreo 10037, Bogotá; n.p.i. 1,507.5m. (1980); Pres. MICHAEL F. CROCKER.

Numerous foreign companies are also represented.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Unión de Aseguradores Colombianos—FASECOLDA: Calle 19, No. 6-68, 12º, Apdo. Aéreo 5233, Bogotá; f. 1976; 64 mems.; Pres. Dr. WILLIAM R. FADUL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación Colombiana de Cámaras de Comercio "CONFECAMARAS": Carrera 9, No. 16-21, 10º, Apdo. Aéreo 29750, Bogotá; f. 1969; 43 member organizations; Exec.-Pres. GASTÓN E. ABELLO; publs. *Síntesis Mensual*, *Indicadores Económicos*, *Colección Empresarial*.

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 9A, No. 16-21, Apdo. Aéreo 29824, Bogotá; f. 1878; 1,500 mem. organizations; Pres. ANDRÉS URIBE CRANE; Man. Dr. FERNANDO SANTOS SILVA; publs. *Boletín Nacional de Ofertas y Demandas*, *Boletín Internacional de Ofertas y Demandas*, *Directorio de Afiliados*, *Revista*, *Servicio Informativo Quincenal*, etc.

There are also local Chambers of Commerce in the capital towns of all the Departments and in many of the other trading centres. The principal chambers among these are:

Cámara de Comercio de Armenia: Calle 20, No. 15-33, 2º, Apdo. Aéreo 595, Armenia, Quindío; f. 1934; 603 mems.; Pres. JAIRO PATIÑO GUTIÉRREZ; Sec. Dr. JOSUÉ MORENO JARAMILLO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara de Comercio de Barranquilla: Calle 40, No. 44-39, Apdo. Aéreo 12, Barranquilla; f. 1916; 650 mems.; Pres. CARLOS GÓMEZ LECOMTE; Exec. Dir. GABRIEL NOGUERA ECHEVERRÍ; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara de Comercio de Bucaramanga: Carrera 19, No. 36-20, Apdo. Aéreo 973, Bucaramanga, Santander; f. 1915; 745 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL BURGOS; Exec. Dir. JUAN JOSÉ REYES PEÑA; publs. *Indicadores Económicos*, *Noticia Comercial del Oriente*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cali: Calle 8A, No. 3-14, Apdo. Aéreo 1565, Cali; f. 1910; 565 mems.; Pres. JORGE ERNESTO HOLGUÍN; Exec. Dir. FABIO RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ; publs. *Boletín del Movimiento de Sociedades* (annually, monthly and weekly), *Ofertas y Demandas*, *Noticias de Inscripciones*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cartagena: Calle de Baloco, No. 2-94, Apdo. Aéreo 16-316, Cartagena; f. 1917; 300 mems.; Pres. NABONASAR MARTÍNEZ; Sec. MANUEL SIERRA; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cucutá: Calle 10, No. 4-26, 1º piso, Cucutá; f. 1915; Pres. ANTONIO GÓMEZ PLATA; Exec.

Sec. PEDRO SAYAGO ROJAS; publs. *Boletín Informativo*, *Boletín Mensual*.

Cámara de Comercio de Manizales: Calle 21, No. 23-22, 2° piso, Edif. Seguros Atlas, Apdo. Aéreo 117, Manizales; f. 1931; Pres. MARIO GÓMEZ ESTRADA; Exec. Dir. FEDERICO MARULANDA MEJÍA; publs. *Boletín*, *Caimos en la Red*.

Cámara de Comercio de Medellín: Avda. Oriental, No. 52-82, Apdo. Aéreo 1894, Medellín, Antioquia; f. 1904; 500 mems.; Pres. Dr. JORGE GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ; Dir. Dr. PEDRO JAVIER SOTO SIERRA; publs. *Boletín Bibliográfico*, *Indicadores Económicos*, etc.

STATE INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Carbones de Colombia—CARBOCOL: Calle 40A, No. 13-09, Of. 802, Bogotá; f. 1976; initial cap. 350m. pesos; state enterprise for the exploration, mining, processing and marketing of coal; Man. FERNANDO LOPETE.

Colombiana de Minería—COLMINAS: Carrera 13, No. 46-76, 5°, Bogotá; state mining concern; Man. ALFONSO RODRÍGUEZ KILBER.

Corporación Pesquera Colombiana: Carrera 6, No. 26-85, Bogotá; state fishing corporation; Pres. ENRIQUE PEÑALOSA CAMARGO.

Departamento Nacional de Planeación: Calle 26, No. 13-19, Bogotá; supervises and administers development projects; approves foreign investments; Dir. Dr. FEDERICO NIETO TAFUR.

Empresa Colombiana de Minas—ECOMINAS: Avda. 34, No. 19-05, Apdo. Aéreo 17878, Bogotá; administers state resources of emerald, copper, gold, sulphur, gypsum, phosphate rock and other minerals except coal and uranium; Gen. Man. PEDRO PABLO MORCILLO.

Empresa Colombia de Niquel—ECONIQUEL: Carrera 7, No. 26-20, Bogotá; administers state nickel resources; Dir. FERNANDO DÍAZ.

Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos—ECOPETROL: Carrera 13, No. 36-34, Apdo. Aéreo 5938, Bogotá; f. 1951; responsible for exploration, production and refining of petroleum; Pres. JOSÉ FERNANDO ISAZA.

Empresa Colombiana de Uranio—COLURANIO: Bogotá; f. 1977 to further the exploration, processing and marketing of radio-active minerals; initial cap. U.S. \$750,000; Dir. JAIME GARCÍA.

Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones—TELECOM: Calle 13A, No. 22-54, Apdo. Aéreo 3797, Bogotá; national telecommunications enterprise; Pres. GUILLERMO SAGRA SERRANO.

Fondo de Fomento Agropecuario: Carretera 10, No. 20-30, Bogotá; agricultural development fund operated by the Ministry of Agriculture; Dir. ZOILA NEGRETE GENES.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones—PROEXPO: Carrera 13A, No. 27-31, Apdo. Aéreo 17966, Bogotá; f. 1967; aims to diversify exports, strengthen the balance of payments and augment the volume of trade, by granting financial aid for export operations and acting as consultant to export firms, also undertaking market studies; Dir. MANUEL JOSÉ CÁRDENAS Z.

Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo—FONADE: Calle 28, No. 13-19, 18°, Bogotá; f. 1968; responsible for channelling loans towards economic development projects; administered by a committee under the head of the *Departamento Administrativo de Planeación*;

FONADE works in close association with other official planning organizations; Man. CECILIA LÓPEZ DE RODRÍGUEZ.

Fundación para el Desarrollo Industrial: Calle 8, No. 3-14, Apdo. Aéreo 7482, Cali; industrial development organization; Pres. SAMIR CAMILO DACCACH; Exec. Dir. MARIO ERNESTO CALERO BUENDÍA.

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario—ICA: Calle 37, No. 8-43, 8°, Bogotá; Man. Dr. PEDRO LEÓN VALENCIA.

Instituto Colombiano de Comercio Exterior—INCOMEX: Calle 28, No. 13A-53, Apdo. Aéreo 240193, Bogotá; D.E.; government agency; sets and executes foreign trade policy; Dir. EDGAR MONCAYO.

Instituto Colombiano de Energía Eléctrica—ICEL: Carrera 13, No. 27-00, Apdo. Aéreo 16243, Bogotá; formulates policy for the development of electrical energy; Man. RICARDO TRIBIÑ ACOSTA.

Instituto Colombiano de Hidrología, Meteorología y Adecuación de Tierras—HIMAT: Apdo. Aéreo 20032, Bogotá; responsible for irrigation, flood control, hydrology and meteorology.

Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria—INCORA: Apdo. Aéreo 151046, Bogotá; f. 1962; a public institution which, on behalf of the Government, administers public lands and those it acquires; reclaims land by irrigation and drainage facilities, roads, etc. to increase productivity in agriculture and stock-breeding; provides technical assistance and loans; supervises the redistribution of land throughout the country; Man. PEDRO JOSÉ RAMÍREZ.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Calle 16, No. 6-66, Apdo. Aéreo 4222, Bogotá; f. 1940; state finance corporation for the promotion of manufacturing activities; cap. 2,074.3m. pesos, res. 389.9m. pesos (1980); Man. RAÚL AGUILAR RODAS.

Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario—IDEMA: Carrera 10, No. 16-82, Bogotá; state enterprise for the marketing of agricultural products; Man. AUGUSTO RAMÍREZ RAMÍREZ.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Geológico-Mineras—INGEOMINAS: Diagonal 53, No. 34-53, Apdo. Aéreo 4865, Bogotá; f. 1968; responsible for mineral research, geological mapping and research including hydrogeology, remote sensing, geochemistry and geophysics; Dir. ALFONSO LÓPEZ REINA; publ. *Boletín Geológico*.

Instituto de Desarrollo de Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente—INDERENA: Calle 26, No. 13B-47, Bogotá; f. 1968; agency regulating the development of natural resources; Dir. CÉSAR OCAMPO PALACIOS; publ. *Bosques de Colombia* (annual).

Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio—SUPERINDUSTRIA: Carrera 13, No. 27-00, 5°, Bogotá; supervises chamber of commerce; controls standards and prices; Supt. ORLANDO BETANCUR CHAVARRIAGA; publs. *Gaceta de la Propiedad Industrial*, *Boletín Tecne del Comité de Regalías*.

Superintendencia de Sociedades—SUPERSOCIEDADES: Calle 14, No. 8-27, 1° al 9°, Bogotá; overseas activities of local and foreign corporations; Supt. RODRIGO NOGUERA CALDERÓN.

There are several other agricultural and regional development organizations.

TRADE FAIR

Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones, S.A.: Carrera 40, No. 22C-67, Apdo. Aéreo 6843, Bogotá; f. 1954; holds the bi-annual Bogotá International Fair and the

COLOMBIA

bi-annual International Agricultural Fair (AGRO-EXPO); Man. OSCAR PÉREZ GUTIÉRREZ.

EMPLOYERS' AND PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI): Carrera 23, No. 41-94, Apdo. Aéreo 16451, Bogotá, D.E.; f. 1951; association of small industrialists; Pres. FRANCISCO DE PAULA OSSA URIBE; Man. ELKIN RODRIGO AGUIRRE AGUIRRE; publ. *Carta Industrial*.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar (ASOCAÑA): Calle 58N, No. 3-15, 4°, Apdo. Aéreo 2971, Cali; f. 1959; sugar planters' association; Pres. HERNÁN BARRERO URRUTIA.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores (ANALDEX): Carrera 9, No. 16-21, 9°, Bogotá; exporters' association; Pres. ALFONSO ROJAS LLORENTE.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores de Café de Colombia: Carrera 7, No. 32-33, Of. 25-04, Bogotá; f. 1938; private association of coffee exporters; Pres. GILBERTO ARANGO LONDOÑO.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (ANDI) (National Association of Manufacturers): Calle 52, No. 47-28, Apdo. 997, Medellín; f. 1944; 691 mems.; Pres. FABIO ECHEVERRI CORREA; 7 hrs.

Federación Colombiana de Ganaderos (FEDEGAN): Carrera 14, No. 36-65, Apdo. Aéreo 9709, Bogotá; f. 1975; cattle raisers' association; about 350,000 affiliates; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARÍA CASTRO PALMERA; publs. *Boletín Fedegan* (weekly), *Revista Nacional de Ganadería*, *Carta Mensual de Ganadería*.

Federación Nacional de Algodoneros: Carrera 8A, No. 15-73, 5°, Apdo. Aéreo 8632, Bogotá; f. 1953; federation of cotton growers; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Man. CARLOS VERGARA GÓMEZ.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (National Federation of Coffee Growers): Avda. Jiménez de Quesada, No. 7-65, 5°, Apdo. Aéreo 3938, Bogotá; f. 1927; 203,000 mems.; totally responsible for fostering and regulating the coffee economy; Gen. Man. ARTURO

Trade and Industry, Transport

GÓMEZ JARAMILLO; publs. *Boletín de Estadística* (yearly), *Informe de Comités Departamentales* (yearly), *Revista Cafetera de Colombia* (quarterly), *Boletín: Economía Cafetera* (monthly).

Federación Nacional de Cultivadores de Cereales (FEN-ALCE): Carrera 7A, No. 79-75, Oficina 402, Apdo. Aéreo 8694, Bogotá; federation of grain growers; Gen. Man. ADRIANO QUINTANA SILVA.

Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia (SAC) (Colombian Farmers' Society): Carrera 10, No. 14-56, Apdo. Aéreo 3638, Bogotá; f. 1871; Man. CARLOS JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ MATA LLANA; publ. *Revista Nacional de Agricultura*.

There are several other organizations, including those for rice and cocoa growers, engineers and financiers.

TRADE UNIONS

Consejo Nacional Sindical: comprises:

Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia—UTC (National Union of Colombian Workers): Carrera 10, No. 7-33, Bogotá; f. 1946; mainly Conservative; 1.2m. mems.; incorporates 22 regional federations, 5 industry federations and 18 national unions; affiliated to the ICFTU and ORIT; Pres. TULIO E. CUEVAS ROMERO; Sec.-Gen. VÍCTOR M. ACOSTA V.; publ. *Justicia Social* (monthly).

Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia—CTC (Colombian Confederation of Workers): Calle 16, No. 14-13, 5°, Bogotá; f. 1934; mainly Liberal; 400,000 mems.; 600 affiliates, including 6 national organizations and 20 regional federations; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. GUSTAVO DÍAZ RAGA; Sec.-Gen. TOMÁS HERAZO RÍOS; publ. *CTC Revista* (monthly).

Confederación General de Trabajadores—CGT: Calle 17, No. 10-68, Bogotá; Christian Democrat; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES SÉGUY.

Confederación Sindical Trabajadores de Colombia—CSTC: Carrera 14, No. 15-42, Bogotá; Communist-led.

TRANSPORT

Instituto Nacional del Transporte (INTRA): Edificio Minobras (CAN), 6°, Apdo. 24990, Bogotá; government body; Dir. CONSTANTINO PORTILLA BERNUDEZ.

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia (National Railways of Colombia): Calle 13, No. 18-24, Bogotá; Pres. HUMBERTO SALCEDO COLLANTES; Man. TITO R. GUARÍN.

The Administrative Council for the National Railways operated 3,403 km. of track in 1980. The system is divided into five divisions, each with its own management; Central, Pacific, Antioquia, Santander and Magdalena.

In 1981 a feasibility study for the construction of a metro system in Bogotá was completed.

ROADS

Fondo Vial Nacional: Bogotá; f. 1966; administered by the Ministerio de Obras Públicas; to execute development programmes in road transport.

In 1978 there were 53,852 km. of roads, of which 14.9 per cent were paved. The country's main highways are the Caribbean Trunk Highway, the Eastern and Western Trunk Highways, the Central Trunk Highway and there

are also roads into the interior. There are plans to construct a Jungle Edge highway to give access to the interior and to complete the short section of the Pan-American highway between Panama and Colombia.

There are a number of national bus companies and road haulage companies.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Dirección de Navegación y Puerto: responsible for river transport; the waterways system is divided into three sectors: Atlantic, Pacific and Eastern; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FABIO RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ.

The Magdalena river is the centre of river traffic and is navigable for 1,070 km. The River Orinoco is navigable for 2,559 km., the Amazon for 2,352 km. and the Atrato for 988 km.

SHIPPING

The four most important ocean terminals are Buenaventura on the Pacific coast and Santa Marta, Barranquilla and Cartagena on the Atlantic coast. The port of Tumaco on the Pacific coast is gaining in importance.

Empresa Puertos de Colombia—COLPUERTOS (Colombian Port Authority): Carrera 10A, No. 15-22, 10°, Apdo.

COLOMBIA

Aéreo 13037, Bogotá; f. 1959; Man. RODRIGO FUENTES NOGUERA; publ. *Boletín Informativo Estadístico*.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, S.A.: Carrera 13, No. 27-75, Apdo. Aéreo 4482, Bogotá; owned by the Colombian Coffee Growers' Federation (80 per cent) and Ecuador Development Bank (20 per cent); f. 1946; one of Latin America's leading cargo carriers serving 51 countries worldwide and transporting 70 per cent of all government imports; 25 vessels; Gen. Man. ALVARO DÍAZ S.; Sec.-Gen. JULIO CÉSAR URIBE ACOSTA.

Colombiana Internacional de Vapores, Ltda. (Colvapores): Avda. Caracas, No. 35-02, Apdo. 17227, Bogotá; cargo services mainly to the U.S.A.

Compañía Nacional de Navegación, S.A. (Navenal): Carrera 13, No. 37-43, 9°, Bogotá; government-owned company providing coastal, international and river shipping services; Man. JAIRO MANTILLA GÓMEZ.

Several foreign shipping lines call at Colombian ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Colombia has six international airports: Bogotá (Eldorado Airport), Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena and on the San Andrés Islands. All airports are government-owned and operated by the *Fondo Aeronáutico Nacional*.

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

Departamento Administrativo de Aeronáutica Civil (Aerocivil): Aeropuerto Eldorado, Bogotá; Dir. ALVARO URIBE VÉLEZ.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

AVIANCA (Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia): Avda. Eldorado 93-30, Bogotá; f. 1919; operates domestic services to all cities in Colombia and international services to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador,

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, the U.S.A., France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary and Spain; Pres. Dr. ALVARO CALA HEDERICH; fleet: 3 Boeing 747, 12 Boeing 727-100, 7 Boeing 727-200, 7 Boeing 707, 2 Boeing 720B, 2 West Wind.

Sociedad Aeronáutica de Medellín Consolidada, S.A. (SAM): Calle 52, No. 52-11, Apdo. Aéreo 1085, Medellín; Avda. Jiménez, No. 5-14, Bogotá; f. 1945; subsidiary of Avianca; internal services; and international services to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and the U.S.A.; fleet: 1 Boeing 720B; Gen. Man. JAVIER ZAPATA.

Servicio de Aeronavegación a Territorios Nacionales (Satena): Avda. Eldorado, Entrada No. 1, Apdo. Aéreo 11163, Bogotá; f. 1962; commercial enterprise attached to the Ministry of National Defence; internal services; Man. Col. ENRIQUE DÍAZ CONTRERAS; fleet: 1 DC-4, 2 HS-748, 6 DC-3, 2 Cessna 404.

In addition the following airlines operate scheduled domestic passenger and cargo services: Aerolíneas Centrales de Colombia, S.A. (ACES), Aerovías de Pesca y Colonización del Suroeste Colombiano (Aeropesca) and Aerovías del César.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Colombia is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aeroméxico, Aeroperú, Air France, Air Panamá, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Bahamasair, Braniff (U.S.A.), British Caledonian, COPA (Panama), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Eastern Airlines (U.S.A.), Ecuatoriana (Ecuador), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), LACSA (Costa Rica), Lufthansa (Fed. Repub. of Germany), Pan Am (U.S.A.), SAHSA (Honduras), SAS (Sweden), Varig (Brazil) and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Corporación Nacional de Turismo: Calle 28, No. 13-A-15, 9°, Apdo. Aéreo 8400, Bogotá; f. 1968; Gen. Man. Dr. ERNESTO MENDOZA LINCE; 60 bns. throughout Colombia and bns. in Europe, the U.S.A. and Venezuela.

Asociación Colombiana de Agencias de Turismo—ANATO: Calle 19, No. 6-68, Of. 304, Apdo. Aéreo 7088, Bogotá; f. 1949; Pres. OSCAR RUEDA GARCÍA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto Colombiana de Cultura: Carrera 3A, No. 18-24, Bogotá; f. 1951; incorporates Biblioteca Cervantes; Dir. GLORIA ZEA DE URIBE.

Artesanías de Colombia, S.A.: Carrera 3A, No. 18-60, Bogotá; f. 1964; arts and crafts; Gen. Man. Sra. GRACIELA SAMPER DE BERMÚDEZ.

Teatro Colón: Calle 10, No. 5-32, Bogotá; Dir. JAIME LEÓN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Asuntos Nucleares—IAN: Avda. Eldorado, Carrera 50, Apdo. Aéreo 8595, Bogotá; f. 1959; experimental facilities; Pres. of Board of Dirs. Dr. CARLOS

RODADO NORIEGA; Dir. Dr. ERNESTO VILLARREAL SILVA; publs. *Informe de Labores, Informes Técnicos*.

THE COMOROS*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros is an archipelago lying between the East African coast and Madagascar. The group comprises four main islands (Njazidja, Nzwani and Mwali, formerly Grande-Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli respectively, and Mayotte) and numerous islets and coral reefs. The climate is tropical, with considerable variations in rainfall and temperature from island to island. The official languages are Arabic and French but the majority of the population speak Comoran, a blend of Swahili and Arabic. Islam is the state religion. The flag is green, bearing a white crescent moon and four five-pointed white stars. The capital is Moroni, on Njazidja.

Recent History

Formerly attached to Madagascar, the Comoros became a separate French Overseas Territory in 1947. The islands achieved internal self-government in December 1961, with a Chamber of Deputies and a Government Council to control local administration.

Elections held in December 1972 produced a large majority for parties advocating independence and Ahmed Abdallah became President of the Government Council. In June 1973 he was restyled President of the Government. A referendum in December 1974 resulted in a 96 per cent vote in favour of independence, despite the opposition of the Mayotte Party, seeking the status of a French Department for the island of Mayotte.

On July 6th, 1975, after France decided that any constitutional settlement must be ratified by all the islands voting separately, the Chamber of Deputies voted for immediate independence. The Chamber elected Abdallah to be first President of the Comoros and constituted itself as the National Assembly. France made no attempt to intervene but maintained control of Mayotte. President Abdallah was deposed in August and the Assembly was abolished. A National Executive Council was established, with Prince Said Mohammed Jaffar, leader of the opposition *Front National Uni*, as its head and Ali Soilih, leader of the coup, among its members. In November the Comoros was admitted to the UN as a unified state comprising the whole archipelago but France continued to support Mayotte, although recognizing the independence of the three remaining islands in December. In February 1976 Mayotte voted overwhelmingly to retain its links with France.

As relations with France deteriorated, all bureaucratic and technical staff were withdrawn and all development aid cut off. Ali Soilih was elected Head of State in January 1976. A new constitution was drawn up, leaving executive and legislative nominations in Soilih's hands. He began a series of reforms, and hundreds of citizens moved to Mayotte, reporting political repression.

* Most of the information contained in this chapter refers to the whole Comoros Archipelago, which the independent Comoran state claims as its national territory. However, the island of Mayotte (Mahoré) is, in fact, administered by France. Separate information on Mayotte may be found in the chapter on French Overseas Possessions (p. 350).

In May 1978 Soilih was shot dead following a coup by a group of about 50 European mercenaries, led by a Frenchman, Bob Denard, on behalf of the exiled former President, Ahmed Abdallah. A Federal Islamic Republic was proclaimed. The mercenaries remained to run vital services, but their presence soon became an embarrassment and in July the Comoros was expelled from the OAU.

A new constitution was drawn up and approved by a referendum in October, on the three islands excluding Mayotte, by 99.31 per cent of votes. Abdallah was elected President in the same month, and in December elections were held to form a Federal Assembly. In January 1979 the Assembly approved the formation of a one-party state. Unofficial opposition groups, however, continue to exist, such as *FNUK-UNIKOM* and the *Comité National de Salut Public* (see Political Parties). In February 1981 rumours of an attempted coup were officially denied.

Diplomatic relations with France were resumed in July 1978 and in November the two countries signed agreements on military and economic co-operation, apparently deferring any decision on the future of Mayotte. The OAU readmitted the Comoros in February 1979.

Government

According to the Constitution of October 1978 (*q.v.*), the Comoros is ruled by a President, elected for six years by universal adult suffrage. He is assisted by a Council of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister. Legislative power lies with the Federal Assembly, with 38 members directly elected for five years, while each island has a certain amount of autonomy under a Governor and Council.

Defence

The national army, the *Forces Armées Comoriennes*, is between 700-800 strong; there are about 20 French officers.

Economic Affairs

The economy of the Comoros is in a disastrous condition. Apart from a minute industrial sector, which concentrates on the distillation of essences, vanilla processing, soft drinks and woodwork, the population work in primitive agriculture. Cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas and rice are the main food crops, but more than half of the islands' food is imported. The dominant sector, that of the colonial plantations, is geared exclusively to the cultivation of ylang-ylang, vanilla, cloves and copra for export to a world market in recession, and earnings are quite inadequate to cover the cost of imports. The soil is over-exploited, ill-suited to arable or pasture and, in places, severely eroded. Over-population, severe unemployment, poor harvests, landlessness, lack of natural resources, poor communications and the emigration of trained personnel to the Gulf states all add to the country's economic problems. However, the Government is aiming for self-sufficiency.

THE COMOROS

ciency in basic foodstuffs, and by 1981 major maize, coconut and poultry projects had also been set up. Plans were made to develop stock-breeding and small fishing concerns, although the latter's potential is limited.

Until 1975 French aid kept the economy afloat, but no effort to develop a basis for an independent economy was made. When France cut off all aid in July 1975, it left the islands virtually bankrupt, with a 1976 budget deficit of 6,000 million francs CFA. After diplomatic relations were restored in July 1978, aid resumed, and in 1980 totalled 57 million French francs. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and the EEC also contribute to development projects.

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are very limited, even between the islands themselves, and most inland traffic is carried on by sailing boats. There are air and sea links with the rest of the world via Madagascar and East Africa. In 1980 work began on 70 km. of new roads, and improvement to Moroni and Mahaya airports and Mutsamudu port.

Social Welfare

In 1975 there were three hospitals and a number of general welfare centres and maternity units.

Education

Under French rule teaching facilities were grossly inadequate, only 23 per cent of children receiving any formal education, but this had risen to 40 per cent by 1981. In late 1975 secondary education ceased after the withdrawal of all French teaching staff, but some schools

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

were reopened with the aid of teachers from other French-speaking countries. According to a UNICEF study there are enough Comoran teachers to provide basic education for all children through traditional Koranic schools. An education project was launched in 1980, financed by the African Development Fund.

Tourism

There is a developing tourist industry but fewer than 2,000 tourists a year stay in the islands' four hotels. The chief attractions are the beaches, underwater fishing and mountain trips.

Public Holidays

1982: May 21st (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of Muhammad), June 23rd (Ramadan begins), July 6th (Independence Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th (Muharram, Islamic New Year), October 28th (Ashoura), November 12th, December 28th (Mouloud, birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=545.6 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
		1976 estimates	Census, March 1980*
Njazidja (Grande-Comore)	1,148	140,000	189,000
Nzwani (Anjouan) . . .	424	110,000	148,000
Mwali (Mohéli) . . .	290	10,000	19,000
Mahoré (Mayotte) . . .	374	40,000	52,000
TOTAL	2,236	300,000	408,000

* Provisional results.

Principal towns (1977 estimates): Moroni (Njazidja), 16,000; Mutsamudu (Nzwani), 10,000; Fomboni (Mwali), 4,500.

Births and Deaths: In 1973, 8,700 births and 5,284 deaths were registered. The average annual birth and death rates between 1970 and 1975 were estimated by the UN to be 47.1 and 19.6 respectively per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1981 the annual growth rate was estimated to be 2.7 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
([']000 metric tons, FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Cassava (Manioc)	84	85	86
Sweet potatoes and yams	14	15	15
Rice (paddy)	16	16	16
Maize	5	5	5
Copra	4	4	4
Coconuts	59	59	60
Bananas	98	99	100

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, [']000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	76	77	78
Sheep	8	8	8
Goats	85	86	87
Asses	3	3	4
Chickens	260	270	280

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL CATCH (metric tons)	3,850	3,500	4,000	4,000*	4,000*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon. From February 1976 Mayotte used French currency.

BUDGET

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1981	EXPENDITURE	1980	1981
Direct taxes	1,290.1	Ministry:		
Services	252.7	Defence	595.9	658.2
Stamp duty	64.2	Education, Youth and Sports	391.6	397.6
Other	31.2	Transport, Tourism, Posts and Telecommunications	272.1	299.4
		President	183.2	190.6
		Foreign Affairs and Co-operation	122.4	169.2
		Federal Assembly	151.3	173.1
		Interest on debts	171.2	171.2
		Civil Service	135.2	189.9
		Justice and Information	122.2	127.4
		Health	70.9	87.8
TOTAL	1,638.2	TOTAL (incl. others)	n.a.	3,180.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(estimates, U.S. \$ million at current prices)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Government consumption.	5.8	6.2	8.2	10.0	10.8	17.4
Private consumption	18.3	19.8	15.9	22.7	41.4	46.9
Fixed capital formation	10.3	13.7	25.9	33.8	33.4	31.9
Export of goods and services	5.7	7.0	7.3	6.0	10.9	8.4
Less imports of goods and services	9.5	11.3	12.4	16.5	28.5	24.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (in purchasers' values)	30.6	35.4	44.9	56.0	68.0	79.7

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa*.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(estimates, U.S. \$ million at current factor cost)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10.5	11.2	11.6	14.1	19.4	21.3
Manufacturing and electricity	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.2
Construction	3.7	4.9	9.4	12.2	12.1	11.6
Commerce	4.7	5.6	6.1	7.3	12.0	10.5
Transport and communications	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.8	4.4
Public administration and defence	5.1	5.9	7.9	10.0	10.9	16.0
Other	2.1	2.3	3.2	4.6	4.0	7.3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	28.6	32.9	41.7	52.3	64.5	73.3

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs CFA)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	3,319	4,053	4,329	6,135	6,147
Exports	2,223	2,202	2,099	3,729	2,712

* Figures exclude Mayotte.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million French francs*)

IMPORTS	1975	1976†	1977†	EXPORTS	1975	1976†	1977†
Rice	14.8	12.0	11.3	Vanilla	13.8	9.3	21.7
Petroleum products	9.1	8.4	10.3	Essential oils	11.3	13.1	11.8
Transport equipment	5.3	2.1	9.1	Cloves	11.7	16.2	5.9
Metal products	9.5	4.0	7.0	Copra	1.9	2.5	2.7
Machinery and electrical equipment	9.2	4.0	6.3	Coffee	0.3	1.6	0.3
Cotton yarn and fabrics	9.1	4.5	3.7	Cocoa	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chemical products	6.4	2.9	3.3				
Cement	5.1	2.6	3.2				
Meat	2.6	2.9	2.9				
Synthetic textiles	n.a.	n.a.	2.2				
Sugar	1.7	2.5	1.7				
Footwear	1.6	1.0	1.7				
Dairy produce	2.2	1.6	1.3				
Paper and paper products	0.8	0.8	1.3				
Clothing	n.a.	n.a.	1.2				
Tyres and inner tubes	2.0	0.6	1.1				
Tobacco	0.9	0.8	1.1				
Wheat flour	1.8	1.5	0.8				
TOTAL (incl. others)	89.4	60.0	81.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	40.7	44.4	44.1

* 1 French franc = 50 francs CFA.

† Figures exclude Mayotte.

1978 (million French francs): *Exports*: Vanilla 14.7, Essential oils 12.8, Cloves 9.2, Copra 4.1 (*Source* Institut d'Emission des Comores).

1979 (million French francs): *Imports*: Fuels 6.6, Rice 8.6, Vehicles 5.4, Clothing 9.2, Sugar 1.4; *Exports*: Vanilla 45.4, Ylang-ylang 13.5, Cloves 8.5, Copra 5.2.

1980 (million French francs): *Imports*: Fuels 26.1, Rice 19.6, Vehicles 5.7, Clothing 3.1, Sugar 5.6; *Exports*: Vanilla 3.9, Ylang-ylang 8.1, Cloves 24.9, Copra 1.7 (*Source*: Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, Paris).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million French francs)

IMPORTS	1975	1976*	1977*	EXPORTS	1975	1976*	1977*
China, People's Republic	2.2	—	4.0	France	22.6	25.5	28.8
France	50.8	18.0	33.6	Germany, Fed. Repub.	2.6	4.5	1.5
Kenya and Tanzania	8.2	7.6	7.6	Madagascar	2.0	1.6	2.2
Madagascar	14.0	14.1	16.1	U.S.A.	10.5	6.8	9.4
Pakistan	8.6	6.9	6.8				

* Figures exclude Mayotte.

Source: La Zone Franc.

1978 (million French francs): *Exports*: France 30, Germany, Fed. Repub. 6.6, Madagascar 2.7, U.S.A. 6.7 (*Source*: Institut d'Emission des Comores).

TRANSPORT

Roads (1973): 750 km. of officially classified roads, of which 280 km. tarmacadamized; 3,600 motor vehicles.

International Shipping (1973): 279 vessels (displacement 112,000 net registered tons) entered; freight: 8,700 metric tons loaded, 54,391 metric tons unloaded.

Civil Aviation (1973): 15,227 passenger arrivals, 15,674 passenger departures, 909 tons of freight handled.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, tables in this chapter include figures for Mayotte.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution summarized below was approved by popular referendum on October 1st, 1978. It is not in effect on the island of Mayotte, which it envisages as "rejoining the Comoran community" at some later date.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The preamble affirms the will of the Comoran people to derive from the state religion, Islam, inspiration for the regulation of government, to adhere to the principles laid down by the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and to guarantee the rights of citizens in accordance with the UN Declaration of Human Rights. Sovereignty resides in the people, through their elected representatives. All citizens are equal before the law regardless of origin, race, religion or beliefs. The country's motto is "Unity, Justice, Progress".

ISLAND AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

The Comoros archipelago constitutes a Federal Islamic Republic. Each island has autonomy in matters not assigned by the Constitution to the federal institutions, which comprise the Presidency and Council of Government, the Federal Assembly, and the Supreme Court. There is universal secret suffrage for all citizens over 18 in full possession of their civil and political rights. The number of political parties may be regulated by federal law.

The President of the Republic is Head of State and is elected for six years by direct suffrage, and may not serve for more than two terms. He nominates a Prime Minister and not more than nine ministers to form the Council of

Government, on which each of the Governors of the islands may have a non-voting seat. The Governor of each island is directly elected for five years, and appoints not more than four Commissioners to whom administration is delegated. Each Governor is assisted by federal civil servants nominated by the President.

The Federal Assembly is directly elected for five years. Each electoral ward elects one deputy; there is a minimum of five wards per island. The Assembly meets for not more than 45 days at a time, in April and October and if necessary in extraordinary sessions. Matters covered by federal legislation include defence, posts and telecommunications, external and inter-island transport, civil, penal and industrial law, external trade, federal taxation, long-term economic planning, education and health.

The Council of each island is directly elected for four years. Each electoral ward, of which there may not be fewer than 10 or more than 35 per island, elects one councillor. Each Council meets for not more than 15 days at a time, in March and December and if necessary in extraordinary sessions. The Councils are responsible for non-federal legislation, including local taxation, and must be consulted on federal matters such as economic development which affect the island.

THE JUDICIARY

The judiciary is independent of the legislative and executive powers. The Supreme Court acts as a Constitutional Council in resolving constitutional questions and supervising presidential elections, and as High Court of Justice it arbitrates in any case where the Government is accused of malpractice (*see* section on the Judicial System).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Minister of Defence: AHMED ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE (elected October 22nd, 1978).

Note: In January 1982 President Abdallah announced the dissolution of the Council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Prime Minister: SALIM BEN ALI.

Minister of Justice and Information: MOHAMED ABDE-
RAMANE.

Minister of Islamic Affairs: SAID ALI MOHAMED.

Minister of Production and Industry: ABDULLAH MOHAMED.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALI MROUDJAE.

**Minister of Finance, Economy, Planning and Foreign
Trade:** SAID KAFE.

**Minister of the Interior, Public Service, Labour and Employ-
ment:** UTHMAN AFFANE.

Minister of Equipment and the Environment: ABDOU
MOUSTAKIM.

**Minister of Transport, Tourism, Posts and Telecommunica-
tions:** MTARA MAECHA.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sports: MOUHAR
AHMED CHARIF.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE FÉDÉRALE

Elections for a Federal Assembly of 38 members were held in December 1978.

President: MOHAMED TAKI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

During Ali Soilih's Presidency, political parties ceased to play an active role, though still legally in existence. The 1978 Constitution provided for the free activity of political parties, but in January 1979 the Federal Assembly voted for the establishment of a one-party system for the next twelve years.

However, unofficial opposition groups continue to exist, mostly based in France. These include **FNUK-UNIKOM** (f. from the merger of the *Front National Uni des Komores* and the *Union des Komoriens*), led by ABUBAKAR AHMED NURDIN; the **Comité National de Salut Public**, led by SAÏD ALI KEMAL; and the **Association des Stagiaires et des Etudiants Comoriens**.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE COMOROS

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya.
Belgium: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Canada: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
China, People's Republic: Moroni; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Li Ruu.
Egypt: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
France: Moroni; *Ambassador:* PIERRE SAZARIN.
German Democratic Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Germany, Federal Republic: Antananarivo, Madagascar.
Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique.
India: Antananarivo, Madagascar.
Iraq: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Italy: Antananarivo, Madagascar.
Japan: Antananarivo, Madagascar.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Antananarivo, Madagascar.
Netherlands: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Senegal: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Sweden: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Turkey: Nairobi, Kenya.
U.S.S.R.: Victoria, Seychelles.
U.S.A.: Antananarivo, Madagascar.
Yugoslavia: Antananarivo, Madagascar.

The Comoros also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, the Republic of Korea, Oman and the United Kingdom.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The **Supreme Court** consists of two members chosen by the President, two elected by the Federal Assembly, one by the Council of each island, and former Presidents of the Republic.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Muslim.

RADIO

Radio-Comoros: B.P. 250, Moroni, Njazidja; formerly controlled by France-Régions 3, the radio was taken

over by the Comoran state in November 1975. Home service in Comoran and French.

In 1981 there were an estimated 37,600 radio sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

Institut d'émission des Comores: B.P. 405, Moroni; f. 1975; bank of issue; Dir.-Gen. SAÏD MOHAMED MSHANGAMA; Pres. MOHAMED DAHALANI.

Banque des Comores: Moroni; f. 1974; from Comoran section of *Banque de Madagascar et des Comores*; cap. 125m. francs CFA; Pres. ROGER SEYDOUX; Gen. Man. HUBERT MARTIN.

In October 1981 it was announced that the **Banque de Développement des Comores** was to be established, with French and European assistance.

TRADE

Office National du Commerce: Moroni, Njazidja; Pres. SAÏD MOHAMED DJOHAR.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are approximately 750 km. of roads serviceable throughout the year. A major road-improvement scheme was launched in 1979, with foreign assistance.

SHIPPING

Large vessels anchor off Moroni, Mutsamudu and Fomboni, and the port of Mutsamudu can now accommodate ships of medium tonnage alongside the quay. Goods from Europe come via Madagascar, and coasters serve the Comoros from the east coast of Africa.

Société Comorienne de Navigation: Moroni; services to Madagascar.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is on Njazidja and each of the three other islands has a small aerodrome.

Air Comores (Société Nationale des Transports Aériens): B.P. 544, Moroni; f. 1975; government-owned; services to Nzwani, Mwali and Dzaoudzi and to Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Antananarivo and Réunion; fleet of 3 DC-4 and one Bandeirante; Co-Dirs. DJAMALEDDINE AHMED, DAROUACHE ABDALLAH, ROBERT BALLESTER, Capt. RICHER DE FORGES and HASSAN ABDULKARIM.

The Comoros are also served by Air France, Air Madagascar, Air Mauritius, Air Tanzania and Royal Swazi Airlines.

TOURISM

Fewer than 2,000 tourists a year stay in the islands' four hotels, owing to limited accommodation, few flights to the islands and their political and commercial isolation. In 1981 the Government was studying two projects aimed at increasing tourism.

RELIGION

It is estimated that about half the population follow traditional animist beliefs. Just under half are Christians (Roman Catholics 530,000, Protestants 134,650). Muslims number about 41,540. In February 1978 the Government banned all religions and sects, except the Catholic Church, the Congo Evangelical Church, the Salvation Army, Islam and the followers of Simon Kibangou Prophet, Lassy Zephirin Prophet and Terynkio.

Roman Catholic Church: Metropolitan Archdiocese of Brazzaville and two suffragan dioceses (Owando and Pointe-Noire), dependent on the Sacred Congregation

for the Evangelization of Peoples. There are 130 priests.

Archbishop of Brazzaville: Mgr. BARTHÉLEMY BATANTU. B.P. 2301.

Protestant Missions: In all four Equatorial states (the Congo, the Central African Republic, Chad and Gabon) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Evangélique du Congo: B.P. 3205, Brazzaville; 92,516 mems.; Pres. Rev. JEAN MBOUNGOU.

THE PRESS

A censorship committee for all the media was established in 1972.

DAILIES

Le Courrier d'Afrique: B.P. 2027, Brazzaville; circ. 45,000.

L'Eveil de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 660, Pointe-Noire.

Le Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 132, Brazzaville; Publisher M. J. DEVOUE.

Journal Officiel de la République du Congo: B.P. 58, Brazzaville.

Le Petit Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 2027, Brazzaville; f. 1958; Dir. M. ADAM.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique: Centre Nationale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, B.P. 2031, Brazzaville; monthly.

Effort: B.P. 64, Brazzaville; monthly.

Etumba: B.P. 23, Brazzaville; weekly journal of PCT; Editor PIERRE NZE.

La Semaine Africaine: B.P. 2080, Brazzaville; f. 1952; published by Archdiocese of Brazzaville; weekly; circulates in the Congo, Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic; Dir. A. DUCKRY; circ. 7,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Congolaise d'Information (ACI): B.P. 2144, Brazzaville; f. 1961; Dir. EUGENE SAMA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 2042, Ave. Lumumba, Brazzaville; Corresp. J. KOKOLO-MOUKAKOU.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 170, Brazzaville; Bureau Chief G. KUSHCHIN.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) is also represented in Brazzaville.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; Dir. JEAN PASCAL MONGO.

Television began transmission in 1963 and now transmits for 46 hours a week, with most programmes in French but some in Lingala and Kikongo.

La Voix de la Révolution Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; national broadcasting station; programmes in French, Lingala and Kikongo; transmitters at Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire; foreign service to Angola in Portuguese and vernaculars; Dir. F. IROUA.

In 1980 there were an estimated 92,000 radios and 3,500 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; m.=million)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: Headquarters: B.P. 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; B.P. 126, Brazzaville; f. 1972 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; cap. 5,000m. francs CFA; res. 711m. francs CFA; br. in Pointe-Noire; Gov. CASIMIR OYEMBA; Congo Man. G. BOKILO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale Congolaise (BCC): B.P. 79, ave. Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville; f. 1962; absorbed *Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale* in 1974; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; 57.8 per cent state-owned; brs. in Loubomo, Mossendjo, N'Kayi, Ouesso, Owando and Pointe-Noire; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE THYSTERE TCHICAYA; Dir.-Gen. ANGE POUNGUI.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo (BNDG): B.P. 2085, Brazzaville; f. 1961; cap. 1,087m. francs

CFA; 72 per cent state-owned; gives financial and technical help to all development projects; Pres. JUSTIN LEKOUNDZOU; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ BATANGA.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): B.P. 96, Brazzaville; cap. 300m. French frs.; Dir. PIERRE MELESSE.

Union Congolaise de Banques (UCB): B.P. 147, ave. Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville; f. 1974 by the merger of *Société Générale de Banques au Congo* and *Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie*; cap. 600m. francs CFA; 51 per cent state-owned; Pres. PIERRE MOUSSA; Dir.-Gen. PAUL ANDELY.

INSURANCE

Assurances et Réassurances du Congo (ARC): B.P. 977, ave. Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville; f. 1973; cap. 230m. francs CFA; set up by the Government to take over the business of all insurance companies operating in the Congo; Dir. RAYMOND IBATA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY BODIES

- Régie Nationale des Palmeraies du Congo (RNPC):** B.P. 8, Brazzaville; plantation of palm-groves, development of palm oil industry, oil mills and related industries; cap. 776m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. PROSPER N'GOLO.
- Régie Nationale des Transports et des Travaux Publics (RNTP):** B.P. 2073, Brazzaville and B.P. 668, Pointe-Noire; Dir.-Gen. HECTOR BIENVENU OUAMBA.

DEVELOPMENT

- Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole (BDPA):** B.P. 2222, Brazzaville; Dir. M. GARREAU.
- Institut de Développement Economique de la République Populaire du Congo (IDERPC):** c/o the Presidency, Brazzaville; f. 1972 to oversee economic development.
- Société de Développement Régional de la Vallée de Niari et de Kayes:** Kayes; f. 1966; controlled by the BNDC; Dir. JEAN-MICHEL MOUMBOUNOU.

- Mission de Coopération de la République française en République Populaire du Congo:** B.P. 2175, Brazzaville; f. 1959; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the agreement for co-operation signed in January 1974; Dir. EDOUARD LAPRUN.

MARKETING BOARDS

- Office National du Commerce (OFNACOM):** B.P. 2305, Brazzaville; f. 1964; importers and distributors of general merchandise; holds monopoly for imports of salted and dried fish, cooking salt, rice, tomato purée, buckets, enamelled products and blankets; Dir. AGATHON NOTE.
- Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles (ONCPA):** B.P. 144, Brazzaville; f. 1964; marketing

of all agricultural products except sugar; promotion of rural co-operatives; Dir. JEAN-PAUL BOCKONDAS.

- Office Congolais de l'Habitat (OCH):** B.P. 228, Brazzaville; f. 1964; 66 per cent State-owned; building projects agency; cap. 150m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. L. BONGOU.
- Office Congolais des Bois:** B.P. 1229, Pointe-Noire; cap. 173m. francs CFA; monopoly of purchase and marketing of all log products; Dir. DAVID-PAULIN BOBONGO.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Brazzaville:** B.P. 92, Brazzaville; Pres. CHRISTIAN DIALLO-DRAEMEY; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN TCHIKAYA.
- Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Kouilou-Niari:** B.P. 665, Pointe-Noire; br. in Loubomo; Pres. CHARLES NORBERT NTSIKA; Gen. Sec. LOUIS-DIEUDONNÉ NIAMBI.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYCOMIMPEX):** B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. G. YOYO; Sec.-Gen. F. DE JOUX.
- Syndicat des Industries de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYNDUSTREF):** B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. M. CASTANOU; Sec.-Gen. F. DE JOUX.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

- Union Patronale et Inter-professionnelle du Congo (UNI-CONGO):** B.P. 42, Brazzaville; Pres. JACQUES-GUY HUGUET; Sec.-Gen. F. DE JOUX.

TRADE UNION

- Confédération Syndicale Congolaise (CSC):** Brazzaville; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MICHEL BOUKAMBA YANGOUMA.

TRANSPORT

- Agence Transcongolaise des Communications (ATC):** B.P. 670, Pointe-Noire; f. 1969 to control nationalization of transport; has four sections: Congo-Océan railway, inland waterways, general transport facilities at Pointe-Noire and the port of Pointe-Noire; is the most important state enterprise with a budget of 20,200m. francs CFA in 1980; Pres. Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS BITA.

RAILWAY

- Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan:** B.P. 651, Pointe-Noire; a section of ATC; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS BITA; there are 510 km. of track from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire. A 286-km. section of privately-owned line links the manganese mines at Moanda (in Gabon), via a cableway to the Congo border at M'Binda, with the mainline to Pointe-Noire; a major realignment of the railway is in progress, to be completed in 1982. Dir. MÉDARD OKOUMOU.

ROADS

- Régie Nationale des Transports et des Travaux Publics:** B.P. 2073, Brazzaville; Dir.-Gen. H. B. OUAMBA; in 1980 there were 8,246 km. of roads usable throughout the year, of which 535 km. were bitumened. The net

work consists of 4,519 km. main roads and 3,727 km. secondary roads, with the principal routes linking Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire in the south and Brazzaville and Ouessou in the north.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The rivers Congo and Oubangui form two axes of a highly developed inland waterway system. The river Congo and seven tributaries in the Congo basin provide 2,300 km. of navigable river and the river Oubangui, developed in co-operation with the Central African Republic, 2,085 km.

- ATC-Direction des Voies Navigables, Ports et Transports Fluviaux:** B.P. 2048; Brazzaville; waterways authority; Dir. J. P. BOCKONDAS.

- Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement Congo (SATA-CONGO):** B.P. 718, Pointe-Noire; Dir. J.-L. DZIA.

- Transcap-Congo:** B.P. 1154, Pointe-Noire; f. 1962; Pres. G. RANNOU.

SHIPPING

Pointe-Noire is the main port of the Congo; Brazzaville, on the River Congo, is an inland port. In November 1977 the two ports were nationalized.

CONGO

Pointe-Noire

ATC-Direction du Port de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 711; port authority; Dir. A. M'BAMA.

The following French shipping companies serve Pointe-Noire and act as agents for other foreign shipping companies: Société Congolaise de Manutention, Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritime (Congo) and Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO).

CIVIL AVIATION

Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile: B.P. 128, Brazzaville; Gen. Man. A. BOUITI.

There are international airports at Brazzaville (Maya-Maya) and Pointe-Noire. There are also 37 smaller aerodromes.

Air Afrique: The Government of the Congo has a 7 per cent

Transport, Tourism

share; *see* under Ivory Coast; B.P. 1700, Brazzaville; Dir. BENJAMIN DEDEGBE.

Lina Congo (Lignes Nationales Aériennes Congolaises): ave. du 28 Août 1940, B.P. 2203, Brazzaville; f. 1965; government-owned; operates an extensive internal network, plus services to Gabon; fleet of 1 Fokker F.27, 1 Fokker F.28-1000, 2 Twin Otter 300; Dir.-Gen. M. CAROMBO-OUKOUNO.

The Congo is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Mali, KLM (Netherlands) and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Direction Générale du Tourisme: B.P. 456, Brazzaville; Dir.-Gen. PAUL PASCAL GASSACKYS.

COSTA RICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Costa Rica lies in the Central American isthmus, with Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the south, the Caribbean to the east and the Pacific to the west. The climate is warm and damp in the lowlands—average temperature 27°C (81°F)—and cooler on the Central Plateau—average temperature 22°C (72°F)—where two-thirds of the population live. The language is Spanish. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, red, white and blue, the red band being twice the width of the others. The state flag, in addition, has on the red stripe (to the left of centre) a white disc enclosing the national coat of arms. The capital is San José.

Recent History

Following the civil war of 1948, José Figueres Ferrer, leader of the socialist Partido de Liberación Nacional (PLN), took power. He dominated national politics for decades, holding presidential office in 1948–49, 1953–58 and 1970–74. Under his leadership, Costa Rica became one of the most democratic countries in Latin America. His Government dissolved the armed forces, nationalized the banks and instituted a comprehensive social security system. In 1974 the PLN candidate, Daniel Oduber Quirós, was elected President and he continued the policies of extending the welfare state and of establishing friendly relations with communist states. Communist and other left-wing parties were legalized in 1975.

In February 1978 Rodrigo Carazo Odio, candidate of the conservative Partido Unidad Opositora (PUO) coalition (now the Coalición Unidad), was elected President and the PUO became the leading party in the Legislative Assembly. On taking office in May, President Carazo stated his intention to stamp out corruption, encourage private enterprise and modernize the police force.

The abolition of the army has helped Costa Rica to preserve a stable democracy in contrast to other Central American states. Although never Communist in sympathy, Costa Rica has aided left-wing elements in neighbouring countries, notably the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. By 1981 the regional instability was causing problems in Costa Rica, and border incidents and the inflow of refugees had created diplomatic tension. President Carazo was criticized for appearing too friendly towards Cuba and for his alleged involvement in illegal arms trafficking between Cuba and El Salvador, and in May relations with Cuba were broken off.

By 1981 financial problems were also becoming evident. The Government failed to implement the austerity measures required by the IMF, partly because it feared diminishing its receding chances in the general and presidential elections due in February 1982. Repeated requests to the U.S.A. for financial assistance were unsuccessful, although military aid was offered.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1949, executive power is vested in the President assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a

Cabinet. The President is elected for a four-year term and must receive 40 per cent of the votes. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly of 57 members elected for four years. Parliamentary and presidential elections are held by compulsory adult suffrage.

Defence

There have been no armed forces since 1948. There is a Civil Guard of 5,000 men and a Rural Guard of 3,000 men. Spending on the security forces amounted to only 3.6 per cent of the total budget in 1979.

Economic Affairs

Costa Rica's economy is based on the export of coffee, bananas, meat, sugar and cocoa. Staples such as maize, beans and potatoes are also grown. In 1980 coffee and bananas accounted for 43 per cent of export earnings; the fall in the banana price was compensated for by a rise in production, but the fall in the world coffee price, which continued in 1981, considerably worsened the balance of trade. The Government is to develop the estimated 150 million tons of bauxite discovered in the Boruca region; construction of an aluminium smelter (annual production 280,000 metric tons) and an associated hydroelectric scheme is to be completed by 1986. The principal industries are food processing, textiles, chemicals and plastics. Investment is concentrated on the energy sector. Hydroelectric capacity totalled 357 MW in early 1981 and is scheduled to rise to about 1,000 MW by 1988 with the opening of four new stations. In 1981 a programme to develop fuel alcohol from sugar cane and bananas was operating.

From a comparatively healthy position in 1977, when the G.D.P. grew by 8.9 per cent, the economy faced severe problems by 1981. The trade deficit rose to U.S. \$526 million in 1980 as a result of the rising cost of petroleum, the fall in coffee prices and the increase in imports of consumer goods. The public sector foreign debt rose from \$833 million in December 1977 to \$1,800 million by December 1980 and \$2,400 million by September 1981. Agreement with the IMF for a \$320 million facility was reached in August 1980, but was invalidated in September when the Government broke one of its conditions by introducing a dual exchange rate for the colón. The rate against the dollar had been 8.6 since 1974 and fell to 12.5 by December 1980, when the colón was allowed to float. In an attempt to cover the foreign exchange gap, the Central Bank sold off virtually all its gold reserves in May 1981. Terms were again agreed with the IMF in June and again the Government failed to meet the conditions; in September it had to suspend payment on part of the total debt.

The rate of inflation, which had been reduced to 3.5 per cent in 1976, was around 20 per cent in 1980 and reached 46 per cent in the first 10 months of 1981.

Costa Rica is a member of CACM.

Transport and Communications

Excluding 683 km of the Pan-American Highway, there were 21,817 km. of roads in 1980. Three railway

COSTA RICA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

companies operate 1,286 km. of track. The main ports handling external trade are Limón on the Caribbean coast and Puntarenas and Golfito on the Pacific coast, and there are local shipping services to other Central American ports. The main towns and outlying areas are connected by internal air services and there is an international airport outside San José.

Social Welfare

All social services are co-ordinated by the National Development Plan, run by the Ministry of Planning, and are organized by state institution. The Social Security Fund provides health services and general social insurance, the National Insurance Institute provides professional insurance and the Ministry of Health operates a preventive health programme through a chain of health units throughout the country. Benefits include disability and retirement pensions, workers' compensation and family assistance.

Education

All education is free and elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13. Official secondary education is free and consists of a three-year basic course followed by a more highly specialized course of two years. At 94 per cent, Costa Rica has the highest literacy rate in Central America. Attendance figures are very high: 97 per cent of children between the ages of 6 and 13 years attend school. There are four universities, one of which is an "open" university. The education system received 34 per cent of the total budget in 1979.

Tourism

The main tourist features are the Irazú and Poás volcanoes, the Orosí valley, the ruins of the colonial church at Orosí and the jungle train to Limón. Tourists also visit San José, the capital, and the Pacific beaches of Puntarenas. Tourism is a major growth sector, although the political instability elsewhere in Central America has discouraged foreign visitors.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 10th (Corpus Christi), June 29th (SS. Peter and Paul), July 25th (Anniversary of the Annexation of Guanacaste Province), August 2nd (Our Lady of the Angels), August 15th (Assumption), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Columbus Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 28th-31st (San José only).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 19th (Feast of St. Joseph), March 31st (Maundy Thursday), April 1st (Good Friday), April 11th (Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 Costa Rican colón.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 38.53 colones;

U.S. \$1 = 20.03 colones.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)				
	Census of May 14th, 1973			Official estimates (mid-year)	
	Males	Females	Total	1979	1980
50,700 sq. km.*	938,535	933,245	1,871,780	1,193,000	1,243,000

* 19,600 square miles.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (rates per 1,000): Births 31.8 in 1978, 29.2 in 1979, Marriages 7.7 in 1978; Deaths 4.1 in 1978, 4.2 in 1979.

PROVINCES

(population at July 1st, 1978)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Alajuela . .	367,622	Alajuela . .	37,252
Cartago . .	231,504	Cartago . .	24,651
Guanacaste . .	203,474	Liberia . .	19,522
Heredia . .	150,889	Heredia . .	26,016
Limón . .	133,273	Limón . .	46,919
Puntarenas . .	251,982	Puntarenas . .	31,046
San José . .	786,876	San José . .	242,704

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1973 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	208,642	4,584	213,226
Mining and quarrying	1,490	67	1,557
Manufacturing	51,667	18,250	69,917
Electricity, gas and water	5,258	273	5,531
Construction	38,901	177	39,078
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	49,690	17,985	67,675
Transport, storage and communications	23,838	1,126	24,964
Finance, insurance, real estate, etc.	11,562	2,111	13,673
Community, social and personal services	54,198	64,775	118,973
Activities not adequately described	9,032	1,253	10,285
TOTAL	454,278	110,601	564,879

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 20,434 (males 18,002; females 2,432) at the time of the census.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	283
Land under permanent crops	207
Permanent meadows and pastures	1,558
Forests and woodland	1,900
Other land	1,118
Inland water	4
TOTAL	5,070

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Coffee	96	97	113
Sugar cane	2,579	2,671	2,650
Cocoa	10	11	9
Bananas	1,148	1,078	1,187
Rice, paddy	196	208	173
Maize	64	57*	71
Beans, dry	9	12	13

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses†	111	112	113
Cattle	2,002†	2,093	2,183
Pigs†	215	226	232
Poultry*	5,500	5,600	5,700

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

MEAT PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	67*	84	81
Pork	10	10*	10*

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all broadleaved)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,348	1,348	1,348
Other industrial wood	143	147	147
Fuel wood	1,962	2,010	2,058
TOTAL	3,453	3,505	3,553

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1976*	1977*	1979
Coniferous	2	2	2
Broadleaved	503	676	52
TOTAL	505	678	54

* FAO estimates.

1978: Production as in 1977 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

	1975	1976	1977	1978*
Total nominal catch ('000 metric tons) . . .	13.9	15.9	12.7	12.2
Value ('000 colones)	50,499	72,827	58,067	64,479

* Preliminary.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cement	'000 metric tons	298	330	362	406	426
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	14	16	20	17	n.a.
Fish (tinned)	" " "	3.3	2.7	2.4	4.1	10.2
Vegetable oils	" " "	22	22	23	24	24
Raw sugar	" " "	181	194	188	194	220*
Cocoa powder	metric tons	313	283	469	425	n.a.
Cocoa butter	" "	762	776	695	864	1,502
Cigarettes	million units	2,025	2,154	2,270	2,384	2,232
Beer†	'000 hectolitres	220*	270*	139	168	170
Nitrogenous fertilizers†‡	'000 metric tons	27*	30*	30*	31	32
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	71	60	48	65	74
Kerosene	" " "	17	22	19	22	24
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	182	63	63	75	97
Residual fuel oils	" " "	127	113	112	162	172
Bitumen	" " "	1	5	6	12	17
Electrical energy	million kWh	1,467	1,531	1,646	1,760	1,927

* Provisional.

† Twelve months ending September 30th of the year stated.

‡ Production in terms of nitrogen.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 Costa Rican colón.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 colones.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 colones.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=38.53 colones; U.S. \$1=20.03 colones.

1,000 Costa Rican colones=£25.96=\$49.93.

Note: Prior to September 1961 the par value of the colón was based on an exchange rate of U.S. \$1=5.60 colones. This rate was used for calculating the value of foreign trade transactions. The official buying rate corresponded to the par value and the official selling rate from 1951 was \$1=5.67 colones. At the same time there was a free market for currency in which the selling rate from 1952 was \$1=6.65 colones. In September 1961 the free market ended and a new par value was fixed at the rate of \$1=6.625 colones, which also became the trading rate. The official buying rate was \$1=6.62 colones and the official selling rate \$1=6.65 colones (i.e. the same as the old free market rate). The free market was reintroduced in 1967 and by the end of 1971 the free selling rate was \$1=8.60 colones. In April 1974 a new par value was fixed at \$1=8.57 colones. This remained in effect until December 1980, when the colón was allowed to "float". The Central American peso, used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is at par with the U.S. dollar.

BUDGET
(million colones)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
REVENUE:					
Direct taxes	395.1	447.4	612.4	780.5	958.6
Indirect taxes	1,415.2	1,660.0	1,908.0	2,500.4	2,841.9
Other	125.9	171.1	171.9	206.0	310.2
TOTAL	1,936.2	2,278.5	2,692.3	3,486.9	4,110.7
EXPENDITURE:					
Current expenditure	1,607.9	2,210.6	2,727.1	3,325.3	4,384.9
Capital expenditure	721.3	731.5	1,251.4	1,328.8	1,534.1
TOTAL	2,329.2	2,942.1	3,978.5	4,654.1	5,919.0

1980: Budget passed at 8,500 million colones; Budget deficit 3,140 million colones (projected).

1981: Budget passed at 11,000 million colones.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	493.1	592.4	827.8	863.9	942.0	1,017.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-627.2	-695.4	-925.0	-1,049.4	-1,257.2	-1,375.7
TRADE BALANCE	-134.1	-103.0	-97.2	-185.5	-315.2	-358.5
Exports of services	107.5	118.2	141.6	161.1	169.1	196.0
Imports of services	-200.6	-229.9	-285.5	-355.4	-424.6	-507.7
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-227.2	-214.7	-241.1	-379.8	-570.7	-670.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	9.5	11.2	15.4	15.9	16.5	16.4
Government unrequited transfers (net)	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.6	-4.4	0.7
CURRENT BALANCE	-217.6	-201.5	-225.3	-363.3	-558.6	-653.1
Direct capital investment (net)	69.0	63.3	62.6	47.0	42.5	12.2
Other long-term capital (net)	169.0	156.7	237.1	305.6	310.2	338.6
Other short-term capital	-51.1	53.3	59.5	33.8	41.7	260.0
Net errors and omissions	32.5	-20.0	-27.4	-50.1	81.2	33.8
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	1.8	51.8	106.5	-27.0	-83.0	-8.5
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	5.5	5.6
Valuation changes (net)	-2.3	5.9	-1.0	-5.9	0.7	-64.5
Official financing (net)	-16.0	3.1	4.4	54.5	-35.7	100.7
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-16.5	60.8	109.9	21.6	-112.5	33.3

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	2.53	2.53	2.53	11.69	15.46	36.00	53.96
IMF Special Drawing Rights	2.40	4.46	1.44	6.72	3.91	5.88	—
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	10.12	9.93	—
Foreign Exchange	39.73	44.36	93.97	183.77	179.85	102.82	145.57
TOTAL	44.66	51.35	97.94	202.18	209.34	154.63	199.43

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$'000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	719,663	693,969	770,412	1,021,430	1,165,730	1,396,812	1,527,700
Exports f.o.b.	440,344	493,300	592,941	828,164	864,906	934,306	1,002,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Consumer durables	94.2	117.5	144.6	Coffee	319.2	307.4	315.4
Consumer non-durables	151.1	178.2	205.4	Bananas	150.3	169.8	190.5
Oil and fuel	62.4	70.3	121.7	Sugar	15.6	15.9	17.5
Primary commodities	341.8	364.1	485.4	Cattle and Meat	44.1	61.5	82.6
Building material	42.2	70.6	103.8	Cocoa	17.1	15.0	9.7
Machinery and equipment	249.0	276.5	109.6	Fertilizers	13.7	11.0	9.3
Others	80.7	88.5	226.3	Others	268.2	284.3	309.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1977*	1978	1979	1977*	1978	1979
El Salvador	51,353	49,535	69,708	47,706	62,067	47,970
Germany, Federal Republic	55,563	124,718	69,137	106,838	59,218	110,080
Guatemala	58,640	61,617	85,341	53,414	71,324	61,766
Japan	136,429	6,723	172,933	6,990	156,751	10,122
Netherlands	6,664	45,514	12,962	55,943	7,872	40,922
United Kingdom	23,240	2,560	26,645	2,017	27,376	3,069
U.S.A.	342,626	270,803	424,150	247,704	374,352	331,070

* Preliminary.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Visitors	296,762	300,324	327,548	340,442	317,724	345,470
Revenue (U.S. \$)	49,475,724	52,390,811	59,823,632	71,071,984	72,837,071	84,495,852

Source: Instituto Costarricense de Turismo.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers	2,180,765	2,245,650	2,009,809

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Goods loaded	1,364.3	1,379.1	1,281.7
Goods unloaded	1,671.0	1,918.5	1,705.9

ROAD TRAFFIC
(Motor vehicles in use)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cars and jeeps	53,847	61,317	66,456	71,852	77,952	88,062
Lorries	37,710	39,403	45,778	54,997	58,135	62,646
Buses	2,491	2,609	2,760	2,975	3,093	3,215
Industrial vehicles	6,465	7,595	8,480	9,422	9,454	10,416
Motor cycles	13,692	15,327	18,220	22,243	25,557	28,448
TOTAL	114,205	126,251	141,694	161,489	174,191	192,787

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	Domestic	International	Domestic	International
1975	330,025	429,073	3,513,188	8,377,070
1976	271,832	499,575	2,958,958	12,195,045
1977	177,653	470,330	2,805,502	25,634,108
1978	153,633	566,381	n.a.	22,468,000
1979	98,495	576,453	n.a.	n.a.
1980	103,723	554,431	n.a.	n.a.

Source (all transport statistics): Ministry of Public Works and Transport, San José.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Primary	3,173	3,041	11,879	13,108	466,537	393,361
Secondary	225	225	6,367	5,195	141,886	150,659

1978: 3,606 Primary schools with 341,730 pupils.

1979: Pupils: 379,025 Primary; 169,297 Secondary.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Costa Rica was promulgated in November 1949.

GOVERNMENT

The government is unitary: provincial and local bodies derive their authority from the national government. The country is divided into seven provinces administered by a governor who is appointed by the President. The provinces are divided into cantons, and each canton into districts. There is an elected municipal council in the chief city of each canton, the number of its members being related to the population of the canton. The municipal council supervises the affairs of the canton. Municipal government is closely regulated by national law, particularly in matters of finance.

LEGISLATURE

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which meets in regular session twice a year—from May 1st to July 31st, and from September 1st to November 30th. Special sessions may be convoked by the President to consider specified business. The Assembly is composed of 57 deputies elected for four years. The chief powers of the Assembly are to enact laws, levy taxes, authorize declarations of war and, by a two-thirds vote, suspend, in cases of civil disorder, certain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

Bills may be initiated by the Assembly or by the Executive and must have three readings, in at least two different legislative periods, before they become law. The Assembly may override the presidential vote by a two-thirds vote.

EXECUTIVE

The executive branch is headed by the President, who is assisted by his Cabinet. If he should resign or be incapacitated, the executive power is entrusted to the First Vice-President, and from him to the Second Vice-President, and finally to the President of the Legislative Assembly.

The President sees that the laws and the provisions of the Constitution are carried out, and maintains order. He has power to appoint and remove his ministers and diplomatic representatives; and to negotiate treaties with foreign nations (which are, however, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly). He is assisted in his duties by a Cabinet, each member of which is head of an executive department.

ELECTORATE

Suffrage is universal, compulsory and secret for persons over the age of 18 years.

DEFENCE

A novel feature of the Costa Rican Constitution is the clause outlawing a national army. Only by a continental convention or for the purpose of national defence may a military force be organized.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lic. RODRIGO CARAZO ODIO (took office May 8th, 1978).

First Vice-President: RODRIGO ALTMAN.

Second Vice-President: JOSÉ MIGUEL ALFARO.

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

Minister of the Presidency: Ing. JORGE CARBALLO WEDEL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BERND NIEHOUS.

Minister of the Interior: ARNULFO CARMONA BENAVIDES.

Minister of Finance: EMILIO GARNIER BORILLA.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: GERMÁN SERRANO PINTO.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Dr. CARMELO CALVOSA CHACÓN.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: Ing. RODOLFO MÉNDEZ MATA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Dr. HERNÁN FONSECA ZAMORA.

Minister of Public Education: Lic. MARÍA EUGENIA DENGÓ DE VARGAS.

Minister of Economy, Industry, Commerce and Energy: Lic. FERNANDO ALTMANN ORTIZ.

Minister of Housing: ALVARO SABORÍO RUIZ.

Minister of Human Promotion: Dr. MARINA VOLIO DE TREJOS.

Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy: Lic. WILBUR JIMÉNEZ CASTRO.

Minister of Justice: Lic. ELIZABETH ODIO BENITO.

PRESIDENT

(Election, February 2nd, 1978)

CANDIDATES	No. OF VOTES CAST
RODRIGO CARAZO ODIO (PUO) . . .	419,824
LUIS ALBERTO MONGE ALVAREZ (PLN) . .	364,285
RODRIGO GUTIÉRREZ SÁENZ (PU) . . .	62,740

The following candidates received the remaining 13,357 votes cast between them: RODRIGO CORDERO (PDC), JORGE GONZÁLEZ MARTEN (PNI), GUILLERMO VILLALOBOS ARCE (PUN), RODOLFO CERDAS (FPC) and BRENES CASTILLO (UAC).

LEGISLATURE**ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA**

President: CRISTIÁN TATTENBACH YGLESIAS.

(Election, February 2nd, 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Unidad Opositora (PUO) (now Coalición Unidad)	27
Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN)	25
Pueblo Unido (PU)	3
Frente Popular (FPC)	1
Unión Agrícola Cartaginesa (UAC)	1
TOTAL	57

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción del Pueblo: San José; Pres. ANGEL RUÍZ ZÚÑIGA; Sec. HENRY MORA JIMÉNEZ.

Coalición Pueblo Unido: left-wing coalition comprising:

Partido Socialista Costarricense: San José; socialist; Pres. ALVARO MONTERO MEJÍA; Sec. ALBERTO SALOM ECHEVERRÍA.

Partido de los Trabajadores: San José; Maoist; Pres. LUIS FERNANDO ASTORGA GATTGENS; Sec. JOSÉ FABIO ARAYA MONGE.

Partido Vanguardia Popular: Calle 10, No. 1037, San José; f. 1943; Communist; Pres. MANUEL MORA VALVERDE; Sec. HUMBERTO ELÍAS VARGAS CARBONELL.

Coalición Unidad: San José; fmly. Partido Unidad Opositora (PUO); conservative coalition comprising:

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Apdo. 4241, San José; f. 1962; Christian Democrat, Pres. RAFAEL ALBERTO GRILLO RIVERA; Sec. CLAUDIO GUEVARA BARAHONA.

Partido Renovación Democrática (PRD): Avda. Central 3425, San José; f. 1947; Pres. ROBERTO TOVAR FAJA; Sec. HERNÁN BRAVO TREJOS.

Partido Republicano Calderonista (PRC): San José; f. 1976; splinter group from the PUN; Pres. ALVARO CUBILLO AGUILAR; Sec. GERARDO BOLAÑOS ALPÍZAR.

Partido Unión Popular (PUP): Calle Central, Avda. 2, San José; Pres. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ DE LA GUARDIA; Sec. CARLOS ALFREDO CASTRO CHARPENTIER.

Movimiento Nacional: San José; Pres. MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ; Sec. RODRIGO SANCHEZ ROBLES.

Partido Concordia Costarricense: San José; Pres. EMILIO PIEDRA JIMÉNEZ; Sec. RAFAEL ANGEL VALLADARES MORA.

Partido Demócrata: San José; Pres. ALVARO GONZÁLEZ ESPINOZA; Sec. ARNOLDO CAMPOS BRIZUELA.

Partido Frente Popular Costarricense (FPC): San José; Pres. RODOLFO CERDAS CRUZ; Sec. WILBERT EZEQUIEL SOLANO ROJAS.

Partido Independiente: San José; Pres. EUGENIO JIMÉNEZ SANCHEZ; Sec. FLORINDA CHAVARRÍA RUÍZ.

Partido de Liberación Nacional (PLN): Apdo. 2244, San José; f. 1948; socialist party; affiliated to the Socialist International; Pres. JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER; Sec. Gen. OSCAR ARIAS SÁNCHEZ.

Partido Liberalismo Nacional Republicano Progresista: San José; Pres. OSSMAN VARGAS BOLAÑOS; Sec. ELISEO ALBERTO VARGAS GARCÍA.

Partido Nacional Democrático: San José; Pres. RODOLFO CERDAS CRUZ; Sec. ELADIO JARA JIMÉNEZ.

Partido Organización Socialista de los Trabajadores: San José; socialist workers' party; Pres. MARTA TREJOS MONTERO; Sec. ROSENDO FUJOL MESALLES.

Partido Progreso Nacional: San José; Pres. MIGUEL BARZUNA SAUMA; Sec. CARLOS MANUEL BRENES MÉNDEZ.

Partido Unión Cívico Revolucionaria: San José; Pres. FRANCISCO JOSÉ MARSHALL JIMÉNEZ; Sec. EDGAR SABORIO MEJÍA.

Partido Unión Republicana: San José; Pres. SIGURD KOBORG VAN PATTEN; Sec. MARINO DONATO MAGURNO.

The following parties are in suspension:

Acción Socialista: San José; Pres. MARCIAL AGUILUZ ORELLANA; Sec. ARNOLDO FERRETO SEGURA.

Partido Nacional Independiente (PNI): Calles 18 y 20, Avda. Central, San José; Pres. JORGE GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN; Sec. ALBERTO PINTO GUTIÉRREZ.

Partido Unificación Nacional (PUN): Avda. 9, Calle 29, San José; Pres. GUILLERMO VILLALOBOS ARCE; Sec. ROGELIO RAMOS VALVERDE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO COSTA RICA**

(In San José unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Calle 27, Avda. Central, Apdo. 1963; *Ambasador:* Dr. ARNOLDO MANUEL LISTRE.

Australia: México, D.F., Mexico.

Austria: México, D.F., Mexico.

Barbados: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Belgium: 4A, entrada de Los Yoses, Apdo. 3725; *Ambasador:* CHRISTIAN DE SAINT HUBERT.

Bolivia: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

COSTA RICA

- Brazil:** Edif. Plaza de la Artillería, piso 7, Calle 4, Avda. Central y 1, Apdo. 10132; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO PAOLO SIMAS MAGALHÃES.
- Bulgaria:** 100 m. Sur Hotel Balmoral, Edif. Delcoré, 3°, Apdo. 4752; *Ambassador:* BORISLAV PRETPOV YVANOV.
- Canada:** Edificio Cronos 6°, Avda. Central, Calle 3, Apdo. 10303; *Ambassador:* ROBERT DOUGLAS SIRRS.
- Chile:** De la Pulpería La Luz 125 metros Norte, Casa 116, Apdo. 10102; *Ambassador:* MARIO VIVERO AVILA.
- China (Taiwan):** Edificio Mendiola, 3°, Avda. Central 917, Apdo. 907; *Ambassador:* Dr. WEN-HUI WU.
- Colombia:** Calle 5A, Avda. 5A; *Ambassador:* CARLOS BORDA MENDOZA.
- Czechoslovakia:** 25 m. Sur de Casa Italia No. 835, Barrio Francisco Peralta, Apdo. 3910; *Chargé d'affaires:* JAN DVOŘÁK.
- Denmark:** Bogotá, Colombia.
- Dominican Republic:** Carretera San Pedro, Curridabat 20, Apdo. 4746; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARCOS IGLESIAS INIGO.
- Ecuador:** Avda. 5 y Calle 1, Edif. Jiménez, 3°, Apdo. 1374; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARTURO LECARO BUSTAMANTE.
- Egypt:** San Salvador, El Salvador.
- El Salvador:** Edificio Trianón 3°, Avda. Central y Calle 5A, Apdo. 1378; *Ambassador:* CARLOS MATAMOROS GUIROLA.
- Finland:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- France:** 25 metros Sur 5A entrada Los Yoses, Apdo. 10177; *Ambassador:* MICHEL DONDENNE.
- German Democratic Republic:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Calle 36, Avda. 3A; *Ambassador:* JÜRGEN SCHOLL.
- Greece:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Guatemala:** Calle 36, No. 65-5, Paseo Colón, Avda. 2; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCA FERNÁNDEZ HALL ZÚNIGA.
- Guinea:** Havana, Cuba.
- Haiti:** Panama City, Panama.
- Honduras:** Edificio Galería Musical, Calle 2A Avda. Central y Segunda, Apdo. 2239; *Ambassador:* ALBERTINA BERNHARD DE ZELAYA.
- Hungary:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- India:** Panama City, Panama.
- Israel:** Calle 2, Avdas. 2 y 4, Apdo 5147; *Ambassador:* HAGAY DIKAN.

Costa Rica also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Burma, Grenada, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Uruguay.

Relations with Cuba, previously broken off in 1961 and re-established in 1977, were broken off again in May 1981.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Italy:** Calle 29, Avdas. 8 y 10, Apdo. 1729; *Ambassador:* Dr. GIAN LUIGI QUENTIN.
- Jamaica:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Japan:** De la 1era. entrada del Barrio Rohrmoser (Sabana Oeste) 500 metros Oeste y 100 Norte, Apdos., 501 y 10145; *Ambassador:* YASHIO NARA FUKUKAU.
- Korea, Republic:** Edif. Metropolitano, 8°, Apdo. 3150; *Chargé d'affaires:* YONG HOON LEE.
- Lebanon:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Malta:** Avda. Central, Apdo. 1597; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Mexico:** Avda. 7, No. 1371, Apdo. Postal 10.107; *Ambassador:* PILAR SALDÍVAR y FERNÁNDEZ DEL VALLE.
- Netherlands:** Calle 21, Avda. 10, Apdo. 10285; *Ambassador:* Dr. EFRAIN JONCKHEER.
- Nicaragua:** Edificio Trianón, Calle 5A, Avda. Central; *Ambassador:* Lic. JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA.
- Norway:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Pakistan:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Panama:** Barrio Dent, Apts. El Dorado, No. 1; *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN MEZA I.
- Paraguay:** San Salvador, El Salvador.
- Peru:** Edif. Plaza Artillería, 7°, Calle 4 y Avda. Central, Apdo. 4248; *Ambassador:* BERNARDO ROCA REY.
- Philippines:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Poland:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Romania:** Avda. 1A, Calles 29-33, Barrio Escalante; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Spain:** Paseo Colón No. 3072, Apdos. 10150 y 2058; *Ambassador:* MANUEL DE AGUILAR y OTERMÍN.
- Sweden:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.
- Switzerland:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.
- Turkey:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- U.S.S.R.:** Apdo. 6340; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR I. CHERNY-SHEV.
- United Kingdom:** Calle 3202, Paseo Colón, Apdo. 10056; *Ambassador:* J. MICHAEL BROWN.
- U.S.A.:** Calle 1A, Avda. 3, Apdo. 10.254; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS McNEIL.
- Vatican:** Urbanización Rohrmoser, Sabana Oeste, Apdo. 992, Centro Colón; *Apostolic Nuncio:* S.E.R. Mgr. LAJOS KADA.
- Venezuela:** Avda. Central 5A Entrada Los Yoses, Apdo. 10230; *Ambassador:* AGUILES CERTAD M.
- Viet-Nam:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Yugoslavia:** Paseo Colón, San José; *Ambassador:* EMIL DURINI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Ultimate judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court, the seventeen justices of which are elected by the Assembly for a term of eight years, and are automatically re-elected for an equal period, unless the Assembly decides to the contrary by a two-thirds vote. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the Supreme Court in plenary session.

The Supreme Court may also meet as the *Corte Plena*, with power to declare laws and decrees unconstitutional. There are also four appellate courts, criminal courts, civil courts and special courts. The jury system is not used.

President of the Supreme Court: ULISES ODIO.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the official religion of the country, but under the Constitution all forms of worship are tolerated. There were 1,852,021 adherents in 1976. Various protestant churches are represented.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San José: Arzobispado, Apdo. 497; Archbishop of Costa Rica Mgr. ROMÁN ARRIETA VILLALOBOS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

SAN JOSÉ

Boletín Judicial: Imprenta Nacional, Apdo. 5024; f. 1904; journal of the judiciary; Dir. RODRIGO SALAS CAMPOS; circ. 3,200.

La Gaceta: Imprenta Nacional, Apdo. 5024; f. 1878; official gazette; Dir. RODRIGO SALAS CAMPOS; circ. 6,000.

La Nación: Calle 3, Avda. 1, Apdo. 10138; f. 1946; conservative; morning; Editor GUIDO FERNÁNDEZ SABORÍO; circ. 100,000.

La Prensa Libre: Calle 4, Avda. 4, Apdo. 10121; f. 1889; independent; evening; Editor JOSÉ JOAQUÍN LORIA; circ. 38,300.

La República: Blvd. Tournon; f. 1950, reorganized 1967; independent; morning; Dir. Lic. JOAQUÍN VARGAS GENÉ; circ. 47,000.

PERIODICALS

SAN JOSÉ

Abanico: Calle 4, esq. Avda. 4, Apdo. 10121; weekly supplement of *La Prensa Libre* for women; Editor LIGIA MARTA LACAYO; circ. 42,500.

El Acta Médica: f. 1954; three-monthly; Editor Dr. CARLOS ARGUEDAS CHAVERRI; circ. 2,000.

Eco Católico: Calle 1, Avdas. 2-4, Apdo. 1064; f. 1931; Catholic weekly; Dir. ARMANDO ALFARO PANIAGUA; circ. 11,000.

Libertad: Avda. 12, entre calles 10 y 12; f. 1963; organ of the Partido Vanguardia Popular; weekly; Dir. EDUARDO MORA VALVERDE; circ. 21,500.

Mujer y Hogar: Apdo. 89, Barrio Aránjuez; f. 1943; women's journal; weekly; Editor and Gen. Man. CARMEN CORNEJO MÉNDEZ; circ. 15,000.

Noticiero del Café: Apdo. 37; f. 1964; coffee journal; monthly; owned by the Oficina del Café; Dir. ANA ISABEL MÉNDEZ ARRIETA; circ. 4,200.

Polémica: Revisas, Apdo. 7418; f. 1981; left-wing; every 2 months.

Pueblo: Calle 8, Avda. 11 y 13, No. 1157; f. 1972; weekly; general interest; Dir. JAVIER SOLÍS HERRERA; circ. 20,000.

San José News: Apdo. 7-2730; twice a week; Dir. CHRISTIAN RODRÍGUEZ.

The Tico Times: Apdo. 4632; weekly; in English; Dir. RICHARD DYER; circ. 7,500.

Universidad: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San Pedro Montes de Oca; f. 1970; weekly; Dir. Lic. CARLOS MORALES CASTRO; circ. 15,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Colegio de Periodistas de Costa Rica: Sabana Este, Apdo. 5416, San José; f. 1969; 330 mems.; Admin. Dir. MAYRA SOTO DE QUIRÓS; publs. c. 20 monthly magazines.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

ACAN-EFE (*Central America*): Edif. Rex 4°, Apdo. 5664, San José; Corresp. WILFREDO CHACÓN SERRANO.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Barrio San Gerardo, Guadalupe, San José; Corresp. YEUDI MONESTEL ARCE.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Sistema Nacional de Radio y Televisión, Depto. de Prensa, Apdo. 7-1980, San José; Corresp. LAFITTE FERNÁNDEZ ROJAS.

Prensa Latina (*Cuba*): Edif. Metropolitano, 4°, Of. 1, San José; Corresp. OSCAR HIDALGO.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) is also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Alfalit Internacional: Apdo. 292, Diagonal a los Tribunales de Justicia, Alajuela; f. 1961; educational; Dir. R. KENNETH VARGAS A.

Antonio Lehmann Librería, Imprenta y Litografía, Ltda.: Avda. Central Calles 1a y 3a, Apdo. 2014, San José; f. 1896; general fiction, textbooks; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LEHMANN STRUVE.

Editorial Costa Rica: Calle 1era, Avda. 18, Apdo. 10.010; f. 1959; government-owned; Gen. Admin. VIRGINIA GÜELL ARAÚJO.

Editorial Universitaria Centroamericano: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, Apdo. 64, San José; f. 1969; science, art, philosophy; Editorial Dir. SEBASTIÁN VAQUERANO.

Trejos Hermanos Suc. S.A.: Curridabat, Apdo. 10096, San José; f. 1912; general and reference; Man. ALVARO TREJOS.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Costarricense del Libro: San José; Pres. LUIS FERNANDO CALVO FALLAS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Control Nacional de Radio-televisión: Apdo. 3483, San José; f. 1954; governmental supervisory department; Dir. ALEXIS ACUÑA.

Cámara Nacional de Medios de Comunicación (CANAMEC): Avda. 5, calles 1-3, Apdo. 6574, San José; f. 1954; Pres. LILIA CASTELÁN DE BERROCAL.

Cámara Nacional de Radio (CANARA): Apdo. 6574, San José; Pres. RÓGER BARAHONA GÓMEZ.

Sistema de Radio y TV Cultural: Apdo. 7-1980, San José; f. 1978; government radio and TV network; transmits news and cultural programmes; Dir.-Gen. Dr. OSCAR AGUILAR BULGARELLI.

RADIO

NON-COMMERCIAL

Faro del Caribe: Apdo. 2710, 1000 San José; f. 1948; call letters TIFC; religious and cultural programmes in Spanish and English; Man. JUAN JACINTO OCHOA F.

Radio Cadena Nacional S.A.: Apdo. 4318, San José; f. 1967; 8 stations; Pres. RÓGER BARAHONA GÓMEZ; Gen. Admin. ROBERTO E. MEOÑO CHAVARRÍA.

Radio Fides: Calle 1A, Avdas. 2-4, Apdo. 5079, San José; f. 1952; Catholic station; Dir. CARLOS PEÑA MONTERO.

Radio Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José; f. 1949; classical music; Dir. JOSÉ TASIES SOLÍS.

COSTA RICA

Radio Sinai: Apdo. 262, San Isidro del General; f. 1957; Dir. A. COTO OROZCO.

COMMERCIAL

There are about 40 commercial radio stations including:

Cadena Musical: Apdo. 854, San José; f. 1954; Dir. J. CASTRO C.

Radio Colombia: Calle y Avda. Central, Apdo. 708, San José; Man. CARLOS ALFARO MCADAM.

Radio Eco: Apdo. 512, San José; f. 1965; Dir. FERNANDO CARAZO.

Radio Libertad: Calle 4, Avda. 1, San José; Propr. SAMUEL BERNÚDEZ JIMÉNEZ.

Radio Monumental: Apdo. 800, San José; f. 1929; Man. Sra. LILIA DE BERROCAL.

Radio Reloj: Apdo. 341, San José; f. 1945; Dir. RÓGER BARAHONA GÓMEZ.

Radio Titania: Apdo. 10279, San José; f. 1939; Dir. RODOLFO BAZO ODOR.

In 1978 there were 400,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

GOVERNMENT-OWNED

Red Nacional de TV: Apdo. 7-1980, San José; cultural; Dir. O. AGUILAR.

COMMERCIAL

Corporación Costarricense de Televisión: Apdo. 2860, San José; Gen. Man. JOSÉ JOAQUÍN ORTIZ P.

Multivisión de Costa Rica: Apdo. 4666, San José; operates Radio Sistema Universal A.M. (f. 1956), Channel 9 (f. 1962) and Channel 4 (f. 1964) and F.M. (f. 1980); Gen. Man. ARNOLDO VARGAS V.

Televisora de Costa Rica, S.A.: Apdo. 3876, San José; f. 1960; Pres. OLGA DE PICADO; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CARBALLO.

Canal 6: Casilla 2860, San José; f. 1965; Pres. MARIO SOTELA PACHECO.

Teleonce: Apdo. 5542, San José; Pres. F. ULBRICH.

In 1978 there were 155,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in June 1948.

Banco Central de Costa Rica: Apdo. 10058, San José; f. 1950; cap. 5m., dep. 1,177.9m. (Sept. 1979); Exec. Pres. MANUEL NARANJO COTO; Gen. Man. Lic. RIGOBERTO NAVARRO MELÉNDEZ.

STATE-OWNED COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Anglo-Costarricense: Apdo. 10038, San José; f. 1863; responsible for servicing commerce; res. 42m., dep. 662m. (Oct. 1979); Pres. Lic. MANFRED AMRHEIN PINTO; Gen. Man. GUIDO GOICOECHEA Q.

Banco de Costa Rica: Avda. Fernández Güell y Calle 4, Apdo. 10035, San José; f. 1877; responsible for industry; cap. 147m., dep. 2,884m. (Sept. 1979); Pres. JORGE E. RAMÍREZ RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. CARLOS MONTOYA UREÑA; 14 brs.

Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago: Apdo. 297, Cartago; f. 1918; responsible for housing; cap. 41.5m., dep. 1,270m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. URIEL ARRIETA SALAS; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO MARÍN ALVARADO; 5 brs.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Banco Nacional de Costa Rica: Avda. 1A, Calles 2 y 4, Apdo. 10015, San José; f. 1914; responsible for the agricultural sector; cap. and res. 169.3m., dep. 4,248m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. OSCAR AVILA SOLÉ; Gen. Man. Lic. PORFIRIO MORERA BATRES; 13 brs.

Banco Popular y de Desarrollo Comunal: Apdo. 10190, San José; f. 1969; cap. 260m., res. 6m., dep. 940m. (June 1981); Pres. MARIO MONTENEGRO MORA; Gen. Man. ALVARO UREÑA ALVAREZ.

PRIVATE BANKS

Banco de la Construcción, S.A.: Apdo. 5099, San José; f. 1974; cap. p.u. 10m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. Dr. ANTONIO PEÑA CHARANÍA; Man. HERNÁN VOLIO CALLEJA.

Banco Latinoamericano (Costa Rica), S.A.: Apdo. 1967, San José; f. 1974; cap. 5m.; Pres. FERNANDO BERROCAL S.; Man. FRED O'NEILL G.

Banco Lyon, S.A.: Apdo. 10184, San José; f. 1871; res. 2.8m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. JORGE LYON CHAVARRÍA; Gen. Man. ERNESTO CORDERO ROJAS.

Banco de Santander: Apdo. 614, San José; f. 1977; cap. 5m. (1979); Pres. EMILIO BOTÍN SANZ DE S.; Gen. Man. MARIANO MARTÍNEZ PÉREZ.

Bank of America, S.A.: Apdo. 5445, San José; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 5m., res. 2.6m. (June 1978); Pres. DONN R. DAVIS; Man. VÍCTOR PEDROSO.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito—Fedecrédito: Apdo. 4748, San José; f. 1964; 80 co-operatives, with 23,000 mems.; combined cap. U.S. \$6m.; Gen. Man. ULISES ALFARO PORTUGUEZ.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa Nacional de Valores, S.A.: Avda. 1, Calle Central, Edif. Cartagena, 7° piso, Apdo. 1736, San José; f. 1972; Exec. Pres. Ing. HUMBERTO PÉREZ BONILLA.

INSURANCE

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: Apdo. 10061, San José; f. 1924; administers the state monopoly of insurance; services of foreign insurance companies may be used only by authorization of the Ministry of Economy and after the Instituto has certified it will not accept the risk; res. 1,155m. colones (Dec. 1978); Exec. Pres. LUIS CRISTÓBAL ZAWADAZKI W.; Gen. Man. Lic. ANTONIO CARVAJAL VILLARREAL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

STATE AGENCIES

Cámara Nacional de Artesanía y Pequeña Industria de Costa Rica: Calle 11, Avda. 1, Apdo. 8-6540, San José; f. 1963; development, marketing and export of small-scale industries and handicrafts; Man. RAFAEL SÁENZ SANDÍ.

Centro de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones: Apdo. 5418, San José; f. 1968 to encourage increased investment in export oriented activities and greater exports of non-traditional products; Exec. Dir. GONZALO FAJARDO SALAS.

Consejo Nacional de la Producción: Apdo. 2205, San José; f. 1949 to encourage agricultural production and to regulate production and distribution of basic commodities; Pres. Ing. CARLOS ROBERTO GÓNGORA.

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad: Apdo. 10032, San José; state power and telecommunications agency; Chair. Ing. ROBERTO LARA EDUARTE; Gen. Man. Ing. RODRIGO SUÁREZ MEJIDO.

COSTA RICA

Instituto de Fomento y Asesoría Municipal: Apdo. 10103, San José; municipal development institute; Pres. Ing. RODOLFO NAVAS ALVARADO; Exec. Dir. Lic. RAFAEL ANGEL ROJAS JIMÉNEZ.

Instituto de Tierras y Colonización: Apdo. 5054, San José; public lands institute; Exec. Pres. Ing. ROLANDO ELIZONDO MORALES.

Instituto Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados: Apdo. 5120, San José; water and sewerage; Exec. Pres. Ing. OLMAN CORDERO CHAVERRI.

Instituto Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo: San José; to encourage the establishment of co-operatives; Pres. ULISES ALFARO PORTUGUEZ; Exec. Dir. BOLÍVAR CRUZ BRENES.

Instituto Nacional de Vivienda y Urbanismo: Apdo. 2534, San José; housing and town planning institute; Exec. Pres. Ing. Arq. ENRIQUE EDUARDO MAROTE MONTEJO; Man. OTTO STARKE JIMÉNEZ.

Oficina del Café: Calle 1, Avdas. 18 y 20, Apdo. 37, San José; f. 1948 to develop the coffee industry, to control production and to regulate marketing; Pres. FERNANDO ALTMANN ORTIZ; Exec. Dir. Lic. MARIO FERNÁNDEZ URPI.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica: Apdo. 10127, San José; f. 1963; formulates and supervises execution of the National Development Plan; main aims: to increase national productivity; to improve distribution of income and social services; to increase citizen participation in solution of socio-economic problems; Dir. WILBURG JIMÉNEZ CASTRO; Sub-Dir. Lic. CARLOS MANUEL ECHEVERRÍA.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica: Calle 25, Avda. 10, Apdo. 1114, San José; f. 1915; 1,000 mems.; Pres. ANGEL NIETO CASTRO; Man. JULIO UGARTE.

Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica: Calles 13-15, Avda. 6, Apdo. 10003, San José; f. 1943; Pres. BENJAMÍN PIZA.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara Nacional de Agricultura: Antiguo Colegio La Salle, Sabana Sur, 5° piso, San José; Pres. Agr. GUILLERMO CRUZ BOLAÑOS.

Cámara de Azucareros: Calle 3, Avda. Fernández Güell, Apdo. 1577, San José; f. 1949; sugar growers; Pres. Ing. JULIÁN MATEO HERRERO.

Cámara Nacional de Bananeros: Calle 3, Avda. Central y Primera, Edif. Jiménez, Apdo. 10273, San José; f. 1967; banana growers; Pres. Ing. EDGAR QUIRÓS GONZÁLEZ.

Cámara Nacional de Cafetaleros: Calle 3, Avdas. 6 y 8, Apdo. 1310, San José; f. 1948; 300 mems.; coffee growers; Pres. RODOLFO MONTEALEGRE CASTRO.

Cámara Nacional de Ganaderos: Calle 4, Apdo. 4564, San José; cattlemen; Pres. VÍCTOR WOLF FOURNIER.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democráticos (*Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers*): Calles 3-5, Avda. 12, Apdo. 2167, San José; f. 1966; 50,000 mems.; mem. ICFTU and ORIT; Sec.-Gen. LUIS ARMANDO GUTIÉRREZ RODRÍGUEZ.

Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT): Avda. 12, Calles 1 y 3, Casa No. 142, San José; f. 1980 from a merger of the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Públicos and the Confederación General de Trabajadores; linked to Coalición Pueblo Unido; 53 affiliated unions; c. 55,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Lic. RODRIGO UREÑA QUIRÓS.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Central Auténtica de Trabajadores Democráticos (*Democratic Workers' Union*): 300 m. antigua botica, Solera; Sec.-Gen. Prof. CARLOS VARGAS.

Central de Trabajadores Costarricenses (*Costa Rican Workers' Union*): 220m. Norte Hospital Nacional de Niños, contiguo a Cinta Amarilla; Sec.-Gen. ALSIMIRO HERRERA TORRES.

There were 20 national trade union federations in 1978.

TRANSPORT

Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Transportes: San José; the ministry is responsible for setting tariffs, allocating funds, maintaining existing systems and constructing new ones.

RAILWAYS

In 1980 there were 1,286 km. of railways.

Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico: government-owned; San José to Puntarenas; to be rerouted on completion of Puerto Caldera; 132 km.

Ferrocarril Nacional al Atlántico: formerly British-owned; main line San José to Alajuela (186.6 km.); br. line Puerto Limón to Finca 5 (banana zone, 110 km.); total of 575 km.

Ferrocarril del Sur: Chiriqui Land Co., Apdo. 6-2673, Panama City; owned by United Brands Co. (U.S.A.); 631 km. open.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 21,847 km. of roads, of which over 5,000 km. were all-weather roads, excluding 683 km. of the Pan-American Highway.

SHIPPING

Instituto Costarricense de Puertos del Pacífico (INCOP): San José; state agency for the development of Pacific ports; Exec. Pres. ALVARO JOSÉ CHEN LAO.

JAPDEVA is the state agency for the development of ports on the Caribbean coast.

Local services operate between the Costa Rican ports of Puntarenas and Limón and those of Colón and Cristóbal in Panama and other Central American ports. The multi-million dollar project at Caldera on the Gulf of Nicoya is designed to replace Puntarenas as the principal Pacific port.

International services are operated by various foreign shipping lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Costa Rica's main international airport is the Juan Santamaría Airport, 16 km. from San José at El Coto and there are regional airports at Liberia, Puntarenas and Limón.

Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses, S.A.—LAGSA (*Costa Rican Airlines*): Apdo. 1531, San José; f. 1945; operates international services to Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and the U.S.A.; Chair. Dr. ANTONIO PEÑA CHAVARRÍA; Chief Exec. Capt. OTTO

COSTA RICA

ESCALANTE W.; fleet: 3 BAC 1-11-500, 2 Boeing 727-200, 1 DC-8-51 (cargo), 2 Casa 212C.

Internal services are operated by Servicios Aéreos Nacionales, S.A. (SANSA).

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Costa Rica: Air Florida (U.S.A.), COPA (Panama), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), Mexicana de Aviación (Mexico), SAHSA (Honduras), SAM (Colombia) and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Asociación Costarricense de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. 136, San José; Pres. JORGE A. BARBOZA SEGURA.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Instituto Costarricense de Turismo: Apdo. 777, San José; f. 1964; Exec. Pres. Lic. ENRIQUE ODÍO SOTO.

CULTURE

Teatro Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1897; Pres. Lic. ALBERTO CAÑAS; Dir. GRACIELA MORENO; Sec. Lic. ALBERTO RAVEN.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 1035, San José; f. 1926; Titular Dir. AGUSTÍN CULLELL; Artistic Dir. ALBERTO CARBALLO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión de Energía Atómica de Costa Rica: Apdo. Postal 6681, San José; f. 1967; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ FRANCISCO CARVAJAL CASTRO.

CUBA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cuba is an archipelago of two main islands, Cuba and Isla de Pinos, and about 1,600 keys and islets. It lies in the Caribbean, 145 km. south of Florida, U.S.A. Its other neighbours are Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 25°C (77°F) and hurricanes are frequent. The language is Spanish. The principal religion is Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has five horizontal bands, alternating blue, white, blue, white, blue, with a red triangle close to the staff, charged with a silver star. Havana (La Habana) is the capital.

Recent History

Cuba was ceded by Spain to the U.S.A. after the Spanish-American War of 1898. It became independent in 1902, although the U.S.A. retained its naval bases and reserved the right to intervene in Cuba's domestic affairs until 1934. General Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship (1933-59) was ended by a revolutionary movement, led by Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, after many years of guerrilla war. Castro gradually established a communist system of government and nationalized all foreign property in Cuba. In 1961 Cuban exiles, with some U.S. support, attempted unsuccessfully to invade the island. The installation of Soviet rockets in Cuba precipitated a crisis with the United States in 1962. The U.S.A. broke off all relations and links with Cuba and began a total economic and political blockade. Cuba was also suspended from the Organization of American States (OAS).

In 1974 the country's first elections under Castro were held for municipal offices in Matanzas. Cuba's first "socialist" constitution was submitted to the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in December 1975 and came into force in February 1976 after being approved by popular referendum. The Congress also elected a new *Central Committee*, *Secretariat* and an enlarged *Politburo*. In addition, the existing six provinces were reorganized to form 14. In December 1976 the National Assembly of People's Power was inaugurated and Fidel Castro was elected President of the newly created Council of State. The Second Congress of the Party was held in December 1980. Fidel and Raúl Castro were re-elected First and Second Secretaries respectively, the *Politburo* and *Central Committee* were enlarged and details of the 1981-85 Plan were announced. In his final speech, Dr. Castro warned of the increased possibility of U.S. aggression towards Cuba consequent on the election of Ronald Reagan as U.S. President.

Although the OAS voted in favour of allowing countries to normalize relations with Cuba in 1975, Cuba remained excluded from membership. Relations with the U.S.A. deteriorated because of Cuban involvement in the Angolan war in 1976 and in the Ethiopian-Somali war in 1977, and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Africa was made the condition for lifting the U.S. trade embargo. The raising of emigration restrictions in April 1980 resulted in an attempt

by over 125,000 Cubans to enter the U.S.A. by landing in Florida. In 1981 the hostility between the two countries was exacerbated by U.S. allegations of the extent of Cuban political and military activity abroad and by the Cuban accusation that the U.S.A. had been instrumental in introducing the five agricultural diseases and epidemics which had decimated crops and livestock and killed over 150 people.

In 1981 Colombia, Costa Rica and Jamaica broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba, and relations with Ecuador and Panama were strained. Friendship with Mexico, however, was strengthened by the diplomacy shown by President López Portillo over Cuban exclusion from the Cancún Summit of October (see Mexico).

Government

In February 1976 Cuba's first socialist constitution came into force. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly of People's Power, with 481 deputies elected for five years by municipal assemblies. The National Assembly elects from its number the Council of State, with 31 members, to be its permanent organ. The Council of State is the highest representative of the State and its President is both Head of State and Head of Government. Executive and administrative authority is vested in the Council of Ministers, appointed by the National Assembly on the proposal of the Head of State. Municipal, regional and provincial assemblies have also been established. The Communist Party of Cuba, the only authorized political party, is "the leading force of society and the state".

Defence

Conscription is for a three-year period from the age of 17; conscripts also work on the land. In July 1981 the army numbered 200,000, the navy 11,000 and the air force 16,000. Army reserves numbered a further 130,000. Paramilitary forces include 15,000 State Security troops, 3,000 border guards and a Youth Labour Army of about 100,000. In 1980 a local militia organization (*Milicias de Tropas Territoriales—MTT*) was formed. Estimated defence expenditure for 1980 was 811 million pesos. Considerable aid is received from communist countries, notably the U.S.S.R.

Economic Affairs

The state-controlled Cuban economy is basically agricultural and is heavily dependent upon the sugar crop, which provides the country with 80-85 per cent of its export revenue. The agricultural sector was severely hit in 1979/80 by sugar cane rust, blue mould which reduced the tobacco crop from the planned 45,000 tons to 5,000 tons, and an outbreak of swine fever in the province of Guantánamo. The 1980/81 sugar crop was the second largest in Cuban history and the CMEA plans to invest U.S. \$643 million (equivalent) in the years 1981-85 and \$451 million in 1986-90 to improve production, including the building of 11 new mills. In 1981 a programme was announced to raise annual production of raw sugar to 10

million metric tons by 1985. Tobacco is the second largest export crop and the 1980/81 harvest was expected to be the largest since 1927. Dairy cattle are being introduced on a large scale and citrus fruits are increasingly important. Heavy government investment in the fishing industry resulted in catches that rose from 27,100 metric tons in 1959 to a record 220,000 tons in 1978.

Cuba possesses about a tenth of the world's known nickel reserves and nickel is Cuba's second largest export. Production in 1980 was over 38,000 metric tons and it is proposed to expand the two existing processing plants and to construct two more. There are also deposits of copper, chromite, manganese, cobalt and iron ore. Cuba is dependent on the U.S.S.R. for 98 per cent of its petroleum requirements of 206,000 b.p.d. In 1981 the Mexican firm Pemex found petroleum deposits off the Cuban coast. In 1980 the U.S.S.R. undertook to aid Cuba in constructing seven nuclear energy plants.

The bulk of installed industrial capacity is made up of plants for processing agricultural produce and for the production of cement, fertilizers, textiles, domestic consumer goods and agricultural machinery. Industrial development is accorded high priority and during the 1976-80 Plan over 30 per cent of total investment went to industrial concerns. Steel output expanded by 32.1 per cent in 1977 to 330,900 tons and joint Cuban-Soviet plans announced in 1981 included an integrated steel mill with an annual capacity of 1.3 million tons. In 1981 the Karl Marx cement factory, with a capacity of 1.65 million metric tons per year, was completed at a cost of U.S. \$208 million (equivalent). Generation of electric energy grew by 10 per cent in 1978 and 1979 to reach over 9 million kWh.

In 1980 about 60 per cent of Cuba's trade was with the U.S.S.R., and total Soviet aid was estimated at U.S. \$3,000 million. In November 1980 an economic exchange agreement was signed, pledging Soviet aid up to the year 2000 at a total of at least \$35,000 million. Cuba's total debt to the U.S.S.R. was estimated at \$4,700 million in 1978; sugar, nickel and oil subsidies are considered as non-repayable grants and military aid is free. By doubling its trade surplus with other communist countries in 1978 and by cutting its deficit with the West, Cuba managed to reduce the trade deficit from \$520.5 million in 1977 to \$133.7 million in 1978, but the agricultural misfortunes of 1979/80 led to a deficit of \$542.2 million in 1980. In 1981 Canada became the leading non-Communist trading partner, surpassing Japan. Despite its hard-currency balance of payments position, Cuba is able to obtain credits from OECD countries, and at end-1978 its total debt to the West was \$2,600 million. From the mid-1970s Cuba has encouraged joint ventures with non-Communist countries, especially in the tourism and mining sectors.

The Five-Year Development Plan (1981-85), announced in July 1980, aims to increase efficiency by giving more freedom to market forces and introducing more and wider-ranging incentive schemes; basic wages will form between 15 and 25 per cent of take-home pay. There is to be an extension of free contracting of labour. A major aim is to increase the share of the industrial sector in the gross social product to 50 per cent, and strategic importance is to be given to the production of nickel and cobalt. The consequent rise in demand for electrical power will be met by the planned nuclear power plants.

Transport and Communications

In 1980 there were 18,115 km. of railways and over 30,000 km. of roads. An eight-lane highway running the length of the island from Pinar del Río to Santiago was under construction in 1980. The merchant fleet consisted of 67 vessels with a cargo capacity of 949,500 d.w.t. in 1981. The 1981-85 Development Plan envisages investment in port facilities of U.S. \$350 million, mostly in the two principal ports of Havana Bay and Cienfuegos. There are international airports at La Habana, Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey.

Social Welfare

Through the State Social Security System employees receive benefits for sickness, accident, maternity, disability, retirement and unemployment. Health services are free. In 1980 there were 54,309 hospital beds and 15,038 physicians. The 1981 budget allocation for health and education was 1,848.3 million pesos.

Education

Education is universal and free up to university level. Education is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and combines study with manual work. The 1981-85 Development Plan emphasizes improvement of professional and technological education, especially in medicine, economics, accountancy and teaching.

Pre-school national schools are run by the State for children of five years of age, and day nurseries are available for all children after their forty-fifth day. Primary education, from six to twelve years of age, is compulsory and secondary education lasts from thirteen to sixteen years of age. In 1980/81 there were 151,400 students in higher education. Workers undergoing university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Courses at intermediate and higher levels have an emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. Adult education centres gave basic education to over 390,000 people in 1978/79.

Tourism

Cuba has much to attract the tourist—colonial cultural heritage, forests, mountains, and a coastline with many bays and inlets and excellent bathing. Tourism began to develop after 1977 with the lifting of travel restrictions by the U.S.A., and subsequently attracted European tourists. In 1979 over 100,000 tourists visited the island, compared with only 4,000 in 1973. Twenty-five new hotels were opened between 1976 and 1980, with a further eight due to be built or renovated between 1981 and 1985.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 25th-27th (Anniversary of the Revolution), October 10th (Wars of Independence Day).

1983: January 1st (Liberation Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Cuban peso.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1,541 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 80.1 centavos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census of September 6th, 1970			Census of September 11th, 1981			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	1981
110,922 sq. km.*	4,392,970	4,176,151	8,569,121	4,909,586	4,796,783	9,706,369	87.5

* 42,823 square miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(population at 1981 census)

Havana (capital)	1,924,886	Bayamo	100,543
Santiago de Cuba	345,289	Matanzas	99,194
Camagüey	245,235	Pinar del Río	95,476
Holguín	186,013	Las Tunas	84,749
Guantánamo	167,405	Ciego de Avila	74,216
Santa Clara	171,914	Sancti Spíritus	71,959
Cienfuegos	102,426		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	LIVE BIRTHS†		MARRIAGES‡		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	226,005	25.0	63,107	7.0	51,238	5.7
1974	203,066	21.9	66,945	7.3	51,724	5.6
1975	192,941	20.7	65,416	7.0	49,983	5.4
1976	187,555	19.8	61,769	6.5	52,557	5.5
1977	168,960	17.6	62,341	6.5	56,117	5.8
1978	148,249	15.3	59,822	6.2	55,138	5.7
1979	143,551	14.7	65,256	6.7	55,170	5.6
1980	136,900	14.0	68,491	7.0	55,801	5.7

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

† Births registered in the National Consumers Register, established on December 31st, 1964.

‡ Including consensual unions formalized in response to special legislation.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE SECTOR
('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	684.9	615.9	660.2	637.5
Industry*	477.4	567.3	552.9	553.7
Construction	243.2	300.3	318.9	319.3
Transport	198.6	158.5	161.4	169.2
Communications		20.6	21.2	21.5
Commerce	179.1	281.6	296.1	303.8
Social services	686.0	58.9	85.9	92.9
Others		598.4	636.5	670.3
TOTAL	2,469.2	2,601.5	2,733.1	2,768.2

* Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water.

† Preliminary.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agricultural land:	5,137.0	5,049.4	5,068.5	5,052.2
Cultivated	3,260.6	3,285.4	3,398.2	3,399.5
Pasture	1,511.8	1,421.6	1,316.3	1,310.2
Fallow	364.6	342.4	354.0	342.5
Non-agricultural land:	3,032.6	3,302.3	3,286.3	3,398.5
Forest	1,951.2	2,260.1	2,389.1	2,493.3
Other	1,081.4	1,042.2	897.2	905.2
TOTAL	8,169.6	8,351.7	8,354.8	8,450.7

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Sugar cane	74,942.0	75,521.0	66,979.0
Potatoes	198.3	200.8	239.4
Sweet potatoes	64.8	94.6	228.1
Plantains	98.2	84.2	88.9
Rice	457.4	425.1	477.8
Tobacco	41.0	32.6	8.2
Tomatoes	139.5	163.9	206.9
Citrus fruits	212.1	284.7	443.9
Bananas	149.7	146.8	144.9
Mangoes	19.0	65.8	59.1

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head; state enterprises only)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Horses	849.1	834.1	840.8	840.1
Pigs	662.4	698.8	715.0	778.1
Sheep	123.5	153.7	183.4	229.7
Poultry	n.a.	n.a.	24,866.1	24,998.9

* Preliminary.

Cattle: 5,644,000 in 1977.

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total catch	165,248	143,483	194,059	185,004	220,000	153,800	186,400

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	226	235	256	288	288	n.a.
Natural gas	'000 cu. metres	17,248	21,289	16,973	10,584	17,531	n.a.
Copper concentrates	metric tons	2,777	2,898	2,583	2,821	2,839	3,300
Nickel	" "	37,327	37,021	36,750	34,787	32,324	38,200
Chromium	" "	36,088	19,115	20,354	28,776	28,200	n.a.
Salt	" "	156,826	151,185	129,454	130,607	122,487	71,100
Silica and sand	'000 cu. metres	4,341	4,323	4,233	4,678	4,497	n.a.
Crushed stone	" " "	8,919	9,512	9,683	9,985	10,501	10,000

* Preliminary.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Crude steel	metric tons	250,226	330,478	323,562	327,792	303,800
Corrugated steel bars	" "	229,602	292,441	292,755	313,505	260,200
Grey cement	'000 metric tons	2,501	2,656	2,712	2,613	2,800
Mosaics	'000 sq. metres	2,056	2,233	2,519	2,449	2,311
Motor gasoline	metric tons	909,442	833,316	886,749	872,030	816,000
Kerosene	" "	453,917	415,492	426,878	414,636	439,700
Sulphuric acid	" "	389,474	374,834	346,544	296,538	402,400
Fertilizers	" "	802,790	863,129	945,469	872,800	1,059,100
Tyres	units	266,360	171,949	294,514	301,944	386,600
Cotton fabrics	'000 sq. metres	134,062	148,861	154,404	148,649	157,400
Milk	metric tons	629,570	642,465	717,109	721,300	739,800
Cigarettes	million units	14,750	15,868	16,908	17,377	15,109
Cigars	" "	361	353	354	295	167
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	6,156	6,485	7,351	7,992	6,665
Natural skins	'000 sq. metres	2,704	2,637	3,217	2,925	2,700
Leather footwear	'000 pairs	15,979	12,448	14,685	13,759	12,900
Electric energy	million kWh.	7,198	7,707	8,481	9,403	9,896

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Cuban peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 20 and 40 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=1.541 pesos; U.S. \$1=80.1 centavos.

100 Cuban pesos=£64.89=\$124.81.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the Cuban peso was at par with the U.S. dollar. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the exchange rate was \$1=92.105 centavos (1 peso=\$1.086). In February 1973 a new rate of \$1=82.875 centavos (1 peso=\$1.206) was established and this remained in effect until 1977. In terms of sterling, the rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=2.40 pesos.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million pesos)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Imports c.i.f.	2,225.9	3,113.1	3,179.7	3,432.7	3,573.8	3,687.0	4,509.2
Exports f.o.b.	2,236.5	2,952.2	2,692.3	2,912.2	3,440.1	3,500.4	3,967.0

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million pesos)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	535.8	594.3	548.0	Sugar and sugar products	2,981.2	3,007.1	3,318.2
Animal and vegetable fats				Minerals and concentrates	161.6	161.6	192.9
oils	48.1	53.3	89.6	Tobacco and tobacco products	69.1	60.4	36.5
Crude materials (inedible)				Fish and fish preparations	85.1	97.1	90.4
except fuels	105.6	n.a.	107.9	Others	143.1	194.2	329.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	480.0	646.2	751.7				
Chemicals and chemical products	123.1	164.8	189.2				
Basic manufactures	347.2	385.2	439.1				
Machinery and transport equipment	1,137.2	960.0	1,096.6				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	34.2	21.4	41.6				

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Belgium	32,380	16,231	22,326	7,175	42,629	14,316
Bulgaria	126,479	113,092	145,043	85,182	99,451	111,433
Canada	39,255	34,388	111,964	58,359	72,545	115,006
Czechoslovakia	52,248	65,325	100,561	50,518	63,598	75,027
Finland	3,175	2,717	4,521	10,047	17,637	26,852
France	40,247	39,531	115,113	24,345	23,227	25,228
German Democratic Republic	139,214	133,949	161,422	97,545	116,005	121,740
Germany, Federal Republic	74,751	76,013	82,333	17,075	26,716	16,761
Hungary	47,531	46,773	48,825	30,913	37,230	27,472
Italy	28,214	19,290	25,203	21,293	30,168	31,681
Japan	150,491	125,201	177,324	95,543	76,487	111,689
Poland	32,300	45,532	68,343	27,980	29,096	35,899
Spain	74,571	102,174	142,204	59,951	78,609	46,351
Sweden	15,344	21,377	36,900	3,087	5,408	3,489
U.S.S.R.	2,327,681	2,523,731	2,810,962	2,495,466	2,369,965	2,253,428
United Kingdom	56,719	59,251	77,120	9,943	19,041	14,876
Yugoslavia	5,365	6,689	5,263	7,275	9,832	4,675

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Passengers	'000	12,592.3	15,300.0	17,559.5	17,936.7	19,963.1
Passenger-kilometres	million	766.7	1,075.7	1,571.5	1,635.6	1,801.8
Freight carried	'000 metric tons	11,319.8	13,599.6	13,530.1	13,543.3	14,143.8
Freight ton-kilometres	million	1,848.5	2,023.3	1,904.4	1,899.3	2,165.3

* Preliminary.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(freight traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Goods loaded . . .	8,536.0	9,537.2	7,537.7
Goods unloaded . . .	14,451.9	15,474.3	16,877.2

* Preliminary.

CIVIL AVIATION

(million)

	1978	1979	1980*
Kilometres flown . . .	7.5	9.1	n.a.
Passengers carried ('000) . . .	736.7	879.5	754.3
Passenger-kilometres . . .	1,161.0	1,342.2	1,357.6
Freight ton-kilometres . . .	14.7	15.8	21.9

*Preliminary.

EDUCATION

(1979/80; preliminary figures)

	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary education . . .	1,550,323	77,063
Secondary education . . .	825,852	60,553
University education . . .	146,240	10,736
Adult education . . .	391,990	24,201

Sources (unless otherwise specified): Cámara de Comercio de Cuba, Havana; Comité Estatal de Estadísticas, Havana, Cuba.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the assumption of power of the Castro regime on January 1st, 1959, the Constitution was suspended and a Fundamental Law of the Republic was instituted with effect from February 7th, 1959. In February 1976 Cuba's first socialist Constitution came into force after being submitted to the First Congress of the Communist Party in December 1975 and to popular referendum in February 1976.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

The Republic of Cuba is a socialist state in which all power belongs to the working people. The Communist Party of Cuba is the leading force of society and the state. The socialist state carries out the will of the working people and guarantees work, medical care, education, food, clothing and housing. The Republic of Cuba is part of the world socialist community. It bases its relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with other socialist countries on socialist internationalism, friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance. It hopes to establish one large community of nations within Latin America and the Caribbean.

The State organizes and directs the economic life of the nation in accordance with a central social and economic development plan. Foreign trade is the exclusive function of the State. The State recognizes the right of small farmers to own their lands and other means of production and to sell that land. The State guarantees the right of citizens to ownership of personal property in the form of earnings, savings, place of residence and other possessions and objects which serve to satisfy their material and cultural needs. The State also guarantees the right of inheritance.

Cuban citizenship is acquired by birth or through naturalization.

The State protects the family, motherhood and matrimony.

The State directs and encourages all aspects of education, culture and science.

All citizens have equal rights and are subject to equal duties.

The State guarantees the right to medical care, education, freedom of speech and press, assembly, demonstration, association and privacy. In the socialist society work is the right and duty, and a source of pride for every citizen.

GOVERNMENT

National Assembly of People's Power

The National Assembly of People's Power is the supreme organ of the State and is the only organ with constituent and legislative authority. It is composed of deputies over the age of eighteen elected by the Municipal Assemblies of People's Power, for a period of five years. All Cuban citizens over the age of sixteen, except those who are mentally incapacitated or who have committed a crime, are eligible to vote. The National Assembly of People's Power holds two ordinary sessions a year and a special session when requested by one third of the deputies or by the Council of State. More than half the total number of deputies must be present for a session to be held.

All decisions made by the Assembly, except those relating to constitutional reforms, are adopted by a simple majority of votes. The deputies may be recalled by their electors at any time.

The National Assembly of People's Power has the following functions:

- to reform the constitution;
- to approve, modify and annul laws;

to supervise all organs of the State and government;
to decide on the constitutionality of laws and decrees;
to revoke decree-laws issued by the Council of State;
to discuss and approve economic and social development plans, the state budget, monetary and credit systems;
to approve the general outlines of foreign and domestic policy, to ratify and annul international treaties, to declare war and approve peace treaties;
to approve the administrative division of the country;
to elect the President, First Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents and other members of the Council of State;
to elect the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the National Assembly;
to appoint the members of the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the President of the Council of State;
to elect the President, Vice-President and other judges of the People's Supreme Court;
to elect the attorney-general and the deputy attorney-generals;
to grant amnesty;
to call referendums.

The President of the National Assembly presides over sessions of the Assembly, calls ordinary sessions, proposes the draft agenda, signs the Official Gazette, organizes the work of the commissions appointed by the Assembly and attends the meetings of the Council of State.

Council of State

The Council of State is elected from the members of the National Assembly and represents that Assembly in the period between sessions. It comprises a President, one First Vice-President, five Vice-Presidents, one Secretary and twenty-three other members. Its mandate ends when a new Assembly meets. All decisions are adopted by a simple majority of votes. It is accountable for its actions to the National Assembly.

The Council of State has the following functions:

- to call special sessions of the National Assembly;
- to set the date for the elections of a new Assembly;
- to issue decree-laws in the period between the sessions of the National Assembly,
- to decree mobilization in the event of war and to approve peace treaties when the Assembly is in recess;
- to issue instructions to the courts and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic;
- to appoint and remove ambassadors of Cuba abroad on the proposal of its President, to grant or refuse recognition to diplomatic representatives of other countries to Cuba;
- to suspend those provisions of the Council of Ministers that are not in accordance with the Constitution;
- to revoke the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the local organs of People's Power which are contrary to the Constitution or laws and decrees formulated by other higher organs.

The President of the Council of State is Head of State and Head of Government and for all purposes the Council of State is the highest representative of the Cuban state.

Head of State

The President of the Council of State is the Head of State and the Head of Government and has the following powers:

- to represent the State and Government and conduct general policy;
- to call and preside over the sessions of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers;
- to supervise the ministries and other administrative bodies;

- to propose the members of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly of People's Power;
- to receive the credentials of the heads of foreign diplomatic missions;
- to sign the decree-laws and other resolutions of the Council of State;
- to assume command of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

In the case of absence, illness or death of the President of the Council of State, the First Vice-President assumes the President's duties.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is the highest-ranking executive and administrative organ. It is composed of the Head of State and Government, as its President, the First Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents, the Ministers and the President of the Central Planning Board. Its Executive Committee is composed of the President, the First Vice-President and the Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers has the following powers:

- to conduct political, economic, cultural, scientific, social and defence policy as outlined by the National Assembly;
- to approve international treaties;
- to propose projects for the general development plan and, if they are approved by the National Assembly, to supervise their implementation;
- to conduct foreign policy and trade;
- to draw up bills and submit them to the National Assembly;
- to draw up the draft state budget;
- to conduct general administration, implement laws, issue decrees and supervise defence and national security.

The Council of Ministers is accountable to the National Assembly of People's Power.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The country is divided into fourteen provinces and 169 municipalities. The provinces are: Pinar del Río, Habana, Ciudad de la Habana, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Camagüey, Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma, Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo.

Voting for delegates to the municipal assemblies is direct, secret and voluntary. All citizens over sixteen years of age are eligible to vote. The number of delegates to each assembly is proportionate to the number of people living in that area. A delegate must obtain more than half the number of votes cast in the constituency in order to be elected. The Municipal Assemblies are elected for a period of two and a half years and are headed by Executive Committees elected from the members of the Municipal Assemblies. The members of the Executive Committees form five Regional Assemblies and the members of the Regional Assemblies in turn form Provincial Assemblies also headed by an Executive Committee. Membership of regional and provincial executive committees is proposed by a commission of Communist Party members and youth and trade union representatives. The President and Secretary of each of the regional and the provincial assemblies are the only full-time members, the other delegates carrying out their functions in addition to their normal employment.

The regular and extraordinary sessions of the local Assemblies of People's Power are public. More than half the total number of members must be present in order for agreements made to be valid. Agreements are adopted by simple majority.

JUDICIARY

Judicial power is exercised by the People's Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals and courts. The People's Supreme Court is the supreme judicial authority and is accountable only to the National Assembly of People's Power. It can propose laws and issue regulations through its Council of Government. Judges are independent but the courts must inform the electorate of its activities

at least once a year. Every accused person has the right to a defence and can be tried only by a tribunal.

The Office of the Attorney-General is subordinate only to the National Assembly and The Council of State and is responsible for ensuring that the law is properly obeyed.

The Constitution may be modified only by a two-thirds majority vote in the National Assembly of People's Power.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ (took office December 2nd, 1976).

COUNCIL OF STATE

(December 1981)

President: Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.

First Vice-President: Gen. RAÚL CASTRO RUZ.

Vice-Presidents:

JUAN ALMEIDA BOSQUE.

RAMIRO VALDÉS MENÉNDEZ.

GUILLERMO GARCÍA FRÍAS.

BLAS ROCA CALDERÍO.

Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

Secretary: Dr. JOSÉ M. MIYAR BARRUECOS.

Members:

PEDRO MIRET PRIETO.

Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

Dr. ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS.

Dr. SERGIO DEL VALLE JIMÉNEZ.

Dr. JOSÉ RAMÓN MACHADO VENTURA.

ARNALDO MILIÁN CASTRO.

DIOCLES TORRALBA GONZÁLEZ.

Dr. RAÚL ROA GARCÍA.

BELARMINO CASTILLA MAS.

FLAVIO BRAVO PARDO.

JOEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ.

LUIS ORLANDO DOMÍNGUEZ MUÑOZ.

ROBERTO VEIGA MENÉNDEZ.

VILMA ESPÍN GUILLOYS.

JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ.

A. ACOSTA CORDER.

SEVERO AGUIRRE DEL CRISTO.

REINALDO CASTRO YEDRA.

MARTA DEPRÉS AROZARENA.

JOSÉ RAMÓN FERNÁNDEZ ÁLVAREZ.

B. MAZA OLIVA.

(one post vacant; *see* Constitution)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

President: Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.

First Vice-President: Gen. RAÚL CASTRO RUZ.

Vice-Presidents:

Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

RAMIRO VALDÉS MENÉNDEZ.

GUILLERMO GARCÍA FRÍAS.

JOEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ.

ANTONIO ESQUIVEL YEBRA.

DIOCLES TORRALBA GONZÁLEZ.

JOSÉ RAMÓN FERNÁNDEZ ÁLVAREZ.

ARNALDO MILIÁN CASTRO.

HUMBERTO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

JOSÉ LÓPEZ MORENO.

OSMAN Y CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN.

Secretary: OSMAN Y CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN.

Minister of Agriculture: ARNALDO MILIÁN CASTRO.

Minister of Foreign Trade: RICARDO CABRISAS RUZ.

Minister of Internal Trade: SERAFÍN FERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Communications: PEDRO GUELMES GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Construction: JOSÉ LÓPEZ MORENO.

Minister of Culture: Dr. ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS.

Minister of Education: JOSÉ RAMÓN FERNÁNDEZ ÁLVAREZ.

Minister of Higher Education: Ing. FERNANDO VECINO ALEGRET.

Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces: Gen. RAÚL CASTRO RUZ.

Minister of the Food Industry: ALEJANDRO ROCA IGLESIAS.

Minister of the Sugar Industry: DIOCLES TORRALBA GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Light Industry: MANUEL MIYARES RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of the Fishing Industry: JORGE A. FERNÁNDEZ CUERVO VINENT.

Minister of the Iron and Steel and Metallurgical Industries: Ing. MARCOS LAGE COELLO.

Minister of Basic Industry: JOEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. RAMIRO VALDÉS MENÉNDEZ.

Minister of Justice: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MANUEL VILA SOSA.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. SERGIO DEL VALLE JIMÉNEZ.

Minister of Transport: GUILLERMO GARCÍA FRÍAS.

Minister with Responsibility for Overseas Construction: LEVI FARAH BALMASEDA.

Ministers without Portfolio: ANTONIO ESQUIVEL YEBRA, JORGE LEZCANO PÉREZ.

Minister to the President: JOSÉ A. NARANJO MORALES.

Minister, President Central Planning Board: HUMBERTO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

Minister, State Committee for Technical and Material Supplies: IRMA SÁNCHEZ VALDÉS.

Minister, State Committee for Economic Co-operation: HÉCTOR RODRÍGUEZ LLOMPART.

Minister, State Committee for Statistics: FIDEL VASCÓ GONZÁLEZ.

Minister, State Committee for Finance: FRANCISCO GARCÍA VALLS.

CUBA

Minister, State Committee for Standardization: RAMÓN DARIAS RODÉS.

Minister, State Committee for Prices: SANTIAGO RIERA HERNÁNDEZ.

The Government, Legislature, Political Party, etc.

Minister, State Committee for Labour and Social Security: JOAQUÍN BENAVIDES RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister, President of the Banco Nacional de Cuba: RAÚL LEÓN TORRAS.

LEGISLATURE

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DEL PODER POPULAR

The National Assembly of People's Power was constituted on December 2nd, 1976. It consists of 481 deputies.

President: FLAVIO BRAVO PARDO.

Vice-President: JORGE LEZCANO PÉREZ.

Secretary: JOSÉ ARANABURO GARCÍA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Partido Comunista: Havana; f. 1961 by Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from the fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo, became the Partido Unido de la Revolución Socialista (PURS) in 1962 and in 1965 was renamed as the Communist Party of Cuba; 148-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; c. 450,000 mems. in 1980.

Political Bureau: mems. Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, Gen. RAÚL CASTRO RUZ, Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO,

JUAN ALMEIDA BOSQUE, Gen. RAMIRO VALDÉS MENÉNDEZ, Dr. ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS, GUILLERMO GARCÍA FRÍAS, Dr. SERGIO DEL VALLE JIMÉNEZ, BLAS ROCA CALDERÍO, JOSÉ RAMÓN MACHADO VENTURA, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ, PEDRO MIRET PRIETO, ARNALDO MILIÁN CASTRO, JORGE RISQUET VALDÉS, JULIO CAMACHO AGUILERA, OSMANY CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN.

Secretariat: Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ (First Sec.), Gen. RAÚL CASTRO RUZ (Second Sec.), ANTONIO PÉREZ HERRERO, JORGE RISQUET VALDÉS, PEDRO MIRET PRIETO, JOSÉ RAMÓN MACHADO VENTURA, LIONEL SOTO PRIETO, JESÚS MONTAÑA OROPESA, JULIÁN RIZO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CUBA

(In Havana unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Hotel Riviera, Room 1522, Vedado; *Chargé d'affaires:* HEDAYATULLAH AKRAM.

Albania: Calle 13, No. 851, Vedado; *Chargé d'affaires:* PERTEF HASAMATAJ.

Algeria: Calle 13, No. 760, Vedado; *Ambassador:* BACHIR OULD ROUIS.

Angola: Calle 43, No. 2211, Siboney; *Ambassador:* MAVETTE JOÃO BAPTISTA.

Argentina: Calle E, No. 261, Vedado; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL M. VÁSQUEZ.

Austria: Calle 4, No. 101 esq. a 1, Miramar; *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER HOHENFELLNER.

Bahamas: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Bangladesh: Ottawa, Canada.

Barbados: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Belgium: 1a Avda., No. 4215, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MARCEL VENGHENDE.

Benin: Calle 20, No. 119, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* EDON PIERRE.

Bulgaria: Calle B, No. 252, Vedado; *Ambassador:* BOIKO DIMITROV.

Burma: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Burundi: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Canada: Calle 30, No. 518, Miramar; *Ambassador:* GARY RICHARD HARMAN.

China, People's Republic: Calle 13, No. 551, Vedado; *Ambassador:* WANG ZHANYUAN.

Colombia: 5a Avda., No. 4407, Miramar; (*Relations broken off March 1981*).

Congo: Avda. 5, No. 1003, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MÉDARD MOMENGOH.

Cyprus: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Czechoslovakia: Avda. Kohly, No. 259, Nuevo Vedado; *Ambassador:* MILOŠ VOJTA.

Denmark: México, D.F., Mexico.

Ecuador: Calle 36, No. 306, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANCISCO PROAÑO ARANDI (*Relations reduced to chargé d'affaires level March 1981*).

Egypt: Avda. 5, No. 1801, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED NABIL HAMDY.

Ethiopia: Calle 6, No. 318, Miramar; *Ambassador:* AYRMO WONDMAGENEHU.

Finland: 5a Avda. 9202, Miramar, Apdo. 3304; *Ambassador:* SAKARI JUUTI.

France: Calle 15, No. 607, Vedado; *Ambassador:* PIERRE DECAMPS.

German Democratic Republic: Calle 13, No. 652, Vedado; *Ambassador:* HARRY SPINDLER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Calle 28, No. 313, Miramar; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMIN FREITAG.

Ghana: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Greece: México, D.F., Mexico.

Grenada: 5a Avda., No. 8409, Miramar; *Ambassador:* W. RICHARD JACOBS.

Guinea: Calle 20, No. 504, Miramar; *Ambassador:* RAOUL CONDÉ.

Guinea-Bissau: Calle 14, No. 113, Miramar; *Ambassador:* HONORIO GOMES DA FONSECA.

Guyana: Calle 18, No. 506, Miramar; *Ambassador:* CECIL STANLEY PILGRIM.

CUBA

Hungary: Calle G, No. 452, Vedado; *Ambassador:* JENŐ JAKUS.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: Calle 21, No. 202, Vedado; *Ambassador:* VINOD-KUMAR CHENDNARIAN KHANNA.

Indonesia: México, D.F., Mexico.

Iraq: 5a Avda., No. 8201, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ARCHAD TOUFIK ISMAIL.

Italy: Paseo No. 606 (altos), Vedado; *Ambassador:* SALVATORE PORCARI LI DESTRI.

Jamaica: Calle 24, No. 108, Miramar; (*Relations broken off October 1981*).

Japan: Calle 17, No. 552, Vedado; *Ambassador:* MASAO TSUKAMOTO.

Kampuchea: Calle 14, No. 313, Miramar; *Ambassador:* PRACH SUN.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Calle 17, No. 752, Vedado; *Ambassador:* LI IN-CHUN.

Laos: Calle 36-A, No. 505, Miramar; *Ambassador:* SOMBAT CHOULAMANY.

Lebanon: Calle 174, No. 1707, Siboney; *Chargé d'affaires:* GHARAMY AYOUB.

Liberia: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Libya: Calle 8, No. 309, Miramar; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Madagascar: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Malaysia: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mali: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mauritania: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mauritius: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mexico: Calle 12, No. 518, Miramar; *Ambassador:* GONZALO MARTÍNEZ CORBALÁ.

Mongolia: Calle 66, No. 505, Miramar; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nepal: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Calle 8, No. 307, Miramar; *Ambassador:* JOHAN A. M. VERDONK.

Nicaragua: Calle 36, No. 109, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MARCO ANTONIO VALLE MARTÍNEZ.

Nigeria: 5a Avda., No. 7408, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAHI IBRAHIM ATTA.

Norway: México, D.F., Mexico.

Cuba also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, Niger, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Relations with Morocco were broken off in April 1980, and with Costa Rica in May 1981.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Panama: Calle 26, No. 109, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL A. PICARD AMÍ.

Peru: Calle 36-A, No. 504, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* GASTÓN IBÁÑEZ MANCHEGO.

Poland: Avda. 5, No. 4405, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* JAN JANISZEWSKI.

Portugal: Avda. 5a, No. 6604, Miramar; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JOSÉ KNOPFLI.

Romania: Calle 21, No. 307, Vedado; *Ambassador:* NECU LAIU MORARU.

Sierra Leone: Calle 36, No. 716, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ALIMANY YAMBA KOMEH.

Spain: Oficios No. 420; *Ambassador:* MANUEL ORTIZ SÁNCHEZ.

Sri Lanka: Ottawa, Canada.

Sweden: Avda. 31, No. 1411, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ANDERS SANDSTRÖM.

Switzerland: Avda. 5, No. 2005, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ARMIN KAMER.

Syria: Avda. 5, No. 7804, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* MASSOUN KASSAWAT.

Tanzania: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Thailand: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Togo: *Ambassador:* BIYEMÍ KEKEH.

Trinidad and Tobago: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Turkey: 5a Avda. 3805, entre 38 y 40, Miramar; *Ambassador:* GUNDOĞDU CAN.

U.S.S.R.: Calle 13, No. 651, Vedado; *Ambassador:* VITALI I. VOROTNIKOV.

United Kingdom: Edificio Bolívar, 9, Capdevila No. 101-3, e Moro y Prado, Apdo. 1069; *Ambassador:* DAVID CHURCHILL THOMAS.

U.S.A.: (*Relations broken off in 1961*); "Interests section" in the Embassy of Switzerland; *Counsellor:* WAYNE S. SMITH.

Vatican City: Calle 12, No. 514, Miramar (*Apostolic Internunciature*); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. GIULIO EINAUDI.

Venezuela: Avda. 5a, No. 7802, Miramar; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Viet-Nam: Avda. 5a, No. 1802, Miramar; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUU NGO.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Avda. 5, No. 1808, Miramar; *Ambassador:* AHMAD ALI MAYSARI.

Yugoslavia: Calle 42, No. 115, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ZIVOJIN JAZIĆ.

Zambia: Ottawa, Canada.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The People's Supreme Court is the ultimate legal body in the nation.

PEOPLE'S SUPREME COURT

The People's Supreme Court comprises the five Courts of Justice in joint session and the Council of Government. When the Courts of Justice are in joint session they comprise all the professional and lay judges, the Attorney-

General and the Minister of Justice. The Council of Government comprises the President and Vice-President of the People's Supreme Court, the Presidents of each Court of Justice and the Attorney-General.

President: Dr. RAÚL AMARO SALUP.

Vice-President: Dr. FRANCISCO VARONA DUQUE DE ESTRADA.

CUBA

Criminal Court

President: Dr. JOSÉ GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ.

Four other professional judges and three lay judges.

Civil and Administrative Court

President: Dr. LUIS M. BUCH RODRÍGUEZ (acting).

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Labour Court

President: Dr. AMAURY NORIS RODRÍGUEZ.

Three other professional judges and two lay judges.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Court for State Security

President: Dr. ENRIQUE MARIMÓN ROCA (acting).

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Military Court

President: Lt.-Col. VÍCTOR M. PAZ-LAGO RODRÍGUEZ.

Three other professional judges and two lay judges.

Attorney-General: Dr. IDALBERTO LADRÓN DE GUEVARA QUINTANA.

RELIGION

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

San Cristóbal de la Habana: JAIME LUCAS ORTEGA Y ALAMINO, Calle Habana 152, Apdo. 594.

Santiago de Cuba: Mgr. PEDRO MEURICE ESTIU, Sánchez Hechevarría 607, Apdo. 26.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental: Apdo. 27, Cristo, Oriente; f. 1905; Gen. Missionary Dr. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ; Pres. Rev. AUGUSTO ABELLA; Sec. Rev. MARIO CASANELLA; publ. *El Mensajero* (monthly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

HAVANA

Granma: Avda. General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución José Martí, Apdo. 6260; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución*; official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly editions; also weekly editions in Spanish, English and French; Editor JORGE ENRIQUE MENDOZA; circ. 600,000.

Juventud Rebelde: Prado y Teniente Rey; f. 1965; organ of the Young Communist Union; evening; Dir. JORGE LÓPEZ PIMENTEL; circ. 200,000.

Los Trabajadores: Virtudes 257 entre Aguila y Galiano; f. 1970; for the labour movement; Sub-Dir. MAGALY GARCÍA MORÉ; circ. 100,000.

Tribuna de la Habana: Virtudes 257 entre Aguila y Galiano; f. 1980; Dir. ROBERTO PAVÓN TAMAYO; circ. 60,000.

PROVINCES

Adefante: Goyo Benítez 19, Camaguey; f. 1959; morning; Dir. ARMANDO BOUDET; circ. 32,000.

Ahora: Frexes y Rastro, Holguín; f. 1962; Dir. EZEQUIEL HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 20,000.

Cinco de Septiembre: Calle 35 5609 e/56 y 58, Cienfuegos; f. 1980; Dir. ENRIQUE ROMÁN HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 6,000.

La Demajagua: Calle Martí 68, Bayamo; f. 1978, Dir. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ VEGA; circ. 14,000.

Escambray: Adolfo del Castillo 10, Sancti Spiritus; f. 1979; Dir. RAFAEL GARCÍA RUIZ; circ. 9,300.

Girón: San Juan de Dios 3, Matanzas; f. 1960; Dir. OTHONIEL GONZÁLEZ QUEVEDO; circ. 25,000.

Guerrillero: Colón esq. Delicias y Adela Azcuy, Pinar del Río; f. 1969; Dir. RONALD SUÁREZ; circ. 21,000.

Invasor: Marcial Gómez 401 esq. Estrada Palma, Ciego de Avila; Dir. DIGNO ROLANDO CEDEÑO; circ. 6,000.

Sierra Maestra: Santa Lucía 356, Santiago de Cuba; f. 1959; Dir. ORLANDO GUEVARA NÚÑEZ; circ. 25,000.

Vanguardia: Plácido 4, Matanzas; f. 1962; Dir. PEDRO HERNÁNDEZ SOTO; circ. 24,000.

Venceremos: Cuartel 715 entre Narcisco López y J. del Sol, Guantánamo; f. 1962; Dir. ROBERTO TORRES; circ. 3,000.

Ventiseis: Calle Colón 157 e/Francisco Vega y Julián Santana, Las Tunas; Dir. JOSÉ INFANTES REYES; circ. 4,500.

Vistoria: Calle 41 entre 24 y 26, Nueva Gerana, Isla de la Juventud; f. 1967; Dir. NIEVE VARONA PUENTE; circ. 9,400.

PERIODICALS

HAVANA

ANAP: Línea 351, Vedado; f. 1961; monthly; information for small farmers; Dir. RICARDO MACHADO; circ. 90,000.

Bohemia: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro; f. 1908; politics; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ ARIAS; circ. 257,000.

El Caimán Barbudo: Paseo 613, Vedado; f. 1966; cultural monthly; Dir. ROBERTO ROMAY REQUEIRO; circ. 30,000.

Casa de las Américas: Tercera y G, Vedado; f. 1960; literary; every two months; Dir. ROBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RETAMAR; circ. 18,000.

Con la Guardia en Alto: Avda. Salvador Allende 601; f. 1961; for mems. of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution; monthly; Dir. AURELIO ÁLVAREZ; circ. 60,000.

Cuba Internacional: Reina 352; f. 1959; political; in Spanish and Russian; monthly; Dir. AURELIO MARTÍNEZ; circ. 30,000.

Cubatabaco: Amargura 103; f. 1972; tobacco industry; quarterly; Dir. HUMBERTO CABEZAS; circ. 15,000 (Spanish edn.), 12,000 (English edn.).

Cuba-Turismo: Calle 19, No. 60, entre M y L Vedado; f. 1977; Dir. OSCAR LEDÓN RAMOS; circ. 100,000.

El Deporte Derecho del Pueblo: Vía Blanca y Boyeros; f. 1964; sport; monthly; Dir. MARIO TORRES; circ. 15,000.

Granma Campesino: Gen. Suárez y Territorial; f. 1966; Dir. ROBERTO MENDOZA; circ. 100,000.

- Juventud Técnica:** O'Reilly 251; f. 1965; scientific-technical; monthly; Dir. HOMERO ALFONSO; circ. 50,000.
- L.P.V.:** Vía Blanca y Boyeros; f. 1961; sport; weekly; Dir. IRENES FORBES; circ. 15,000.
- Magacín:** O'Reilly 316; f. 1975; commerce; monthly; Dir. MIRTA MUÑOZ; circ. 40,000.
- Mar y Pesca:** San Ignacio 303; f. 1965; fishing; monthly; Dir. FABIÁN DELGADO PÉREZ; circ. 44,000.
- El Militante Comunista:** Calle 11, No. 160, Vedado; f. 1967; Communist Party publication; monthly; Dir. JORGE L. CANELA; circ. 180,000.
- Moncada:** Belascoaín esq. Zanja; f. 1966; monthly; Dir. JESÚS HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 40,000.
- Muchachas:** Galiano 264 esq. Neptuno; f. 1980; young women's magazine; Dir. CAROLINA AGUILAR; circ. 84,000.
- Mujeres:** Galiano 264 esq. Neptuno; f. 1961; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. CAROLINA AGUILAR; circ. 270,000.
- Opina:** Calle Línea 157 e/K y L, Vedado; f. 1979; monthly; consumer-orientated; published by Institute of Internal Demand; Dir. EUGENIO RODRÍGUEZ BALARI; circ. 500,000.
- Palante:** Calle 21, No. 954, entre 8 y 10, Vedado; f. 1961; humorous; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO BLANCO; circ. 150,000.
- Pionero:** Calle 17, No. 354; f. 1961; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. RICARDO GARCÍA PAMPÍN; circ. 225,000.
- Prisma:** Reina 352; f. 1979; Dir. AURELIO MARTÍNEZ; circ. 15,000.
- Revolución y Cultura:** Ministerio de Cultura, Avda. 47, No. 2822 esq. 28 y 34, Reparto Kobly, Municipio Playa; f. 1972; cultural; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL A. BOTALÍN; circ. 15,000.
- RIL:** O'Reilly 358; f. 1972; technical; bi-monthly; Dir. Exec. Council of Publicity Dept., Ministry of Light Industry; circ. 16,000.
- Somos Jóvenes:** Calle 17, No. 354, esq. H, Vedado; f. 1977; every 2 months; Dir. GUILLERMO CABRERA; circ. 100,000.
- Verde Olivo:** Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro; f. 1959; organ of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; weekly; Dir. Major EDUARDO YASELLS; circ. 100,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Unión de Periodistas de Cuba:** Calle 23, No. 452, Vedado, Apdo. 6646, Havana; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. ERNESTO VERA MÉNDEZ; publs. *Revista UPEC*, *Revista Fototécnica*.
- Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba:** (*Union of Writers and Artists*); Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado, Havana;

Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; Vice-Pres. ANGEL AUGIER; publs. *Gaceta* (fortnightly), *Unión*.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agencia de Información Nacional (AIN):** Calle 23, No. 358 esq. a J, Vedado, Havana; national news agency; Dir. FAUSTO SUÁREZ.
- Prensa Latina (Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana, S.A.):** Calle 23, No. 201 esq. a N, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; Dir. GUSTAVO ROBREÑO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** Calle O, No. 202, esq. 23, 5^o, Depto. 18, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief PIERRE CAYROL.
- Agencia EFE (Spain):** Calle 36, No. 110, Apdo. 5, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief JOSÉ MARÍA IZQUIERDO.
- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.):** Calle E, No. 158, esq. a 9, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief IVAN PETUSHKOV.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** c/o Embajada de Italia, Calle Paseo 606, Vedado, Havana; Cortesp. GIANNINA BERTARELLI.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic):** Edif. Focsa, Apdo. 27-A, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief MATTHIAS HEROLD.
- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA):** Edif. Fajardo, Calle 17 y M, Apdo. 22-E, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief JORDANKA VOZHILOVA.
- Československá tisková kancelář (CTK) (Czechoslovakia):** Edif. Fajardo, Calle 17 y M, Apdo. 3-A, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief PAVEL PIMPER.
- Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary):** Calle 21, No. 2, 5^o, esq. a O, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief PETER FORT.
- Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia):** Calle 3ra, No. 3406, Apdo. 2-B entre 34 y 36, Miramar, Havana; Bureau Chief RADIVOJE VUKCEVIĆ.
- Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland):** Calle E, entre Línea y Calzada, No. 158, Apdo. 11-A, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief RYSZARD RYMASZEWSKI.
- Reuters (U.K.):** Edif. Altamira, Calle O, No. 58, Apdo. 116, Vedado, Havana.
- Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.):** Edif. Fajardo, Calle 17 y M, Apdo. 28-L, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief NIKOLAI CHIGUIR.
- Viet-Nam News Agency (VNA):** Calle 16, No. 514, 1^o, entre 5a y 7a, Miramar, Havana; Bureau Chief LOI PHAN DINH.
- Xinhua (New China News Agency) (People's Republic of China):** Calle G, No. 259, esq. a 13, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief LIU WANGSHIANG.

PUBLISHERS

HAVANA

- Arte y Literatura:** Calle G, No. 505, entre 21 y 23, Plaza de la Revolución; world literature and art; Dir. ABEL E. PRIETO.
- Casa de las Américas:** Calle G y Avda. 3ra, Vedado; f. 1959; Latin American literature.
- Ciencias Sociales:** Calle 14, No. 4104, entre 41 y 43, Miramar, Playa; f. 1967; social and political literature, history, philosophy, juridical sciences and economics; Dir. NANCY MATOS LACOSTA.
- Científico-Técnico:** Calle 2, No. 58 entre 3ra y 5ta, Vedado; technical and scientific literature; Dir. JORGE LUIS VICTORERO.

- Ediciones Unión:** Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado; Cuban literature; Dir. JOAQUÍN G. SANTANA.
- Editorial para libros de Texto:** Calle 3ra A, No. 4605, entre 46 y 60, Playa; textbooks; Dir. MODESTO GONZÁLEZ SEDEÑO.
- Gente Nueva:** Calle S, No. 469 esq. a 21, Vedado; children's books; Dir. ELENA RODRÍGUEZ.
- Letras Cubanas:** Calle G, No. 505, entre 21 y 23, El Vedado; Cuban art and literature; Dir. PABLO PACHECO LÓPEZ.
- Orbe:** Calle 17, No. 1057, entre 12 y 14, Vedado; Dir. HUMBERTO GONZÁLEZ.
- Pueblo y Educación:** Calle 15, No. 604, entre B y C, Vedado; textbooks; Dir. ANA MARÍA SANTANA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Plaza de la Revolución José Martí, Havana; Dir. of Radiocommunications Ing. SALVADOR GUTIÉRREZ MARTÍNEZ.

Instituto Cubano de Radio y Televisión: Radiocentro, Calle 23, No. 258, entre L y M, Vedado, Havana 4; f. 1962; Pres. NIVALDO HERRERA SARDIÑAS.

RADIO

Radio Habana Cuba: Apdo. 7026, Havana; f. 1961; short-wave station; broadcasts in Spanish, English, French, Arabic, Portuguese, Quechua, Guaraní and Creole; Dir. ALFREDO VIÑAS.

In 1978 there were 5 national networks, 14 provincial networks, 7 provincial radio stations and 26 municipal radio stations with a total of 128 transmitters.

Radio Liberación: national network; mainly cultural; Dir. JESÚS M. SUÁREZ.

Radio Musical: national network; classical music programmes; 18 hours daily; Dir. JUAN HERNÁNDEZ.

Radio Progreso: national network; mainly entertainment and music; Dir. MARIO ROBAINA.

Radio Rebelde: Calle O, No. 216, Vedado, Havana; national network; mainly news programmes and sports; f. 1958; Dir. LUIS MÁS MARTÍN.

Radio Reloj: Calle P entre 23 y Humbolt, Vedado; national network; 24-hour news service; f. 1947; Dir. OMAR MENDOZA.

In 1978 there were 2,110,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Cubana: Radiocentro, Plaza, Havana; operates 2 national networks with 51 transmitters; broadcasts in colour.

In 1978 there were 805,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

Comité Estatal de Finanzas: Obispo esq. a Cuba, Havana; f. 1976; charged with the direction and control of the State's financial policy, including preparation of the budget.

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in October 1960.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Cuba (*National Bank of Cuba*): Cuba 402, Apdo. 736, Havana; f. 1950, reorganized 1975; total assets 8,571.8m. pesos (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. RAÚL LEÓN TORRAS; First Vice-Pres. OSVALDO FUENTES.

The National Bank of Cuba is the sole bank of Cuba. It issues currency, arranges short- and long-term credits,

finances investments and operations with other countries, and acts as the clearing and payments centre. There are 14 provincial offices and 264 agencies throughout the country.

INSURANCE

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Empresa del Seguro Estatal Nacional (ESEN): Obispo esq. a Cuba, Apdo. 109, Havana; f. 1981; Man. Dir. CÉSAR GARCÍA AMPUDIA.

Empresa de Seguros Internacionales de Cuba—Esicuba: Obispo No. 257, Apdo. 79, Havana; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT-EXPORT BOARDS

HAVANA

Alimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Alimentos*): Infanta 16, Apdo. 7006; controls import of foodstuffs and liquors; Man. Dir. BADITH SAKER.

Autoimport (*Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Equipos de Transporte Ligero*): Galiano 213; imports cars, light vehicles, motor cycles and spare parts; Man. Dir. MANUEL CASTRO DEL ÁGUILA.

Aviaimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Aviación*): Edif. La Rampa, Calle 23, No. 64, Vedado; import of aircraft and components; Man. Dir. MANUEL GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ.

Caribex (*Empresa Exportadora del Caribe*): Ensenada de Pote y Atarés, Municipio Habana Vieja, Apdo. 138; import and export of seafood and marine products; Man. Dir. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ.

Construimport (*Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Ventas de Equipos de Construcción*): Carretera de Varona, Km. 1½, Capdevila; controls the import and export of construction machinery and equipment; Man. Dir. JESÚS SERRANO.

Consumimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Artículos de Consumo General*): Calle 23, No. 55, Apdo

6427, Vedado; imports and exports general consumer goods; Dir. EVELIO LASTRA.

Coprefil (*Empresa de Correos, Prensa y Filatelía*): O'Reilly 524, Apdo. 1000; imports and exports postage stamps, etc.; Man. Dir. RAMÓN GARCÍA VALDIVIA.

Cubaexport (*Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Alimentos y Productos Varios*): Calle 23, No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6647; export of foodstuffs; Man. Dir. FAUSTO ALFONSO.

Cubafrutas (*Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Frutas Tropicales*): Calle 23, No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6647; controls export of fruits, vegetables and canned foodstuffs; Man. Dir. JORGE AMARO.

Cubaindustria (*Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Productos Industriales*): Calle 15, No. 410, entre F y G, Vedado; controls export of industrial products; Man. Dir. ODDY GÓMEZ.

Cubametales (*Empresa Importadora de Metales*): Infanta 16, 4º, Apdo. 6917, Vedado; controls import of metals (ferrous and non-ferrous), crude oil and oil products; also engaged in the export of oil products and ferrous and non-ferrous scrap; Pres. PEDRO PÉREZ.

Cubaniquel (*Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Minerales y Metales*): Calle 23, No. 55, Apdo. 6128; controls export of minerals; Man. Dir. WALTER S. LEO.

Cubatabaco (*Empresa Cubana del Tabaco*): O'Reilly No. 104, Apdo. 6557; f. 1962; controls export of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; Man. Dir. JAIME MÁS MANZANARES.

Cubatex (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Fibras, Tejidos, Cueros y sus Productos*): Calle 23, No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 7115; controls import of fibres, textiles, hides and by-products and export of fabric and clothing; Dir. SILVIA ORTA.

Cubazucar (*Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Azúcar y sus Derivados*): Calle 23, No. 55, 7º, Apdo. 6647; f. 1962; controls export of sugar, molasses and alcohol; Man. Dir. EMILIANO LEZCANO VIQUEIRA.

Distribuidora de Acuñaciones Cubanas, S.A.: Aguiar 402 esq. a Obrapia; controls export of coins, jewels and precious metals; Man. Dir. PEDRO CÁRDENAS.

Ecimact (*Empresa Comercial para la Industria de Materiales, Construcción y Turismo*): Avda. Independencia y 19 de Mayo; controls import and export of engineering services and plant for industrial construction and tourist complexes; Man. Dir. RAÚL BENEC VIANDE.

Ecimetal (*Empresa Comercial para la Industria Metalúrgica y Metal Mecánica*): Avda. Independencia y 19 de Mayo; controls import of plant for shaping and milling metals; Man. Dir. ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ.

Egrem (*Empresa de Grabaciones y Ediciones Musicales*): San Miguel No. 410, Apdo. 2217; controls the import and export of records, tapes, printed music and musical instruments; Man. Dir. ANTONIO PÉREZ AVILA.

Empresa de Comercio Exterior de Publicaciones: Obispo 461, Apdo. 605; controls import and export of books and periodicals; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL CASTRO RODRÍGUEZ.

Energoimport (*Empresa Importadora Objetivos Electro-energéticos*): 7ma. y 26, Miramar, f. 1977; controls import of equipment for electricity generation; Dir. EDUARDO GARCÍA MENÉNDEZ.

Fecuiimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Ferrocarriles*): Avda. 7a, No. 6209 entre 62 y 66, Miramar; imports and exports railway equipment; Man. Dir. PORFIRIO MEDEROS.

Ferrimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Artículos de Ferretería*): Calle 23, No. 55, Apdo. 6258, Vedado; import of ironware; Man. Dir. MIGUEL SOSA.

Fondo Cubano de Bienes Culturales: O'Reilly 4 esq. a Tacón; controls export of fine handicraft and works of art; Man. Dir. NISIA AGÜERO.

ICAIC (*Distribuidora Internacional de Películas*): Calle 23, No. 1155, Vedado, Havana 4; f. 1960; imports and export films and newsreel; Man. Dir. ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ.

Imexin (*Empresa Importadora y Exportadora de Infraestructura*): 5a Avda. No. 1007 esq. a 12, Miramar; controls import and export of infrastructure; Man. Dir. MARIO TRAVIESO.

Imexpal (*Empresa Importadora y Exportadora de Plantas Alimentarias, sus Complementos y Derivados*): Calle 22, No. 313 entra 3a y 5ta., Miramar; controls import and export of food processing plants and related items; Man. Dir. ESTHER MÉNDEZ (acting).

Maprinter (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Materias Primas y Productos Intermedios*): Infanta 16, Apdo. 2110; controls import of raw materials and intermediate products; Man. Dir. LESLIE EDWARD PATTERSON.

Maquimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Maquinarias y Equipos*): Calle 23, No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6052;

controls import of machinery and equipment; Man. Dir. JORGE MADÁN.

Marpesca (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Buques Mercantes y de Pesca*): Calle 26 y Conill, Nuevo Vedado; imports and exports ships and port and fishing equipment; Man. Dir. REYNALDO LUIS CABRERA.

Medicuba (*Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Productos Médicos*): Máximo Gómez 1 esq. a Egido; enterprise for the export and import of medical and pharmaceutical products; Man. Dir. MIGDALIA RODRÍGUEZ.

Quimimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Productos Químicos*): Calle 23, No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6088; controls import of chemical products; Man. Dir. RAFAEL PRIEDE.

Tecnoimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Productos Técnicos*): Infanta 16, Apdo. 7024; imports technical products; Man. Dir. LUIS VALDÉS AZCÚY.

Tractoimport (*Empresa Cubana Importadora de Abastecimiento y Venta de Maquinaria Agrícola*): Avda. Rancho Boyeros y Calle 100, Apdo. 6301; f. 1960 for the import of tractors and agricultural equipment; also exports pumps and agricultural implements; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL LÓPEZ.

Transimport (*Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Equipos de Transporte Pesados*): Calle 102 y Avda. 63, Marianao, Apdo. 6665; controls import of land vehicles and transportation equipment; Man. Dir. LORENZO ORTEGA.

UNECA (*Unión de Empresas Constructoras Caribe*): Avda. 9a, No. 614, entre 6 y 10, Miramar; undertakes construction work abroad; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE COMENDEIRO.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba: Calle 21, No. 661, Apdo. 370, Vedado, Havana; f. 1963; mems. include all Cuban foreign trade enterprises and the most important agricultural and industrial enterprises; Pres. JOSÉ M. DÍAZ MIRABAL; publ. *Cuba Economic News* (Spanish and English).

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Asociación Nacional de Agricultores Pequeños—ANAP (*National Association of Small Farmers*): Calle 1, No. 206, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961; 202,520 mems., (Dec. 1977); Pres. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ; Vice-Pres. LEOPOLDO ARIZA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores Cubanos—CTC (*Confederation of Cuban Workers*): Palacio de los Trabajadores, San Carlos y Peñalver, Havana; f. 1939; 2,274,900 mems. (1978); affiliated to WFTU and CSTAL; 18 national trade unions affiliated; Gen. Sec. ROBERTO VEIGA; publ. *Los Trabajadores* (three times a week).

All workers have the right to become members of a national trade union according to their industry and economic branch.

The following industries and labour branches have their own unions: Agriculture, Chemistry and Energetics, Civil Workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Commerce and Gastronomy, Communications, Construction, Culture, Education and Science, Food, Forestry, Health, Light Industry, Merchant Marine, Mining and Metallurgy, Ports and Fishing, Public Administration, Sugar, Tobacco and Transport.

TRANSPORT

The Ministry of Transport controls all public transport.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in 1980 was 18,115 km., of which nearly 12,000 km. were used by the sugar industry. The remaining 6,167 km. are public service railways operated by Ferrocarriles de Cuba. All railways were nationalized in 1960.

Ferrocarriles de Cuba: Ministerio del Transporte, Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y Tulipán, Havana; f. 1960; operates public services; Gen. Man. MANUEL ALEPÚZ LLANSANA; divided as follows:

División Occidente: serves Pinar del Río, Ciudad de la Habana, Havana Province and Matanzas; 2,627 km. of track.

División Centro: serves Villa Clara, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spiritus; 1,293.2 km. of track.

División Centro-Este: serves Camagüey, Ciego de Avila and Tunas; 1,181.4 km. of track.

División Oriente: serves Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Guantánamo and Holguín; 815 km. of track.

División Camilo Cienfuegos: serves part of Havana Province and Matanzas; 250 km. of electrified track.

ROADS

The total length of roads in 1975 was 29,543 km., of which 12,427 km. were paved. The Central Highway runs from Pinar del Río in the west to Santiago, for a length of 1,144 km. In addition to this paved highway, there are a number of secondary and "farm-to-market" roads. A small proportion of these secondary roads is paved, but the majority are unsurfaced earth roads. There are in addition many hundred kilometres of tracks and paths, some of which can be used by motor vehicles during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Cuba's principal ports are Havana, which handles 60 per cent of all cargo, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, Matanzas, Antilla, Guayabal and Mariel. Maritime transport has developed rapidly since 1959 and in 1980 there was a merchant fleet of 88 ships and a coastal trading and deep-sea fleet of 65 ships.

Empresa Consignataria Mambisa: Lamparilla No. 2 (Lonja), Apdo. 1785, Havana; shipping agent.

Empresa Cubana de Fletes (Cuflet): Calle San Pedro esq. a Obrapía, 3°, Apdo. 6755, Havana; freight agents for Cuban cargo; Man. Dir. SALVADOR OROZCO JHONES.

Empresa Navegación Caribe: Lamparilla 2, Lonja, Apdo. 1784, Havana; operates Cuban coastal fleet

Empresa Navegación Mambisa: San Ignacio No. 104, Apdo. 543, Havana; operates dry cargo, reefer and bulk carrier vessels.

There are regular passenger and cargo services by Cuban vessels between Cuba and northern Europe, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and Japan and by Soviet, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak vessels between Cuba and the Baltic and the Black Sea. A regular Caribbean service is maintained by Empresa Multinacional del

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Caribe (Namucar). The Cuban fleet also runs regular container services to northern Europe, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey.

Empresa Cubana de Aviación (Cubana): Calle 23, No. 64, Apdo. 6215, La Rampa, Vedado, Havana; f. 1929; international services to Angola, Barbados, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Sierra Leone, Spain and Trinidad; internal services from Havana to 8 other cities; fleet: 7 Ilyushin 62, 6 Ilyushin 18, 11 Ilyushin 14, 9 Antonov 24 and 6 YAK 40; Gen. Man. ORLANDO INTERIÁN PÉREZ.

Cuba is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Canada, CSA (Czechoslovakia), Iberia (Spain), Interflug (German Democratic Republic) and Mexicana.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Empresa de Turismo Internacional (Cubatur): Calle 23, No. 156, Apdo. 6560, Vedado, Havana; Man. Dir. JORGE DEBASA.

Empresa de Turismo Nacional (Viajes Cuba): Calle 23, No. 156, Vedado, Apdo. 6560; Dir. EDITH ROMAGOSA.

Instituto Nacional de Turismo: Malecón y G, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS PADRÓN GONZÁLEZ; publs. *Revista Cubaturismo*, *Noticias Turísticas* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministerio de Cultura: Calle 2, esq. 11 y 13, Vedado, Havana; Minister Dr. ARMANDO HART DAVALOS.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Conjunto Folklórico Nacional: Calle E No. 102, Vedado, Havana; f. 1962; Dir. GILBERTO GONZÁLEZ.

Gonzalo Roig National Lyric Theatre Group: Teatro García Lorca, Havana; Dir. MANUEL RODA.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Teatro Amadeo Roldán, Calzado y D, Havana; f. 1960; Dir. MANUEL DUCHESNE CUZÁN.

Teatro Nacional Ópera y Ballet: Teatro García Lorca, San Rafael y Prado, Havana; Dir. ALICIA ALONSO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional para el Uso Pacífico de la Energía Atómica: Apdo. 2169, Havana 2; f. 1974; attached to the executive of the State Committee for Science and Technology (Comité Estatal de Ciencia y Técnica); concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy; Pres. Dr. RENÉ CÁRDENAS VALDÉS; Head, Nuclear Energy Dept. Lic. MÓNICO LEONARD.

In 1980 construction of Cuba's first nuclear power station was approved. It is to be built in Cienfuegos with help from the U.S.S.R. and will have a capacity of 880 MW.

DJIBOUTI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Djibouti, formerly the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, is in the Horn of Africa at the southern entrance to the Red Sea. It is bounded on the north, west and south-west by Ethiopia and on the south-east by Somalia. The land is volcanic desert and the climate hot and arid. There are two main ethnic groups, the Issa, who are of Somali origin and comprise 50 per cent of the population, and the Afar, who comprise 40 per cent of the population and are of Ethiopian origin. Both are Muslim and speak related Cushitic languages. The flag is divided into three parts: a white isosceles triangle enclosing a red five-pointed star and two equal horizontal bands of blue and green. The capital is Djibouti.

Recent History

French involvement in Djibouti began in 1859 and centred on the port of Djibouti, whose position at the entrance to the Red Sea invests the country with its strategic importance and economic potential. In 1945 the area (then known as French Somaliland) was proclaimed an overseas territory and in 1967 was renamed the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas. The Afars and the Issas have strong connections with Ethiopia and Somalia respectively.

In the late 1950s divisions between the two communities were not marked, the Issas dominating local politics through their greater numbers in the port, but in the 1960s conflicting interests in the Horn and the French policy of favouring the minority Afar community combined to reveal tensions in the Territory. The French increased their presence and Ali Aref Bourhan, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, consolidated his power by adjusting constituencies in favour of the Afars. Demands for independence were growing, however, and the violence which had been sporadic since 1967 brought matters to a head in 1975, when Ali Aref lost the support of 13 of his deputies. International assurances to respect the rights of a free Djibouti ushered in negotiations for its independence.

Four conferences were held to draw up procedures leading to independence. In July 1976 Ali Aref, disagreeing with the conclusions of the second conference, resigned. Finally it was agreed that a referendum on independence and elections to a new Chamber of Deputies would be held simultaneously in May 1977 and that independence would follow in June; all parties united to form the *Rassemblement Populaire pour l'Indépendance*, which became the *Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progrès (RPP)* in 1979.

The Territory voted overwhelmingly for independence in the referendum, and in the parallel elections to the Chamber of Deputies 77 per cent of votes cast were in support of a single list of candidates. Hassan Gouled Aptidon was elected President and on June 27th Djibouti became independent.

The most important task facing the new state was that of resolving tensions between Afar and Issa. The first administration attempted to balance all ethnic and political interests but the Afars soon complained of discrimina-

tion and attacked the Government's pro-Somali policies; following the arrest of 600 Afars in December 1977, Ahmed Dini, the Prime Minister, and four other Afar Ministers resigned. A special Commission of Afars was created and the President agreed to its demands for more Afar representation in the Government, the civil service and the armed forces, and the release of most Afar detainees. In February 1978 a new Cabinet with a careful tribal balance was announced and in September Barkad Gourad Hamadou, a former Minister of Health, became Prime Minister and declared a policy of "rapid detribalization"; throughout 1979, however, the Afars continued to express discontent.

In June 1981 presidential elections were held, and President Gouled, the sole candidate, was re-elected, winning 85 per cent of votes cast. In January and October constitutional laws were passed (*see* Constitution) and the RPP became the only legal political party.

Separate treaties of friendship and co-operation were signed in 1981 with Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Sudan in an effort to begin the peace process in East Africa.

Government

The Government is formed from the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 65 members elected by universal adult franchise. It comprises a Council of Ministers presided over by a Prime Minister and an elected President, to whom it is responsible. The Republic forms a single electoral district.

Defence

Until independence France was responsible for defence. Since French withdrawal a large portion of the annual budget has been set aside for military expenditure. In 1981 there were about 4,000 French soldiers stationed in Djibouti. The total armed forces of Djibouti itself numbered 2,400 in 1981.

Economic Affairs

There is little arable farming. The land is volcanic desert, one of the least hospitable and productive terrains in Africa. Over half the population are pastoral nomads, herding goats, sheep and camels. The development of underground water supplies for irrigation is being studied and deep-water wells have been dug to combat the spells of drought. Agricultural and fisheries development schemes were under way in 1981.

Industry is limited to a few small-scale concerns. A mineral-bottling factory was opened in 1981 and a dairy plant was to be built. Political uncertainty has discouraged the creation of new industries, despite the existence of a free zone, and almost all consumer goods must be imported. By 1981 there were some 50,000 refugees from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia in Djibouti, placing a huge burden on the economy in spite of relief aid from foreign sources.

Djibouti's economic potential depends at present on its developing service economy, based on the expanding

port, modern airport, the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway and the growing banking sector, which is aided by the freely convertible Djibouti franc and the absence of exchange controls. The war between Ethiopia and Somalia temporarily closed the railway, which carried about half of Ethiopia's foreign trade, thus threatening Djibouti's economic viability. Having suffered badly during the closure of the Suez Canal (1967-75), the port has also found it difficult to compete with the rising Arab ports nearby. Studies for an international container terminal to increase traffic were completed in 1981 and it was expected to be operational by 1984. Djibouti was established as a free port in 1981. Landlocked African countries, including Uganda and Zaire, air-freight their goods to Djibouti for export. Djibouti is dependent on foreign aid which, due to its strategic position, is readily forthcoming, particularly from France and the Gulf states, as well as from the U.S.A. and Europe.

In 1980 Djibouti became a member of the World Bank and of the International Finance Corporation. The Government hoped to launch its first development plan in 1982.

Transport and Communications

There are about 2,000 km. of roads, half of which are serviceable only during the dry season. The only railway in the Horn of Africa links the international port of Djibouti with Addis Ababa; of this, 100 km. lie in Djibouti. Djibouti has an international airport at Ambouli and there are six internal airports. There are plans to expand most transport facilities.

Education

Since independence, the Government has assumed overall responsibility for education. In 1979/80 there were 13,740 pupils and 260 teachers in about 50 primary schools; 3,882 pupils and 220 teachers in 8 secondary schools (six *collèges d'enseignement secondaire* and two *lycées*); and one centre for adult vocational training with nine teachers.

Tourism

The Government is attempting to encourage tourists, aiming for 10,000 per year by 1985, the main attractions being the desert scenery of the interior and the potential for underwater sports on the coast. In 1981 there were 177 hotel rooms. A 200-bed hotel was opened in November 1981.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Workers' Day), June 27th (Independence Day), July 23rd (end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th (Muharram, Muslim New Year), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet),

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Djibouti franc.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 341.85 Djibouti francs.

U.S. \$1 = 177.72 Djibouti francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 21,783 sq. km. **Population** (1976 estimate): 220,000; including Afars 70,000, Issas and other Somali 80,000, Arabs 12,000, Europeans 15,000, other foreigners 40,000. Mid-1980 population: 310,000 (UN estimate).

Principal towns (1976): Djibouti (capital) 102,000; Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock.

Livestock (1980, FAO estimates): 33,000 cattle, 317,000, sheep, 522,000 goats, 5,000 asses, 26,000 camels.

Livestock Products (metric tons, 1980): Meat 4,000, Goatskins 477 (FAO estimates).

Fishing: Total catch 2,000 metric tons (FAO estimate, 1979).

Currency: 100 centimes = 1 Djibouti franc. Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Djibouti francs. Notes: 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Djibouti francs. Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 341.85 Djibouti francs; U.S. \$1 = 177.72 Djibouti francs; 1,000 Djibouti francs = £2.925 = \$5.627.

Note: The Djibouti franc was introduced in March 1949, with a par value fixed at 4.145 milligrammes of gold. From December 1958 the relationship to French currency was 1 old French franc = 43.425 Djibouti centimes (1 Djibouti franc = 2.3028 French francs) but the market value of the Djibouti franc was set at 2.3 old French francs or 4.140 milligrammes of gold. When the new French franc was introduced in January 1960, the market value of the Djibouti franc became 2.3 French centimes (1 French franc = 43.478 Djibouti francs). The French franc was devalued by 11.1 per cent in August 1969 but the Djibouti franc retained its gold parity and a new rate of 1 French

franc = 38.6 Djibouti francs (1 Djibouti franc = 2.5907 French centimes) was established. The Djibouti franc's market value was set at 2.5875 French centimes (1 French franc = 38.647 Djibouti francs). Prior to August 1971 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 214.39 Djibouti francs. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1 = 197.47 Djibouti francs. In February 1973 a new rate of \$1 = 177.72 Djibouti francs was introduced.

Budget (1979): 10,929 million Djibouti francs, of which 2.25 per cent was to be spent on debt servicing, 3.5 per cent on upkeep, 24.7 per cent on materials and 53.5 per cent on salaries. In 1977, revenue amounted to 1,200 million Djibouti francs. The 1980 budget expenditure was 13,155 million Djibouti francs. The 1981 budget projected revenue and expenditure to balance at 15,730 million Djibouti francs.

Gross Domestic Product (million Djibouti francs): 18,700 in 1975; 19,600 in 1976; 17,000 in 1977.

External Trade (1979—million Djibouti francs): **Exports:** 2,023 (including 1,763 to France). **Imports:** 31,477, including road vehicles (2,497), machinery and electrical equipment (1,810), textiles (2,018), dairy products (1,186), tobacco (1,891); principal suppliers France (14,733), Ethiopia (1,195), United Kingdom (2,658), Japan (2,413), Benelux (1,645).

Transport: **Railways:** International freight traffic (1979—'000 metric tons): Ethiopian imports 118.8; Ethiopian exports 67.7. **Shipping:** Ships entering Djibouti: 1,267 (1978), 1,182 (1979); displacement in million registered tons 5.8 (1978), 7.7 (1979). **Civil Aviation** (Djibouti

Airport—1979): 4,057 aircraft arrived, freight loaded 1,446 metric tons, freight unloaded 17,742 metric tons, passengers arrived 58,821, mail unloaded 223 metric tons. *Source: Ministère du Commerce.*

Education (1979/80): *Primary:* 13,740 pupils; 260 teachers; approx. 50 schools. *Secondary and technical:* 3,882 pupils; 220 teachers; 8 schools; one centre for adult vocational training with nine teachers.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Chamber of Deputies (*see below*) was charged with drawing up a constitution for the new republic in 1977. In February 1981 the National Assembly approved the first constitutional laws controlling the election and terms of office of the President, who is to be elected by universal suffrage for six years and will be able to serve no more than two terms. Candidates for the presidency must be

presented by a regularly constituted political party and represented by at least 25 deputies.

Deputies are to be elected for five years from a single list of candidates proposed by the *Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progrès*.

Laws approving the provisional establishment of a single-party system were passed in October 1981.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: HASSAN GOULED APTIDON (took office June 27th, 1977).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Ports: BARKAD GOURAD HAMADOU.

Vice-President and Minister of the Civil Service: OMAR KAMEL WARSAMA.

Vice-President and Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism: ADEN ROBLEH AWALE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: MOUMINE BAHDON FARAH.

Minister of Defence: HABIB MUHAMMED LOITA.

Minister of the Interior: IDRIS FARAH ABANEH.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: IBRAHIM MOHAMED SOULTAN.

Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs: HELAF ORBIS ALI.

Minister of Industry: FAHMY AHMAD EL-HAG.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: MAHMOUD DEL WAIS.

Minister of Public Health: AHMAD HASAN LIBAN GOUHAD.

Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports: MOHAMED DJAMA ELABE.

Minister of Public Works: BOURHAN ALI WARKI.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: ALI MOHAMMAD HOUMED.

LEGISLATURE

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS

Elections for a 65-seat Chamber of Deputies were held on May 8th, 1977. A single list of candidates, comprising 33 Issas, 30 Afars and 2 Arabs, was presented by the *Rassemblement Populaire pour l'Indépendance*, formed by

five political groups. Seventy-seven per cent of votes cast were in favour of the list.

Legislative elections were due to be held in May 1982.

President of the Chamber: ABDUKADER WABERI ASKAR.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progrès (RPP) (*Popular Rally for Progress*): Djibouti; formed in 1979 to replace the *Ligue Populaire Africaine pour l'Indépendance*, the leading Government party, which participated in the 1977 election as part of the *Rassemblement Populaire pour l'Indépendance*; became sole legal party in October 1981; Pres. HASSAN GOULED APTIDON.

Front de Libération de la Côte des Somalis (FLCS): f. 1963; illegal Issa party with headquarters in Mogadishu, Somalia; participated in 1977 election as part of *Rassemblement Populaire pour l'Indépendance*; Chair.

ABDULLA WABERI KHALIF; Vice-Chair. OMAR OSMAN RABEH.

Front Démocratique pour la Libération de Djibouti (FDLD) (*Democratic Front for the Liberation of Djibouti*): f. 1979 by the merging of the former *Mouvement Populaire de Libération* and *Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance*; illegal Afar opposition party; Sec. MOHAMED KAMIL ALI.

Mouvement pour la Libération de Djibouti (MLD): f. 1964; illegal Afar party operating from headquarters in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Leader SHEHEM DAOU'D.

Parti Populaire Djiboutien: f. 1981; Leader AHMAD IDRIS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO DJIBOUTI

(In Djibouti unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Belgium: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Cameroon: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Canada: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
China, People's Republic: *Chargé d'affaires:* HUANG CUOCAI.
Ethiopia: *Ambassador:* BERHANU DINKA.
France: *Ambassador:* PIERRE GARREAU.
Germany, Federal Republic: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.
Guinea: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Hungary: Aden, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
India: Aden, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
Indonesia: Cairo, Egypt.
Iraq: *Ambassador:* ABDEL AZIZ AL-GAILANI.
Italy: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.
Japan: Paris, France.
Korea, Republic: Paris, France.
Lebanon: Khartoum, Sudan.
Libya: *Ambassador:* JALAL MOHAMED AL-DAGHELY.

Morocco: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Netherlands: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Oman: *Ambassador:* SAOUD SALEM HASSAN AL-ANSI.
Pakistan: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Saudi Arabia: *Chargé d'affaires:* MOWAFFAK AL-DOLIGANE.
Senegal: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Somalia: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SHEK MOHAMOUD MALINGUR.
Sudan: *Ambassador:* TAG EL SIR MOHAMED ABASS.
Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Tunisia: Muscat, Oman.
U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* VIKTOR PERYCHKINE.
United Kingdom: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.
U.S.A.: *Ambassador:* JERROLD MARTIN NORTH.
Yemen Arab Republic: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDOUL WASSI HAMID.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: *Chargé d'affaires:* AWAD SALEM BAABAD.
Yugoslavia: Khartoum, Sudan.

Djibouti also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Iran, Kuwait, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey and Uganda.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The colonial judicial system, which distinguished between European law and native custom, was abolished

upon independence. A system based upon Muslim law is being formulated.

RELIGION

Islam: almost the entire native population is Muslim; Qadi of Djibouti SAYED ALI ABOUBAKER ASSAKAF.
Roman Catholic: Secretariat of the Bishopric, blvd. de la République, B.P. 94, Djibouti; there are about 12,000 Roman Catholics; Bishop of Djibouti MICHEL GAGNON; Vicar Gen. Rev. Father DENYS HEID.

Eglise Protestante: blvd. de la République, B.P. 416, Djibouti; f. 1967; Pastor J.-CL. LEVEILLE.
Greek Orthodox: blvd. de la République, Djibouti; there are about 350 adherents; Archimandrite STAVROS GEORGANAS.

THE PRESS

Carrefour Africain: Djibouti, B.P. 393; twice a month; published by the Roman Catholic mission; circ. 500.
Djibouti Aujourd'hui: Djibouti; f. 1977; monthly; Editor ISMAEL OMAR GUELLEH.
La Nation de Djibouti: place du 27 juin, B.P. 32, Djibouti; weekly; Dir. IDRISS HARBI; circ. 3,000.

Le Réveil de Djibouti: Service de l'Information, Djibouti, B.P. 268; weekly; published by the Information Service, Ministry of the Interior; Editor I. H. TANI; circ. 3,500.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Djibouti; Bureau Chief LAURENT CHENARD.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision de Djibouti (RTD): B.P. 97, Djibouti; f. 1956; government-owned; daily programmes in French, Afar, Somali and Arabic; 21 hours radio and 3 hours television daily; Dir. MOHAMED MOUSSA AINACHE.

There were an estimated 17,000 radio sets and 10,500 television sets in 1981.

In 1980 Djibouti became a member of the Arab Satellite Organization, and opened an earth satellite station for radio, television and telecommunications.

DJIBOUTI

FINANCE

BANKS

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in Djibouti francs).

CENTRAL BANK

Trésor National de la République de Djibouti: blvd. de la République, B.P. 2119, Djibouti; in charge of monetary issue pending the creation of a National Bank.

OTHER BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): place Lagarde, B.P. 88, Djibouti; cap. 450m.; Supervisor EDWIN NOBLE-DEMAÏ.

Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Mer Rouge): place Lagarde, B.P. 2122, Djibouti; f. 1977; 4 brs.; cap. 600m.; res. 25.3m.; dep. 7.420m.; Pres. MARCEL RINAUDO.

British Bank of the Middle East: place Lagarde, P.O.B. 2112, Djibouti.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia: P.O.B. 187, Djibouti.

Commercial and Savings Bank of Somalia: P.O.B. 2004, Djibouti (Head Office in Mogadishu, Somalia).

BANK ASSOCIATION

Association Professionnelle des Banques: c/o Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, place Lagarde, B.P. 88, Djibouti; Pres. GEORGES TROUILLAT.

INSURANCE

About ten European insurance companies maintain agencies in Djibouti.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre Internationale de Commerce et d'Industrie: place Lagarde, B.P. 84, Djibouti; f. 1912; 24 mems.; 5 assoc. mems.; Pres. SAÏD ALI COUBECHÉ; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED ABDOUL GAMIL; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel*.

Djibouti Labour Federation: Pres. IDRIS OMAR.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien: P.O.B. 1051, Addis Ababa; B.P. 2116, Djibouti; f. 1908; 782 km. of track, 100 km. in Djibouti, linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa; one metre gauge; Chair. ADEN ROBLEH AWALEH; Dir. Gen. CHANNIE TAMIRU.

ROADS

There are approximately 2,000 km. of roads, of which over 200 km. are bitumen-surfaced, including the 185-km. road along the Ethiopian frontier. Of the remainder 1,000 km. are serviceable throughout the year, the rest only during the dry season. Half the roads are usable only by lorries. In 1981 the 40-km. Grand Bara road was opened, linking the capital with the south.

SHIPPING

Djibouti

Djibouti was established as a free port in early 1981.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Compagnie Générale Maritime: Immeuble Plein Ciel, B.P. 182; agents for Mitsui OSK Line.

Compagnie Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-Mer: ave. des Messageries Maritimes, B.P. 89; agents for Adriatic Red Sea Line, B.P., Compagnie Générale Maritime, Comp. Navale des Pétroles, Deutsche Ost Afrika Line, Djakarta Lloyd, Hapagloyd, Hungarian Shipping Line, Jadranska Line, Nedlloyd Line, Nzim Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Shell International, Sovinflat; operates a container transshipment service with Saudi National Lines; Gen. Man. L. J. HUGHES.

Gellatly Hankey et Cie. (Djibouti) S.A.: rue de Genève, B.P.; 81; Lloyd's agents, and shipping agents for Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Waterman Line, P & O, Jugolinija, Cosco and Sinochart.

J. J. Kothari & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 171, place Lagarde; agents for Shipping Corporation of India, Mogul Line, United Arab Maritime, Sudan Shipping Line, Finnland Steamship Co., stevedores, freight forwarders; Dirs. S. J. KOTHARI, N. KOTHARI.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: blvd. de la République, B.P. 85; agents for Clan Line, Fearnley and Eger, Harrison Line, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co., Maldivian National Trading Corp., Farrell Lines, Central Gulf, Yemen Gulf Lines, Société Navale Caennaise, O.C.L., Beacon and other shipping and trading companies; Dir. FAHMY S. CASSIM.

Société d'Armement et de Manutention de la Mer Rouge (SAMER): B.P. 10; agents for Pacific International Line, Cunard Brocklebank, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co., Pakistan Shipping Lines, Aktiebolaget Svenska Östasiatiska Kompaniet, Texaco, Chevron Shipping Co., Kie Hock Shipping Co., Barber Lines, Supreme Shipping Co., Scandutch; Chair. JOHN COLLINS; Man. Dir. VINCENT DELL'AQUILLA.

Société Maritime L. Savon et Ries: ave. St. Laurent du Var, B.P. 2125; agents for Chargeurs Réunis, N.C.H.P., Sudcargos, Svedel Line, Lloyd Triestino, Hellenic Lines, Messina, Polish Ocean Lines; Dir. M. AARSTAD.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Djibouti (Red Sea Airlines): B.P. 505, rue Marchand, Djibouti; f. 1971, when Air Somalie took over the former Air Djibouti (f. 1963); the Djibouti Government now holds 62.5 per cent of shares, and Air France 32.3 per cent; internal flights connecting the six major centres and services to the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kenya, Somalia, the United Arab Emirates, France, Italy, Egypt, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia; fleet of 2 Twin Otter and 1 Boeing 737; Chair. ADEN ROBLEH AWALEH; Gen. Man. PAUL BOTBOL.

Air France, Air Madagascar, Air India, Alitalia, British Airways, Democratic Yemen Airlines, Ethiopian Airlines, Kenya Airways, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MEA (Lebanon), Somalia Airlines and Yemen Airways Corporation also serve Djibouti.

TOURISM

Office de Développement du Tourisme: Place du 27 juin, B.P. 1938, Djibouti.

DOMINICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Dominica is the most northerly of the Windward Islands, lying in the Caribbean between Guadeloupe, to the north, and Martinique, to the south. The climate is tropical, though tempered by sea winds which often reach hurricane force, especially from July to September. The average temperature is about 27°C (80°F), with little seasonal variation. English is the official language but a local French patois is also spoken. Roman Catholics form the largest religious group, about 80 per cent of the population. The national flag has a green background with equal stripes of yellow, white and black forming a cross, on the centre of which is superimposed a red circle with a green parrot surrounded by ten lime green stars. The capital is Roseau.

Recent History

A British possession since the eighteenth century, Dominica formed part of the Leeward Islands federation until 1939. In 1940 it was transferred to the Windward Islands and remained attached to that group until the federal arrangement was ended in December 1959. Under a new constitution, effective from January 1960, Dominica (like each other member of the group) achieved a separate status, with its own Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council. Dominica joined the newly formed West Indies Federation in January 1958 and remained a member until the Federation was dissolved in May 1962.

Meanwhile, at elections to the Legislative Council in January 1961 the ruling Dominica United People's Party was defeated by the Dominica Labour Party (DLP), formed from the People's National Movement and other groups. Edward LeBlanc, leader of the DLP, became Chief Minister. In March 1967 Dominica became one of the West Indies Associated States, gaining full autonomy in internal affairs, with the United Kingdom retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations only. The Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier. At elections to the House in October 1970 the Labour Party was divided into two factions, one campaigning as the DLP and the other, led by the Premier, as the LeBlanc Labour Party. The Premier was returned to power and the DLP was subsequently reunited.

In July 1974 LeBlanc retired, being replaced as DLP leader and Premier by Patrick John, formerly Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance. Elections to an enlarged House of Assembly were held in March 1975, when the DLP was returned again, winning 16 of the 21 elective seats. Following a decision in 1975 by the Associated States to seek independence separately, Dominica became an independent republic within the Commonwealth on November 3rd, 1978. Frederick Degazon, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, became President, and Patrick John became Prime Minister. In December Dominica was admitted to the UN.

In May 1979 two people were killed by the defence force at a demonstration against the Government's attempts to

introduce legislation restricting union and press freedom. The killings fuelled increasing popular opposition to the Government and a Committee for National Salvation (CNS), formed to bring down the Government, demanded John's resignation. On his refusal, a general strike was organized which lasted 25 days, with John finally agreeing to hand over power to an interim President only after all his Cabinet ministers had resigned. Oliver Seraphine, the candidate proposed by the CNS, was elected Prime Minister and an interim government was then formed to prepare for elections in six months.

Elections were eventually held in July 1980, when the Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) gained a convincing victory, winning 17 of the 21 elective seats in the House of Assembly. Eugenia Charles, the party's leader, became the Caribbean's first woman Prime Minister. Both Patrick John, who contested the elections as leader of the DLP, and Oliver Seraphine, who stood as leader of the newly formed Democratic Labour Party of Dominica (DLPD, now DEMLAB), lost their seats. The DFP's victory was attributed to its continued integrity, while the DLP and the DLPD had suffered from major political scandals.

Fears for the island's security dominated 1981. In January the Government disarmed the defence force as a result of reports that weapons were being traded for marijuana. Several shooting incidents between police and Rastafarians were followed in February by the killings of two Rastafarians by police in a drugs raid on the village of Giraudel. On the same day Ted Honeychurch, the father of a local politician, was taken hostage in his home by a group of Rastafarians in reprisal for the deaths. They demanded the release of three Rastafarians sentenced to death, an inquiry into the deaths at Giraudel and an end to persecution of their cult. The Government declared a state of emergency and refused to negotiate with the kidnappers. In March a plot to overthrow the Government, with the aid of U.S. mercenaries, was uncovered, implicating former Prime Minister Patrick John and the two most senior officers in the defence force. In mid-1981 it was learned that Honeychurch had been shot dead in an escape attempt on the night of his capture. Acting under severe new anti-terrorist laws, police raided a Rastafarian camp near Belles in June, seizing a quantity of arms and killing three. The state of emergency was not lifted until August. An attempted coup in December, led by a former commander of the defence force, was thwarted.

Government

Dominica is a republic. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral House of Assembly, containing 31 members (nine nominated, one *ex officio* and 21 elected by universal adult suffrage). Executive authority is vested in the President, elected by the House, but in most matters the President is guided by the advice of the Cabinet and acts as a constitutional Head of State. He appoints the Prime Minister, who must be able to command a majority in the House, and (on the Prime Minister's recommendation) other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the House.

Defence

The Dominican Defence Force was officially disbanded in April 1981. There is a police force of about 250.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal economic activity and bananas are the main crop. Dominica's bananas are sold almost exclusively to the United Kingdom. The industry has expanded rapidly in recent years. Bananas accounted for 70 per cent of exports and about 20 per cent of G.N.P. in 1978. There were no banana exports during a large part of 1980 because of hurricane damage, but regular shipments resumed in April 1981. Coconuts are also important, providing copra for export as well as edible oil and soap. Limes and other citrus fruits are also grown for export. Dominica is the world's largest exporter of bay oil.

Livestock production is not on a large scale, although the Government is attempting to establish a supply of good quality cattle and to train farmers in more modern methods of husbandry. Fishing is a traditional occupation for the islanders and a number of co-operatives have been established to provide vessels and equipment to fishermen on a hire basis. Quarrying of pumice was suspended in 1974 but resumed in 1977. Attempts are being made to exploit Dominica's extensive timber reserves to provide lumber for export and supply furniture manufacturers.

An Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1974 to promote and encourage the growth of new industries on the island. These now include the manufacture and refining of crude and edible oils and production of cigarettes, canned juices and soaps. A concession granted to a U.S. firm in 1981 to export some 2 million tons of water annually is expected to produce revenue of around U.S. \$1 million per year.

The island's crops and infrastructure are still recovering from the destruction of successive hurricanes in 1979 and 1980. Reconstruction is taking place with aid from Iraq, Trinidad and Tobago and an international consortium of aid donors and loans from international organizations. A loan of EC\$37 million has been secured from the IMF for balance of payments support for the period 1981-84.

Transport and Communications

There is no railway system and all internal traffic is carried by road. In 1976 Dominica had 467 miles (752 km.) of motorable roads. A deep water harbour is sited at Roseau. There is an international airport at Melville Hall, 40 miles (64 km.) from Roseau, and a small landing strip has been constructed a few miles outside Roseau.

Education

Education is free and is provided by a mixture of Government and denominational schools. There are also a number of schools catering for the mentally and physically handicapped. A teacher training college and two technical colleges provide further education and there is also a branch of the University of the West Indies on the island.

Tourism

Despite its many natural attractions, Dominica has never achieved the tourist success of its neighbours, and the effects of two recent hurricanes have cut back the growth experienced in 1978. The Government has designated areas of the island as nature reserves to ensure that there will always be areas of natural beauty to attract visitors.

Public Holidays

1982: May 3rd (for Labour Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 2nd (Caricom Day), August 2nd (Emancipation Day), November 2nd, 3rd (National Days), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 14th, 15th (Carnival), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = EC\$5.19;

U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.70.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					
	April 7th, 1960			April 7th, 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
289.8 sq. miles*	28,167	31,749	59,916	33,581	36,932	70,513

* 750.6 sq. km.

1980 census: Total population 74,089.

Capital: Roseau (population 20,000 in 1978).

Other towns: Portsmouth, Marigot.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976 . .	1,783	22.6	538	6.8
1977 . .	1,719	21.5	517	6.5
1978 . .	1,735	21.4	429	5.3

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

Economically active population: 21,171 (males 13,210; females 7,961) at 1970 census. In 1976 the estimated labour force totalled 25,150 (males 16,220; females 8,930), of whom 16,440 (males 10,870; females 5,570) were in full-time employment.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(¹000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Roots and tubers . . .	9*	10*	10*
Grapefruit and pomelos . . .	11	11*	12*
Bananas . . .	44	24*	32*
Coconuts . . .	19*	17*	18*
Copra . . .	3	3*	3*

* Estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Livestock (FAO estimates, 1980): Cattle 4,000 head, Pigs 8,000 head, Sheep 4,000 head, Goats 6,000 head, Poultry 108,000 head.

MINING

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Pumice (¹ 000 metric tons) . . .	49.4	68.0	1.8	106	110*

* Estimate.

1977-78: Annual production estimated at 110,000 metric tons.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

INDUSTRY

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Rum (¹ 000 hectolitres)* . . .	3	5	6	6	5
Soap (¹ 000 metric tons)* . . .	n.a.	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.1
Electricity (million kWh.) . . .	13	13	14	15	16

* Source: UN Economic Commission for Latin America.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = EC \$5.19; U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

EC \$100 = £19.26 = U.S. \$37.04.

Note: The East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) was introduced in October 1965, replacing (at par) the West Indian dollar (WIS), linked to sterling at the rate of £1 = WIS\$4.80. The exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.00 (EC\$1 = 50 U.S. cents) from November 1967 to August 1971, and U.S. \$1 = EC\$1.842 (EC\$1 = 54.29 U.S. cents) from December 1971 to June 1972. The pound was allowed to "float" in June 1972 but the East Caribbean dollar remained linked to sterling until July 1976, when the exchange rate was fixed at U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.70 (EC\$1 = 37.04 U.S. cents). The average exchange rate (EC\$ per U.S.\$) was: 1.975 in 1971; 1.921 in 1972; 1.959 in 1973; 2.053 in 1974; 2.170 in 1975; 2.615 in 1976.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(EC\$'000)

	1975/76	1976/77
Revenue	20,169.9	28,516.9
Expenditure	20,556.9	30,983.6

COST OF LIVING

RETAIL PRICE INDEX

(base: 1970 = 100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Food	118.5	163.2	192.6	213.1	228.1	239.8	289.7
All items	120.6	164.2	194.3	215.4	235.9	254.2	299.8

* Average of 10 months (Jan.-Aug. and Nov.-Dec.).

June 1980: Food 387.7; All items 392.9.

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(EC\$ million at current prices)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Gross domestic product .	56.5	62.9	73.9	85.2*	100.6*

* At factor cost.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC\$ million)

	1979	1980
Imports	59.9	127.3
Exports	24.7	25.0

Tourism: 17,405 foreign tourists in 1980.

EDUCATION

(1978)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Primary schools . .	57	20,963
Secondary schools .	7	2,417
Colleges	3	290

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution came into effect at the independence of Dominica on November 3rd, 1978.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The constitution guarantees the rights of life, liberty, security of the person, the protection of the law and respect for private property. The individual is entitled to freedom of conscience, of expression and assembly and has the right to an existence free from slavery, forced labour and torture. Protection against discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, place of origin, political opinion, colour or creed is assured.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected by the House of Assembly for a term of five years. A presidential candidate is nominated jointly by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition and on their concurrence is declared elected without any vote being taken; in the case of disagreement the choice will be made by secret ballot in the House of Assembly. Candidates must be citizens of Dominica aged at least 40 who have been resident in Dominica for five years prior to their nomination. A President may not hold office for more than two terms.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the President and the House of Assembly, composed of 21 elected Representatives and nine Senators. According to the wishes of Parliament, the latter may be appointed by the President—five on the advice of the Prime Minister and four on the advice of the Leader of

the Opposition—or elected. The life of Parliament is five years.

Parliament has the power to amend the constitution.

Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the constitution.

Every citizen over the age of 18 is eligible to vote.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the President. The President appoints as Prime Minister the elected member of the House who commands the support of a majority of its elected members, and other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Not more than three Ministers may be from among the appointed Senators. The President has the power to remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of "no confidence" in the Government is passed by the House and the Prime Minister does not resign within three days or advise the President to dissolve Parliament.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, other Ministers and the Attorney-General in an *ex officio* capacity.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the President as that elected member of the House who, in his judgement, is best able to command the support of a majority of the elected members who do not support the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AURELIUS MARIE.

CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Development: MARY EUGENIA CHARLES.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: RHONAN DAVID.

Minister of Home Affairs, Housing, Labour and Women's Affairs: BRIAN G. K. ALLEYNE.

Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Fisheries and Co-operatives: HESKEITH ALEXANDER.

Minister of Communications, Works, Tourism and Industry: HENRY DYER.

Minister of Education, Health, Youth Affairs and Sport: CHARLES MAYNARD.

LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: MARIE DAVIES PIERRE.

Nominated Members: 9.

Elected Members: 21.

Ex Officio Member: 1.

Clerk: MRS. J. WHITE.

ELECTION, JULY 1980

PARTY	SEATS
Dominica Freedom Party	17
Democratic Labour Party of Dominica	2
Independents	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Labour Party of Dominica (DEMLAB): Roseau; f. 1979 from members of the Dominica Labour Party opposed to the leadership of Patrick John; Leader OLIVER J. SERAPHINE.

Dominica Freedom Party (DFP): Roseau; Leader MARY EUGENIA CHARLES.

Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance: Roseau; f. 1979 from alliance of four leftist groupings; Leader ATHERTON MARTIN.

United Dominica Labour Party (UDLP, formerly DLP): Roseau; f. 1970 as a result of split in the original Dominica Labour Party; Leader PATRICK JOHN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following countries have diplomatic relations with Dominica: Australia (High Commission in Kingston, Jamaica), Belgium, Canada (High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados), Cuba, France (Embassy in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago), the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Israel, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom (High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados), the U.S.A., the Vatican City, Venezuela and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. One of the six puisne judges of the High Court is resident in Dominica and presides over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The District Courts deal with summary offences and civil offences involving sums of not more than EC \$500.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Roseau, Dominica: Rt. Rev. ARNOLD BOGHAERT; Bishop's House, Roseau; 68,000 Catholics (1980).

There are also Methodist, Pentecostal, Baptist, Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witness and Anglican Churches. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in Saint Vincent.

THE PRESS

The Dominica Link: Roseau; f. 1977; fortnightly; Man. Editor PARRY BELLOT; circ. 3,000.

New Chronicle: P.O.B. 124, Roseau; f. 1909; progressive independent; Saturday; Man. J. A. WHITE; Editor J. VANTERPOOL; circ. 4,500.

Official Gazette: Government Printery, Roseau; weekly; circ. 600.

Star Newsletter: P.O.B. 129, Roseau; monthly; literary and political; Editor PHYLLIS SHAND ALLFREY; circ. 800.

RADIO

Dominica Broadcasting Corporation: Victoria St., Roseau; government station; 10 kW transmitter on the medium

wave band; programmes received throughout Caribbean excluding Jamaica and Guyana; Man. GORDON HENDERSON.

Voice of Hope: Roseau; privately-owned; religious.

There were 9,000 radio receivers in 1977.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque Française Commerciale: 14 King George V St., Roseau.

Dominica Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 9 Gt. Marlborough St., Roseau; f. 1941; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. CHARLES.

National Commercial and Development Bank of Dominica: P.O.B. 215, 64 Hillsborough St., Roseau; state-owned; share cap. EC \$10m. (1978); Man. M. F. DORIVAL.

Agricultural and Industrial Development (AID) Bank: Roseau; f. 1971; subsidiary of National Commercial and Development Bank; Man. VANS T. LE BLANC.

There is a Government Savings Bank with four branches.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): 2 brs. in Roseau (P.O.B. 4 and P.O.B. 196); sub-br. and 1 agency; Man. C. A. B. SMITH.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 144, Roseau; Man. LESTER SARDINA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association: Roseau; f. 1954; Pres. P. NORMAN ROLLE.

Dominica Agricultural Marketing Board: P.O.B. 115, Roseau; f. 1966; Gen. Man. JAMES ROYER (acting).

Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce (DAIC): 1 Love Lane, P.O.B. 85, Roseau; f. 1972 by a merger of the Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce to represent the business sector and to stimulate commerce and industry; autonomous organization liaising with the Government on questions of trade, overseas investment, fiscal and other incentives to industry; 68 mems.; Pres. PARRY R. BELLOT.

Dominica Banana Growers' Association: Roseau; f. 1934; Chair. MESHACH LINTON; Exec. Sec. E. M. ANGOL; Gen. Man. E. C. JAMES.

Industrial Development Corporation (IDC): Roseau; f. 1974; Chair. PHILLIP NASSIEF.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

There were 26 registered credit unions at the end of 1980 with some 15,000 members and share capital of \$3.3 million. There were also 36 other registered co-operatives (citrus, fisheries, craft, poultry, vegetables, bay oil, bananas and sugar cane) with 1,861 members and share capital of approximately EC \$72,000.

TRADE UNIONS

Dominica Trade Union: 70-1 Queen Mary St., Roseau; f. 1945; 650 mems.; Pres. R. L. KIRTON; Gen. Sec. VERONICA G. NICHOLAS.

Civil Service Association: Kennedy Ave., Roseau; f. 1960; 1,350 mems.; Pres. JOHN ALEXIS; Sec. CHARLES A. SAVARIN.

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Dominica Amalgamated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 137, Roseau; f. 1960; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. JOSEPH; publ. *Expression*.

Waterfront and Allied Workers' Union: Hillsborough St., Roseau; f. 1965; 5,000 mems.; Pres. LOUIS BENOIT; Gen. Sec. CURTIS AUGUSTUS.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

At the end of 1976 there were 231 miles (372 km.) of first class, 163 miles (262 km.) of second class and 73 miles (117 km.) of third class motorable roads, as well as 282 miles (454 km.) of tracks. There were 5,340 registered motor vehicles in 1978. Extensive road development is taking place.

SHIPPING

A deep-water harbour at Woodridge Bay serves Roseau.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Vessels of the following lines call at Roseau: Atlantic Line, Booth American Shipping Corporation, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Ltd., Geest Line, Grimaldi Sicca Lines, Harrison, Lamport and Holt, Linea 'C', Royal Netherlands Steamship Ltd., Saguenay, Seaways Line, Tern Lines and West Indies Shipping Co. (WISCO).

CIVIL AVIATION

Dominica Air Transport: Roseau; passenger services to other islands in the Caribbean.

Melville Hall Airport is served by Air Guadeloupe, Air Martinique, Caribbean Airways, LIAT and WINAIR. A small landing strip has been constructed at Canefield, 3 miles (5 km.) outside Roseau.

TOURISM

Dominica Tourist Board: P.O.B. 73, Roseau; Chair. HENRY GEORGE; Dir. of Tourism V. V. LAVILLE.

There were 17,405 visitors in 1980.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola, which lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. Its only border is with Haiti. The climate is sub-tropical, with an average temperature of 25°C (77°F). The island lies in the path of tropical cyclones. The official language is Spanish. Over 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Jewish communities. The national flag (proportions 23 by 15) is red and blue, quartered by a white cross, at the centre of which is the coat of arms. The capital is Santo Domingo.

Recent History

The Dominican Republic became independent in 1844, although it was occupied by U.S. military forces between 1916 and 1924. General Rafael Trujillo Molina overthrew the elected President, Horacio Vázquez, in 1930 and dominated the country until his assassination in 1961. After his death a Council of State was set up to organize free elections, which were held in December 1962. Professor Juan Bosch of the *Partido Revolucionario Dominicano* (PRD) was elected President but was overthrown in September 1963 in a military coup and his government replaced by a civilian junta led by Emilio de los Santos. In April 1965 the supporters of Juan Bosch overthrew the junta and civil war broke out between them and military units headed by General Elías Wessin y Wessin, who had played a leading role in the 1963 coup. The civil war was eventually put down by the intervention of some 23,000 U.S. troops, which were formally incorporated into an Inter-American peace force by the OAS after they had landed.

Following a period of provisional government under Héctor García Godoy, Dr. Joaquín Balaguer of the *Partido Reformista* (PR) was elected President in June 1966. In May 1970 Dr. Balaguer was re-elected for a further four years. In February 1973 a state of emergency was declared when guerrilla forces landed on the coast. Captain Francisco Caamaño Deñó, the leader of the 1965 revolt, and his followers were killed. Bosch and other opposition figures went into hiding. Bosch later resigned as leader of the PRD, undermining hopes of a united opposition in the May 1974 elections, when Dr. Balaguer was returned with a large majority. In June 1975 guerrilla forces of Dominican émigrés from Cuba landed on the island in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Balaguer.

In the May 1978 elections the PRD candidate, Silvestre Antonio Guzmán Fernández, was elected President. Despite an attempted military coup in favour of Dr. Balaguer, he took office in August, giving an assurance that his Government would amend the constitution to prevent future Presidents from serving more than one term of office. The PRD, which had not participated in any elections since 1966, gained a majority in the Senate but the PR retained its majority in the lower house. Opposition to President Guzmán, whose administration faced formidable economic problems, resulted in the PRD's dissociating itself from him in August 1980. In June 1981

Guzmán announced that he would not stand for re-election in May 1982, despite his earlier attempts to start a presidential campaign, but would support the candidacy of Vice-President Jacobo Majluta. In November the PRD rejected Majluta's candidacy in favour of Jorge Blanco.

Government

The Dominican Republic comprises 26 provinces, each administered by an appointed governor, and a *Distrito Nacional* (D.N.) containing the capital. Under the 1966 Constitution, legislative power is exercised by the bicameral National Congress, with a Senate of 27 members (one for each province and one for the D.N.) and a Chamber of Deputies (91 members). Members of both houses are elected for four years by universal adult suffrage. Executive power lies with the President, elected by direct popular vote for four years. He is assisted by a Vice-President and a Cabinet containing Secretaries of State.

Defence

Military service is voluntary and lasts for four years. In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 22,500 men: army 13,000, air force 5,000 and navy 4,500. Paramilitary forces number 10,000. Defence expenditure for 1979 was RD\$91 million.

Economic Affairs

Over 50 per cent of the population live off the land and 75 per cent of exports are agricultural. Traditionally, sugar is the principal cash crop, but the Government has encouraged the cultivation of coffee and cocoa in order to diversify exports, and tobacco and bananas are also grown. The agricultural sector is highly vulnerable, suffering from the loss of the entire pig population after an outbreak of African swine fever in 1978, from damage estimated at U.S. \$1,000 million inflicted by Hurricane David in 1979, from further weather hazards in 1981, and from declines in world prices for coffee, cocoa and tobacco in 1980 and for sugar in 1981.

The principal mineral products are bauxite, with reserves of 18 million tons at Cabo Rojo, and ferronickel. A fall in world demand for these products led to a decline in the mining sector of 14.5 per cent in 1980. Gold and silver mining have risen, the latter tenfold between 1975 and 1978. Foreign oil companies have been granted concessions to undertake exploration drilling, and in 1981 a deposit was discovered at Charco Largo, Barahona. Its potential output was estimated at 20,000 b.p.d., or half national consumption. The G.D.P. growth rate averaged 10.4 per cent over 1968-74, but fell subsequently because of rising petroleum prices and decreased sugar demand. The rate for 1980 was 5.3 per cent, and a lower figure was anticipated for 1981.

Between 1969 and 1976 great economic progress was made, due mainly to massive U.S. aid, the sugar boom, high public and private investment and increased foreign participation. Government investment has been concentrated on agriculture, energy and tourism. In 1980 the Sabana Yegua dam, designed to irrigate 600,000 hectares

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

of land, was opened. In 1981 construction began of the 125 MW station at Haina, the first coal-fired plant in the Caribbean. Tourism has priority because it is labour intensive. Unemployment is endemic in the Dominican Republic, and stood at about 25 per cent in 1981. There was a record trade deficit of U.S. \$470 million in 1980, and it was officially estimated that by the end of the 1980s the foreign borrowing requirement will have reached \$2,000 million. By the end of 1980 the total foreign debt had reached \$1,829 million, compared with \$1,068 million at the end of 1977. The rate of inflation, which stood at 3.5 per cent in 1978 and 8.2 per cent in 1979, was unofficially estimated at nearly 30 per cent by 1981.

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are limited and about 80 per cent of the railways are used solely to carry sugar from the plantations. Roads, totalling 17,659 km. in 1980, are the main means of communication and the network includes some modern motorways. There is no inland waterway system and very little coastal shipping. A number of shipping lines link the island with the United States and other Caribbean islands. There are two international and several domestic airports.

Social Welfare

A voluntary national contributory scheme, introduced in 1947, provides cover for sickness, unemployment, accidental injury, maternity, old age and death. It is not yet universal. In 1977 there were 128 hospitals and clinics, 1,817 physicians and 9,131 hospital beds under the auspices of the public health and welfare department and the Institute of Social Security.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory from the ages of seven to fourteen. In 1976 primary

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

school enrolment totalled 867,592. There are five universities with almost 60,000 students in 1978. In 1970 adult illiteracy averaged 32.8 per cent (males 31.2 per cent, females 34.3 per cent).

Tourism

Strenuous efforts are being made to develop the tourist industry. Hotels, casinos and seaside resorts are being built and tours to the old Spanish colonial settlements have been organized. The Government plans to spend 150 million pesos on a tourism development programme to be completed in 1985. Tourist complexes are under construction at Puerto Plata, Samana, La Romana, La Altagracia and Santiago de los Caballeros.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 16th (Foundation of Sociedad la Trinitaria), August 16th (Restoration Day), September 24th (Our Lady of Mercedes), October 12th (Columbus Day), October 24th (United Nations Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), January 21st (Our Lady of Altagracia), January 26th (Duarte), February 27th (Independence), April 1st (Good Friday), April 14th (Panamerican Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force but the imperial system is often used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Dominican Republic peso (RD\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.92 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 1.00 peso.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (mid-1980)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1979, provisional—per '000)		
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
48,422	5,430,879	35.4	5.1	4.9

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Population at June 30th, 1980)

Santo Domingo, D.N. (capital)	1,241,131
Santiago de los Caballeros	265,025
San Pedro de Macoris	84,222
San Francisco de Macoris	72,024
Barahona	66,090

La Romana	58,615
San Felipe de Puerto Plata	52,139
San Juan	50,807
Concepción de la Vega	49,328

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	880
Land under permanent crops	350
Permanent meadows and pastures	1,500
Forests and woodland	637*
Other land	1,471
Inland water	35
TOTAL	4,873

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.**PRINCIPAL CROPS**

('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Rice	218.6	312.2	308.0	351.0	376.8
Maize	46.1	66.6	65.5	49.3	48.1
Sugar cane	9,337.0	10,932.2	11,091.2	11,093.6	10,303.9
Coffee	103.7	114.0	120.4	86.8	120.8
Cocoa beans	30.9	33.1	34.5	37.0	35.9
Groundnuts (peanuts)	51.2	43.2	51.7	55.6	37.8
Cassava	190.6	170.8	184.9	148.4	119.3
Beans	35.7	37.8	38.8	41.5	49.7
Tomatoes	132.8	123.0	134.8	125.6	107.9
Oranges (million)	197.6	218.0	221.9	225.8	225.8
Avocado pears (million)	380.1	384.9	389.7	394.4	397.2
Mangoes (million)	636.6	644.0	651.5	658.9	666.3
Bananas (million bunches)	13.5	14.0	13.8	13.9	12.1
Tobacco	34.6	45.4	34.9	54.2	44.6

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cattle	2,189	2,333	2,787	2,651	2,826
Pigs	816	824	831	400	20
Goats	276	281	285	289	294
Sheep	23	23	22	21	22
Horses	200	199	198	197	197
Asses	110	110	111	111	111

FISHING

(metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch	8,336	6,961	6,952	6,530*	6,108	9,284

* Estimate.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Ferronickel	'000 metric tons	64.2	66.5	37.6	66.1	43.0
Bauxite	" " "	621.2	576.0	568.1	524.1	510.5
Gold	'000 troy oz.	413.0	342.8	342.8	353.0	396.6
Silver	" " "	891.1	1,852.4	1,848.5	2,276.1	1,622.9

* Provisional.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Husked rice	'000 tons	133.8	179.8	189.4	207.3	230.2
Husked coffee	" "	51.9	57.0	60.2	43.4	60.4
Wheat flour	" "	84.8	91.9	92.0	91.5	106.7
Refined sugar	" "	77.2	82.1	93.8	106.1	97.4
Molasses	'000 U.S. gal.	68,583.2	70,070.9	80,052.4	72,368.0	74,262.9
Fertilizers	'000 tons	143.9	176.5	200.7	174.0	224.0
Cement	" "	554.9	653.9	862.1	839.1	861.8
Beer	million litres	33.9	34.6	52.1	62.5	66.3
Spirits	" "	16.5	19.4	20.9	20.0	20.0
Cigars	million	9.4	8.4	10.0	9.4	n.a.
Cigarettes	" "	3,023.5	3,227.0	3,128.2	3,230.0	3,363.6
Cotton and rayon textiles	'000 metres	8,364.9	9,506.4	8,809.6	12,221.0	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh.	1,518.0	1,722.1	1,943.0	2,101.3	2,144.2
Cardboard boxes	million units	90.6	128.6	236.2	251.4	373.5

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Dominican Republic peso (RD \$ or peso oro).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=1.92 pesos; U.S. \$1=1.00 pesos.

100 Dominican Republic pesos=£51.99=U.S. \$100.00.

Note: The Dominican Republic peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

BUDGET

(RD \$ million)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979
Tax revenue	552.1	622.7	713.7	Presidency	297.8	300.1	188.0
Non-tax revenue	26.3	50.9	155.2	Interior and Police	39.6	42.4	60.1
Other receipts	49.8	331.8	194.9	Armed Forces	75.8	87.1	108.9
				Education	61.6	70.3	107.2
				Health	36.2	41.6	83.6
				Others	120.3	148.1	471.1
TOTAL	628.2	1,005.2	1,063.8	TOTAL	631.3	689.8	1,018.9

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(RD \$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Net Reserves	108.8	160.2	99.9	89.6	77.8
of which gold	3.4	4.4	20.2	48.4	72.8
Currency in circulation: Notes	207.2	239.5	258.6	324.8	331.0
Coins	13.3	14.8	15.9	19.1	20.0

COST OF LIVING INDEX
SANTO DOMINGO
 (Base: Year ending April 1977=100)

	1978	1979	1980
General . . .	107.11	116.93	136.52
Food . . .	109.18	121.12	139.74
Housing . . .	107.74	116.15	127.99
Clothing . . .	102.55	111.24	133.90

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
 (RD \$ million at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978†
Domestic factor incomes*	2,349.6	2,951.0	3,327.7	3,825.6	4,010.9
Consumption of fixed capital	175.4	216.0	237.1	272.7	402.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	2,525.0	3,167.0	3,564.8	4,098.3	4,413.4
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	397.6	432.1	386.7	449.4	281.6
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,922.6	3,599.2	3,951.5	4,547.7	4,695.0
Net factor income from abroad	-89.9	-112.8	-123.8	-123.4	-107.7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,832.7	3,486.4	3,827.7	4,424.3	4,587.3
Less Consumption of fixed capital	175.4	216.0	237.1	272.7	402.5
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	2,657.3	3,270.4	3,590.6	4,151.6	4,184.8

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

† Preliminary.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Government final consumption expenditure	291.5	222.1	151.9	189.4	271.1	420.3
Private final consumption expenditure†	2,135.5	2,495.6	3,082.5	3,540.9	3,618.7	4,058.0
Increase in stocks‡	39.5	79.4	101.4	60.3	98.3	48.0
Gross fixed capital formation	643.6	802.7	780.3	939.2	1,031.9	1,252.8
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	3,110.1	3,599.8	4,116.1	4,729.8	5,020.0	5,779.1
Exports of goods and services	729.5	1,009.1	840.4	917.9	822.7	1,128.7
Less Imports of goods and services	917.0	1,009.8	1,005.0	1,108.9	1,144.2	1,411.5
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,922.6	3,599.1	3,951.5	4,538.8	4,698.5	5,496.3
G.D.P. AT 1970 PRICES	2,175.9	2,288.9	2,442.9	2,564.6	2,620.0	2,746.1

* Preliminary.

† Obtained as a residual.

‡ Including only mining, manufacturing, groundnuts, raw tobacco and beans.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978	1979*
Agriculture	464.3	568.7	537.9	687.3	621.4	674.5
Livestock	164.3	184.9	195.0	215.1	244.1	316.7
Forestry and fishing	19.5	19.2	19.8	18.1	20.8	35.0
Mining	78.0	107.8	139.6	144.0	118.0	227.8
Manufacturing	541.7	752.1	814.8	822.3	726.5	852.8
Construction	198.1	248.5	256.2	305.9	349.0	391.5
Wholesale and retail trade	505.2	586.0	675.0	787.1	850.1	955.5
Transport	173.5	191.6	208.5	248.9	280.5	305.5
Communications	23.2	26.2	29.9	34.0	41.8	49.5
Electricity	11.8	30.1	27.9	32.9	42.6	31.3
Finance	65.3	80.2	99.8	138.0	154.9	190.7
Owner-occupied dwellings	183.4	228.7	301.7	368.2	402.7	456.3
Government services	211.5	228.6	255.6	273.5	326.3	469.2
Other services	282.8	346.5	389.9	403.5	519.8	540.0
TOTAL	2,922.6	3,599.2	3,951.5	4,538.8	4,698.5	5,496.3

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	636.8	893.9	716.4	780.5	675.5	868.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-673.0	-772.7	-763.6	-847.9	-859.7	-1,093.9
TRADE BALANCE	-36.2	121.2	-47.2	-67.4	-184.2	-225.3
Exports of services	98.6	121.4	127.3	141.9	154.0	270.5
Imports of services	-338.1	-354.2	-368.8	-386.7	-399.0	-528.4
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-275.7	-111.6	-288.7	-312.2	-429.2	-483.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	33.2	34.2	41.0	47.5	106.8	118.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	1.8	4.7	5.7	2.7	2.8	24.3
CURRENT BALANCE	-240.7	72.7	-242.0	-262.0	-319.6	-340.8
Direct capital investment (net)	53.5	63.9	59.9	45.9	39.6	-13.4
Other long-term capital (net)	107.8	95.2	108.5	134.6	115.8	153.6
Short-term capital (net)	58.2	-4.4	15.2	-38.6	107.2	89.1
Net errors and omissions	1.2	-68.7	22.9	176.0	21.1	49.4
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-20.0	13.3	-35.5	55.9	-35.9	-62.1
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	7.4
Valuation changes (net)	-1.3	-2.2	0.4	0.4	-2.8	-1.2
Commercial arrears (net)	19.8	-20.0	12.8	-12.8	—	22.4
Official financing (net)	4.2	34.2	8.2	-5.4	9.4	41.7
CHANGES IN RESERVES	2.7	25.3	-14.1	38.1	-29.3	8.2

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(RD \$ '000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	778,019*	763,586*	849,453	859,669	1,054,604	1,425,700
Exports f.o.b.	890,006	707,959	781,740	676,369	876,797	961,857

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(RD \$ '000)

IMPORTS	1976*	1977	1978	1979
Cars and other vehicles (incl. spares) . .	67,108	59,280	53,162	60,732
Chemical and pharmaceutical products . .	63,470	89,788	59,447	58,960
Cotton and manufactures	11,056	9,912	11,626	12,887
Foodstuffs	83,410	103,048	83,750	126,004
Petroleum and petroleum products	166,190	176,717	194,235	279,226
Iron and steel manufactures (excl. building materials)	47,748	38,419	41,490	49,958
Machinery (incl. spares)	122,567	90,750	87,750	51,526

* Provisional.

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Raw sugar	253,812	218,588	172,038	190,926	290,196
Molasses	13,147	11,941	7,867	13,986	15,101
Cocoa beans	44,919	93,148	85,544	73,133	51,071
Coffee	85,778	158,992	86,255	142,911	51,813
Tobacco leaf	39,333	28,954	45,784	54,900	34,794
Bauxite	15,421	21,983	23,143	20,901	18,513
Ferro-nickel	110,768	91,072	72,655	123,423	101,253
Alloy of gold and silver	54,763	55,322	72,805	127,774	259,485
Furfural	20,638	17,259	30,173	27,213	20,800

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(RD \$ '000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,494	10,324	7,713	Algeria	1,054	2,223	2,043
Brazil	15,584	8,347	11,598	Belgium and Luxembourg	12,597	24,237	22,570
Canada	19,781	17,980	25,904	Canada	1,206	5,693	2,700
France	7,095	7,655	9,297	France	1,524	7,732	4,170
Germany, Fed. Republic	33,686	33,239	29,244	Haiti	3,545	3,292	4,080
Italy	13,258	12,909	12,850	Italy	2,801	2,521	5,418
Japan	67,633	67,457	70,169	Japan	3,645	10,209	28,152
Mexico	8,765	13,333	9,934	Morocco	15,080	2,869	1,245
Netherlands	8,445	10,329	11,453	Netherlands	44,219	38,125	47,046
Netherlands Antilles	45,587	55,050	76,922	Puerto Rico	66,340	38,956	43,991
Puerto Rico	18,505	16,174	25,422	Spain	16,569	18,896	39,893
Spain	27,384	17,985	16,442	Switzerland	55,322	62,282	127,799
United Kingdom	15,166	16,857	14,822	United Kingdom	3,180	1,803	6,236
U.S.A.	355,842	367,421	443,254	U.S.A.	512,699	374,247	471,879
Venezuela	127,696	132,128	191,046	Venezuela	13,097	54,350	49,077

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars	90,626	89,850	115,300
Trucks and lorries	42,897	47,820	77,221
Buses	2,494	2,403	4,300

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Goods loaded	2,445	2,704	2,732
Goods unloaded	3,294	3,072	3,269

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1977	1978
Passengers entering . .	470,722	490,324
Passengers leaving . .	496,515	529,706

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979
Tourists	395,699	413,019	481,983
Total visitors	442,882	460,401	538,055

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS 1975/76	TEACHERS 1975/76	STUDENTS	
			1975/76	1976/77
Primary	5,487	17,930	902,529	867,592
Secondary	1,409	6,702	144,239	178,249

1977/78: Higher education: 59,321 students in 5 establishments.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas, Santo Domingo; Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Santo Domingo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of the Dominican Republic was promulgated on November 28th, 1966. Its main points are:

The Dominican Republic is a sovereign, free, independent State; no organizations set up by the State can bring about any act which might cause direct or indirect intervention in the internal or foreign affairs of the State or which might threaten the integrity of the State. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the norms of general and American international law and is in favour of and will support any initiative towards economic integration for the countries of America. The civil, republican, democratic, representative Government is divided into three independent powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is as laid down in the Frontier Treaty of 1929 and its Protocol of Revision of 1936.

The life and property of the individual citizen are inviolable; there can be no sentence of death, torture nor any sentence which might cause physical harm to the individual. There is freedom of thought, of conscience, of religion, freedom to publish, freedom of unarmed association, provided that there is no subversion against public order, national security or decency. There is freedom of labour and trade unions; freedom to strike, except in the case of public services, according to the dispositions of the law.

The State will set about agrarian reform, dedicating the land to useful interests and gradually eliminating the *latifundios*. The State will do all in its power to support all aspects of family life. Primary education is compulsory and all education is free. Social security services will be developed. Every Dominican has the duty to give what civil and military service the State may require of him. Every legally entitled citizen must exercise his right to vote, i.e. all persons over the age of eighteen and all who are or have been married even if they are not yet eighteen.

GOVERNMENT

Legislative Power is exercised by Congress which is made up of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected by direct vote. *Senators*, one for each province and one for the *Distrito Nacional*, are elected for four years; they must be Dominicans in full exercise of their citizen's rights, over 25. Their duties are to elect judges, the President and other members of the Electoral and Accounts Councils, and to approve the nomination of diplomats. *Deputies*, one for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction over 25,000 in each province and the *Distrito Nacional*, are elected for four years and must fulfil the same conditions for election as Senators.

Decisions of Congress are taken by absolute majority of at least half the members of each house; urgent matters require a two-thirds majority. Both houses normally meet on February 27th and August 16th each year for sessions of 90 days, which can be extended for a further 60 days.

Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct vote for a four-year term. He and the Vice-President must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, over 30 years of age and in full exercise of their citizen's rights; they must not have engaged in any active military or police service for at least a year prior to their election. They take office on August 16th following their election. The *President of the Republic* is Head of the Public Administration and Supreme Chief of the armed forces and police forces. His duties include nominating Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and other public officials, promulgating and publishing laws and resolutions of Congress and seeing to their faithful execution, watching over the collection and just investment of national income, nominating, with the approval of the Senate, members of the Diplomatic Corps, receiving foreign Heads of State, presiding at national functions, decreeing a State of Siege or Emergency or any other measures necessary during a public crisis. The

President may not leave the country for more than 15 days without authorization from Congress. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President will assume power, or failing him the President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Government in the *Distrito Nacional* and the Municipalities is in the hands of local councils, with members elected proportionally to the number of inhabitants, but numbering at least five. Each Province has a civil Governor, designated by the Executive.

JUDICIARY

Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and the other Tribunals; no judicial official may hold another public office or employment, other than honorary or teaching. The Supreme Court is made up of at least nine judges, who must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, at least 35 years old, in full exercise of their citizen's rights, graduates in law and have practised professionally for at least 12 years. There are also five Courts of Appeal, a Lands Tribunal and a Court of the First Instance in each judicial district; in each Municipality

and in the *Distrito Nacional* there are also Justices of the Peace.

Elections are directed by the Central Electoral Council. The armed forces are essentially obedient and apolitical, created for the defence of national independence and the maintenance of public order and the Constitution and Laws.

The artistic and historical riches of the country, whoever owns them, are part of the cultural heritage of the country and are under the safekeeping of the State. Mineral deposits belong to the State. There is freedom to form political parties, provided they conform to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Justice is administered without charge throughout the Republic.

This Constitution can be reformed if the proposal for reform is supported in Congress by one-third of the members of either house or by the Executive. A special session of Congress must be called and any resolutions must have a two-thirds majority. There can be no reform of the method of government, which must always be civil, republican, democratic and representative.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: SILVESTRE ANTONIO GUZMÁN FERNÁNDEZ (took office August 16th, 1978).

Vice-President: Lic. JACOBO MAJLUTA AZAR.

CABINET

(December 1981)

Secretary of State for the Armed Forces and General Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces: Lt.-Gen. MARIO ALFREDO IMBERT MCGREGOR.

Secretary of State for External Relations: Ing. MANUEL ENRIQUE TAVARES ESPAILLAT.

Secretary of State for the Interior and Police: Dra. ROSA JULIA DE LA CRUZ DE ORTIZ.

Secretary of State for Finance: Lic. BOLÍVAR BÁEZ ORTIZ.

Secretary of State for Education, Fine Arts and Culture: Dr. ANDRÉS RAFAEL REYES RODRÍGUEZ.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Agtón. HIPÓLITO MEJÍA.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Communications: FERNANDO PERICHE VIDAL.

Secretary of State for Labour: Dr. CÉSAR ESTRELLA SADHALÁ.

Secretary of State for Health and Social Welfare: Lic. JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ SOLDEVILLA.

Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce: Dr. EMILIO LUDOVINO FERNÁNDEZ.

Secretary of State for Tourism: VÍCTOR CABRAL AMIAMA.

Secretary of State for Sport, Physical Education and Recreation: Dr. JULIO IBARRA RÍOS.

Secretaries of State without Portfolio: Lic. RAFAEL CÁCERES RODRÍGUEZ, Dr. FLAVIO DARÍO ESPINAL.

Administrative Secretary to the Presidency: Lic. JOSÉ MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ.

Technical Secretary to the Presidency: Dr. RAMÓN MARTÍNEZ APONTE.

Presidential Economic Co-ordinator: Dr. JAIME ALVAREZ.
Governor of the Central Bank: Dr. CARLOS DESPRADEL R.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

(Elections, May 16th, 1978)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Silvestre Antonio Guzmán Fernández .	856,084
Dr. Joaquín Balaguer	698,273

There were six other presidential candidates but details of the votes gained by them are unavailable.

(Elections, May 16th, 1978)

	SENATE	CHAMBER
Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD)	11	49
Partido Reformista (PR)	16	42

President of the National Congress: Ing. HELVIO RODRÍGUEZ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Movimiento de Integración Democrática (MIDA): Avda. Bolívar 154, Santo Domingo, D.N.; right-wing; Leader Dr. FRANCISCO AUGUSTO LORA.

Movimiento Popular Dominicano: Santo Domingo, D.N.; opposition party; Leader JULIO DE PEÑA VALDÉS.

Partido Demócrata Popular: Arz. Meriño 259, Santo Domingo, D.N.; opposition party; Leader LUIS HOMERO LÁJARA BURGOS.

Partido de la Liberación Dominicana: Avda. Independencia 69, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1973; opposition party; Leader Prof. JUAN BOSCH.

Partido Quisqueyano Demócrata (PQD): 27 de Febrero 206, altos, Santo Domingo, D.N.; right-wing; Pres. Gen. ELIAS WESSIN y WESSIN; Sec.-Gen. Lic. JUAN MANUEL TAVERAS.

Partido Reformista (PR): Avda. San Cristóbal, Ensanche

La Fe, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Leader Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD): Avda. Bolívar 107, Santo Domingo, D.N.; left-wing; c. 400,000 mems.; Pres. Dra. IVELISE PRATZ DE PÉREZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ FRANCISCO PEÑA GÓMEZ.

Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano: Las Mercedes 141, Santo Domingo, D.N.; left-wing; Pres. ALFONSO MORENO MARTÍNEZ.

Other parties include Unión Cívica Nacional (UCN), Movimiento de Conciliación Nacional (MCN), Partido Alianza Social Demócrata (ASD—Leader Dr. JOSÉ RAFAEL ABINADER), Movimiento Nacional de Salvación (MNS), Partido de Veteranos Civiles (PVC), Partido Acción Constitucional (PAC), Partido Unión Patriótica (PUP) and Movimiento de Acción Social Cristiana (ASC). The Partido Comunista Dominicano, outlawed in 1962, was authorized again in 1977.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(In Santo Domingo, D.N., unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Avda. Máximo Gómez 10; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO TORCUATO INSAUSTI.

Austria: Caracas, Venezuela.

Barbados: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Bolivia: Panama City, Panama.

Brazil: Anacaona esq. Calle "C"; *Ambassador:* QUINTINO S. DESETA.

Canada: Caracas, Venezuela.

Chile: Avda. Anacaona 11; *Ambassador:* GASTÓN LLANEX FERNÁNDEZ.

China (Taiwan): Lope de Vega 44, Ens. Ev. Morales; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL T. S. TUNG.

Colombia: Avda. Abraham Lincoln 502, 2°; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO TORRES DÍAZ.

Costa Rica: Andrés Julio Aybar 15; *Chargé d'affaires:* ODALISCA AUED RODRÍGUEZ.

Denmark: Caracas, Venezuela.

Ecuador: Gustavo M. Ricart 90; *Ambassador:* ADAIBERTO ORTIZ Q.

El Salvador: Núñez y Domínguez 7; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ R. JOVEL PINEDA.

France: Avda. Jorge Washington 353; *Ambassador:* PATRICE LE CARUYER DE BEAUVAIS.

Germany, Federal Republic: Mejía y Cotes 37; *Ambassador:* GUNTER FUHRMANN.

Greece: México, D.F., Mexico.

Guatemala: Sarasota 29, Apdo. Postal 251; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica.

Haiti: Cub Scouts 11, Naco; *Ambassador:* MELIÈRE DUPLAN.

Honduras: Avda. Winston Churchill; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: Avda. Sarasota 38; *Ambassador:* DAVID RAMÍN.

Italy: Rodríguez Objío 4; *Ambassador:* Dr. VITTORIO PENNAROLA.

Japan: Avda. Bolívar 202-A; *Ambassador:* MASAHIRO MAEDA.

Korea, Republic: Avda. Sarasota 98; *Ambassador:* BOK HYUNG LEE.

Lebanon: Caracas, Venezuela.

Mexico: Moises García 40; *Ambassador:* RUBÉN GONZÁLEZ SOSA.

Netherlands: Caracas, Venezuela.

Nicaragua: Avda. Prolongación Bolívar 1362, Apdo 202; *Ambassador:* RICARDO ZAMBRANA.

Norway: Caracas, Venezuela.

Panama: Benito Monción 255; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Lic. CRISTÓBAL SARMIENTO.

Paraguay: Caracas, Venezuela.

Peru: Avda. Sarasota 19; *Ambassador:* RAUL GUTIÉRREZ.

Philippines: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Portugal: México, D.F., Mexico.

Spain: Independencia 1205; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS PÉREZ RUÍZ.

Sweden: Caracas, Venezuela.

Switzerland: México, D.F., Mexico.

Trinidad and Tobago: Kingston, Jamaica.

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela.

United Kingdom: Independencia 506, Apdo. 1352; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL A. CAFFERTY.

U.S.A.: César Nicolás Penson, Esq. Leopoldo Navarro; *Ambassador:* ROBERT YOST.

Vatican: Máximo Gómez No. 27; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Mgt. GIOVANNI GRAVELLI.

Venezuela: Bolívar 329; *Ambassador:* LUIS RODRÍGUEZ MALASPINA.

The Dominican Republic also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Finland, India, Jamaica, Monaco, Suriname and Uruguay.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial Power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunals of the First Instance, the municipal courts and the other judicial authorities provided by law. The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges and the Attorney-General and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. The Attorney-General of the Republic is the Chief of Judicial Police and of the Public Ministry which he represents before the Supreme Court of Justice. All judges are elected by the Senate.

President of the Supreme Court: Lic. NESTOR CONTÍN AYBAR.

RELIGION

The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but freedom of worship exists for all denominations. The Baptist, Evangelist, Seventh Day Adventist and Jewish faiths are also represented.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 186, Santo Domingo, D.N.; H.E. Cardinal OCTAVIO ANTONIO BERAS ROJAS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

SANTO DOMINGO, D.N.

El Caribe: Autopista Duarte, Km. 7½, Apdo. 416; f. 1948; morning; Dir. GERMÁN ORNES; circ. 41,000.

Listín Diario: Paseo de los Periodistas 52, Ensanche Miraflores; f. 1889; morning; Dir. RAFAEL HERRERA; circ. 55,000.

El Nacional: Avda. San Martín 236; f. 1966; evening and Sunday; Dir. MARIO ALVAREZ DUGAN; circ. 26,000.

La Noticia: Julio Verne 14; f. 1973; evening; Pres. José A. BREA PEÑA; Dir. SILVÍO HERASME PEÑA.

El Sol: Carrera Sánchez km. 6½; morning; Pres. QUITERIO CEDEÑO; Dir. BOLÍVAR DÍAZ SANTANA.

Última Hora: Paseo de los Periodistas, Ensanche Miraflores; evening; Exec. Dir. ANÍBAL DE CASTRO.

PUERTO PLATA

El Porvenir: f. 1872; Dir. ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

El Día: Santiago Rodríguez 78.

Hoy: San Martín 236.

La Información: M. Gómez 16; f. 1915; morning; Editor LUIS E. FRANCO; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

SANTO DOMINGO, D.N.

Agricultura: organ of the State Secretariat of Agriculture and Colonization; f. 1905; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ, Jr.

Agroconocimiento: Apdo. 345-2; monthly; agricultural news and technical information; Dir. DOMINGO MARTE; circ. 10,000.

Ahora: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1962; weekly; Dir. MARIO ALVAREZ DUGAN.

La Campiña: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. Ing. JUAN ULISES GARCÍA B.

Carta Dominicana: Avda. Tiradentes 56, Apdo. Postal 2074; f. 1974; monthly; economics; Dir. JUAN RAMÓN QUIÑONES M.

Deportes: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; sports; Dir. L. R. CORDERO; circ. 5,000.

Eva: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; fortnightly; Dir. MAGDA FLORENCIO.

Horizontes de América: Alexander Fleming 2; f. 1967; monthly; Dir. ARMANDO LEMUS CASTILLO.

Letra Grande, Arte y Literatura: Avda. Tiradentes 56, Apdo. 2074; f. 1980; monthly; art and literature; Dir. JUAN RAMÓN QUIÑONES M.

Renovación: Calle José Reyes esq. El Conde; fortnightly; Dir. OLGA QUISQUEYA VIUDA MARTÍNEZ.

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Avda. 27 de Febrero, Galerías Comerciales 5º piso, Oficina 507, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Bureau Chief ROSENDO SEPÚLVEDA.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Calle Navarro 79, 3º piso, Sala 17, Apdo. 1486, Correo Principal, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Bureau Chief HUMBERTO ANDRÉS SUAZO.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Calle Juana Saltitopa 193, Zona 3, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Corresp. MELVIN MATTHEWS.

United Press International (UPI): (U.S.A.): Carrera A. Manoguaybo 16, Manoguaybo, D.N.; Chief Corresp. MIGUEL GUERRERO.

PUBLISHERS

SANTO DOMINGO, D.N.

Alfa y Omega: José Contreras 69.

Arte y Cine, C. por A.: Isabel la Católica 42.

Editora "El Caribe", C. por A.: Autopista Duarte, Km. 7½, Apdo. 416; f. 1948; Dir. Dr. GERMÁN E. ORNES C.

Editora Listín Diario, C. por A.: Paseo de los Periodistas 52, Ensanche Miraflores; f. 1889; Pres. CARLOS A. RICART.

Editorial Montalvo: José Reyes 44; Proprietor VIRGILIO MONTALVO.

Editorial Santo Domingo: Avda. Duarte 15.

Editorama S.A.: Avda. Tiradentes 56, Apdo. 2074.

Julio D. Postigo e Hijos: Mercedes 49; f. 1949; fiction; Man. J. D. POSTIGO.

Publicaciones América: Arzobispo Meriño; Dir. PEDRO BISONÓ.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

Editora "Hoy", C. por A.: San Martín 236.

Editora del Norte, S.A.: Santiago Rodríguez 79.

Editora el País, S.A.: Avda. Independencia, Km 8½.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Isabel la Católica 73, Santo Domingo, D.N.; government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. WILLIAM SORO MEDINA.

RADIO

There were 103 commercial stations and about 220,000 radio receivers in 1980.

TELEVISION

Radio Televisión Dominicana: Dr. Tejada Florentino 8, Apdo. 969, Santo Domingo, D.N.; government station; two channels, two relay stations; Dir.-Gen. R. A. FONT BERNARD.

Rahintel Televisión: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Apdo. 1220, Santo Domingo, D.N.; commercial station; Gen. Man. PEDRO P. BONILLA.

Color-Visión: Calle Emilio A. Morel, Esq. Luis E. Pérez, Ensanche La Fé, Apdo. 2722, Santo Domingo, D.N.; commercial station; two channels: Channel 2 (Santiago) and Channel 9 (Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, La Romana); Dir.-Gen. M. QUIROZ.

Teleantillas: Apdo. 415, Santo Domingo; owned by Editora del Caribe.

Tele-Inde Canal 13: 30 de Marzo, No. 80, Santo Domingo, D.N.; commercial station; Proprietor José A. SEMORILE.

Telesistema Dominicana: El Vergel 88, Ensanche El Vergel, Santo Domingo; Dir. OCTAVIO A. BERAS-Goico.

There were 385,000 television sets (including 7,500 colour sets) in 1980.

FINANCE

In May 1981 the Government announced a 12-month prohibition on the opening of new agencies for commercial banks and other financial institutions.

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; amounts in pesos).

BANKING

SUPERVISORY BODY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Apdo. 1326, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1947; Superintendent ANTONIO J. ALMA.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Dominicana: Avda. Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1947; cap. and res. 32.3m., total assets 1,625.4m. (June 1981); Gov. Dr. CARLOS DESPRADEL; Man. CÉSAR A. RAMÍREZ GARRIDO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco de Boston Dominicano, S.A.: Avda. John F. Kennedy 3, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1975; cap. and res. 2.5m., dep. 19.4m. (June 1981); Exec. Vice-Pres. STEWART E. SUTIN; 3 brs.

Banco del Comercio Dominicano: Avda. John F. Kennedy, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1979; cap. and res. 3.2m., dep. 12.4m. (June 1981); Pres. JOSÉ UREÑA ALMONTE.

Banco Metropolitano: Avda. Lope de Vega, Apdo. 1872, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1974; cap. and res. 4.6m., dep. 30.4m. (June 1981); Pres. AGUSTÍN VERDEJA E.; 3 brs.

Banco Popular Dominicano: Isabel la Católica 214, Apdo. 1441, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1963; cap. and res. 16.7m., dep. 164.3m. (June 1981); Exec. Vice-Pres. Lic. EDUARDO FERNÁNDEZ; 24 brs.

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana: Isabel la Católica 201, Apdo. 1353, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1941; cap. and res. 75.7m., dep. 358.2m. (June 1981); Gen. Admin. JOSÉ RAFAEL ESTÉVEZ; 35 brs.

Banco de Santander Dominicano: Avda. John F. Kennedy, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1949 as Banco de Crédito y Ahorros; cap. and res. 5.0m., dep. 63.6m. (June 1981); Dir.-Gen. CÉSAR CRIADO; 12 brs.

Banco de los Trabajadores de la República Dominicana: El Conde esq. Arzobispo Meriño, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1972; cap. and res. 6.4m., dep. 2.7m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. Lic. FEDERICO A. QUEZADA M.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Agrícola de la República Dominicana: Avda. G. Washington, Apdo. 1057, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1945; government agricultural development bank; cap. and res. 95.6m. (June 1981); Gen. Administrator MARIO E. CÁCERES RODRÍGUEZ; 30 brs.

Banco Hipotecario Dominicano, S.A.: Avda. 27 de Febrero esq. Winston Churchill, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1972; housing development bank; cap. and res. 15.2m., dep. 1.0m. (June 1981); Pres. SAMUEL CONDE.

Banco Hipotecario Financiero, S.A.: Avda. Tiradentes esq. Gustavo Mejía Ricart, Ensanche Naco, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1978; cap. and res. 2.1m., dep. 2.8m. (June 1981); Admin. Pres. Dr. LUCAS T. GUERRA C.

Banco Hipotecario Miramar, S.A.: Avda. John F. Kennedy 10, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1976; cap. and res. 6.2m., dep. 9.6m. (June 1981); Pres. Ing. GUILLERMO ARMENTERIOS; 2 brs.

Banco Hipotecario Popular: Calle Antonio Maceo 1, esq. Avda. Independencia, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1978; cap. and res. 6.5m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. TEMISTOCLES MESSINA.

Banco Nacional de la Construcción: Avda. Alma Mater esq. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1977; cap. and res. 2.1m., dep. 4.8m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. Dr. LUIS VENTURA SÁNCHEZ.

Banco Nacional de la Vivienda (BNV): Avda. Tiradentes esq. Calle 26, Ensanche Naco, Apdo. 1504, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1962; cap. and res. 15.9m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. Lic. JUAN JOSÉ CESTERO; 2 brs.

There were 16 development finance societies and 15 savings and lending associations in 1981.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (U.S.A.): El Conde 103, Apdo. 1373, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1968; cap. and res. 2.9m., dep. 22.5m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. JOSÉ J. GONZÁLEZ; 4 brs.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): Avda. Lope de Vega esq. John F. Kennedy, Santo Domingo D.N.; f. 1920; cap. and res. 8.0m., dep. 69.8m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. DOUGLAS RECTOR; 12 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank (U.S.A.): Avda. John F. Kennedy, Apdo. 1480, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1962; cap. and res. 10.7m., dep. 80.9m. (June 1981); Man. OGUISTEL CASTILLO; 7 brs.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Avda. J. F. Kennedy 1, Apdo. 1492, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1962; cap. and res. 14.1m., dep. 46.1m. (June 1981); Vice-Pres. SAM A. BACLAY; 5 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: Isabel la Católica 162, Apdo. 1440, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1912; cap. and res. 20.0m., dep. 214.9m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. JOHN WILSON; 15 brs.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISORY BODY

Superintendencia de Seguros: Secretaría de Estado de Finanzas, Leopoldo Navarro esq. Avda. México, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Superintendent Dra. FRIDA MARTÍNEZ.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

La Americana, S.A.: Edif. La Cumbre, Avda. Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, D.N. life; Man. MARINO GINEBRA.

Centro de Seguros La Popular, C. por A.: Gustavo Mejía Ricart 61, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general except life; Pres. Lic. FABIO A. FIALLO.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- Citizens Dominicana, S.A.:** Avda. Winston Churchill esq. Paseo de los Locutores 3°, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. MIGUEL E. SAVIÑÓN.
- Cía. Dominicana de Seguros, C. por A.:** Edif. Santa Ana, Avda. Independencia Esq. Dr. Delgado 201, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Man. Lic. HUGO VILLANUEVA.
- Cía. Nacional de Seguros, C. por A.:** Avda. Máximo Gómez 31, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Man. Dr. MÁXIMO A. PELLERANO.
- Cía. de Seguros Quisqueyana, S.A.:** Isabel la Católica 301, Santo Domingo, D.N.; fire and motor; Man. RAMÓN SOÑÉ KIDD.
- La Colonial, S.A.:** Edif. Haché 2°, Avda. John F. Kennedy, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1971; general; Pres. MOISÉS PAIEWONSKY S.
- El Condor Seguros, S.A.:** Avda. 27 de Febrero 218, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Pres. EUGENIO G. SUÁREZ.
- La Intercontinental de Seguros, S.A.:** Plaza Naco, Avda. Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Man. RAMÓN BÁEZ ROMANO.
- Latinoamericana de Seguros, S.A.:** Plaza Naco, Avda. Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, D.N.; life; Pres. FRANK MARINO HERNÁNDEZ.
- La Metropolitana de Seguros, C. por A.:** Edif. Bank of Nova Scotia 2°, Avda. John F. Kennedy esq. Lope de Vega, Apdo. 131, Santo Domingo, D.N.; managed by American International Underwriters (AIU).
- La Mundial de Seguros, S.A.:** Edif. Mella, 5° piso, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general except life and financial; Man. Dr. ROGER MEJÍA SÁNCHEZ.
- Patria, S.A.:** Avda. 27 de Febrero 10, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general except life; Man. RAFAEL BOLÍVAR NOLASCO.
- La Real de Seguros, S.A.:** Avda. 27 de Febrero 80, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Man. Lic. MARIO VIÑAS.
- Reaseguradora Internacional, S.A.:** Avda. Pasteur 17, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Pres. Lic. FABIO A. FIALLO.
- Reaseguradora Nacional, S.A.:** Avda. Máximo Gómez 31, Apdo. 916, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1971; general; Pres. MÁXIMO A. PELLERANO.
- Reaseguradora Profesional, S.A.:** Avda. Abraham Lincoln esq. José Amado Soler, Edif. Concordia 2° piso, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. RAFAEL DE LEÓN GRULLÓN.
- Reaseguradora Santo Domingo, S.A.:** "Centro Comercial Jardines del Embajador", 2da. Planta, Avda. Sarasota, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Exec. Vice-Pres. VIRGILIO ALVAREZ BONILLA.
- San Rafael, C. por A.:** Leopoldo Navarro 61 esq. San Francisco de Macoris, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Pres. Dr. R. MOLINA UREÑA.
- Seguros La Alianza:** Padre Fantino Falcó, Plaza Naco, Avda. Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general except life; Man. VIRGILIO ALVAREZ BONILLA.
- Seguros América, C. por A.:** Edif. La Cumbre, 4°, Avda. Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1966; general; Pres. Dr. LUIS A. GINEBRA HERNÁNDEZ.
- Seguros La Antillana, S.A.:** Edif. La Muralla, 4°, Avda. 27 de Febrero 218, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Exec. Vice-Pres. ANDRÉS A. FREITES V.
- Seguros del Caribe, S.A.:** Edif. Galería 5°, Avda. 27 de Febrero, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Pres. JUAN PEDRO GONZÁLEZ.
- Seguros Horizontes, S.A.:** Avda. Lope de Vega 50 (altos), Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1974; general except life; Pres. EMILIO ANTONIO LAMA S.

Finance, Trade and Industry

- Seguros Pepin, S.A.:** Mercedes 470 esq. Palo Hincado, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Pres. Dr. BIENVENIDO COROMINAS.
- Unión de Seguros, C. por A.:** Avda. 27 de Febrero 263, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1964; general; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ R. KNIPPING.
- La Universal de Seguros, C. por A.:** Edif. Motorambar 2° y 3°, Avda. Abraham Lincoln 208, Santo Domingo, D.N.; general; Man. (vacant).

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

- Cámara Dominicana de Aseguradores y Reaseguradores, Inc.:** Edif. Central 1°, Avda. Winston Churchill esq. Max Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. Lic. MOISÉS A. FRANCO LLENAS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Asociación Dominicana de Hacendados y Agricultores Inc.:** Avda. Sarasota 4, Santo Domingo, D.N.; farming and agricultural organization; Pres. Lic. SILVESTRE ALBA DE MOYA.
- Asociación de Industrias de la República Dominicana:** Avda. Sarasota 4, Santo Domingo, D.N.; industrial organization; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ MANUEL ARMENTEROS.
- Centro Dominicano de Promoción de Exportaciones (CEDOPEX):** Plaza de la Independencia, Sección de Herrera, Apdo. 199-2, Santo Domingo, D.N.; organization for the promotion of exports; Dir. Dr. JESÚS MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ; publs. *Exportemos, El Exportador Dominicano, Directorio de Exportadores, Manual del Exportador, Perfiles de Mercado*.
- Consejo Estatal del Azúcar (CEA) (State Sugar Council):** Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1966; autonomous administration for each of the 12 state sugar mills; Exec. Dir. SECUNDINO GIL MORALES.
- Corporación Dominicana de Electricidad:** Santo Domingo, D.N.; state electricity company; Man. Lic. JOSÉ FLORENTINO.
- Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Estatales (CORDE) (Dominican State Enterprise Corporation):** Avda. General Antonio Duvergé, Apdo. 1378, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1966 to administer, direct and develop twenty-six state enterprises; auth. cap. RD\$ 25m.; Exec. Dir. Lic. MARIO FERNÁNDEZ MUÑOZ.
- Corporación de Fomento Industrial (C.F.I.):** Apdo. 1472, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1962 to promote industrial development; auth. cap. RD\$ 25m.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. SALVADOR MARRA.
- Dirección General de Minería e Hidrocarburos:** Avda. México esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Edif. de Oficinas Gubernamentales 10°, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1947; government mining and hydrocarbon organization; Dir.-Gen. Ing. VÍCTOR BERAS CARPIO.
- Fondo de Inversión para el Desarrollo Económico (Economic Development Investment Fund):** c/o Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Avda. Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1965; associated with AID, IDB; resources RD\$ 10m.; encourages economic development in productive sectors of economy, excluding sugar; authorizes complementary financing to private sector for establishing new industrial and agricultural enterprises and developing existing ones.
- Fundación Dominicana de Desarrollo (Dominican Development Foundation):** Apdo. 857, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1962 to mobilize private resources for collaboration in

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

financing small-scale development programmes; 384 mems.; assets U.S. \$10.7m.; Exec. Dir. JAIME R. FERNÁNDEZ QUEZADA; publs. *Notas de Desarrollo, Directory of Dominican Voluntary Agencies, Annual Report*.

Instituto Azucarero Dominicana (INAZUCAR): Antiguo Edif. del Banco Central, Calle Pedro Henríquez Ureña esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Apdo. 667, Santo Domingo, D.N.; sugar institute; f. 1965; Exec. Dir. Lic. M. FEDERICO ECHENIQUE NANITA.

Instituto de Desarrollo y Crédito Cooperativo (IDECOOP): Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1963 to encourage the development of co-operatives; cap. 100,000 pesos.

Instituto de Estabilización de Precios (Inespre): Santo Domingo, D.N.; price commission.

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda: Antiguo Edificio del Banco Central, Avda. Pedro Henríquez Ureña esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Apdo. 1506, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1962; housing institute; Dir.-Gen. FRIDA AYBAR DE SANABIA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Agricultura e Industria del Distrito Nacional: Arz. Nouel 206, Apdo. Postal 815, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1910; 800 active mems.; Pres. JOAN PERICHE VIDAL; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RODOLFO BONETTI BURGOS; publ. *Comercio y Producción* (monthly).

There are official Chambers of Commerce in the larger towns.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederación Patronal de la República Dominicana: Cambronal/G. Washington, Edif. Mella, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. Ing. HERIBERTO DE CASTRO.

Consejo Nacional de Hombres de Empresa Inc.: 7º, Edif. Motorambar, Avda. A. Lincoln 1056, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. ANTONIO NAJRI.

TRADE UNIONS

Central General de Trabajadores—CGT: Juan Erazo 133, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1972; 11 sections; 60,000 mems.; publs. monthly review and special bulletins.

Confederación de Trabajadores Dominicanos—CTD (*Confederation of Dominican Workers*): Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1920; mems. 188,000 (est.); 11 provincial federations totalling 150 unions are affiliated; Sec.-Gen. JUAN A. PARDILLA.

Confederación Autónoma de Sindicatos Cristianos—CASC (*Autonomous Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): S. Welles 39, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. GABRIEL DEL RÍO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril Unidos Dominicanos: Santo Domingo, D.N.; government-owned; 100 km. of track from La Vega to Sánchez principally used for the carriage of exports.

There are also two private railway companies:

Ferrocarril de Central Romana: 375 km. open.

Ferrocarril Central Río Haina: 113 km. open.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 17,659 km. of roads, 80 per cent of which were paved. There is a direct route from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince in Haiti. In 1980 a project to improve the main road between Santo Domingo and

Santiago de los Caballeros, at a cost of \$61 million, was launched.

SHIPPING

The Dominican Republic has 14 ports of which Santo Domingo is by far the largest, handling about 80 per cent of imports.

A number of foreign shipping companies operate services to the island.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Santo Domingo (Aeropuerto Internacional de las Américas and Puerto Plata). The airport at La Romana is authorized for international flights, providing that three days' notice is given. Most main cities have domestic airports.

Aerolíneas Argo: Avda. 27 de Febrero 409, Santo Domingo; cargo and mail services to U.S.A., Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands; fleet: 1 L-749 Constellation, 2 Curtiss C-46.

Dominicana de Aviación C. por A.: Calle el Conde 83, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1944; operates on international routes connecting Santo Domingo with Puerto Rico, the U.S.A. and Venezuela; charter flights in Caribbean; Chair. Dr. EUDORO SÁNCHEZ Y SÁNCHEZ; fleet: 1 Boeing 727-100, 1 727-100C, 1 727-200, 2 DC-6B.

Alas del Caribe, C. por A.: Avda. Luperón, Aeropuerto de Herrera, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1968; internal routes; Pres. JACINTO B. PEYNADO; Dir. MANUEL PÉREZ NEGRÓN.

The Dominican Republic is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Jamaica, Air Martinique, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), American Airlines (U.S.A.), Eastern Airlines (U.S.A.), Iberia (Spain), Lufthansa (Fed. Repub. of Germany), Prinair (Puerto Rico), SATA (Portugal) and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Secretaría de Estado de Turismo: Calle César Nicolás Penson 58, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Sec. of State for Tourism VÍCTOR CABRAL AMIAMA.

Asociación Dominicana de Agencias de Viajes: Avda. Bolívar 7, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. MARIANO RAMÍREZ.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección General de Bellas Artes: Santo Domingo, D.N.; Dir. MANUEL MARINO MININÑO; responsible for:

Ateneo Dominicano: Félix Mariano Llubes 18, Santo Domingo, D.N.; f. 1871; Pres. Prof. ANGEL MIOLÁN.

Goro Nacional: f. 1955; Dir. MIGUEL PICHARDO VICIOSO.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1941; Dir. JACINTO GIMBERNARD.

Sociedad Pro-Arte: Calle Duarte a esq. Luperón, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Dir. NIÑÓN L. DE BROWER.

Sociedad Pro-Cultura: Félix Mariano Llubes 18, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. Dr. VIRGILIO HOEPELMAN.

Teatro de Bellas Artes: Avda. Independencia esq. Avda. Máximo Gómez, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Dir. LUIS JOSÉ GERMÁN.

Teatro Nacional: Avda. Máximo Gómez, Santo Domingo, D.N.; Pres. and Dir. Prof. FRIDA BONNELLY DE DÍAZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Asuntos Nucleares: Edificio de la Defensa Civil, Dr. Delgado 58, Santo Domingo, D.N.

ECUADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ecuador lies on the west coast of South America. It borders on Colombia to the north, Peru to the east and south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The Galapagos Islands, 970 km. west of the Ecuadorean coast, form part of Ecuador. The climate is affected by the Andes mountains and the topography ranges from the tropical rain forest on the coast and in the eastern region to the tropical grasslands of the central valley and the permanent snowfields of the highlands. The official language is Spanish but Indian languages are very common. About 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is a horizontal tri-colour of yellow, blue and red, the yellow stripe being half the total depth. The state flag also has the national emblem in the centre. The capital is Quito.

Recent History

Ecuador achieved independence in 1830 and until 1948 its political life was characterized by a succession of presidents, dictators and juntas. Dr. Galo Plaza Lasso, elected in 1948, was the first President since 1925 to complete his term of office. A 61-year-old tradition of Liberal presidents was broken in 1956 when the Conservative candidate, Dr. Camilo Ponce Enríquez, was returned on a minority vote. He was succeeded in September 1960 by a non-party Liberal, Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, who was deposed by a revolt in November 1961 and succeeded by his Vice-President, Dr. Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy. The latter was in his turn deposed in July 1963 by a military junta, the leader of which, Rear-Admiral Ramón Castro Jijón, assumed the office of President. In March 1966 the Air Force dismissed the junta and Clemente Yerovi Indaburu was installed as acting President, though he was forced to resign when the Constituent Assembly, elected in October 1966, proposed a new constitution which prohibited the intervention of the armed forces in politics. He was replaced as provisional President by Dr. Otto Arosemena Gómez until the elections of June 1968, when Dr. Velasco Ibarra returned from exile to win the Presidency for the fifth time.

In June 1970 President Velasco Ibarra assumed dictatorial powers. In February 1972 he was overthrown for the fourth time by a military coup, led by Brig.-Gen. Guillermo Rodríguez Lara who then became President. In January 1976 he resigned and a three-man military junta took power, announcing its intention to lead the country to a truly representative democracy. In January 1978 a national referendum approved a newly-drafted constitution and presidential elections took place in July. No candidate achieved an overall majority, and a second round of voting was held in April 1979, when a new Congress was also elected. Jaime Roldós Aguilera of the *Concentración de Fuerzas Populares* was elected President and he took office in August, when the Congress was inaugurated and the new constitution came into force. President Roldós promised social justice and economic development under democratic rule, and he guaranteed freedom for the press.

President Roldós met antagonism from both the conservative sections of the Congress and the trade unions. In May 1981 the President died in an air crash and was replaced by Vice-President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea of the *Izquierda Democrática*, who stated his intention of following his predecessor's democratic programme. During his first months of office, however, he faced opposition from left-wing politicians and unions for his efforts to cut government spending and also from right-wing and commercial interests which feared encroaching state intervention in the private economic sector.

The long-standing border dispute with Peru over the Cordillera del Cóndor erupted into war in January 1981. A cease-fire was declared a few days later under the auspices of the guarantors of the Rio Protocol of 1942 (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the U.S.A.). The Protocol was not recognized by Ecuador as it awarded the area, which affords access to the Amazon system, to Peru.

Government

The country is divided into 20 Provinces, including the Galapagos Islands. Each Province has a Governor appointed by the President. Executive power is vested in the President and legislative power in the unicameral 69-member Congress. Both are popularly elected for a five-year term. In April 1980 the future formation of an upper chamber was agreed.

Defence

Military service is selective for two years at the age of 20. In July 1981 there were 38,800 men in the armed forces: army 30,000, navy 4,000 (including 1,000 marines) and air force 4,800. Paramilitary forces numbered 5,800 men. Defence expenditure for 1980 was 5,282 million sucres.

Economic Affairs

Until the exploitation of petroleum in 1972, Ecuador's main source of wealth was agriculture, despite the fact that only 5 per cent of the land was cultivated. In 1980 the leading agricultural exports were bananas (providing 9 per cent of export revenue), coffee, sugar and cocoa. African palm, rice and other grains are also grown, and the whole sector grew by 3 per cent in 1980, compared with an average of 1.7 per cent annually between 1977 and 1979. Fishing has benefited considerably from official development programmes, and the total catch was a record 644,300 metric tons in 1980. Ecuador's extensive forests yield valuable hardwoods and Ecuador is the world's principal producer of balsawood.

With the completion of the trans-Andean pipeline (capacity 400,000 b.p.d.), linking the oilfields of Oriente Province with the tanker-loading port of Esmeraldas, in 1972, Ecuador became an oil-exporting nation. Cepe, the state oil concern, bought a 25 per cent share in Texaco-Gulf's operations in Ecuador in 1974 and bought Gulf's 37.5 per cent holding in 1977. Petroleum and derivatives continue to account for a substantial part of the total export revenue (51.8 per cent in 1980), although in 1980

half of total production was for domestic consumption and imports of refined products rose. The Government is making great efforts to extend exploration activities but in June 1981 the April production level of 225,000 b.p.d. had to be cut to 217,000 b.p.d. because earlier price rises had overpriced Ecuadorian crude on the world market. The demand for electric energy is rising by about 14 per cent annually. In 1981 07 per cent of generation was by thermoelectric plants, but the greater potential lies in the hydroelectric sector; a series of projects includes the 500 MW Paute scheme scheduled for completion in 1986. The Amistas natural gas deposit in the Gulf of Guayaquil contains proven reserves of 260,000 million cubic feet; Cepe estimated probable reserves of 665,000 million cubic feet. There are plans to build pipelines from Esmeraldas and Shushufindi to Quito and a gas-liquefaction plant on the Shushufindi oilfield, with a daily capacity of 25 million cubic feet. Gold and silver are mined and large deposits of low-grade copper have been discovered west of Cuenca.

Manufacturing, mainly consisting of textiles, food processing, cement and pharmaceuticals, developed rapidly in the 1970s despite shortages of electric energy. In 1980, however, revenue from industrial exports declined by 13.5 per cent, chiefly because of the 47.5 per cent drop in receipts for cocoa products. There is little heavy industry but some lines, such as petrochemicals, vehicle assembly and steel, are being developed through the Andean Group. An \$800 million petrochemical complex is due to be completed by 1983 and a \$180 million integrated steel mill by 1985.

With a growth rate of 13.6 per cent in 1974, Ecuador had one of Latin America's fastest growing economies due to the development of the oil sector. The growth rate fell to around 4 per cent in 1980 and 1981, and the falls in oil, coffee and cocoa prices demanded considerable revision of the 1981 and 1982 budgets. The current balance of payments registered a deficit of \$576 million in 1980, although there was a surplus on the balance of trade of \$257 million. The foreign debt reached about \$4,000 million by the end of 1980, and total debt-servicing in 1981 was expected to amount to \$733 million. The rate of inflation in 1980 was 12.6 per cent, compared with 10.1 per cent in 1979, and was sharply accelerated by the tripling of domestic oil prices in February 1981.

When he took office in May 1981, President Hurtado promised to adhere to the 1980-84 National Development Plan, which was centred on agricultural and infrastructural improvement and envisaged total expenditure of \$800 million. The financial problems of 1981, when the sucre came under pressure and devaluation seemed likely, and high U.S. interest rates encouraged an outflow of capital, made some scaling down of the Plan's more optimistic objectives necessary.

Ecuador is a member of the Andean group and of OPEC.

Transport and Communications

Communications are rendered difficult by mountains and forests. There were 965 km. of railway track in 1980 and 34,600 km. of roads. The Pan-American Highway runs for 1,392 km. through the country, with branch roads to the coast. The 1980-84 National Plan proposed the construction of a new electrified railway network, as part of a future Andean rail system, to replace the inadequate and dilapidated existing diesel-operated network. Near the coast the lower reaches of the rivers Guayas, Mira and Esmeraldas are navigable for about 190 km. There are a number of seaports, of which Guayaquil and Manta are the most important. Three main Ecuadorian companies and some foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory for all employees. Benefits are available for sickness, industrial accidents, disability, maternity, old age, widowhood and orphanhood. In 1980 about 125,000 peasants were integrated into social security schemes; the 1980-84 Development Plan aims to increase the number to 335,000. Hospitals and welfare institutions are run by Central Public Assistance Boards. In 1973 Ecuador had 221 hospital establishments, with 13,594 beds, and in 1975 there were 3,520 physicians.

Education

Education is compulsory and all public schools are free. Private schools continue to play a vital role in the educational system. Primary education covers the ages of 6 to 12 and secondary education, in general and specialized technical or humanities schools, 12 to 18. University courses extend for up to six years and include programmes for teacher training. A number of adult schools and literacy centres have been built aimed at reducing the illiteracy rate to under 5 per cent by 1984. There are 16 universities. In many rural areas Quechua and other Indian languages are used in education.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent mountain and forest scenery of the highlands, the tropical jungles of the Upper Amazon, the Galapagos Islands (although tourist numbers are limited by ecological considerations) and the relics of Indian and colonial Spanish cultures. There are a number of coastal resorts from which deep-sea fishing is possible.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 24th (Battle of Pichincha), July 24th (Birth of Simón Bolívar), August 10th (Independence of Quito), October 9th (Independence of Guayaquil), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints'), November 2nd (All Souls'), November 3rd (Independence of Cuenca), December 6th (Foundation of Quito), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), February 14th, 15th (Carnival), March 31st (Holy Thursday), April 1st (Good Friday), April 2nd (Easter Saturday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 sucre.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 48.09 sucres;

U.S. \$1 = 25.00 sucres.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†							DENSITY (per sq. km.)	
	Census results‡					Mid-year estimates (‘000)			
	Nov. 25th, 1962	June 8th, 1974							
		Males	Females	Total	1978	1979	1980		1980
283,561 sq. km.*	4,476,007	3,258,413	3,263,297	6,521,710	7,814	8,078	8,354	29.5	

* 109,484 sq. miles.

† Excluding nomadic Indian tribes.

‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. Adjusted totals were: 4,721,100 in 1962; 6,829,967 in 1974.

PROVINCES

(1974 census)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL		POPULATION	CAPITAL
Azuay	367,324	Cuenca	Los Ríos	383,432	Babahoyo
Bolívar	144,593	Guaranda	Manabí	817,966	Portoviejo
Cañar	146,570	Azogues	Morona Santiago	53,325	Macas
Carchi	120,857	Tulcán	Napo	62,186	Tena
Cotopaxi	236,313	Latacunga	Pastaza	23,465	Puyo
Chimborazo	304,316	Riobamba	Pichincha	988,306	Quito
El Oro	262,564	Machala	Tungurahua	279,920	Ambato
Esmeraldas	203,151	Esmeraldas	Zamora Chinchipe	34,495	Zamora
Guayas	1,512,333	Guayaquil	Archipiélago de Colón (Galápagos)	4,037	Puerto Baquerizo (Isla San Cristóbal)
Imbabura	216,027	Ibarra			
Loja	342,339	Loja			

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at 1974 census)

Quito (capital)	635,713	Machala	68,379
Guayaquil	941,009	Esmeraldas	60,132
Cuenca	110,600	Portoviejo	59,404
Ambato	77,062	Riobamba	58,029

Official figures for 1981 recorded: Quito 843,000; Guayaquil 1,200,000; Total urban population 3,800,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

(excluding nomadic Indian tribes)

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1971	243,506	39.5	37,329	6.1	63,906	10.4
1972	242,958	38.1	37,441	5.9	67,837	10.6
1973	244,294	37.0	37,975	5.8	65,867	10.0
1974	244,530	35.8	38,719	5.7	64,278	9.4
1975	221,209	31.3	37,858	5.4	55,953	7.8
1976	274,961	37.6	42,895	5.9	60,695	8.3
1977	275,692	36.5	47,198	6.2	59,899	7.9
1978	230,259	29.5	46,500	6.0	55,300	7.1

* Registration is incomplete. According to UN estimates, the average annual rates per 1,000 were: Births 42.2 in 1970-75, 41.6 in 1975-80; Deaths 12.1 in 1970-75, 10.1 in 1975-80. Official population estimates for 1971-80 are based on annual increases of between 3.3 and 3.5 per cent.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(ISIC Major Divisions, 1974 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	856,508	40,389	896,897
Mining and quarrying	5,827	328	6,155
Manufacturing	159,396	66,869	226,265
Electricity, gas and water	7,929	541	8,470
Construction	84,145	2,047	86,192
Trade, restaurants and hotels	137,345	51,727	189,072
Transport, storage and communications	51,655	2,994	54,649
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	15,324	4,370	19,694
Community, social and personal services	191,980	137,573	329,553
Activities not adequately described	75,194	17,739	92,933
TOTAL	1,585,303	324,577	1,909,880

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 30,748 (males 25,949; females 4,799), but including other unemployed persons, totalling 30,660.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	1,750
Land under permanent crops	865
Permanent meadows and pastures	2,560
Forests and woodland	14,650
Other land	7,859
Inland water	672
TOTAL	28,356

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Coffee	76,437	87,101	82,680	75,447	89,728	69,530
Bananas	2,544,327	2,570,925	2,450,690	2,152,192	2,031,559	2,269,479
Potatoes	499,371	532,774	417,000	343,195	254,597	323,222
Rice	194,768	198,663	327,622	225,273	318,417	380,614
Barley	62,801	62,872	40,776	21,760	20,718	24,350
Wheat	64,647	65,000	39,800	28,904	31,248	31,113
Maize	273,027	273,027	218,450	175,760	217,868	241,884
Cocoa	75,272	65,192	72,120	72,085	77,407	91,219
Cotton	30,270	27,000	26,900	26,555	25,167	39,806
Sugar cane	3,680,188	3,765,588	3,760,000	3,924,480	3,825,440	3,861,518
African palm	94,512	111,587	124,801	124,801	164,712	244,930

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cattle	2,767*	2,577	2,366
Sheep	2,198	2,278	2,313
Pigs	3,150	3,427	3,693

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates; '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers .	1,810	1,652	1,652
Other industrial wood .	68	68	68
Fuel wood .	2,483	2,560	2,639
TOTAL .	4,361	4,280	4,359

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1976	1977	1978
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	750	850	760
Railway sleepers .	2	2	2
TOTAL .	752	852	762

1979: Production as in 1978 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Pacific thread herring .	132.0	236.0	370.0	550.0	574.8
Tunas .	36.2	29.1	25.0	24.0	25.1
Other marine fishes .	42.0	18.8	22.0	25.0	26.1
Other sea creatures .	11.8	14.4	17.0	17.6	18.3
TOTAL CATCH .	222.0	298.3	434.0	616.6	644.3

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Gold	troy ozs.	11,014	7,842	2,734	2,943	3,344
Silver	" "	47,382	57,108	28,617	20,917	23,778
Copper	kgs.	266,765	765,132	507,300	638,872	722,529
Zinc	" "	123,197	1,229,383	1,339,488	291,794	329,997
Petroleum	'000 barrels	68,362	66,954	73,655	78,163	74,770

* Provisional.

INDUSTRY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

('000 barrels)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Refined petroleum	15,274.0	14,364.5	29,047.4	31,396.8	33,691.2
Diesel oil	2,885.9	2,063.6	4,517.8	5,142.5	5,673.5
Kerosene	1,914.6	1,900.0	2,716.3	2,497.6	2,266.6
Gasoline	6,079.5	4,939.0	7,292.5	8,144.9	8,231.7
Residual fuel oils	3,775.6	4,954.3	13,018.0	13,879.4	14,963.9
Distillate fuel oils	151.5	132.3	102.5	116.3	141.2
Turbo-fuels	466.9	375.3	985.0	1,134.0	1,077.6
Natural gas (cubic metres) .	49,927.2	44,308.0	35,028.5	34,643.8	31,642.5
Liquefied natural gas	40.1	36.2	734.9	812.1	843.3

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sugar	metric tons	283,513	295,978	221,984	178,031	n.a.
Structural steel	" "	45,655	58,383	80,839	89,570	114,470
Cement	" "	603,289	616,356	645,034	1,057,856	1,034,383
Beer	'000 litres	106,016	137,041	150,745	156,926	n.a.
Cigarettes	'000 packets	104,247	185,186	220,371	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity	'000 kWh.	1,649,561	1,884,988	2,260,278	2,344,800	2,664,852

1980: Electricity 2,946 million kWh.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 sucre.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1 sucre.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 sucres.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=48.09 sucres; U.S. \$1=25.00 sucres.

1,000 sucres=£20.80=\$40.00.

Note: From July 1961 to August 1970 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=18.00 sucres. In August 1970 a new rate of \$1=25.00 sucres was introduced and this has been maintained despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar, in December 1971 and February 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=43.20 sucres from November 1967 to August 1970; £1=60.00 sucres from August 1970 to August 1971; and £1=65.14 sucres from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(million sucres)

REVENUE	1979	1980*	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980*
Taxation	22,110.7	35,853.4	Justice	261.8	319.5
Export tax	1,644.7	930.5	Presidency	310.5	768.0
Import tax	6,854.5	8,886.9	Ministry of the Interior and Police	1,370.2	1,740.7
Income tax	6,770.4	16,982.9	Ministry of National Defence	4,638.2	4,838.2
Taxes on financial transactions	655.6	575.4	Ministry of Finance	625.0	1,096.9
Capital taxes	135.2	159.9	Ministry of Education	6,937.9	10,679.2
Taxes on consumption and pro- duction	5,323.8	7,487.8	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	236.3	409.9
Transport tax	78.6	77.7	Ministry of Public Health	1,773.0	2,554.0
Stamps	18.1	18.2	Agriculture	2,033.3	2,733.3
Other taxes	586.1	682.5	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	842.0	728.9
Non-tax revenue	1,533.3	1,509.6	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	130.6	267.4
Interest rates	158.3	234.4	Ministry and Commerce	386.2	420.8
Royalties	71.8	42.0	Transport and Communications	2,138.7	3,650.6
Mining rights	651.3	538.2	Public debt	6,348.3	6,757.6
Other revenue	651.9	695.0			
Transfers	83.7	1,060.2			
Gross current revenue and transfers	23,735.1	38,512.0			
Effective current revenue and transfers	23,085.3	37,630.9			
Capital revenue	4,442.4	13,208.1			
Special resources	1,779.8	61.1			
TOTAL	29,307.5	50,900.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	29,307.5	41,806.5

* Preliminary.

1981: Total planned expenditure 85,645 million sucres.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.5
IMF Special Drawing Rights	7.9	7.4	7.3	10.0	13.8	25.2	24.2
Reserve position in IMF	11.3	15.5	—	—	10.4	12.4	27.8
Foreign exchange	299.4	230.5	470.1	613.1	611.5	684.4	961.0
TOTAL	334.9	269.6	493.7	640.0	653.0	739.5	1,030.5

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million sucres at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	4,776	5,386	7,570	9,127	10,275	12,338	15,285
Private sector deposits at Central Bank	3,898	3,060	3,231	4,158	3,396	6,696	8,165
Demand deposits at private banks	8,192	9,897	13,575	16,912	19,500	23,180	30,693
TOTAL MONEY	16,866	18,343	24,376	30,197	33,171	42,214	54,143

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(low and medium income families in Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca and Portoviejo; base: 1970=100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and drink	215.1	236.4	270.8	305.0	334.4	367.2
Housing	161.1	180.8	204.8	235.3	258.5	300.8
Clothing	187.2	208.8	236.1	262.1	284.2	335.7
Miscellaneous	145.3	159.6	174.0	202.7	230.0	262.0
ALL ITEMS	186.9	206.6	233.9	265.0	291.8	328.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million sucres in current prices)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	18,629	23,072	25,976	30,274	38,336
Private final consumption expenditure	84,517	101,650	120,087	143,387	180,118
Increase in stocks	2,109	5,419	3,457	4,861	4,107
Gross fixed capital formation	29,470	39,153	48,564	56,907	66,732
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	134,725	169,294	198,084	235,429	289,293
Exports of goods and services	34,171	38,860	41,734	59,574	68,392
Less Imports of goods and services	35,983	45,776	50,850	63,284	73,257
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	132,913	162,378	188,968	231,719	284,428
Net factor income from abroad	-4,061	-3,902	-5,523	-7,793	-8,742
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	128,852	158,476	183,445	223,926	275,686

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	22,614	27,369	28,358	31,706	35,963
Mining and quarrying*	17,809	18,955	20,139	40,905	60,922
Manufacturing	19,341	23,810	29,895	27,517	22,038
Electricity, gas and water	1,009	1,415	1,799	2,037	2,958
Construction	8,822	10,926	14,521	17,178	21,981
Trade, restaurants and hotels	20,404	26,169	29,214	34,416	39,137
Transport, storage and communications	8,260	10,232	14,689	20,115	25,610
Finance and business services	7,166	10,021	12,654	15,482	20,158
Ownership of dwellings	6,807	8,363	9,681	11,382	13,970
Other services	5,634	7,426	8,646	10,426	13,345
	117,866	144,686	169,596	211,164	256,082
Less Imputed bank service charge	2,603	3,642	4,856	6,089	8,841
DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF INDUSTRIES	115,263	141,044	164,740	205,075	247,241
Government services	11,794	12,276	14,384	16,231	24,294
Domestic services of households	715	769	801	1,133	1,960
	127,772	154,089	179,925	222,439	273,495
Sub-TOTAL	5,141	8,289	9,043	9,280	10,933
Import duties					
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	132,913	162,378	188,968	231,719	284,428

* Including crude petroleum and natural gas (million sucres): 17,432 in 1976; 18,424 in 1977; 19,530 in 1978; 40,136 in 1979; 59,981 in 1980.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,012.8	1,307.1	1,400.7	1,529.2	2,171.5	2,529.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-1,006.3	-1,047.8	-1,360.4	-1,704.1	-2,096.8	-2,203.5
TRADE BALANCE	6.6	259.3	40.3	-174.9	74.7	326.0
Exports of services	113.9	124.8	217.2	211.3	327.9	395.4
Imports of services	-372.7	-421.3	-635.0	-778.6	-1,049.4	-1,337.6
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-252.3	-37.1	-377.5	-742.2	-646.8	-616.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	13.5	7.9	0.4	12.0	0.4	—
Government unrequited transfers (net)	18.8	22.9	35.8	28.9	29.3	40.0
CURRENT BALANCE	-220.0	-6.3	-341.2	-701.3	-617.1	-576.2
Direct capital investment (net)	95.3	-20.0	34.4	48.6	66.0	80.0
Other long-term capital (net)	104.4	177.1	556.6	733.3	626.1	836.5
Short-term capital (net)	3.6	36.3	-78.3	-134.6	-89.3	-58.0
Net errors and omissions	-47.2	-13.6	-50.2	44.4	8.2	-62.7
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-63.9	173.5	121.2	-9.6	-6.1	219.6
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	9.4	9.6
Valuation changes (net)	-0.3	20.7	34.3	7.4	33.0	11.3
Official financing (net)	-1.0	29.8	-9.2	15.1	50.3	50.5
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-65.2	224.0	146.3	12.9	86.6	291.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$'000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	987,020	958,332	1,188,524	1,505,056	1,985,599	2,249,519
Exports f.o.b.	973,882	1,257,548	1,436,274	1,557,491	2,172,703	2,506,242

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Foodstuffs	45,010	45,053	63,523	Bananas	150,935	200,120	237,080
Processed foods	63,031	87,418	110,408	Coffee	265,719	263,146	130,434
Inedible animal and vegetable products	65,166	89,917	94,248	Cocoa	50,093	42,280	30,465
Mineral products	180,756	309,709	306,445	Seafood	36,325	63,076	65,928
Chemical products	138,447	217,085	253,915	Petroleum	622,555	1,033,532	1,297,701
Agricultural equipment	31,299	44,437	58,072	Sugar	5,454	12,553	42,953
Industrial machinery	318,162	348,055	345,649	Cocoa products	209,663	234,015	180,666
Transport equipment	165,752	356,833	408,238	Seafood products	25,420	59,524	89,942
Vehicles	45,413	45,766	58,301	Petroleum derivatives	95,883	145,418	179,776
Construction materials	79,166	82,753	119,890				

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980
Argentina	22,628	16,918	13,075
Brazil	27,139	40,230	55,136
Canada	40,229	39,690	14,859
Chile	17,896	32,145	17,669
Colombia	48,336	45,249	63,881
France	22,141	26,471	30,193
Germany, Fed. Repub. .	137,401	165,062	253,401
Italy	46,020	148,197	114,590
Japan	242,123	154,072	307,447
Mexico	25,488	23,390	22,162
Netherlands	16,111	16,100	23,322
Peru	19,209	54,949	79,033
Spain	26,264	42,158	41,134
Sweden	15,410	14,767	18,259
Switzerland	33,890	81,460	70,605
Taiwan	15,643	25,503	32,820
United Kingdom	52,819	70,044	59,293
U.S.A.	576,305	686,941	862,382

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Argentina	13,668	30,320	47,971
Belgium/Luxembourg . .	15,509	22,502	24,042
Brazil	16,650	6,146	34,403
Canada	60,472	15,294	6,110
Chile	77,605	151,203	214,777
Colombia	83,834	77,499	68,563
France	30,866	19,991	17,543
Germany, Fed. Repub. . .	60,885	71,075	40,370
Italy	34,836	30,859	76,371
Japan	22,943	28,068	302,152
Mexico	18,707	21,602	13,120
Netherlands	39,005	43,684	19,233
Panama	212,896	191,325	57,625
U.S.A.	672,648	759,487	786,621
Venezuela	14,823	33,931	42,069
Yugoslavia	26,233	40,451	21,180

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (million)

	1973	1974	1975
Passenger-kilometres . .	70	69	65
Net ton-kilometres . . .	57	52	46

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 motor vehicles in use)

	1973	1974	1975
Passenger cars	34.8	43.6	51.3
Commercial vehicles . . .	56.1	68.4	77.2

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING* (freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977
Goods loaded	9,557	10,616	9,372
Goods unloaded	3,140	3,175	3,823

* Excluding transit traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION (Scheduled services)

	1975	1976	1977
Passengers carried ('000) .	448	463	529
Passenger-km. (million) . .	301	360	551
Freight ton-km. (million) . .	6.4	6.9	9.5

EDUCATION
(1979/80, provisional)

	ESTABLISHMENTS*	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	9,776	1,427,627	39,825
Middle	1,068	535,445	31,489
Basic	n.a.	345,569	n.a.
Specialized	n.a.	189,876	n.a.
Higher	17	225,343	10,335

* 1975 figures.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito; Ministerio de Industrias, Comercio e Integración, Quito.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1945 constitution was suspended in June 1970. In January 1978 a referendum was held to choose between two draft constitutions prepared by various special constitutional committees. In a 90 per cent poll, 43 per cent voted for a proposed new constitution and 32.1 per cent voted for a revised version of the 1945 constitution. The new constitution was promulgated following the inauguration of a new President and legislature in August 1979.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Constitution of 1979 states that legislative power is exercised by the Chamber of Representatives which sits for a period of sixty days from August 10th. The Chamber is required to set up four full-time Legislative Commissions to consider draft laws when the House is in recess. Special sessions of the Chamber of Representatives may be called.

Representatives are elected for five years from lists of candidates drawn up by legally recognized parties. Twelve are elected nationally; two from each province with over 100,000 inhabitants, one from each province with fewer than 100,000; and one for every 300,000 citizens of fractions of over 200,000. Representatives are eligible for re-election.

In addition to its law-making duties, the Chamber ratifies treaties, elects members of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and (from panels presented by the President) the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Banks. It is also able to overrule the President's amendment of a bill which it has submitted to him for his approval. It may reconsider a rejected bill after a year or request a referendum, and may revoke the President's declaration of a state of emergency. The budget is considered in the first instance by the appropriate Legislative Commission and disagreements are resolved in the Chamber.

PRESIDENT

The presidential term is five years, and there is no re-election. The President appoints his own cabinet, the governors of provinces, diplomatic representatives and certain administrative employees, and is responsible for the direction of international relations. In the event of foreign invasion or internal disturbance, he may declare a state of emergency and must notify the Chamber, or the Tribunal for Constitutional Guarantees if the Chamber is not in session.

As in other post-war Latin-American Constitutions, particular emphasis is laid on the functions and duties of the State, which is given wide responsibilities with regard to the protection of labour; assisting in the expansion of production; protecting the Indian and peasant communities; and organizing the distribution and development of uncultivated lands, by expropriation where necessary.

Voting is compulsory for every Ecuadorean citizen who is literate and over 18 years of age. An optional vote has been extended to illiterates (under 15 per cent of the population by 1981). The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience in all its manifestations, and states that the law shall not make any discrimination for religious reasons.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. OSVALDO HURTADO LARREA (completes term of office of President Roldós, killed May 24th, 1981).

Vice-President: LEÓN ROLDÓS AGUILERA.

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. GALO GARCÍA FERAUD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. LUIS VALENCIA RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Finance and Public Credit: JAIME MORILLO.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Integration: Dr. ORLANDO ALCÍVAR SANTOS.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. CARLOS VALLEJO LÓPEZ.

Minister of Natural Resources and Energy: Dr. EDUARDO ORTEGA GÓMEZ.

Minister of Labour and Human Resources: Dr. VLADIMIR ALVAREZ GRAU.

Minister of Education and Sport: Dr. CLAUDIO MALO GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Defence: Vice-Admiral RAÚL SORROZA ENCALADA.

Minister of Health: Dr. FRANCISCO HUERTA MONTALVO.

Minister of Social Welfare: (vacant).

Minister of Public Works and Communications: (vacant).

Secretary-General for Public Administration: Dr. ALFREDO NEGRETE.

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESO NACIONAL

President: RAÚL BACA CARBO (ID).

(General election, April 29th, 1979)

PARTY	SEATS
Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (CFP)	29
Izquierda Democrática (ID)	15
Partido Conservador	10
Partido Liberal Radical (PLR)	4
Partido Social Cristiano (PSC)	3
Coalición Institucionalista Demócrata (CID)	3
Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR)	2
Movimiento Popular Demócrata (MPD)	1
Unión Democrática Popular (UDP)	1
Federación Nacional Velasquista (FNV)	1
TOTAL	69

(Situation in August 1981)

PARTY	SEATS
CFP	12
ID	12
Partido Conservador	6
Democracia Popular (DP)	6*
PLR	4
PSC	2
PNR	2
MPD	1
UDP†	1
Partido Demócrata	1
Unaligned	22
TOTAL	69

* 7 seats by December 1981.

† Subsequently removed from national register.

POLITICAL PARTIES

***Coalición Institucionalista Demócrata (CID):** Quito; Leader OTTO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ.

Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (CFP): Quito; Leader RAFAEL DE LA CADENA (acting).

Convergencia Democrática: f. 1980; alliance of parties including ID, PCD and DP.

Democracia Popular (DP)—Unión Demócrata Cristiana: Quito; Christian democrat; Leaders Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TRUJILLO and Dr. OSVALDO HURTADO LARREA.

***Frente Amplio de la Izquierda (FADI):** Quito; left-wing alliance comprising the following parties: Partido Comunista Ecuatoriano (Sec.-Gen. RENÉ MAUGÉ), Partido Socialista Revolucionario, Movimiento para la Unidad de la Izquierda, Movimiento Revolucionario de la Izquierda Cristiana.

Frente Radical Alfariista (FRA): Quito; f. 1972; Leader CECILIA CALDERÓN DE CASTRO.

Izquierda Democrática (ID): Quito; Leader RODRIGO BORJA CEVALLOS.

Movimiento Popular Demócrata (MPD): Communist; pro-Beijing; Leader Dr. JAIME HURTADO.

Partido Conservador: Quito; traditional Rightist party; Dir. RAFAEL ARMÍJOS.

Partido Demócrata: Quito; Leader Dr. FRANCISCO HUERTA MONTALVO.

Partido Liberal Radical (PLR): Quito; held office from 1895 to 1944 as the Liberal Party which subsequently divided into various factions. The Liberal-Radical Party carries on the traditions of the old party; Dir. Dr. IGNACIO HIDALGO VILLAVICENCIO.

Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR): Quito; supporters of Dr. CARLOS JULIO AROSEMENA MONROY.

Partido Social Cristiano (PSC): Quito; Conservative Party; Leaders SIXTO DURÁN BALLÉN and LEÓN FEBRES CORDERO.

Pueblo, Cambio y Democracia: Quito; f. 1980; centre-left; Dir. FRANCISCO PEÑA BAYONA.

* Not officially recognized.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ECUADOR

(In Quito unless otherwise stated)

- Albania:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Argentina:** Avda. 12 de Octubre 1982, Apdo. 2937; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CARLOS GONZÁLEZ CASTRO.
- Austria:** Bogotá, D.E., Colombia.
- Belgium:** Austria 219 e Irlanda; *Ambassador:* ROGER TYBERGHEIN.
- Brazil:** Camilo Destruge 130; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE MEIRA PENNA.
- Bulgaria:** Veintimilla 186 y 12 de Octubre; *Chargé d'affaires:* MARIN KOSTOV.
- Canada:** Bogotá, D.E., Colombia.
- Chile:** Avda. Amazonas 325 y Washington, Edif. Roca-fuerte 4° y 5°; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL VAN SCHOUWEN FIGUEROA.
- China, People's Republic:** Quito; *Ambassador:* DING HAO.
- Colombia:** Calle San Javier 169, Casilla 2923; *Ambassador:* LUIS GONZÁLEZ BARROS.
- Costa Rica:** Bello Horizonte 131 y 6 de Diciembre; *Ambassador:* FÉLIX CORTEZ.
- Cuba:** (relations reduced to chargé d'affaires level in March 1981).
- Cyprus:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Czechoslovakia:** Calle General Salazar 459 y Coruña; *Ambassador:* LUBOMÍR HRDLICKA.
- Denmark:** Bogotá, D.E., Colombia.
- Dominican Republic:** Avda. 6 de Diciembre 4629; *Ambassador:* MARIO PENA.
- Egypt:** Avda. Coruña y M. Barreto; *Ambassador:* ABDEL MONEM TAHAWY.
- El Salvador:** Calle Antonio de Ulloa 2835, Sector Rumi-pamba; *Ambassador:* MANUEL A. CALDERÓN.
- Finland:** Lima, Peru.
- France:** Plaza 107 y Avda. Patria, Apdo. 536; *Ambassador:* LOUIS LOISELEUR DES LONGCHAMPS DEVILLE.
- German Democratic Republic:** Avda. 12 de Octubre 1662-1666; *Ambassador:* KARL KORMES.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Avda. Patria y 9 de Octubre; *Ambassador:* KARL ROLF NAGEL.
- Greece:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
- Guatemala:** Avda. 6 de Diciembre 2636; *Ambassador:* JUAN RENDÓN M.
- Honduras:** Cordero 279 y Plaza; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MOLINA O.
- Hungary:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
- India:** Lima, Peru.
- Israel:** 12 de Octubre 532, 4°; *Ambassador:* NAPHTALI GAL.
- Italy:** Calle La Isla 111; *Ambassador:* SEVERIO CALLEA.
- Japan:** Avda. Amazonas 239 y 18 de Septiembre; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Korea, Republic:** Carrión 256, Edif. el Libertador, 5° A y B; *Ambassador:* KI-CHU LEE.
- Lebanon:** Bogotá, D.E., Colombia.
- Malta:** Versalles 1632 y Cordero; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL JIJÓN-CAAMAÑO Y FLORES.
- Mexico:** Eduardo Whimper 170; *Ambassador:* HUBERTO MARTÍNEZ ROMERO.
- Netherlands:** Edif. Club de Leones Central 3°, Avda. de las Naciones Unidas entre Avdas. 10 de Agosto y Amazonas, Apdo. 2840; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. WEIDEMA.
- Nicaragua:** Juan Salinas 174; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Norway:** Caracas, Venezuela.
- Panama:** Calle Pazmiño 245 y Avda. 6 de Diciembre; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO SAMUEL FÁBREGA GOYTIA.
- Paraguay:** Salazar Gómez 205 y Diego Novoa, Casilla 139-A; *Ambassador:* Dr. GILBERTO CANIZA SANCHIZ.
- Peru:** Avda. Patria 786 y Páez, 5°; *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS MARIATEGUI.
- Poland:** Mariana de Jesús 1010 y Hungría; *Chargé d'affaires:* CZESŁAW BUGAJSKI.
- Portugal:** Calle Tamayo 1376; *Ambassador:* Dr. AMANDIO PINTO.
- Romania:** Avda. República del Salvador 482 e Irlanda; *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE DOBRA.
- Spain:** La Pinta 455 y Amazonas; *Ambassador:* MANUEL GÓMEZ ACEBO.
- Sweden:** Avda. 10 de Agosto 1865; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Switzerland:** Bogotá, D.E., Colombia.
- Syria:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
- Turkey:** Caracas, Venezuela.
- U.S.S.R.:** Reina Victoria 462 y Roca; *Ambassador:* GUERMAN E. CHLIAPNIKOVA.
- United Kingdom:** González Suárez 197, Casilla 314; *Ambassador:* ADRIAN C. BUXTON. C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** Avda. 12 de Octubre y Patria 120; *Ambassador:* RAYMOND E. GONZÁLEZ.
- Uruguay:** Edif. Interoceánico, Avda. 6 de Diciembre, 1°-A, Ruta Tumbaco; *Ambassador:* DANIEL M. SOTO.
- Vatican City:** Avda. Orellana 692 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. VINCENZO FARANO.
- Venezuela:** Reina Victoria 569 y Carrion; *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. PEDRO E. COLL.
- Yugoslavia:** Gen. Francisco Salaza 958 y 12 de Octubre; *Ambassador:* BOGDAN ISOVSKI.

Ecuador also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Australia, the Bahamas, the Congo, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, Iceland, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, the Philippines, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Attorney-General: EDMUNDO DURÁN.

Supreme Court of Justice: Quito; Pres. Dr. GONZALO ZAMBRANO PALACIOS; 15 Judges and 2 Fiscals.

Higher or Divisional Courts: Ambato, Cuenca, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito, Riobamba, El Oro-Latacunga and Esmeraldas; 44 judges.

Provincial Courts: in 15 towns; 35 Criminal, 42 Provincial, 87 Cantonal, 445 Parochial Judges.

Special Courts: for juveniles and for labour disputes.

RELIGION

There is no state religion although Roman Catholicism is the principal faith. There are representatives of various Protestant churches and of the Jewish faith in Quito and Guayaquil.

Roman Catholic Metropolitan Sees:

Quito: Cardinal PABLO MUÑOZ VEGA, Arzobispado, Apdo. 106, Quito.

Guayaquil. Mgr. BERNARDINO ECHEVERRÍA Ruiz, Arzobispado, Apdo. 254, Guayaquil.

Cuenca: Mgr. ERNESTO ALVAREZ ALVAREZ, Casilla 46, Cuenca.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

QUITO

El Comercio: Chile 1347, Apdo. 57; f. 1906; morning; commercial independent; Dir. JAIME MANTILLA ANDERSON; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; circ. 135,000 (weekdays), 165,000 (Sundays).

El Tiempo: Avda. América y Villalengua, Apdo. 3117; f. 1965; morning; independent; Pres. ANTONIO GRANDA CENTENO; Gen. Man. EDUARDO GRANDA GARCES; Proprs. Editorial La Unión C.A., circ. 35,000.

Últimas Noticias: Chile 1347, Apdo. 57; f. 1938; evening; independent; commercial; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; Dir. JAIME MANTILLA ANDERSON; Editor HUMBERTO VACAS GÓMEZ; circ. 75,000 (weekdays), 90,000 (Saturdays).

GUAYAQUIL

La Razón: Apdo. 5832; evening; independent; f. 1965; Dir. JORGE PÉREZ CONCHA; circ. 40,000.

El Telégrafo: Avda. 10 de Agosto 601 y Boyacá, Apdo. 415; f. 1884; morning; independent; commercial; Proprs. El Telégrafo C.A.; Dir.-Gen. Gen. EDUARDO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ; Man. GUSTAVO SORIANO U.; circ. 32,000 (weekdays), 55,000 (Sundays).

El Universo: Escobedo y 9 de Octubre, Apdo. 531; f. 1921; morning; independent; Dir. CARLOS PÉREZ PERASSO; circ. 160,000 (weekdays), 188,000 (Sundays).

There are local daily newspapers of very low circulation in other towns.

PERIODICALS

QUITO

América: Casilla 75; f. 1925; Indo-American and literary culture; quarterly; Dirs. EMILIO UZCÁTEGUI, GALO RENÉ PÉREZ.

La Calle: Casilla 2010; f. 1956; politics; weekly; Dir. CARLOS ENRIQUE CARRIÓN; circ. 20,000.

Carta Económica del Ecuador: Toledo 1448 y Coruña, Apdo. 3358; f. 1969; weekly; economic, financial and business information; Pres. HOLGER BUCHELI; circ. 4,500.

Comercio Ecuatoriano: Calle Guayaquil 1242, Apdo. 202; commerce.

Ecuador Guía Turística: Edif. Brauer, Meja 438, Of. 43; f. 1969; tourist information in Spanish and English; Dir. JORGE VACA O.; Propr. Prensa Informativa Turística; circ. 30,000.

Integración: Solano 836; economics of the Andean countries; quarterly.

Letras del Ecuador: Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Avda. 6 de Diciembre, Casilla 67; f. 1944; literature and art; non-political; monthly; Dir. Dr. TEODORO VANE-GAS ANDRADE.

El Libertador: Olmedo 931 y García Moreno; f. 1926; Pres. Dr. BENJAMÍN TERÁN VAREA.

Mensajero: Benalcázar 562, Apdo. 4100; f. 1884; religion, culture, economics and politics; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ POYATOS, S.I.; circ. 5,000.

Nueva: Apdo. 3224; monthly; left-wing; Dir. MAGDALENA JARAMILLO DE ADOUN.

El Profesional: Calle Oriente 725; f. 1972; monthly; university and professional interest; independent; Dir. WILSON ALMEIDA MUÑOZ; Man. JULIO ALMEIDA; circ. 3,000.

This is Ecuador: La Niña 555 y Avda. Amazonas; f. 1968; monthly; tourism; Dir. GUSTAVO VALLEJO.

GUAYAQUIL

Boletín del Sindicato Médico: f. 1911; scientific, literary; independent; monthly.

Ecuador Ilustrado: f. 1924; literary; illustrated; monthly.

Estadio: Aguirre 724 y Boyacá, Apdo. 1239; fortnightly; sport; Dir. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA; circ. 70,000.

Hogar: Aguirre 724 y Boyacá, Apdo. 1239; monthly; Dir. ROSA AMELIA ALVARADO R.; circ. 35,000.

Vistazo: Aguirre 724 y Boyacá, Apdo. 1239; f. 1957; fortnightly; general; Dir. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA; circ. 80,000.

Weekly Analysis: economic and political affairs.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Palacio Arzobispal, Chile 1178, Apdo. 4043, Quito; Bureau Chief RAMIRO GAVILANES GRANJA.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Casilla 2748, Quito; Bureau Chief SANTIAGO JERVIS SIMMONS.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Avda. América 3921, Quito; Bureau Chief MIGUEL ARIAS.

Reuters (U.K.): Casilla 4112, Quito.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): c/o El Comercio, Casilla 57, Quito; c/o El Universo, Guayaquil; Corresp. RICARDO POLIT.

Prensa Latina (Cuba) and TASS (U.S.S.R.) are also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Artes Gráficas Ltda.: Avda. 12 de Octubre 1637, Apdo. 533, Quito; f. 1914; Man. Dir. MANUEL GARCÍA-JAÉN.

Editorial de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 332, Apdo. 67, Quito; f. 1944; general fiction and non-fiction, general science; Dir. Dr. TEODORO VANEGAS ANDRADE.

Editorial Interamericana del Ecuador: Avda. América 542, Quito; Man. MANUEL DE CASTILLO.

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador: 12 de Octubre 1076 y Carrión, Apdo. 2184, Quito; literature, natural science, law, anthropology, sociology, politics, economics, theology, philosophy, history and archaeology.

Universidad Central del Ecuador: Departamento de Publicaciones, Servicio de Almacén Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, Quito.

Universidad de Guayaquil: Departamento de Publicaciones, Biblioteca General, Apdo. 3834, Guayaquil; f. 1930; general literature, history, philosophy, fiction; Man. Dir. CONSTANTINO VINUEZA M.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Radiodifusión: Esmeraldas 865, Apdo. 2246, Quito; independent non-governmental association; Pres. EDUARDO CEVALLOS C.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones (IETEL): Casilla 3066, Quito; Gen. Man. HERNÁN CASTAÑEDA.

RADIO

There are nearly 250 commercial stations, two cultural stations and one religious (La Voz de los Andes). The following are some of the most important commercial stations:

Emisoras Gran Colombia: Casilla 2246, Quito; f. 1943; Dir. EDUARDO CEVALLOS C.

Radio Tropicana: Edif. El Torreón 8°, Avda. Boyacá 642, Apdo. 4144, Guayaquil; Dir. R. GUERRERO.

Radiodifusora del Ecuador: Edif. El Torreón 8°, Avda. Boyacá 642, Apdo. 4144, Guayaquil; Dir. R. GUERRERO.

La Voz de los Andes: Casilla 691, Quito; f. 1931; operated by World Missionary Fellowship; programmes in fifteen languages including Spanish, English and Quechua; private, non-commercial, cultural, religious; Pres. ABE C. VAN DER PUY; Dir. of Broadcasting ROBERT BEUKEMA.

There were about 1,800,000 receivers in 1980.

TELEVISION

Corporación Ecuatoriana de Televisión: Casilla 1239, Guayaquil; Pres. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA; Man. MARIANO MERCHÁN ORDÓÑEZ.

Cadena Ecuatoriana de Televisión: Avda. de las Américas, Guayaquil; commercial.

Ecuavisa: Apdo. 1239, Guayaquil; independent corpn.; Dir. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA.

Tele Ondes Azuayas: Casilla 4980, Cuenca; commercial; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ A. CARDOSO F.

Teleamazonas: Casilla 4844, Quito; commercial; Pres. A. GRANDA C.

Telecentro—Canal 10: Edif. Filanbanco—9 de Octubre y Pichincha 6°, Guayaquil; f. 1969; commercial; Pres. LOUIS R. HANNA M.; Man. JORGE E. PÉREZ P.

Televisión del Pacífico S.A. (Telenacional): Casilla 1308, Quito; commercial; Man. MARCEL RIVAS.

Televisora Nacional Cia. Ltda.—Canal 8: Casilla 3888, Quito; commercial; Exec. Pres. CRISTINA MANTILLA DE LARA.

Tesem: Casilla 108, Esmeraldas; commercial.

There were 550,000 television sets in 1979

FINANCE

Consejo Monetario (Monetary Board): Quito; Pres. JAIME ACOSTA VELASCO.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million, amounts in sucres)

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Avda. 10 de Agosto 251, Apdo. 424, Quito; f. 1927; Superintendent Dr. JOSÉ VICENTE TROYA.

STATE BANKS

Banco Central del Ecuador: Avda. 10 de Agosto, Plaza Bolívar, Casilla 339, Quito; f. 1927; cap. 236m., res. 195m., dep. 20,034m. (July 1981); Pres. Dr. GONZALO CORDERO CRESPO; Gen. Man. ABELARDO PACHANO.

Banco de Desarrollo del Ecuador, S.A. (BEDE): Páez 655 y Ramírez Dávalos, Casilla 373, Quito; f. 1976; cap. 10,161m., res. 654,366m. (Aug. 1981); Gen. Man. Econ. PABLO CONCHA LEDERGERBER.

Banco Ecuatoriano de la Vivienda: Avda. 10 de Agosto 2270 y Cordero, Casilla 3244, Quito; f. 1962; cap. 3,832m., res. 478m., dep. 2,339m. (July 1981); Pres. JUAN PABLO MONCAGATTA; Gen. Man. JOHN KLEIN LOFFREDO.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Ante 107 y 10 de Agosto, Quito; f. 1928; cap. 3,000m., res. 1,289m., dep. 5,654m. (May 1981); Pres. Ing. GONZALO LUZURIAGA; Gen. Man. Dr. MARCELO QUEVEDO TORO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Quito

Banco de los Andes: Avda. 10 de Agosto y Buenos Aires, Casilla 3761; f. 1973; affiliated to Banco de Bogotá; cap. 150m., res. 41.7m., dep. 788.3m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. Econ. ARTURO GANGOTENA.

Banco de Co-operativas del Ecuador: Avda. 10 de Agosto 937, Casilla 2244; f. 1965; cap. 59.4m., res. 5.3m., dep. 353.1m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. Dr. CÉSAR MOSQUERA.

Banco Internacional: Adva. Patria, Amazonas y 9 de Octubre, Casilla 2114; f. 1973; cap. 142m., res. 34.5m., dep. 1,349.6m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ NEIRA.

Banco del Pichincha, S.A.: Espejo y Venezuela, Casilla 261; f. 1906; cap. 538.1m., res. 172.8m., dep. 6,342.3m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. JAIME ACOSTA VELASCO.

Banco Popular del Ecuador: Amazonas 648, Casilla 696; f. 1953; cap. 382m., res. 105m., dep. 2,553m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. Lic. CLEMENTE VALLEJO LARREA.

Banco de Préstamos, S.A.: Venezuela 659, Casilla 529; f. 1909; cap. 60m., res. 14.8m., dep. 499.6m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. RICARDO LEÓN L.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO ALBORNOZ ANDRADE.

Banco de la Producción, S.A.: Avda. Amazonas 350 y Robles, Apdo. A-38; cap. 100m., res. 42.3m., dep. 681.7m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. RODRIGO PAZ DELGADO; Gen. Man. Lic. JOSÉ MORILLO BATLE.

Caja de Crédito Agrícola—Ganadero, S.A.: Avda. 6 de Diciembre y Piedrahíta, esq.; f. 1949; cap. 41.3m., res. 4.5m., dep. 167.7m. (Dec. 1980); Man. HUGO GRIJALVA GARZÓN; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN.

Ambato

Banco de Tungurahua: cap. 50m., res. 0.01m., dep. 171.8m. (Dec. 1980).

Cuenca

Banco del Azuay, S.A.: Bolívar 797, Casilla 33; f. 1913; cap. 165m., res. 39.2m., dep. 1,081.3m. (1981); Gen. Man. Dr. CLAUDIO MONSALVO M.

Guayaquil

Banco Continental: General Cordova y Víctor Manuel Rendón, Casilla 9348; f. 1974; cap. 160m., res. 24.3m., dep. 1,019.3m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ALBERTO BUSTAMANTE ILLINGWORTH; Gen. Man. Dr. LEÓNIDAS ORTEGA TRUJILLO.

Banco de Crédito e Hipotecario: P. Icaza 302, Casilla 60; f. 1871; cap. 100m., res. 37.6m., dep. 321.0m. (Sept. 1981); Gen. Man. PATRICIO FUENTES LEÓN.

Banco de Descuento: esq. Pichincha y Aguirre 418, Apdo. 414; f. 1920; cap. 200m., res. 159.6m., dep. 1,889.6m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. LUIS CHIRIBOGA PARRA; Gen. Man. GONZALO ICAZA MARTÍNEZ.

Banco la Filantrópica—FILANBANCO: 9 de Octubre y Pichincha, Apdo. 149; f. 1908; cap. 280m., res. 104.3m., dep. 3,327.5m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. NAHÍM ISALAS, BARQUET.

Banco de Guayaquil: Pichincha 105, Casilla 1300; f. 1943; cap. 200m., res. 88.7m., dep. 2,112.3m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. CÉSAR DURÁN BALLÉN C.

Banco Industrial y Comercial: Pichincha e Illingworth, Casilla 5817; f. 1965; cap. 52m., res. 37.1m., dep. 492.0 (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. Dr. FERNANDO MANRIQUE MORALES.

Banco del Pacífico: Avda. Amazonas 720, Casilla 988; f. 1972; cap. 449.6m., res. 100.4m., dep. 4,963.4m. (Dec. 1980); Exec. Pres. MARCEL LANIADO DE WIND; Gen. Man. CARLOS JULIO MORENO.

La Previsora Banco Nacional de Crédito: Avda. 9 de Octubre y Pichincha 110, Apdo. 1324; f. 1919; cap. 350m., res. 548.2m., dep. 2,124.0m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. MAURO INTRIAGO DUNN.

Banco Sociedad General de Crédito: 9 de Octubre 1404 y Machala, Casilla 5501; f. 1972; cap. 125m., dep. 545m. (1981); Gen. Man. ALBERTO WITHER FERRETTI.

Banco Territorial: V. M. Rendón 202 y Panamá, Casilla 227; f. 1936; cap. 38m., res. 49.8m., dep. 137.0m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. HUGO SUÁREZ BAQUERIZO.

Loja

Banco de Loja: J. Eguiguren 1529 y Sucre, Casilla 300; f. 1968; cap. 15.3m., res. 25.8m., dep. 416.5m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. OSWALDO BURNEO VALDIVIEZO.

Machala

Banco de Machala: 9 de Mayo y Rocafuerte, Casilla 711; f. 1962; cap. 131m., res. 16.2m., dep. 584.1m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. ESTEBAN CELIO QUIROLA.

Portoviejo

Banco Comercial de Manabí: f. 1980; cap. 40.1m., res. 0.1m., dep. 163.0m. (Dec. 1980).

Other commercial banks operating in Ecuador in 1980 were: Banco Amazonas (cap. 125.5m.); Banco Austro (cap. 63m.); Banco Bolivariano (f. 1980; cap. 150m.).

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco Holandés Unido, S.A. (Netherlands): Avda. 10 de Agosto 911, Casilla 42, Quito; f. 1959; cap. 54m., res. 32.0m., dep. 658.1m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. BERNARDUS HANSEN; br. at Guayaquil.

Bank of America (U.S.A.): Guayaquil 1938, Casilla 5824, Quito; f. 1966; cap. 200m., res. 23.8, dep. 1,106.6m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. FRANK MCHUTNANCE; br. at Guayaquil.

Bank of London and South America Ltd. (U.K.): Avda. Amazonas 580 y J. Carrión, Casilla 556-A, Quito; f. 1936; cap. 90m., res. 22.5m., dep. 1,069.2m. (Dec. 1980); Man. R. N. A. GALLOP; 6 brs.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Avda. 10 de Agosto y Ante, Casilla 1393, Quito; f. 1959; cap. 176.2m., res. 20.9m., dep. 1,319.4m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. JOSÉ VICENTE POMBO; 2 brs.

FINANCE CORPORATIONS

COFIEC—Compañía Financiera Ecuatoriana de Desarrollo: Avdas. Patria y Amazonas, Casilla 411, Quito; f. 1965; cap. 472m., res. 64.5m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO CORREA E.

Corporación Financiera Nacional CFN: Robles 731 y Amazonas, Casilla 163, Quito; f. 1964; cap. 1,979m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. GALO ÁRIAS SORIA; Gen. Man. MODESTO CORREA SAN ANDRÉS.

Financiera Guayaquil, S.A.: Baquerizo Moreno 1119, Casilla 2167, Guayaquil; f. 1976; cap. 240m., res. 26.6m. (Aug. 1981); Gen. Man. Dr. MIGUEL BABRA LYON.

FINANSA—Financiera Nacional, S.A.: Avda. Amazonas 540 y Carrión, Casilla 6420-CCI, Quito; f. 1976; cap. 200m., res. 96m. (July 1981); Pres. Econ. LEOPOLDO BAEZ C.

ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos Privados del Ecuador: Edif. del Banco de Préstamos, Avdas. 10 de Agosto y Patria, Casilla 768, Quito; f. 1965; 28 mems.; Pres. ALFREDO ALBORNOZ ANDRADE.

Asociación de Compañías Financieras del Ecuador—AFIN: Robles 653 y Amazonas, Edif. Proinco Calisto, 7° piso, Casilla 9156, Sucursal 7, Quito; Dir. JOSÉ ITURRALDE A.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Quito C.A.: Avda. Río Amazonas 540, Quito; f. 1969; volume of operations in 1978 U.S. \$196m.; Pres. JAIME DEL HIERRO S.; Gen. Man. Dr. BOLÍVAR CHIRIBOGA VALDIVIEZO.

INSURANCE

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social: Avda. 10 de Agosto y Bogotá, Apdo. 2640, Quito; f. 1928; various forms of state insurance provided; the Institute directs the Ecuadorean social insurance system through the Insurance Board (Caja Nacional del Seguro Social) and the Medical Department (Departamento Médico); Dir.-Gen. Dr. ENRIQUE GALLEGOS A.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

In 1981 there were 27 insurance companies operating in Ecuador. The following is a list of the seven principal companies, selected by virtue of capital.

Amazonias Cía. Anónima de Seguros: V. M. Rendón y Córdova, Apdo. 3285, Guayaquil; f. 1966; cap. 30m. sucres; Exec. Pres. EDUARDO AROSEMENA.

Cía. Reaseguradora del Ecuador S.A.: 9 de Octubre 421, Casilla 6776, Guayaquil; f. 1977; cap. 10m. sucres (1979); Man. Dr. EDUARDO PEÑA TRIVIÑO.

Cía. de Seguros Condor S.A.: P. Icaza 302, Apdo. 5007, Guayaquil; f. 1968; cap. 40m. sucres; Gen. Man. JAIME GUZMÁN ITURRALDE.

Cía de Seguros Ecuatoriano-Suiza S.A.: P. Icaza 203, Apdo. 397, Guayaquil; f. 1954; cap. 14.6m. sucres; Gen. Man. Econ. ENRIQUE SALAS.

La Nacional Cía de Seguros Generales S.A.: Panamá 809, Apdo. 1085, Guayaquil; f. 1941; cap. 28m. sucres; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE NOVÁS ARGUDÍN.

Panamericana del Ecuador S.A.: Avda. Amazonas 353 y Robles, Apdo. 3902, Quito; f. 1973; cap. 21m. sucres; Gen. Man. ALVARO FLÓREZ M.

Seguros Rocafuerte S.A.: 9 de Octubre y Pichincha, Apdo. 6491, Guayaquil; f. 1967; cap. 20m. sucres; Gen. Man. ALFREDO SOLMS ARMENDÁRIZ.

La Unión Cía. Nacional de Seguros: Malecón esq. Gral. Franco, Apdo. 1294, Guayaquil; f. 1943; cap. 38.5m. sucres; Man. DAVID ALBERTO GOLDBAUM MORALES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Federación Nacional de Cámaras de Comercio del Ecuador: Avda. Olmedo 414, Casilla Y, Guayaquil; federation of chambers of commerce.

Cámara de Comercio de Cuenca (*Cuenca Chamber of Commerce*): Presidente Córdova 7-51, Casilla 4929, Cuenca; f. 1919; 3,170 mems.; Pres. MODESTO CASAJOANA DONOSO.

Cámara de Comercio de Quito (*Quito Chamber of Commerce*): Avdas. República y Amazonas, Casilla 202, Quito; f. 1923; 3,000 mems.; Pres. CARLOS PONCE MARTÍNEZ.

Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil (*Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce*): Avda. Olmedo 414, Guayaquil; f. 1889; 3,700 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO SAVINOVIC.

Federación Nacional de Cámaras de Industrias (*National Federation of Chambers of Industry*): Avdas. República y Amazonas, Casilla 2438, Quito; f. 1974.

Cámara de Industrias de Cuenca (*Cuenca Chamber of Industry*): Gran Colombia 8-17, 3°, Casilla 326, Cuenca.

Cámara de Industrias de Guayaquil (*Guayaquil Chamber of Industry*): Avda. 9 de Octubre 910, Casilla 4007, Guayaquil; Pres. Abog. RÓMULO LÓPEZ SABANDO.

Cámara de Industrias de Pichincha (*Pichincha Chamber of Industry*): Avdas. Amazonas y la República, Casilla 2438, Quito; f. 1936; 1,100 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO VILLQUIRÁN LEBED.

There are also Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Portoviejo, Manta, Ambato, Latacunga, Otavalo, Machala and Babahoyo.

STATE ENTERPRISES AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Centro de Desarrollo Industrial del Ecuador—CENDES: Avda. Orellana 1715 y 9 de Octubre, Casilla 2321, Quito; f. 1962; carries out industrial feasibility studies, supplies technical and administrative assistance to industry, promotes new industries, supervises investment programmes etc.; Gen. Man. Ing. CÉSAR DELGADO RENDÓN.

Centro Nacional de Promoción de la Pequeña Industria y Artesanía (CENAPIA): Piedrahita 359 y Ponce, Casilla 2083, Quito; agency to develop small-scale industry and handicrafts; Dir. Econ. CARLOS ALBUJA.

Centro de Reconversión Económica del Austro (CREA): Bolívar y Cueva, Cuenca; development organization; Dir. ARTURO CÓRDOVA MALO.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (formerly *Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica*): Avda. 10 de Agosto y Checa, Quito; aims to formulate a general plan of economic and social development and supervise its execution; also to integrate local plans into the national; Chair. LEÓN ROLDÓS AGUILERA.

Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (Cepe) (*Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corporation*): Avda. Orellana y Juan León Mera, esq., Casillas 5007/8, Quito; f. 1972 to promote exploration for and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas deposits by initiating joint ventures with foreign and national companies; to promote the transport and processing of oil, gas and allied products; to act as the agency controlling the concession of on- and off-shore exploration rights; began international marketing of crude petroleum in 1974 and took over the domestic marketing and distribution of petroleum products in 1976; it has been announced that emphasis would be placed on exploration for oil and gas in co-operation with foreign countries from 1980; Gen. Man. JORGE PAREJA CUCALÓN.

Empresa de Comercio Exterior (ECE): Quito; f. 1980 to promote non-traditional exports; state owns 33 per cent share in company; share capital 25 million sucres.

Empresa Pesquera Nacional: state fishing enterprise.

Fondo de Desarrollo del Sector Rural Marginal (Foderuma): f. 1978 to allot funds to rural development programmes in poor areas; initial cap. 100m. sucres.

FONADE—Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo: f. 1973; national development fund to finance projects as laid down in the five-year plan.

Fondo Nacional de Preinversión—FONAPRE: f. 1974 to undertake feasibility projects before investment is made by FONADE; Man. MANUEL CALISTO.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones—FOPEX: Robles 731 y Amazonas, Casilla 163, Quito; f. 1972; export promotion; Dir. Dr. JUAN VILLASÍS A.

Instituto de Colonización de la Región Amazónica (INCRAE): f. 1978 to encourage settlement in and economic development of the Amazon region.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Electrificación (INECEL): f. 1961; state enterprise for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy; current plans (until 1980) involve investment of U.S. \$825m.; Gen. Man. Ing. RODOLFO TERNEUS TORRES.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Hidráulicos—INEHRI: undertakes irrigation and hydro-electric projects; Man. Ing. MARIANO CEVALLOS.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonización (IERAC): f. 1973 to supervise the Agrarian Reform Law under the auspices and co-ordination of the Ministry of Agriculture; Dir. Ing. WAGNER MANTILLA.

Organización Comercial Ecuatoriana de Productos Artesanales—OCEPA: Carrión 1336 y Versalles, Casilla 2948, Quito; f. 1964; to develop and promote national arts and crafts; Gen. Man. WILSON VÁSQUEZ R. OCEPA.

Programa Nacional del Banano y Frutas Tropicales: Pichincha 103, Guayaquil; to promote the development of banana and tropical fruit cultivation.

Programa Regional de Desarrollo del Sur del Ecuador (PREDESUR): Muroz 146, Quito; f. 1972 to promote the development of the southern area of the country; Dir. Ing. LUIS CARRERA DE LA TORRE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Cafecultores del Cantón Piñas: García Moreno y Abdón Calderón, Piñas; coffee growers' association.

Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales: Boyacá 1416, Guayaquil; traders' and industrialists' association.

Asociación de Industriales Textiles del Ecuador—AITE: Avdas. República y Amazonas, Casilla 2893, Quito; f. 1938; textile manufacturers' association; 38 mems.; Pres. RICHARD HANDAL.

Asociación de Productores Bananeros del Ecuador—APROBANA: Malecón 2002, Guayaquil; banana growers' association.

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios—ANDE: Avda. Colón 112 y Juan León Mera, Casilla 3489, Quito; national employers' association.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores de Cacao y Café: Casilla 4774, Manta; cocoa and coffee exporters' association.

Cámara de Agricultores: Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN.

Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Exportadores de Cacao y Café: Abdón Calderón y García Moreno, Piñas; cocoa and coffee exporters' consortium.

Corporación Nacional de Exportadores de Cacao y Café: Sucre 106 y Malecón, Guayaquil; cocoa and coffee exporters' corporation.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Cafetaleras: Guayaquil 1242, Of. 304, Quito; coffee co-operatives federation.

There are several other coffee and cocoa organizations.

TRADE UNIONS

Frente Unido de Trabajadores (FUT): left-wing; comprises:

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Glasistas—CEDOC: Calle Flores 846, Quito; f. 1938; affiliated to CMT; Christian democrat; 100,000 mems. (est.) organized in 18 area organizations; Pres. EMILIO VELASCO ORTEGA VERA; Sec.-Gen. ALBERTO PILALOT; Publ. *Unidad Sindical, Los Resabiados*.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (CEOSL): Casilla 1373, Quito; f. 1962; affiliated to ICFTU and ORIT; Pres. JOSÉ CHÁVEZ CHÁVEZ; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS BURGOS.

Confederación de Trabajadores del Ecuador—CTE (*Confederation of Ecuadorean Workers*): Casa del Obrero, Plaza del Teatro, Manabí 267, Quito; f. 1944; admitted to WFTU and CSTAL; backed by Communist party; 55,000 mems. (est.) in 200 affiliated unions; Pres. JUAN VÁSQUEZ.

Central Católica de Obreros: Avda. 24 de Mayo 344, Quito.

A number of trade unions are not affiliated to the above groups. These include the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Marítimos y Portuarios del Ecuador—FNTMPE (*National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers of Ecuador*) and both railway trade unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

All railways are government-controlled. Extensive construction work is being undertaken.

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Estado: Calle Bolívar 443, Quito; Gen. Man. Col. BOLÍVAR GUERRERO CELI.

Total length 965 km. (1980).

There are divisional state railway managements for the following lines: Guayaquil-Quito, Sibambe-Cuenca and Quito-San Lorenzo.

ROADS

There were 34,600 km. of roads in 1980, of which 6,000 km. were paved. The Pan-American Highway runs north from Ambato to Quito and to the Colombian border at Tulcán and south to Cuenca and Loja.

SHIPPING

Some \$160 million is to be invested in the modernization of Ecuador's principal ports: Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, Manta and Puerto Bolívar.

Flota Bananera Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Edif. Gran Pasaje, 6° piso, Of. 602, Apdo. 6883, Guayaquil; f. 1967; 2 vessels; owned by Government of Ecuador and private stockholders; Gen. Man. ROBERTO SERRANO.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, S.A.: Aguirre 104 y Malecón, Apdo. 3714, Guayaquil; f. 1946 with Colombia and Venezuela. On Venezuela's withdrawal in 1953, Ecuador's 10 per cent interest was increased to 20 per cent. The fleet consists of 35 vessels (27 owned by it and 8 chartered) of a total gross tonnage of 250,000. It operates services from Colombia and Ecuador to European ports, U.S. Gulf ports and New York, Mexican Atlantic ports and East Canada; Man. Naval Capt. J. ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ; offices in Quito, Cuenca, Bahía, Manta and Esmeraldas.

Flota Petrolera Ecuatoriana—FLOPEC: Avda. Colón y Amazonas, Edif. Espana 4°, Casilla 535-A, Quito; Gen. Man. Rear-Adm. (ret'd.) GOTARDO VALDIVIESO T.

Transportes Navieros Ecuatorianos—Transnave: 9 de Octubre 422 y Chile, Edif. Citibank, Casilla 4706, Guayaquil; transports general cargo within the European South Pacific Magellan Conference, Japan West Coast South America Conference and Atlantic and Gulf West Coast South America Conference; Gen. Man. Ing. BORIS TOLEDO BARBERO.

Various foreign lines operate between Ecuador and European ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports: Mariscal Sucre near Quito and Simón Bolívar near Guayaquil. The 1978-83 airport improvement and construction programme requires investment of 10,000 million sucres.

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aerolíneas Nacionales del Ecuador, S.A.—ANDES: Avda. Amazonas 897, Quito; f. 1961; regular cargo services Miami-Panama-Quito, Guayaquil; Chief Rep. PATRICIO MORENO; fleet: 2 DC-6A, 2 CL-44, one DC-8-30F.

Empresa Ecuatoriana de Aviación—EEA: Edif. Almagro, Reina Victoria y Colón, Apdo. 505, Quito; nationalized 1974; domestic services and international scheduled passenger services to Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, U.S.A. and Venezuela; fleet: 1 Boeing 707-320-B, 1 Boeing 720-B/C, 2 Boeing 720-B; Pres. Lt.-Col. MIGUEL CASTILLO.

ECUADOR

Transportes Aéreos Nacionales Ecuatorianos—TAME: Colón 1346 y 10 de Agosto 239, Quito; brs. in Guayaquil and ten other cities; f. 1962; domestic scheduled services for passengers and freight; charter services abroad; Gen. Man. Gen. JORGE IZURIETA; fleet: 4 Electra Jet Prop., 2 Twin Otter, 2 HS748, 1 Boeing 727-200.

The following airlines also offer national and regional services:

Aerotaxis Ecuatorianos, S.A.—ATESA; Cía. Ecuatoriana de Transportes Aéreos—CEDTA; Ecuastol Servicios Aéreos, S.A.; Ecuavia Cía. Ltda.; Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Transportes Aéreos—SAETA; Servicios Aéreos Nacionales—SAN; Aeroturismo Cía. Ltda.—SAVAC.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Ecuador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aero Perú, Air France, Air Panamá, Avianca (Colombia), Bahamasair, Braniff (U.S.A.), British Caledonian, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Fed. Repub. of Germany).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

The number of tourists visiting Ecuador rose from 172,000 in 1975 to 269,000 in 1980.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo—ASECUT: Apdo. 1210, Quito; Apdo. 510, Guayaquil; Pres. PABLO BURBANO DE LARA.

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Reina Victoria 514 y Roca, Quito; f. 1964; Exec. Dir. MOISÉS SIMMONDS DUEÑAS.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Avda. 6 de Diciembre, Apdo. 67, Quito; permanent exhibitions, lectures, concerts, etc.; Pres. EDMUNDO RIVADENEIRA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PEDRO BARREIRO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Ecuatoriana de Energía Atómica: Cordero 779 y Avda. 6 de Diciembre, Casilla 2517, Quito; Pres. Brig.-Gen. JORGE MALDONADO MIÑO; Exec. Dir. Ing. FAUSTO MUÑOZ RIBADENEIRA; research in nuclear physics, radio-isotopes, radio-biology, chemistry and medicine; in 1975 it took over the production and sale of radioactive minerals.

Construction of an experimental nuclear reactor was due to begin in 1981 at a cost of U.S. \$9 million, and is to be built with Spanish help.

EGYPT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Arab Republic of Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of Africa, with an extension across the Gulf of Suez into the Sinai region which is usually regarded as lying in Asia. It is bounded to the north by the Mediterranean, to the north-east by Israel, to the east by the Red Sea, to the south by Sudan, and to the west by Libya. The climate is arid, with a maximum annual rainfall of only 200 mm. around Alexandria. More than 90 per cent of the country is desert, and some 99 per cent of the population live in the valley and delta of the Nile. Summer temperatures reach a maximum of 43°C (110°F) and winters are mild, with an average day temperature of about 18°C (65°F). Arabic is the official language. Many educated Egyptians speak English or French. Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims (mainly Sunni). The remainder are mostly Christians, about 4 million of whom are Copts. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a horizontal tricolour of red, white, and black; the white stripe is charged with an eagle emblem in gold. The capital is Cairo.

Recent History

After the Second World War, British forces withdrew from Egypt, except for a military presence in the Suez Canal Zone. When the British mandate in Palestine was ended in 1948, Arab armies intervened to oppose the newly-proclaimed State of Israel. A cease-fire was agreed in 1949, leaving Egyptian forces occupying the Gaza Strip.

In July 1952 a group of young army officers, the "Free Officers", seized power in Cairo. King Farouk was forced to abdicate and Gen. Muhammed Neguib installed as head of the military junta. Egypt was declared a republic the following June, when Neguib became President and Prime Minister, and Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, who was leader of the Free Officers, Deputy Prime Minister. In November 1954 Neguib was relieved of his posts, and Nasser took over as acting head of state.

In October 1954 Britain and Egypt reached agreement on the Suez Canal, when provision was made for the withdrawal of British troops. In June 1956 a new constitution was approved by the people and Nasser was elected President. The following month, after Britain and the U.S.A. had withdrawn their offers of finance for the Aswan High Dam, Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, so that Canal revenues could be used to finance the Dam. This was a cause of great concern to Israel, Britain and France, and Israel invaded Sinai on October 29th while Britain and France began operations against Egypt two days later. Strong UN and American pressure resulted in a ceasefire on November 6th and supervision by the UN of the invaders' withdrawal.

Egypt and Syria formed the United Arab Republic in February 1958, and ties with the Soviet and East European bloc strengthened. Syria withdrew from the union after the army had seized power there in September 1961, but Egypt retained the title United Arab Republic until 1971. Further attempts at federating Egypt, Syria and Iraq also came to nothing during the early 1960s and plans for union with Libya came to nothing in 1973. The Federation of

Arab Republics (Egypt, Libya and Syria) came into being in 1972, but proved ineffective.

Relations with Libya later deteriorated to such an extent that open warfare took place on the border in July 1977. Egypt's relations with the U.S.S.R. also deteriorated in the 1970s. In 1972 Egypt expelled the Soviet military advisers and in March 1976 broke off its Treaty of Friendship with the U.S.S.R. Relations with the U.S.A., on the other hand, became closer when Muhammad Anwar Sadat (who succeeded Nasser as President in September 1970) came to rely increasingly on American help.

The "Six-day War" in June 1967 between the Arabs and Israel left Israel in control of the Gaza Strip and a large area of Egyptian territory, including the whole of Sinai. The Suez Canal was blocked and closed until June 1975.

An uneasy ceasefire lasted until October 1973, when Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal to recover territory lost in 1967. After 18 days of fighting a ceasefire was arranged and Dr. Henry Kissinger, the U.S. Secretary of State, negotiated disengagement agreements in 1974 and September 1975, by which Israel evacuated territory in Sinai, and Israeli and Egyptian forces were separated by a UN Buffer Zone.

A dramatic peace-making initiative was made by President Sadat in November 1977, when he visited Israel and addressed the Knesset. Many Arab countries opposed the visit on the grounds that it undermined Arab unity. Syria, Libya, Algeria, Iraq and Yemen P.D.R., together with the PLO, condemned Egypt at their own conference in Tripoli in December 1977, and Egypt consequently broke off diplomatic relations with them.

It therefore proved difficult for Egypt to produce anything tangible out of Sadat's peace initiative, but in September 1978, after talks at Camp David in the U.S.A. under the guidance of President Carter, President Sadat and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, signed two agreements. The first was a "framework of peace in the Middle East" and the second was a "framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel". The first agreement provided for a 5-year transitional period during which the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip would obtain full autonomy and self-government, and the second agreement provided for the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by December 17th, 1978. After some difficulties the peace treaty was signed in March 1979, and Israel subsequently made phased withdrawals from the Sinai peninsula, the last of which was due to take place in April 1982. Syria, Algeria, Libya and the PLO had met in Damascus in September 1978 and condemned the Camp David agreements, and in Baghdad in March 1979 the Arab League Council expelled Egypt from the League and introduced political and economic sanctions.

In 1974 Sadat began to introduce a more liberal political and economic regime. Foreign investment has been encouraged but has been slow to arrive. Inflation, overcrowding and administrative shortcomings have been the main internal problems.

Political parties (banned since 1953) were allowed in the 1976 elections for the People's Assembly. They were legalized in June 1977, and in July 1978 Sadat formed a new political party, the National Democratic Party, with himself as leader. Opposition parties were allowed, but were very much overshadowed by the National Democratic Party. More effective opposition to Sadat came from Muslim fundamentalists, whose influence grew stronger after the Iranian revolution in 1979. By September 1981 Sadat was having to resort to massive arrests of Muslim fundamentalists. Measures to control the disaffected Coptic minority had also become necessary. It was nevertheless something of a surprise when a group of Muslim fundamentalists succeeded in assassinating Sadat at a military parade on October 6th, 1981. An Islamic rebellion which broke out in Asyut was quickly suppressed, and Vice-President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak was confirmed as President at a referendum on October 13th. No major changes in the direction of policy have resulted, but Mubarak has reshuffled the Government, while adhering to the "Camp David process" and trying to improve the living standards of ordinary Egyptians.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral People's Assembly, with 392 members (10 nominated by the President and 382 directly elected for five years). The Assembly nominates the President, who is elected by popular referendum for six years (renewable). The President has executive powers and appoints one or more Vice-Presidents, a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. There is also a 210-member Advisory Council. The country is divided into 26 governorates.

Defence

In July 1981 Egypt had total armed forces of 367,000 (army 235,000, air defence command 85,000, navy 20,000, air force 27,000), with 335,000 reserves. There is a selective one-year period of National Service. The defence budget for 1979/80 was £E1,500 million.

Economic Affairs

Almost half the labour force is engaged in agriculture. The chief crops are cotton, onions, wheat, maize, millet, rice and sugar-cane. The country depends very largely on the waters of the Nile for its fertility, and the completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 increased the fertile land of Egypt by one-third.

Petroleum production is small by Middle East standards, averaging 658,000 b/d in 1980/81.

Under Nasser, and until 1973-74 under Sadat, Egypt's economy was conducted mainly on socialist lines. After the October 1973 war, while not abandoning socialism, Egypt put into practice a policy of encouraging foreign investment, both from other Arab countries and from Western sources, and embarked on a development plan which involved re-opening the Suez Canal and resettling and redeveloping the Suez area. Foreign investment did not arrive as quickly as was hoped, and in the late 1970s Egypt experienced severe economic difficulties, with inflation, a huge debt problem, an adverse balance of payments and a growing population. There was some concern in March 1979, when Egypt's official relations with

most of the Arab world were cut off after the signing of the peace treaty with Israel. Not all Arab aid ceased, however, and increased help from the U.S.A., larger oil revenues, Suez Canal dues and remittances from Egyptians working abroad gave some improvement to the economy in 1980 and 1981. Suez Canal revenue, for example, was expected to exceed U.S. \$1,000 million in 1981, compared with U.S. \$700 million in 1980.

Transport and Communications

The area of the Nile Delta is well served by railways. Lines also run from Cairo southward along the Nile to Aswan, and westward along the coast to Sollum. Roads link the towns. The chief ports are Alexandria and Port Said. More than 20,000 vessels, with a net tonnage of 281 million tons, used the Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in 1980. The River Nile carries much domestic freight and there are long-distance passenger services. Cairo is an important air centre and EgyptAir has branches all over the world. An oil pipeline (SUMED) links Suez to the Mediterranean.

Social Welfare

Great progress has been made in social welfare services in recent years. There are comprehensive state schemes for sickness benefits, pensions, health insurance and training.

Education

Primary education is extended to all children between the ages of 6 and 12, and is compulsory. Almost 8 million people were receiving state education in the 1977/78 school year. There are eight universities. Education is free at all levels.

Tourism

Egypt has always been a considerable tourist centre. Historical remains of ancient civilization include the Pyramids and the temples at Abu Simbel. The River Nile is popular for cruises. Over 1.2 million tourists visited Egypt in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: June 18th (Evacuation Day, proclamation of the republic), July 23rd (Revolution Day and Id-ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id-ul-Adha), October 6th (Armed Forces Day), October 19th (Muslim New Year), October 24th (Popular Resistance Day), December 28th (Mu'uloud).

1983: January 1st (New Year), mid-April (Sham el Nessim).

Christian holidays include: Coptic Christmas (January), Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday (March-April).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but some Egyptian measurements are still in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millièmes=100 piastres=5 tallaris=1 Egyptian pound (£E).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=£E1.346;

U.S. \$1=700 millièmes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION†			
	Nov. 22nd-23rd, 1976†	Jan. 24th, 1979 (Preliminary)	1978	1979	1980	1981
997,738.5 sq. km.*	38,198,204	40,500,000	39,767,000	40,983,000	42,289,000	43,465,000

* 385,229 sq. miles. Inhabited and cultivated territory accounts for 35,189 sq. km. (13,587 sq. miles).

† Including Egyptian nationals abroad.

GOVERNORATES*

GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL	GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL
Cairo	214.2	Cairo	Menufia	1,532.1	Shibin el-Kom
Alexandria	2,679.4	Alexandria	Behera	10,129.5	Damanhur
Port Said	72.1	Port Said	Giza	85,153.2	Giza
Ismailia	1,441.6	Ismailia	Beni Suef	1,321.7	Beni Suef
Suez	17,840.4	Suez	Fayum	1,827.2	Fayum
Damietta	589.2	Damietta	Menia	2,261.7	Menia
Dakahlia	3,470.9	Mansura	Asyut	1,553.0	Asyut
Sharkia	4,179.6	Zagazig	Suhag	1,547.2	Suhag
Kalyubia	1,001.1	Benha	Kena	1,850.7	Kena
Kafr el-Sheikh	3,437.1	Kafr el-Sheikh	Aswan	678.5	Aswan
Gharbia	1,942.2	Tanta			

* Excluding the four sparsely-populated "frontier districts".

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(final results of census of November 1976, excluding nationals abroad)

El Qahira (Cairo, the capital)	5,074,016	Zagazig	202,575
El Iskandariyah (Alexandria)	2,317,705	El Suweis (Suez)	193,965
El Giza	1,230,446	Damanhur	170,633
Subra-El Khema	394,223	El Faiyum	166,910
El Mahalla el Kubra	292,114	El Minya (Menia)	146,366
Tanta	283,240	Kafr-El Dwar	146,248
Bur Sa'id (Port Said)	262,760	Isma'ilia	145,930
El Mansura	259,387	Aswan	144,654
Asyut	213,751	Beni-Suef	117,910

Greater Cairo (November 1976): 6,818,318, (June 1979): 8,539,000.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
([']ooo employed)

	1975	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,424.8	4,217.4	3,976.7	4,002.0
Mining and quarrying	13.1	19.9	35.7	22.8
Manufacturing	1,296.1	1,354.7	1,430.3	1,532.1
Electricity, gas and water	46.0	52.4	68.9	65.7
Construction	247.5	335.1	385.8	448.5
Commerce	842.0	915.2	913.1	918.4
Transport, storage and communications	420.4	428.4	467.5	488.4
Finance and insurance	83.3	107.6	107.0	116.8
Social and personal services	1,557.6	1,799.4	1,786.1	1,820.5
Other	333.3	264.2	631.4	608.3
TOTAL	9,264.1	9,494.3	9,802.5	10,023.5

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON

	1976/77		1977/78		1978/79	
	['] ooo feddans*	['] ooo kantars†	['] ooo feddans*	['] ooo kantars†	['] ooo feddans*	['] ooo kantars†
Giza 70	257	1,688	334	1,945	358	2,525
Menoufi	117	624	—	—	—	—
Giza 68	117	606	156	774	39	222
Giza 69	98	696	156	1,032	128	1,060
Giza 67	208	1,421	241	1,643	184	1,359
Dandara	98	708	145	860	193	1,335
Giza 66	200	1,028	263	843	118	696
Giza 72	24	141	16	51	20	75
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,247	7,925	1,423	7,974	1,189	8,767

1979/80 Estimates: area 1.2 million feddans; production 10.57 million kantars.

1980/81 Estimates: area 1.18 million feddans; production 10.33 million kantars.

* 1 feddan=1.038 acres (0.42 hectare).

† 1 metric kantar=50 kg.

OTHER PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (['] ooo feddans*)				PRODUCTION (['] ooo metric tons)			
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat	1,398	1,404	1,213	1,393	2,033	1,962	1,699	1,943
Maize	1,832	1,892	1,765	1,898	2,781	3,047	2,724	3,117
Millet	492	475	409	436	775	758	648	688
Barley	100	107	97	117	118	125	111	133
Rice	1,053	1,078	1,040	1,036	2,423	2,300	2,272	2,358
Beans†	248	260	292	240	234	254	270	233
Lentils	58	64	48	36	39	38	24	16
Onions†	44	60	69	54	572	652	723	601
Sugar cane	218	242	249	248	7,902	8,446	8,379	8,296

* 1 feddan=1.038 acres (0.42 hectare).

† Dry crop and the production of onions includes interplanted crop.

‡ Provisional.

LIVESTOCK
([']ooo head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980*
Cattle	2,010	1,965	2,040
Buffaloes	2,295	2,321	2,379
Sheep	1,755	1,679	1,692
Goats	1,401	1,427	1,700
Pigs	15	15*	16
Horses	15	12	12
Asses	1,637	1,672	1,702
Camels	99	99	99
Chickens	26,986	27,292	27,457
Ducks	3,392	3,440	3,470
Turkeys	724	733	739

*FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, [']ooo cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood	79	81	81
Fuel wood	1,587	1,630	1,673
TOTAL	1,666	1,711	1,754

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

([']ooo metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	122	122	124*
Buffalo meat	114	117	119*
Mutton and lamb	24	23	25*
Goats' meat	20*	20*	20*
Pig meat	2	2	3
Poultry meat	103	101	102*
Other meat	42*	41*	42*
Edible offals	55*	56*	57*
Cows' milk	643	646	672*
Buffaloes' milk	1,204	1,227	1,267*
Sheep's milk	20*	20*	21*
Goats' milk	8	8	8*
Butter	68.8*	66.7*	67.6*
Cow and buffalo cheese	234.2*	238.0*	242.9*
Hen eggs	82.5	89.0	90.2*
Honey	7.6	7.3	7.5*
Wool: greasy	2.6	2.5	2.5*
clean	2.2	2.3	2.3*
Cattle and Buffalo hides	35.7*	36.6*	36.8*
Sheep skins	2.8*	2.7*	3.0*
Goat skins	2.8*	2.9*	2.9*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING

([']ooo metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
Marine	29.6	20.9	37.5
Fresh water	75.0	79.0	100.0
TOTAL CATCH	104.5	99.9	137.5

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	['] ooo metric tons	16,756	20,800	24,300	26,300
Iron ore*	" " "	1,243	1,308	1,468	1,435
Manganese ore*	" " "	4	3	6	—
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	606	741	755	728
Phosphate rock	" " "	500	567	639	587
Natural gas	" " "	115	455	583	863

Small quantities of lead and zinc are also mined.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1976	1977	1978	1979†
Wheat flour ¹	'000 metric tons	2,878	3,237	3,480	3,507
Raw sugar	" " "	576	657	589	632
Margarine	" " "	126.2	131.9	151.1	158
Cottonseed oil	" " "	161	169	172	177
Wine	'000 hectolitres	53*	60*	60*	n.a.
Beer	" "	302	388	420	360
Cigarettes	million	23,248	25,132	27,457	n.a.
Manufactured tobacco	metric tons	7,831	7,807	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure)	'000 metric tons	193.0	210.4	212.4	218
Woven cotton fabrics					
(pure and mixed)	million metres	644	695	728	686
Flax yarn ²	'000 metric tons	0.9	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
Jute yarn	" " "	36.7	38.1	33.7	35.8
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	" " "	12.9	13.4	10.0	11.0
Woven woollen fabrics					
(pure and mixed)	'000 metres	11,536	10,000†	10,000	10,000
Woven rayon and acetate fabrics	'000 metric tons	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Paper and paperboard	" " "	118	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber tyres	'000	760	921	859	891
Ethyl alcohol	'000 hectolitres	301	316	290	240
Sulphuric acid (100%)	'000 metric tons	27	30	33	32
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	" " "	27	28	31	37
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ³	" " "	169.9	195.2	216.5	263.9
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ³	" " "	73.7	88.4	97.8	93.0
Motor spirit (petrol) ⁴	" " "	1,476	1,530	1,704	1,740
Kerosene	" " "	1,320	1,379	1,508	1,680
Jet fuel	" " "	117	123	136	
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	1,717	1,961	2,180	2,220
Residual fuel oil (Mazout)	" " "	5,056	5,264	5,462	5,570
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	135	147	192	194
Coke-oven coke	" " "	628	694	691	855
Cement	" " "	3,362	3,232	3,028	3,100
Pig-iron	" " "	250	250	300	n.a.
Crude steel	" " "	457	600	600	n.a.
Radio receivers	'000	117	265	348	223
Television receivers	"	88	151	184	238
Passenger motor cars (assembly)	number	9,899	13,991	14,562	16,697
Electric energy	million kWh.	12,256	14,054	14,500	n.a.

1980 ('000 metric tons): Cotton yarn 232; Woven cotton fabrics 632 million metres; Jute yarn 36.2; Kerosene and jet fuel 1,714; Residual fuel oil 6,416; Cement 3,000.

* FAO estimate.

† Preliminary figures.

¹ Source: International Wheat Council, *World Wheat Statistics*.

² Including waste and yarn made from tow.

³ Production in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid.

⁴ Including naphtha (prior to 1978).

FINANCE

1,000 millièmes=100 piastres=5 tallaris=1 Egyptian pound (£E).

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 millièmes; 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres.

Notes: 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1, 5, 10 and 20 pounds.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=£E1.346; U.S. \$1=700 millièmes.

£E100=£74.27 sterling=\$142.86.

Note: From September 1949 to May 1962 the Egyptian pound was valued at U.S. \$2.87156 (\$1=348.24 millièmes). Between May 1962 and February 1973 the pound's value was \$2.30 (\$1=434.783 millièmes). From February 1973 to December 1978 the official exchange rate was £E1=\$2.55556 (\$1=391.304 millièmes) but there were other rates for tourism and since September 1975 a legal free currency market has operated in Port Said. Since May 1976 the "parallel" rate, previously fixed by the Government, has been subject to managed "floating". On January 1st, 1979, the official rate was abolished and the "parallel" rate came into use for all transactions. The unified rate was initially \$1=700 millièmes (£E1=\$1.4286). From November 1967 to August 1971 the exchange rate was £1 sterling=£E1.0435; from December 1971 to June 1972 it was £1 sterling=£E1.1328.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(£E million)

CURRENT BUDGETS

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979
Sovereignty revenue . . .	2,505.6	2,816.4	Wages	1,100.0	1,257.8
Current and transfer . . .	3,765.9	5,705.2	Current and transfer . . .	5,580.2	7,917.2
TOTAL	6,271.5	8,521.6	TOTAL	6,680.2	9,175.0

CAPITAL BUDGETS

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979
Sundry	1,018.0	1,079.8	Investments	1,421.1	1,684.9
Loans and credit facilities . .	547.0	634.9	Capital transfers	1,832.7	2,064.6
TOTAL	1,565.0	1,714.7	TOTAL	3,253.8	3,749.5

Source: National Bank of Egypt, *Economic Bulletin*.

G.D.P. GROWTH TARGETS UNDER 1980-84 PLAN
(at constant 1979 prices—£E million)

	REAL G.D.P.		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	SECTORAL STRUCTURE (%)	
	1980	1984	1980-84	1980	1984
Agriculture	2,670	3,023	3.2	23.7	18.3
Industry and mining	1,590	2,395	10.8	14.1	14.5
Petroleum	1,874	3,030	12.8	16.7	18.4
Power	110	163	10.3	1.0	1.0
Construction	540	840	11.7	4.8	5.1
Transport and communication . .	475	740	11.7	4.2	4.5
Suez Canal	502	931	16.7	4.5	5.7
Trade and finance	1,170	1,773	11.0	10.4	10.8
Housing and utilities	206	330	12.5	1.8	2.0
Other services	2,120	3,250	11.3	18.8	19.7
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	11,257	16,475	10.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Financial Times*, July 23rd, 1980, derived from Ministry of Planning, Cairo.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	104	104	103
IMF Special Drawing Rights	11	—	—
Foreign exchange	481	529	1,046
TOTAL	596	633	1,149

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(£E million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	2,183.7	2,656.9	3,407
Demand deposits at commercial banks	1,369.1	1,697.3	1,446

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,567	1,609	1,993	1,984	2,514	3,853
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-3,941	-3,842	-4,123	-4,828	-6,103	-6,927
TRADE BALANCE	-2,374	-2,233	-2,130	-2,844	-3,589	-3,074
Exports of services	1,078	1,975	2,550	3,442	4,079	5,340
Imports of services	-566	-655	-1,682	-1,875	-2,097	-2,852
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,862	-913	-1,262	-1,277	-1,607	-586
Private unrequited transfers (net)	90	87	43	29	41	61
Government unrequited transfers (net)			18	23	13	35
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,772	-826	-1,201	-1,225	-1,553	-490
Long-term capital (net)	-231	428	335	509	1,508	1,004
Short-term capital (net)	-220	-272	-1,040	-531	-121	79
Net errors and omissions	-647	-636	8	180	190	71
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-2,870	-1,306	-1,898	-1,067	24	664
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	31	31
Valuation changes (net)	-45	65	47	62	-19	-65
Intergovernmental grants received	986	623	386	297	36	1
Loans to Government and Central Bank	582	134	1,553	654	75	62
Official deposits in Central Bank (net)	1,323	403	—	40	-49	-29
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-24	-81	88	-14	98	664

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£E million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	920.1	1,539.3	1,489.9	1,884.3	2,632.2	2,686.2	3,402.0
Exports f.o.b.	593.3	548.6	595.4	668.5	679.8	1,287.8	2,132.2

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(£ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Foodstuffs	399.6	624.5	n.a.	n.a.
Cereals and milling products	208.0	283.0	274.6	452.9
Animal and vegetable oils	35.1	69.2	94.7	152.6
Other consumer goods	209.5	283.8	n.a.	n.a.
Paper and paper products	51.1	58.2	50.0	73.5
Tobacco	41.3	61.9	76.1	64.0
Raw materials and capital goods	1,275.2	1,723.9	n.a.	n.a.
Mineral products	254.3	339.6	n.a.	n.a.
Chemical products	148.0	188.8	174.2	260.9
Wood, hides and rubber	173.1	206.2	188.9	317.9
Machinery and electrical apparatus	389.5	575.4	548.3	575.8
Transport equipment	207.8	389.8	354.7	346.9
Watches, clocks, scientific apparatus	27.4	47.5	n.a.	39.9
TOTAL	1,884.3	2,632.2	2,686.2	3,402.0

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Textile fibres and products	312.1	286.6	488.4	519.3
Raw cotton	182.3	131.5	267.3	296.4
Cotton yarn	68.6	89.6	130.1	135.9
Cotton fabrics	24.5	27.2	41.0	36.7
Other agricultural crops	103.0	87.5	n.a.	n.a.
Potatoes	16.4	5.8	18.8	22.7
Rice	23.4	19.9	22.1	24.6
Edible fruits	26.0	24.2	19.5	30.4
Manufactured products	49.7	45.2	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar and sugar confectionery	11.4	11.3	15.3	12.4
Raw hides, skins, footwear, etc.	10.1	10.7	18.3	3.4
Raw materials and capital goods	203.7	260.5	n.a.	n.a.
Crude petroleum	119.1	140.7	396.5	441.4
Gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil	13.1	5.4	22.3	35.0
TOTAL	668.5	679.8	1,287.8	2,132.2

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(£E million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Australia	53.8	38.2	58.1	China, People's Rep.	25.4	21.8	39.0
Belgium/Lux'bourg . .	42.1	42.4	73.7	Czechoslovakia . . .	15.5	32.0	24.7
Canada	15.6	9.4	29.6	France	31.9	35.8	36.9
Czechoslovakia	31.8	23.7	35.5	German Dem. Rep. . .	24.4	30.8	13.5
Finland	28.8	38.6	60.9	Germany, Fed. Rep.	28.2	67.3	55.4
France	194.4	206.9	347.9	Greece	26.9	40.0	61.6
German Dem. Rep. . . .	31.9	25.1	20.9	India	12.4	3.0	—
Germany, Fed. Rep.	289.3	288.0	321.0	Iraq	11.2	9.9	0.1
Greece	48.6	50.8	75.6	Italy	80.8	353.3	610.7
India	39.9	38.7	29.8	Japan	31.8	58.6	50.2
Italy	198.5	228.1	228.9	Netherlands	34.4	97.8	122.6
Japan	132.5	130.3	159.3	Poland	6.2	14.4	18.0
Netherlands	73.2	77.4	59.3	Romania	10.2	34.4	77.8
Romania	71.9	83.3	108.6	Saudi Arabia	15.7	32.9	38.9
Spain	56.0	55.2	83.3	Switzerland	10.8	31.7	93.1
Sweden	35.4	41.1	66.1	Syria	11.0	5.6	0.2
Switzerland	67.9	72.5	59.8	U.S.S.R.	115.2	101.8	89.5
Turkey	41.0	30.7	11.7	United Kingdom . . .	27.0	63.1	67.7
U.S.S.R.	89.0	53.5	53.6	U.S.A.	37.0	44.2	163.8
United Kingdom	197.9	174.0	207.6	Yugoslavia	23.6	37.9	44.3
U.S.A.	430.6	478.8	656.3				
Yugoslavia	74.5	43.0	74.3				
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,632.7	2,686.6	3,402.0	TOTAL (incl. others)	679.8	1,287.8	2,132.2

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1977	1978
Total Freight (million ton km.) .	2,415	2,302
Total Passengers (million passenger km.)	9,300	9,290
Track Length (km.)	4,385	4,385

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicle licences at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Buses	12,737	14,825	16,689
Lorries	72,212	90,833	113,335
Cars	330,102	379,663	442,540
Motor Cycles	94,174	109,300	129,455

SHIPPING

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC

		1966	1977	1978	1979	1980
Transits	number	21,250	19,703	21,266	20,363	20,795
Net tonnage	'000	274,250	220,477	248,260	266,171	281,305
Goods traffic	'000 tons	241,913	128,693	149,779	160,649	176,276
Transiting tankers	number	n.a.	2,620	2,498	2,698	n.a.
Net tonnage of tankers . . .	'000	n.a.	75,568	73,924	86,278	88,870

Source: Suez Canal Authority, *Yearly Report*, 1980 and monthly reports.

CIVIL AVIATION

(tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cargo	18,760	22,036	25,572	30,409	39,781	37,993	44,293
Mail	1,437	1,276	1,236	1,238	1,461	1,365	1,394

TOURISM
TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Arabs	474,946	455,418	396,872	480,282
Europeans	330,810	358,519	415,400	492,494
Americans	109,306	145,949	166,608	141,322
Others	88,874	91,962	85,196	138,999
TOTAL	1,003,936	1,051,848	1,064,076	1,253,097

EDUCATION
(1977/78)

	INSTITUTIONS		TEACHERS	PUPILS
	Public	Private		
Pre-primary	363*	—	n.a.	73,546
Primary	9,981	316	124,263	4,211,345
Preparatory	1,689	246	40,401	1,518,478
Secondary general	343	125	19,328	416,208
Secondary technical	381*	—	28,237	437,495
Teacher training	67	—	3,080	36,522
Higher	179*	—	23,390	550,171

* Includes Private.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Cairo; Research Department, National Bank of Egypt, Cairo; International Monetary Fund.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Permanent Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt was approved by referendum on September 11th, 1971. There are six chapters with 193 articles, many of them based on the 1964 Interim Constitution, but chapters 3 and 4 show a considerable degree of liberalization of the former statutes.

CHAPTER I The State

Egypt is an Arab Republic with a democratic, socialist system based on the alliance of the working people and derived from the country's historical heritage and the spirit of Islam.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation, who work towards total Arab unity.

Islam is the religion of the State; Arabic is its official language and the Islamic code is a principal source of legislation. The State safeguards the freedom of worship and of performing rites for all religions.

Sovereignty is of the people alone which is the source of all powers.

The protection, consolidation and preservation of the socialist gains is a national duty: the sovereignty of law is the basis of the country's rule, and the independence of the immunity of the judiciary are basic guarantees for the protection of rights and liberties.

The Arab Socialist Union is the political organization of the State which represents the alliance of the working forces of the people; the farmers, workers, soldiers, the intelligentsia and national capitalism.

CHAPTER 2

The Fundamental Elements of Society

Social solidarity is the basis of Egyptian society, and the family is its nucleus.

The State ensures the equality of men and women in both political and social rights in line with the provisions of Muslim legislation.

Work is a right, an honour and a duty which the State guarantees together with the services of social and health insurance, pensions for incapacity and unemployment.

The economic basis of the Republic is socialism based on sufficiency and justice. It is calculated to prevent exploitation and to level up differences between classes.

The people control all means of production and regulate the national economy according to a comprehensive development plan which determines the role of Arab and foreign capital.

Property is subject to the people's control.

Property shall be expropriated only by law and against fair compensation. Nationalization shall also be by law for public interest considerations or socialist objectives.

Agricultural holding may be limited by law.

The State follows a comprehensive central planning and compulsory planning approach based on quinquennial socio-economic and cultural development plans whereby the society's resources are mobilized and put to the best use.

The public Sector assumes the leading role in the development of the national economy. The State provides

absolute protection of this Sector as well as the property of co-operative societies and trade unions against all attempts to tamper with them.

CHAPTER 3

Public Liberties, Rights and Duties

All citizens are equal before the law. Personal liberty is a natural right and no one may be arrested, searched, imprisoned or restricted in any way without a court order.

Houses have sanctity, and shall not be placed under surveillance or searched without a court order with reasons given for such action.

The law safeguards the sanctities of the private lives of all citizens; so have all postal, telegraphic telephonic and other means of communication which may not therefore be confiscated, or perused except by a court order giving the reasons, and only for a specified period.

Public rights and freedoms are also inviolate and all calls for atheism and anything that reflects adversely on divine religions is prohibited.

The freedom of opinion, the Press, printing and publications and all information media are safeguarded.

Press censorship is forbidden, so are warnings, suspensions or cancellations through administrative channels. Under exceptional circumstances as in cases of emergency or in war time, censorship may be imposed on information media for a definite period.

Egyptians have the right to permanent or provisional emigration and no Egyptian may be deported or prevented from returning to the country.

Citizens have the right to private meetings in peace provided they bear no arms. Egyptians also have the right to form societies which have no secret activities or are hostile to the government. Public meetings are also allowed within the limits of the law.

CHAPTER 4

Sovereignty of the Law

All acts of crime should be specified together with the penalties for the acts.

Recourse to justice, it says, is a right of all citizens, and those who are financially unable, will be assured of means to defend their rights.

Arrested persons may protest against their detention and their protests should be decided upon within a prescribed period otherwise they should be released.

CHAPTER 5

System of Government

The President, who must be at least 40 years old, is nominated by at least one-third of the members of the People's Assembly, approved by at least two-thirds, and elected by popular referendum. His term is for six years and he 'may be re-elected for another subsequent term.' He may take emergency measures in the interests of the state but these measures must be approved by referendum within 60 days.

The People's Assembly, elected for five years, is the legislative body and approves general policy, the budget and the development plan. It shall have 'not less than 350' elected members, at least half of whom shall be workers or farmers, and the President may appoint up to ten additional members. In exceptional circumstances the Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, may authorize the President to rule by decree for a specified period but these decrees must be approved by the Assembly at its next meeting. The law governing the composition of the People's Assembly was amended in May 1979 (see People's Assembly, below).

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Deputy Prime Minister, a Minister or a Deputy Minister,

provided three days' notice of the vote is given, and the minister must then resign. In the case of the Prime Minister, the Assembly may 'prescribe' his responsibility and submit a report to the President: if the President disagrees with the report but the Assembly persists, then the matter is put to a referendum: if the people support the President the Assembly is dissolved; if they support the Assembly the President must accept the resignation of the Government. The President may dissolve the Assembly prematurely, but his action must be approved by a referendum and elections must be held within 60 days.

Executive Authority is vested in the President, who may appoint one or more vice-presidents and appoints all ministers. He may also dismiss the vice-presidents and ministers. The President has 'the right to refer to the people in connection with important matters related to the country's higher interests.' The Government is described as 'the supreme executive and administrative organ of the state'. Its members, whether full ministers or deputy ministers, must be at least 35 years old. Further sections define the roles of Local Government, Specialized National Councils, the Judiciary, the Higher Constitutional Court, the Socialist Prosecutor General, the Armed Forces and National Defence Council and the Police.

CHAPTER 6

General and Transitional Provisions

No law shall normally have retroactive effect, but this may be changed, except in criminal matters, with the approval of a majority of the Assembly. Articles of the constitution may be revised, at the suggestion of the President or one-third of the Assembly, but the revision must be submitted for approval by a public referendum. The term of the present President shall date from his election as President of the United Arab Republic.

Political Parties

In June 1977 the People's Assembly adopted a new law on political parties, which, subject to certain conditions, permitted the formation of political parties for the first time since 1953. A new draft law was enacted in June 1978 by which the operation of political parties was made much more difficult but in July 1978 President Sadat announced the formation of his own political party, the National Democratic Party.

1980 Amendments

On April 30th, 1980, the People's Assembly passed a number of amendments, which were subsequently massively approved at a referendum the following month. A summary of the amendments follows:

- (i) the regime in Egypt is socialist-democratic, based on the alliance of working people's forces.
- (ii) the political system depends on multiple political parties; the Arab Socialist Union is therefore abolished.
- (iii) the President is elected for a six-year term and can be elected for "other terms".
- (iv) the President shall appoint a Consultative Council to preserve the principles of the revolutions of July 23rd, 1952, and May 15th, 1971.
- (v) a Supreme Press Council shall safeguard the freedom of the press, check government censorship and look after the interests of journalists.
- (vi) Egypt's adherence to Islamic jurisprudence is affirmed. Christians and Jews are subject to their own jurisdiction in personal status affairs.
- (vii) there will be no distinction of race or religion.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDENCY

President: MUHAMMAD HOSNI MUBARAK (confirmed as President by referendum, October 13th, 1981, after assassination of President Sadat).

Vice-President: (vacant).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Al-Azhar Affairs: Dr. AHMAD FUAD MOHIEDDIN.

Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs: FIKRI MAKRAM OBAID.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. KAMALEDDIN HASSAN ALI.

Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Minister of Petroleum: Eng. AHMED IZZEDIN HILAL.

Deputy Prime Minister for Services and Minister of Local Government: MUHAMMAD NABAWI ISMAIL.

Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and Minister for International Investment and co-operation: MUHAMMAD ADUL FATTAH IBRAHIM.

Minister of Defence and War Production: Lieut.-Gen. MUHAMMAD ABDUL HALIM ABU GHAZALAH.

Minister of Finance: Dr. MUHAMMAD SALIUDDIN HAMID.

Minister of Social Insurance and Minister of State for Social Affairs: Dr. AMAL ABDUL RAHIM OTHMAN.

Minister of Reconstruction and Minister of State for Housing and Land Reclamation: Eng. HASABALLAH AL-KAFRAWI.

Minister of Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport: Eng. SULAYMAN MUTAWALLI SULAYMAN.

Minister of Irrigation and Minister of State for Sudan Affairs: Eng. MUHAMMAD ABDUL HADI SAMAHAH.

Minister of Electricity and Energy: Eng. MUHAMMAD MAHIR MUHAMMAD OTHMAN ABAZAH.

Minister of Supply and Internal Trade: AHMAD AHMAD NUH.

Minister of Justice: AHMAD SAMIR SAMI.

Minister of Cabinet Affairs and Minister of State for Administrative Development: ADIL MAHMUD ABDUL-BAKI.

Minister of Planning: Dr. KAMAL AHMAD AL-JANZURI.

Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources: Eng. FUAD IBRAHIM ABU ZAGLAH.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: ADIL IBRAHIM TAHIR.

Minister of Interior: HASAN SULAYMAN ABU BASHA.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: Dr. FUAD HASHIM AWAD.

Minister of State for Emigration and Egyptians Abroad Affairs: ALBERT BARSUM SALAMAH.

Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research: Dr. MUSTAFA KAMAL HILMI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr. BUTROS BUTROS GHALI.

Minister of State for Manpower and Training: SAYED MUHAMMAD AHMED.

Minister of State for Military Production: Dr. Eng. JAMAL AS-SAYYID IBRAHIM.

Minister of State for Popular Development: SAYED MUHAMMAD AS-SAYYID AS-SHIRBANI.

Ministers of State for People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs: MUHAMMAD RASHWAN MAHMUD, MUKHTAR HASAN SALIM HANI.

Minister of State for Culture: MUHAMMAD ABDUL HAMID RADWAN.

Minister of State for Religious Trusts: Sheikh JAD AL-HAQ ALI JAD AL-HAQ.

Minister of State for Information: MUHAMMAD SAFWAT MUHAMMAD YUSUF AS-SHARIF.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Sufficiency: Dr. YUSUF AMIN WALI.

LEGISLATURE

MAJLIS AL-SHA'AB

(People's Assembly)

The law governing the composition of the People's Assembly was amended on May 2nd, 1979. 176 constituencies now elect two members, at least one of whom must be from among the workers and peasants, and in 30 constituencies a third member, who must be a woman, is elected in addition to the other two members. Ten members are appointed by the President.

Speaker: Dr. SUFI ABU TALIB.

Deputy Speakers: MUHAMMAD RASHWAN (workers), MANSOUR HASSAN.

Leader of the Opposition: IBRAHIM SHUKRI (Socialist Labour Party).

ELECTIONS, JUNE 7th and 14th, 1979

	SEATS
National Democratic Party	302
Socialist Labour Party	29*
Liberal Socialist Party	3
Independents	8
Women candidates (mostly NDP)	30
Copts (appointed)	10
TOTAL (incl. others)	392

* 13 of these have since become independent or defected to the National Democratic Party.

In September 1980 elections were held for a 210-member Shura (Advisory) Council, which replaced the former Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union. The National Democratic Party won all 140 elected seats. The remaining 70 members were appointed by President Sadat. **Speaker:** Dr. SUBHI ABDUL HAKIM.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Details of active and recently dissolved parties are given below:

Arab Socialist Party: f. 1976, but merged with National Democratic Party in October 1978; had been government party and Leader was MAMDUH MUHAMMAD SALEH.

Liberal Socialist Party: Cairo; f. 1976; advocates expansion of 'open door' economic policy and greater freedom for private enterprise; Leader MUSTAFA KAMEL MURAD.

Nasserite Party: Cairo; f. April 1979; Leaders MUHAMMAD HASSANEIN HEIKAL and Mrs. HODA NASSER.

National Democratic Party: Cairo; f. July 1978; government party founded by President Sadat; has absorbed Arab Socialist Party; Chair. and Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD HOSNI MUBARAK; Dir. of Sec.-Gen.'s Office KAMAL AS-SHADILI; Deputy Chair. (Foreign Relations) Dr. MUSTAPHA KHALIL; Asst. Secs.-Gen. MUHAMMAD NABAWI ISMAIL, ALBERT BARSUM SALAMAH; Youth Sec.-Gen. Dr. AHMAD MURSI; Political Bureau: Chair. and Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD HOSNI MUBARAK; mems.: Dr. MUSTAPHA KHALIL, Dr. SUFI ABU TALIB, FIKRI MAKRAM OBAID, Gen. KAMALEDDIN HASSAN ALI, MUHAMMAD NABAWI ISMAIL, Dr. AMAL UTHMAN,

MANSUR HASAN, Dr. AHMAD FUAD MOHIEDDIN, Dr. SUBHI ABDUL HAKIM, Lieut.-Gen. MUHAMMAD ABDUL HALIM ABU GHAZALAH, MUKHTAR HANI, HILMI ABDU AKHIR, MUHAMMAD RADWAN, MUHAMMAD RASHWAN.

National Front Party: Cairo; f. Aug. 1978; Leader MUMTAZ NASSER and MAHMOUD QADI (formerly independent Deputies).

National Progressive Unionist Party: 1 Karim el Dawlah St., Cairo; f. 1976; left wing; Leader KHALED MOHIEDDIN; Sec. Dr. RIFAAT EL-SAID; 160,000 mems.

New Wafd Party: f. February 1978; Leader FUAD SERAGEDDIN; Sec.-Gen. HELMI MURAD; while active had 24 mems. in People's Assembly; disbanded June 1978.

Socialist Labour Party: 12 Awalie El-Ahd St., Cairo; f. September 1978; official opposition party; Leader IBRAHIM SHUKRY.

Arab Socialist Union: Cairo; f. 1961 as the alliance of all working people's forces; was sole legal political organization until People's Assembly elections of 1976, and henceforth fulfilled a "watchdog" role until its abolition by constitutional amendment in April 1980.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EGYPT

(In Cairo unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: (see India).

Albania: 29 Sh. Ismail Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MURAT ANGONI.

Algeria: *Interests served by India.*

Angola: 12 Midan El Nasr (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUIM AUGUSTO DE LEMOS.

Argentina: 8 Sh. As-Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS JORGE WARCKMEISTER.

Australia: 1097 Corniche el Nil (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK MURRAY.

Austria: 21 Sh. Sadd El-Aaly (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHRISTOPH CORNARO.

Bahrain: *Interests served by Pakistan.*

Bangladesh: 18 Souria St., Madinet El Mohamdessin (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Belgium: 20 Kamel El Shnaoui St. (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE RUELLE.

Bolivia: 7 Rue El Nady (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* REINALDO DEL CARPO JUOREGIU.

Brazil: 1125 Corniche El Nil (Maspiro) (E); *Ambassador:* MARCUS ANTONIO DE SALVO COIMBRA.

Burma: 24 Rue Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* U OHN MAUNG.

Burundi: 13 Rue El Israa, Madinet El Mohamdessin (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GEDEON MAXJUSTI.

Cameroon: 42 Babel St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* El Hadj IBRAHIM MBOMBO NJOYA.

Canada: 6 Sh. Muhammad Fahmy El Sayed (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* R. ELLIOTT.

Central African Republic: 13 Rue Chehab, Madinet El Mohamdessin (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HETMAN EL ROOSALEM.

Chad: 26 El Kurum St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* HOMSALA OUANGMOTCHING.

Chile: 5 Sh. Chagaret El-Dorr (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE LEÓN V.

China, People's Republic: 14 Sh. Bahgat Aly (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* LIU CHUN.

Colombia: 11 Rue Sad El Ali (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOAQUÍN BERNAL AREVALO.

Congo: 12 Midan El Nasr (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Costa Rica: Madrid, Spain (E).

Cuba: 2 Al Anab St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* DOMINGO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ.

Cyprus: (see United Kingdom).

Czechoslovakia: 4 Rue Dokki (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SLAVOMÍR NOVÁK.

Denmark: 12 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* J. KORSGAARD-PEDERSEN.

Ecuador: 8 Salamlek St. (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO PESANTES GARCÍA.

El Salvador: 20 Rue El Sad El Ali (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LEONEL ARGUELLO.

Ethiopia: 12 Midan Bahlawi (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Ato BETROU KIDANE MARIAM.

Finland: 10 El Kamel Muhammad St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* OLLI AUERO.

France: 29 Sh. Giza (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE CUVILLIER.

Gabon: 15 Rue Mosaddak (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE MBOUMBA MOUNDOUNGA.

EGYPT

Gambia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
German Democratic Republic: 13 Sh. Hussein Wassef (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* HANS-JÜRGEN WEITZ.
Germany, Federal Republic: 20 Boulos Hanna St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS-JOACHIM HILLE.
Ghana: Villa 24, Sh. 22 (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE H. OSEKRE.
Greece: 18 Sh. Aïcha El-Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN YANNAKAKIS.
Guatemala: 29 Rue Dr. Mohamed Mandour Madinat Nasr (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO A. MERIDA.
Guinea: 46 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SALIMOU SISSOKO.
Guinea-Bissau: 37 Rue Lebanon, Madinet el Mohandesin (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Hungary: 29 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MIKLÓS NAGY.
India: 5 Aziz Abaza St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* K. P. S. MENON (also looks after Afghanistan interests at 59 Sh. Orouba (Heliopolis)).
Indonesia: 13 Sh. Aïcha El-Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* FERDY SALIM.
Iran: *Interests served by Switzerland.*
Iraq: *Interests served by Yugoslavia.*
Ireland: 2 Maarouf St., Apt. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* BRIAN O CEALLAIGH.
Israel: 6 Ibn El-Malek (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE SASSON.
Italy: 15 Sh. Abdel Rahman Fahmi (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* ELIO GIUFFRIDA.
Ivory Coast: 39 Rue El Kods El Cherif, Madinet el Mohandessine (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* AKA MOISE.
Japan: 14 Sh. Ibrahim Naguib (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YAMAZAKI.
Jordan: *Interests served by Pakistan.*
Kenya: 8 Madina El Munawara (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL MULI KIILU.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 6 El Saleh Ayoub St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* KANG MAN SU.
Kuwait: *Interests served by Malaysia.*
Lebanon: *Interests served by France.*
Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Liberia: 2 Rue El Batal Ahmed Abdel Aziz, Madinet El Awkaf (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL FARNGALO.
Malaysia: 7 Wadi El Nil St. (Agouza) (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN ADLY ARSHAD.
Mali: 3 El-Kawsar St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* HALIDOU TOURÉ.
Malta: Tripoli, Libya (E).
Mauritania: *Interests served by Senegal.*
Mauritius: 47 Ahmed Hechmat (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MAHAMAD YOUSUF ABDUL RAZACK HAJEE.
Mexico: 5 Dar El Chifa (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO CANTU.
Mongolia: 3 Midan El Nasr (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* DALHYN LUVSANRINCHIN.
Morocco: *Interests served by Senegal.*
Nepal: 9 Rue Tiba (Madinet El Kodah) (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SINGHA BAHADUR BASNYAT.
Netherlands: 18 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PETRUS BUWALDA.
New Zealand: Rome, Italy (E).
Niger: 101 Rue les Pyramides, Giza (E); *Ambassador:* SORY MAMADOU DIALLO.

Diplomatic Representation

Nigeria: 13 Sh. Gabalaya (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. S. IMAM.
Norway: 24 Hassan Assem St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* BJØRN INGE KRISTVIK.
Oman: 30 Montaza St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLA GHAZALI.
Pakistan: 8 Sh. El Salouli (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Panama: 8 Rue Abdul Rahman Fahmy, Apt. 41 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO ALBERTO ARANGO.
Peru: 11 Brazil St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS JIMÉNEZ VÁSQUEZ DE VELASCO.
Philippines: 5 Sh. Ibn El-Walid (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Poland: 5 Sh. Aziz Osman (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONI PIERCZALA.
Portugal: 15a Mansour Muhammad St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTINO RIBEIRO VAZ.
Qatar: *Interests served by France.*
Romania: 6 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ION IOSEFIDE.
Rwanda: 13 Midan Asswan Agouza (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON INSONERE.
Saudi Arabia: *Interests served by Pakistan.*
Senegal: 46 Rue Abdel Moneim Riad, Mohandessine (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBACAR SY.
Sierra Leone: 70 Rue Ahmed Orabi (Embaba) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD KEMOH FADIKA.
Singapore: 40 Babel St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* CHAN KENG HOWE.
Somalia: 38 Rue El Shahid Abdel Moneim Riad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDURRAHMAN FARAH ISMAIL.
Spain: 28 Ahmed Heshmat (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS FLÓREZ-ESTRADA.
Sri Lanka: 8 Sh. Yehia Ibrahim (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* E. B. SATTRUKALSINGE.
Sudan: 4 Sh. El Ibrahim (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN SALMAN NASR.
Swaziland: Nairobi, Kenya.
Sweden: 13 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* OLOV ARTHUR TERNESTROM.
Switzerland: 10 Sh. Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CUENDET.
Tanzania: 9 Abdel Hamid Lotfi St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ALI H. MWINYI.
Thailand: 2 Sh. El Malek El Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SUKRI GAJASENI.
Tunisia: *Interests served by Senegal.*
Turkey: Avenue El Nil (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* BERDUK OLGACAY.
Uganda: 9 Midan El Missaha (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* SYLVANO K. BAGUMA.
U.S.S.R.: 95 Sh. Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR POLIAKOV (*expelled September 1981*).
United Arab Emirates: *Interests served by Turkey.*
United Kingdom: Ahmed Raghav St. (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir MICHAEL WEIR, K.C.M.G. (also looks after Cyprus interests at 23A Ismail Muhammad St. (Zamalek); Head of Section CONSTANTINOS MALLIOTIS).
U.S.A.: 5 America El Latinia St. (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED ATHERTON.
Upper Volta: 40 Rue El Sawra, Medinat El Zobbat (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay: 6 Sh. Loutfallah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* GASTÓN SCIARRA REBOLLO.
Vatican City: Apostolic Nunciature, 5 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek); *Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. ACHILLE GLORIEUX.
Venezuela: 15A Sh. Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Viet-Nam: 21 Rue El Madina El Mounawara (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* CHU DUC THANH.

Egypt also has diplomatic relations with Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Laos, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Monaco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Seychelles, Suriname, Togo, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe.

Yemen Arab Republic: *Interests served by India.*
Yugoslavia: 33 Sh. El Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER BOZOVIC.
Zaire: 5 Mansour Mohammad St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ATEMBINA TE BOMBO.
Zambia: 22 Rue El Nakhil (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* WINDSOR KAPALAKONJE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law in Egypt are principally divided into two juridical court systems: Courts of General Jurisdiction and Administrative Courts. Since 1979 the Supreme Constitutional Court has been at the top of the Egyptian judicial structure.

I. THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Is the highest court in Egypt. It has jurisdiction over: (i) judicial review of the constitutionality of laws and regulations; (ii) resolution of positive and negative jurisdictional conflicts and determination of the competent court between the different juridical court systems, e.g. Courts of General Jurisdiction and Administrative Courts, as well as other bodies exercising judicial competence; (iii) determination of disputes over the enforcement of two final but contradictory judgments rendered by two courts each belonging to a different juridical court system; (iv) rendering binding interpretation of laws or decree laws in the event of a dispute in the application of said laws or decree laws, always provided that such a dispute is of a gravity requiring conformity of interpretation under the constitution. The Supreme Constitutional Court is composed of the Chief Justice and nine Justices.

Chief Justice: HON. AHMED MAMDOUH ATTEYA.

II. COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

The Courts of General Jurisdiction in Egypt are basically divided into four categories, as follows: (i) The Court of Cassation (*Cour de Cassation*); (ii) The Courts of Appeal; (iii) The Tribunals of First Instance; (iv) The District Tribunals; each of the above courts is divided into Civil and Criminal Chambers.

(i) Court of Cassation: Is the highest court of general jurisdiction in Egypt. Its sessions are held in Cairo. Final judgments rendered by Courts of Appeal in criminal and civil litigation may be petitioned to the Court of Cassation by the Defendant or the Public Prosecutor in criminal litigation and by any of the parties in interest in civil litigation on grounds of defective application or interpretation of the law as stated in the challenged judgment, on grounds of irregularity of form or procedure, or violation of due process, and on grounds of defective reasoning of judgment rendered. The Court of Cassation is composed of the President, 15 Vice-Presidents and 80 Justices.

President: HON. MOUSTAFA SELIM.

(ii) The Courts of Appeal: Each has geographical jurisdiction over one or more of the governorates of Egypt:

Cairo, Alexandria, Tanta, Asyut, Mansura, Ismailia and Beni-Suef. Each Court of Appeal is divided into Criminal and Civil Chambers. The Criminal Chambers try felonies, and the Civil Chambers hear appeals filed against such judgment rendered by the Tribunals of First Instance where the law so stipulates. Each Chamber is composed of three superior judges. Each Court of Appeal is composed of President, and sufficient numbers of Vice-Presidents and Superior Judges.

(iii) The Tribunals of First Instance: In each governorate there are one or more Tribunals of First Instance, each of which is divided into several Chambers for criminal and civil litigations. Each Chamber is composed of: (a) a presiding judge, and (b) two sitting judges. A Tribunal of First Instance hears, as an Appellate Court, certain litigations as provided under the law.

(iv) District Tribunals: Each is a one-judge ancillary Chamber of a Tribunal of First Instance, having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal litigations in smaller districts within the jurisdiction of such Tribunal of First Instance.

PUBLIC PROSECUTION

Public prosecution is headed by the Attorney General, assisted by a number of Senior Deputy and Deputy Attorneys General, and a sufficient number of chief prosecutors, prosecutors and assistant prosecutors. Public prosecution is represented at all levels of the Courts of General Jurisdiction in all criminal litigations and also in certain civil litigations as required by the law. Public prosecution controls and supervises enforcement of criminal law judgments.

Attorney General: HON. SALAH ELRASHEIDY.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS SYSTEM (CONSEIL D'ETAT)

The Administrative Courts have jurisdiction over litigations involving the State or any of its governmental agencies. The Administrative Courts system is divided into two courts: the Administrative Courts and the Judicial Administrative Courts, at the top of which is the High Administrative Court.

President of Conseil d'Etat: HON. TAHER ABDEL-HAMID.

RELIGION

About 90 per cent of Egyptians are Muslims, and almost all of these follow Sunni tenets. A preparatory committee for a Supreme Islamic Council was set up in November 1979. There are about 4 million Copts, forming the largest religious minority. Besides the Copts there are other Christian minorities numbering about a quarter of a million and consisting of Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Armenians and Protestants. There is also a small Jewish minority.

Grand Sheikh of Al Azhar: Dr. MUHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN BISAR.

Grand Mufti of Egypt: ALI GAD AL-HAQ.

Coptic Orthodox Church: Anba Ruess Building, Ramses St., Abbasiya, Cairo; f. A.D. 61; Leader Pope SHENOUDA III; about 8 million followers in Egypt, Sudan, other African countries, the U.S.A., Canada, Australia; Europe and the Middle East. In September 1981 Pope Shenouda was banished to a monastery by President Sadat and a committee of five bishops was appointed to administer the Church.

Coptic Catholic Church: Patriarch Cardinal STEPHANOS I, SIDAROUS, 34 Sh. Ibn Sandar, Koubbeh Bridge, Cairo; 4 dioceses; 150,000 mems.; publs. *Al Salah*, *Sadik el Kahen*, *Al Risalat*.

Greek Catholic Patriarchate: P.O.B. 50076 Beirut, Lebanon; 16 rue Daher, Cairo; Patriarch of Antioch, cf Alexandria and of Jerusalem His Beatitude MAXIMOS V HAKIM; 500,000 mems. in the Middle East.

Greek Orthodox Church: Patriarch NIKOLAUS VI.

Armenian Apostolic Church: 179 Ramses Ave., Cairo, P.O.B. 48-Faggala; Archbishop ZAVEN CHINCHINIAN; 12,000 mems.

Armenian Catholic Patriarchate: 36 Mohammed Sabri Abou Alam Street, Cairo; Archbishop RAPHAEL BAYAN.

Maronite Church: 15 Hamdi Street, Daher, Cairo; Archbishop JOSEPH MERHI.

Syrian Catholic Church: 46 rue Daher, Cairo; Bishop BASILE MOUSSA DAOUD.

Jewish Community: Office of the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi HAIM DOUEK; 13 Sebil-el-Khazindar St., Abbassia, Cairo.

THE PRESS

Despite a fairly high illiteracy rate, the Egyptian Press is well developed. Cairo is the biggest publishing centre in the Middle East.

Legally all newspapers and magazines come under the control of the Higher Press Council. The four big publishing houses of al-Ahram, Dar al-Hilal, Dar Akhbar al-Yom and Dar al-Gomhouriya, operate as separate entities and compete with each other commercially. Dar al-Hilal is concerned only with magazines and publishes *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*. Dar Akhbar al-Yom publishes the daily newspaper *al-Akhbar*, the weekly newspaper *Akhbar al-Yom* and the weekly magazine *Akher Saa*.

Dar al Gomhouriya publishes the daily *al-Gomhouriya*, the daily English language paper *Egyptian Gazette*, the daily French newspaper *Le Progrès Egyptien* and the afternoon paper *al-Misaa*.

The most authoritative daily newspaper is the very old established *al-Ahram*. Other popular large circulation magazines are *Rose al-Youssef*, *Sabah al-Kheir* and *al-Izaw wal Television*.

In February 1974 President Sadat ended press censorship, except on military matters, and foreign correspondents in Cairo were relieved of the duty of submitting their reports, except those on military matters, for censorship.

In May 1975 President Sadat set up the Supreme Press Council, under the Chairmanship of the First Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, to supervise the Press.

In November 1978, however, President Sadat abolished the Ministry of Culture and Information, but major papers remained under government ownership. A Press Law of July 1980 liberalized the organization of the major papers and, while continuing to provide for 49 per cent ownership by the employees, arranged for the transfer of the remaining 51 per cent from the defunct Arab Socialist Union to the new Shura (Advisory) Council.

DAILIES

ALEXANDRIA

Barid al-Gharikat: P.O.B. 813; f. 1952; Arabic; evening; commerce, finance, insurance and marine affairs, etc.; Editor S. BENEDUCI; circ. 15,000.

al-Ittihad al-Misri: 13 Sharia Sidi Abdel Razzak; f. 1871; Arabic; evening; Propr. ANWAR MAHER FARAG; Dir. HASSAN MAHER FARAG.

Le Journal d'Alexandrie: 1 Sharia Rolo; French; evening; Editor CHARLES ARCACHE.

La Réforme: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1895; French; noon; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 7,000.

al-Safeer: 4 El-Sahafa St.; f. 1924; Arabic; evening; Editor MOSTAFA SHARAF.

Tachydromos-Egyptos: 4 Sharia Zangarol; f. 1879; Greek; morning; liberal; Publisher PENY COUTSOUMIS; Editor DINOS COUTSOUMIS; circ. 2,500.

CAIRO

al-Ahram (The Pyramids): Gallaa St.; f. 1875; Arabic; morning; Editor IBRAHIM NAFEH; circ. 400,000.

al-Akhbar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1952; Arabic; Chair. and Editor MOUSA SABRY; Man. Editor AHMED ZEIN; circ. 695,000.

Arev: 3 Sharia Soliman Halaby; f. 1915; Armenian; evening; official organ of the Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Editor AVEDIS YAPOUDJIAN.

Egyptian Gazette: 24 Sharia Galal; f. 1880; English daily; morning; Editor Dr. AMIN MOHAMED ABLOUL-ENEIN; circ. 19,000.

al-Gomhouriya (The Republic): 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1953; Arabic; morning; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief MOHSEN MOHAMED; circ. 400,000.

Journal d'Egypte, Le: 1 Borsa Guédida St.; f. 1936; French; morning; Propr. and Gen. Man. LITA GALLAD; Editor-in-Chief MOHAMED RACHAD; circ. 63,000.

al-Misaa (The Evening): 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; Arabic; evening; Chief Editor SAMIR RAJAB ALI SHARAF; circ. 70,000.

Misr: f. 1977; organ of the Arab Socialist Party.

Phos: 14 Zakaria Ahmed St.; f. 1896; Greek; morning; Editor S. PATERAS; Man. BASILE A. PATERAS; circ. 20,000.

Le Progrès Egyptien: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1890; French; morning including Sundays; Chief Editor NAGUIB HENEIN; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS

ALEXANDRIA

al Ahad al Gedid: 88 Said M. Koraim St.; Editor-in-Chief and Publisher GALAL M. KORATEM.

Alexandria Medical Journal: 4 G. Carducci; f. 1922; English, French and Arabic; quarterly; publ. by Alexandria Medical Asscn.; Editor AMIN RIDA; circ. 1,500.

Amitié Internationale: 59 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1957; publ. by Asscn. Egypt. d'Amitié Inter.; Arabic and French; quarterly; Editor DR. ZAKI BADAoui.

L'Annuaire des Sociétés Egyptiennes par Actions: 23 Midan Tahrir; f. 1930; annually in December; French; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor OMAR EL-SAYED MOURSİ.

L'Echo Sportif: 7 rue de l'Archevêché; French; weekly; Propr. MICHEL BITTAR.

L'Economiste Egyptien: 11 rue de la Poste, Alexandria; P.O.B. 847; f. 1901; weekly; Propr. MARGUERITE and JOFFRE HOSNY.

Egypte-Sports-Cinéma: 7 Avenue Hourriya; French; weekly; Editor EMILE ASSAAD.

Egyptian Cotton Gazette: P.O.B. 433; organ of the Cotton Exporters Association; English twice yearly; Chief Editor AHMED H. YOUSSEF.

Egyptian Cotton Statistics: English; weekly.

Egyptian Customs Magazine: 2 Sharia Sinan; deals with invoicing, receipts, etc.; Man. MUHAMMAD ALY EL BADAwy.

La Gazette d'Orient: 5 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse; Propr. MAURICE BETITO.

Guide des Industries: 2 Sharia Adib; French; annual; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

Informateur des Assurances: 1 Sharia Adib; f. 1936; French; monthly; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

La Réforme Illustrée: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1925; French; weekly; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 20,000.

Répertoire Permanent de Législation Egyptienne: 27 Ave. El Guesch, Chatby-les-Bains; f. 1932; French and Arabic; Editor V. SISTO.

Revue Economique Trimestrielle: c/o Banque de Port-Saïd, 18 Talaat Harb St., Alexandria; French (f. 1929) and Arabic (f. 1961) editions; quarterly; Editor MAHMOUD SAMY EL ADaway.

Sanaet El-Nassig (L'Industrie Textile): 5 rue de l'Archevêché; Arabic and French; monthly; Editor PHILIPPE COLAS.

Voce d'Italia: 90 Sharia Farahde; Italian; fortnightly; Editor R. AVELLINO.

CAIRO

Akhbar al-Yom: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1944; Arabic; weekly (Saturday); Editor-in-Chief IBRAHIM ABU SADAH; Editing Man. SAID SONBOL; circ. 1,099,962.

Akher Saa: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1934; Arabic; weekly (Wednesday); independent; Editor-in-Chief MUHAMMAD WAJDI GANDIL; circ. 133,817.

al-Ahd al-Goumhouri: 132 Sharia Kalaa; Editor ABDEL KHALEK TAKIA.

al-Ahram: f. 1977; weekly; published by Liberal Socialist Party; Chief Editor WAHID GHAZI.

al Ahram Iqtisadi: Gallaa St.; economic and political affairs; owned by *Al Ahram*; Chief Editor DR. LOTFY ABDEL AZIM; circ. 20,000.

al-Azhar: Sharia al-Azhar; Arabic; Dir MUHAMMAD FARID WABDI.

al-Daoua: Arabic; monthly; organ of the Muslim Brotherhood.

al-Doctor: 8 Hoda Shaarawy St.; f. 1947; Arabic; monthly; Editor DR. AHMAD M. KAMAL; circ. 30,000.

al-Fussoul: 17 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. and Chief Editor MUHAMMAD ZAKI ABDEL KADER.

al-Garida al-Togaria al-Misriya: 25 Sharia Nubar Pasha; f. 1921; Arabic; weekly; circ. 7,000.

al-Hilal Magazine: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1895; Arabic; literary monthly; Editor DR. HUSSAIN MONES.

al-Hurriya: Arabic; weekly; published by Arab Socialist Union; Editor-in-Chief MUHAMMAD SUBAIIH.

al-Izza wal-Television: 13 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1935; Arabic; weekly; Editor and Chair. AHMED BAHGAT; circ. 120,000.

al-Kawakeb (The Stars): Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1952; Arabic; film magazine; Editor KAMAL EL-NAGMI; circ. 38,500.

al-Magalla al-Ziraia: monthly; agriculture; circ. 30,000.

al-Mussawar: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1924; Arabic weekly; Editors MORSİ EL SHAFEE and SABRI ABDUL MAGD; circ. 162,000.

al-Sabah: 4 Sharia Muhammad Said Pasha; f. 1922; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOSTAFA EL-KACHACHI.

al-Shaab (The People): Corniche El Nil St., Cairo; organ of Socialist Labour Party; weekly; Editor-in-Chief HAMED ZAIDAN; circ. 50,000.

al-Tahrir: 5 Sharia Naguib-Rihani; Arabic; weekly; Editor ABDEL-AZIZ SADEK.

al-Tuqaddam (Progress): f. 1978; organ of National Progressive Unionist Party; replaced *Al-Ahali*.

Ana Wa Inta: Sharia Central; Arabic; monthly; Editor MOHAMED HASSAN.

Arab Observer: published by the Middle East News Agency, 11 Sh. Sahafa; f. 1960; weekly international news magazine; English; Editor-in-Chief DR. ABDEL HAMID EL-BATRIK.

Contemporary Thought: University of Cairo; quarterly; Editor DR. Z. N. MAHMOUD.

Echos: 15 Sharia Mahmoud Bassiouni; f. 1947; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES QRFALI.

Egyptian Mail: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1910; English; weekly; Editor DR. AMIN ABOUL-ENEIN.

Études Médicales: Collège de la Ste. Famille Faggalah, Cairo; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.

Études Scientifiques: Collège de la Ste. Famille Faggalah, Cairo; scientific and technical quarterly; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.

La Femme Nouvelle: 48 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; French; twice yearly.

Hawa'a (Eve): Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; women's magazine; Arabic; weekly; Chief Editor SUAD AHMAD HILMI.

Industrial Egypt: P.O.B. 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1924; Bulletin of the Federation of Egyptian Industries; English and Arabic; quarterly; Editor DARWISH M. DARWISH.

Industry and Trade Information: 13 Sharia Abdel Hamid Said; English; weekly; commercial and industrial bulletin; Dir. and Propr. NICOLAS STAVRI; Editor N. GHANEM.

Informateur Financier et Commercial: 24 Sharia Soliman Pasha; f. 1929; weekly; Dir. HENRI POLITI; circ. 15,000.

Kitab al-Hilal: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; monthly; Founders EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN; Editor Dr. HUSSAIN MONES.

Lewa al-Islam: 11 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. AHMED HAMZA; Editor MUHAMMAD ALY SHETA.

Lotus Magazine (Afro-Asian Writings): 104 Kasr El Eini St.; f. 1968; quarterly; English, French and Arabic.

Magalet al-Mohandeseen: 28 Avenue Ramses; f. 1945; published by The Engineers' Syndicate; Arabic and English; ten times a year; Editor and Sec. MAHMOUD SAMI ABDEL KAWI.

Medical Journal of Cairo University: Manyal University Hospital, Sharia Kasr el-Aini; f. 1933; Kasr el-Aini Clinical Society; English; quarterly.

The Middle East Observer: 8 Chawarby St.; f. 1954; weekly; English; specializing in economics of Middle East and African markets; also publishes supplements on law, foreign trade and tenders; Man. Owner AHMED FODA; Chief Editor AHMED SABRI; circ. 30,000.

October: Cairo; monthly; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief ANIS MANSUR.

Progrès Dimanche: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; French; weekly; Sunday edition of *Le Progrès Egyptien*.

Riwayat al-Hilal: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; Arabic; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN; Editor Dr. HUSSAIN MONES.

Rose el Youssef: 89A Kasr el Ainei St.; f. 1925; Arabic; weekly; political; circulates throughout all Arab countries, includes monthly English section; Chair. of Board and Editor-in-Chief ABDUL AZIZ KHAMIS; Editors FATHI GHANEM and SALAH HAFEZ; Editor English section IBRAHIM EZZAT; circ. 35,000.

Sabah al-Kheir: 18 Sharia Mohamed Said; Arabic; weekly; light entertainment; Chief Editor LOUIS JIRYIS.

Tchehreh Nema: 14 Sharia Hassan El-Akbar (Abdine); f. 1904; Iranian; monthly; political, literary and general; Editor MANUCHEHR TCHEHREH NEMA MOADEB ZADEH.

Up-to-Date International Industry: 10 Sharia Galal; Arabic and English; foreign trade journal.

NEWS AGENCIES

Middle East News Agency: 4 Sharia Sherrifin, Cairo; f. 1955; regular service in Arabic, English and French; Chair. MOHAMED ABDEL GAWAD MANSUR; Editors MOHAMED AL BIALI, KAMAL AMER and MUSTAFA NAGUIB.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 33 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; Man. IGNACE DALLE.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Nile Garden Hotel, Room 21; Correspondent FRANCISCO OSABA ARRANZ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 19 Sh. Abdel Khalek Sarwat, Cairo; Chief ETTORE MENCACCI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 17 Sharia el Brazil, Apt. 59, Cairo-Zamalek; Correspondents HARALD and BRIGITTA DITTMAR.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 33 Kasr El Nil, Cairo; Chief ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 13 Sh. Muhammad Kamel Morsi, Agiza, Cairo; Chief DIMITER MASLAROV.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 33 Kasr el Nil St., Apt. 13/4, Cairo; Chief Correspondent PETER W. FISCHER.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 19 Gabalaya St., Flat 91, Zamalek, Cairo; Correspondent AKIRA TANI.

Reuters (United Kingdom): Apt. 43, Immobilia Bldgs., 26 Sh. Sherif Pasha, Cairo, P.O.B. 2040.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 4 Sh. Eloui, P.O.B. 872, Cairo; Chief MAURICE GUINDI.

PUBLISHERS

Egyptian General Organization for Publishing and Printing: 117 Corniche el Nil St., Cairo; affil. to Min. of Culture.

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria University Press: Shatby.

Artec: 10 Sharia Stamboul.

Dar Nashr ath-Thagata.

Egyptian Book Centre: A. D. Christodoulou and Co., 5 Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Egyptian Printing and Publishing House: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, 59. Safia Zaghoul; f. 1947.

Maison Egyptienne d'Editions: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Maktab al-Misri al-Hadith li-t-Tiba wan-Nashr: 7 Nobar St.; also at 2 Sherif St., Cairo; Man. AHMAD YEHIA.

CAIRO

Al Ahram Establishment: Gallaa St., Cairo; f. 1875; publishes newspapers, magazines and books, inc. *Al-Ahram*; Chair. ABDALLA ABDEL BARI.

Akhbar El Yom Publishing House: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1944; publishes *al-Akhbar* (daily), *Akhbar al-Yom* (weekly), and colour magazine *Akher Saa*; Pres. MOUSA SABRI; Dir.-Gen. AMIN ADLY.

Argus Press: 10 Zakaria Ahmad St., Cairo; Owners KARNIG HAGOPIAN and ABDEL MEGUID MUHAMMAD.

Dar al-Gomhouriya: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmad; publications include the dailies, *al-Gomhouriya*, *al-Misaa*, *Egyptian Gazette* and *Le Progrès Egyptien*; Pres. MOHSEN MOHAMED.

Dar al-Hilal Publishing Institution: 16 Muhammad Ezz El Arab St.; f. 1892; publishes *Al-Hilal*, *Riwayat al-Hilal*, *Kitab al-Hilal*, *Tabibah al-Khass* (monthlies); *Al-Mussawar*, *Al-Kawakeb*, *Hawaa*, *Samir*, *Mickey* (weeklies); Chair. MAKRAN MUHAMMAD AHMAD.

Dar al Kitab al Arabi: Misr Printing House, Sharia Noubar, Bab al Louk, Cairo; f. 1968; Man. Dir. Dr. SAHAIR AL KALAMAWI.

Dar al Maaref: 1119 Cornich El-Nil St.; f. 1890; publishing, printing and distribution of all kinds of books in

EGYPT

Arabic and other languages; publishers of *October* magazine; Chair. and Chief Editor ANIS MANSOUR.

Documentation and Research Centre for Education (Ministry of Education): 33 Falaky St.; f. 1956; Dir. Mrs. ZEINAB M. MEHREZ; bibliographies, directories, information and education bulletins.

Editions Horus: 1 Midan Soliman Pasha.

Editions le Progrès: 6 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Propr. WADI CHOUKRI.

Editions et Publications des Pères Jésuites: 1 rue Boustan al Maksi, Faggala; religious publications in Arabic.

Les Editions Universitaires d'Egypte: 41 Sharia Sherif Pasha.

Higher University Council for Arts, Letters and Sciences: University of Cairo.

Lagnat al Taalif Wal Targama Wal Nashr (Committee for Writing, Translating and Publishing Books): 9 Sharia El-Kerdassi (Abdine).

Librairie La Renaissance D'Egypte (Hassan Muhammad & Sons): 9 Adly St., P.O.B. 2172; f. 1930; Man. HASSAN MUHAMMAD; religion, history, geography, medicine, architecture, economics, politics, law, philosophy, psychology, children's books, atlases, dictionaries.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Maktabet Misr: P.O.B. 16, 3 Kamel Sidki St., Cairo; f. 1932; publ. wide variety of fiction, biographies and textbooks for schools and universities; Man. AMIR SAID GOUDA EL SAHHAR.

Mohamed Abbas Sid Ahmed: 55 Sharia Nubar.

National Library Press (Dar al Kutub): Midan Ahmed Maher; bibliographic works.

New Publications: J. Meshaka and Co., 5 Sharia Maspero.

The Public Organization for Books and Scientific Appliances: Cairo University, Orman, Ghiza; f. 1965; state organization publishing academic books for universities, higher institutes, etc.; also imports books, periodicals and scientific appliances; Chair. KAMIL SEDDIK; Vice-Chair. FATTHY LABIB.

Senouhy Publishers: 54 Sharia Abdel-Khalek Sarwat; f. 1956; Dirs. LEILA A. FADEL, OMAR RASHAD.

Other Cairo publishers include: *Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi*, *Dar al-Fikr al-Hadith Li-t-Tab wan-Nashr*, *Dar wa Matabi*, *Dar al-Nahda al-Arabiya*, *Dar al-Misriya Li-t-Talif wal-Tardjma*, *Dar al-Qalam*, *Dar ath-Thagaba*, *Majlis al-Ala Li-Riyyat al-Funun*, *Maktaba Ain Shams*, *Maktaba al-Andshilu al-Misriya*, *Maktabat al-Chandshi*, *Maktabat al-Nahira al-Hadith*, *Markaz Tasjil al-Athar al-Misriya*, *Matbaat ar-Risala*, *al-Qaumiya li-t-Tibaa wan-Nashr-Wizarat az-Ziraa Maslahat al-Basatin*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Egyptian Radio and Television Federation (ERTV): Radio and TV Building, Corniche El Nil, P.O. Box 1186, Cairo; f. 1928; 300 hours daily; Pres. SAFWAT AL-SHERIF; Head of Eng. Section Eng. ABDEL AL-MUHAMMAD ABDEL AAL; Head of Int. and Public Relations and Liaison Officer Mrs. EFFAT SOUROR. Home Service programmes in Arabic, English, French, Armenian, German, Greek, Italian and Hebrew; foreign services in Arabic, English, Swahili, Hausa, Persian, Bengali, Urdu, German, Spanish, Indonesian, Thai, Hindi, Pushtu, Turkish, Somali, Portuguese, Fulani, Italian, Zulu, Shona, Sindebele, Nyanja, Lingala, Amharic, Yoruba, Wolof, Bambara, Dankali.

Middle East Radio: Société Egyptienne de Publicité, 24-26 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; f. 1964; commercial service with 500-kW. transmitter; U.K. Agents: Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Ltd., 21 Hertford St., London, W.1.

In 1978 there were 5.3 million radio receivers and 1.1 million television sets.

TELEVISION

Egyptian Television Organization: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1960; 19½ hours daily (two channels); Chair. Mrs. TOMADER TAWFIK.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in £ Egyptian)

The whole banking system was nationalized in 1961.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Egypt: 31 Kasr-el-Nil St., Cairo; f. 1961; cap. 5.0m.; dep. £4,742m. (June 1981); Gov. MUHAMMAD ABDEL-FATTAH IBRAHIM; publs. *Economic Review* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL AND SPECIALIZED BANKS

Arab Land Bank: 33 Abdel-Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo; Pres. AHMED AMIN ALY FAHMI.

Bank of Alexandria, S.A.E.: 6 Salah Salem St., Alexandria; and 49 Kasr El-Nil St., Cairo; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 11m.; dep. 1,050m. (June 1980); 85 brs.; Chair. MOHAMED M. EL BAYOUMI.

Banque du Caire: 22 Adly St., P.O.B. 1495, Cairo; f. 1952; cap. and res. 193m.; dep. 1,254m. (June 1980); 93 brs.; Chair. MAHMOUD F. LABAN.

Banque Misr, S.A.E.: 151 Mohamed Farid St., Cairo; f. 1920; 290 brs.; cap. 11m., res. 42.7m., dep. 1,938.6m. (June 1980); Chair. AHMED FOUAD MAHMOUD FOUAD; publ. *Economic Bulletin*.

Crédit Foncier Egyptien: 11 El Mashadi St., Cairo; Chair. Dr. ALI SABRI YASSIN.

Industrial Development Bank: 110 El-Gala St., Cairo; f. 1975; cap. 25m., dep. 7.4m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. ABDEL HAMID KABOODAN.

National Bank for Development: 48 Abdel Khalek Sarwat St., P.O.B. 647, Cairo; f. 1980; cap. p.u. 25m.; Chair. MUHAMMAD Z. EL ORABI; Dep. Chair. and Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD I. FARID; Man. Dir. IBRAHIM A. SIDKY.

National Bank of Egypt, S.E.A.: 24 Sherif St., Cairo; f. 1898; nationalized 1960; handles all commercial banking operations; cap. 11m.; res. 58.4m.; dep. 1,796m. (June 1980); 127 brs.; Chair. MOHAMED ABDEL MONEIM ROUSHDY; publ. *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*.

The Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit: 110 El-Kasr El-Eini St., Cairo; f. 1976 to succeed

former Credit organizations; Chair. FATAHALLA RIFAAT MOHAMED.

SOCIAL BANK

Nasser Social Bank: 35 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1971; interest-free savings and investment bank for social and economic activities, participating in social insurance, specializing in financing co-operatives, craftsmen and social institutions; cap. p.u. £10 million; Chair. I. M. LOTFY.

MULTINATIONAL BANKS

Arab African International Bank: 44 Abdel Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo; f. 1964; cap. U.S. \$100m.; commercial investment bank; shareholders are Governments of Kuwait, Egypt, Iraq, Algeria, Jordan and Qatar; Chair. and Man. Dir. EBRAHIM AL-EBRAHIM; Deputy Chair. MUHAMMAD SABEK; Chief Gen. Man. ESSAM GABR; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD A. AZAB; brs. in Beirut, Al Hamra, Alexandria, Dubai and Abu Dhabi; Rep. Offices in Khartoum, Amman, Tunis, and London; agency in New York.

Arab International Bank: 35 Abdel Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo; f. 1971; cap. U.S. \$100m.; res. U.S. \$95m. (June 1981); aims to promote trade and investment in shareholders' countries and other Arab countries; Chair. MUSTAPHA KHALIL.

COMMERCIAL JOINT VENTURE BANKS

El Ahram Bank: 14 El-Alfy St., Cairo; f. 1980; Chair. Dr. MUHAMMAD ZAKI SHAFEL.

Alexandria-Kuwait International Bank: 110 Kasr El Eini St., P.O.B. 1004, Cairo; Egyptian/Kuwaiti businessmen have 55 per cent interest, Bank of Alexandria 25 per cent, Sharjah Group 10 per cent, Principal Bank for Development and Agric. Credit 5 per cent, Egyptian Kuwait Real Estate Devt. Co. 5 per cent; Chair. AHMED MARROUF; Man. Dir. S. M. F. EL KASRY.

Bank of Credit and Commerce (Misr) S.A.E.: Cairo Centre Building, 106 Kasr El Aini St., Garden City, Cairo; f. 1981; member of BCC Group.

Banque du Caire et de Paris: 14 El Saray El Kubra St., Garden City, P.O.B. 2441, Cairo; f. 1977; Banque du Caire has 51 per cent interest and Banque Nationale de Paris 49 per cent; Chair. MUHAMMAD ZAKI EL ORABI; Gen. Man. A. F. SOLIMAN.

Banque du Caire-Far East: 104 Nile St., Agouza, Cairo.

Chase National Bank (Egypt): 12 El Birgas St., Garden City, P.O.B. 2430, Cairo; National Bank of Egypt has 51 per cent interest and Chase Manhattan Bank 49 per cent; cap. 10m.; Chair. ALY DABBOUS.

Delta International Bank: Arab Socialist Union Building, 1113 Corniche El-Nil, Cairo.

Egyptian-American Bank: 4 Hassan Sabri St., Zamalek, P.O.B. 1825; Cairo; f. 1976; Bank of Alexandria has 51 per cent interest and American Express Banking Corporation 49 per cent; cap. 10m.; total resources 117.2m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. MOUSTAFA NOUR EL DIN; Man. Dir. Dr. FARID W. SAAD.

Feissal Islamic Egyptian Bank: Arab Socialist Union Building (Corniche El Nil), Cairo.

Misr International Bank: 14 Alfy St., P.O.B. 631, Cairo; Bank Misr has a 51 per cent interest and First National Bank of Chicago and Banco di Roma hold 49 per cent.

Misr-America International Bank: 1 Behler Passage, Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; Development Industrial Bank has 26 per cent interest, Misr Insurance Co. has 25 per cent; while Bank of America has 40 per cent, Kuwait Real Estate Bank 4.5 per cent and First Arabian Corporation 4.5 per cent; Man. Dir. GEOFFREY MILTON.

Misr-Romanian Bank: P.O.B. 35, 15 Abu Elfida St., Zamalek, Cairo; f. 1977; Misr Bank has 51 per cent interest, while Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade has 19 per cent, Romanian Bank for Agriculture and Food Industries 15 per cent, and Romanian Investments Bank 15 per cent; cap. U.S. \$5m.; dep. U.S. \$93.3m. (June 1981); Deputy Chair., Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. GHEORGHE IDITOIU and BAHIR ABDEL KERIM FAHMI.

Mohandes Bank: 30 Ramses St., Cairo.

Nile Bank, S.A.E.: 35 Ramses St., Cairo; f. 1978; cap. p.u. U.S. \$15m. (June 1981).

Suez Canal Bank: 11 Muhammad Sabry Abu Alam St., Cairo; f. 1978; dep. 141m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. ZAKARIA TAWFIK ABDEL FATAH; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD HAMZA EL ADAWI.

Al Watany Bank of Egypt: 1113 Corniche El-Nil St., Cairo.

JOINT VENTURE BANKS (FOREIGN CURRENCIES)

Arab Union Bank for Development and Investment: 5 Corniche El-Nil, Cairo.

Cairo Barclays International Bank S.A.E.: 1 Latin America St., P.O.B. 2335, Cairo; cap. U.S. \$10m., dep. U.S. \$117m.; Chair. M. F. LABAN; Joint Gen. Mans. G. J. B. GREEN, C.B.E., and A. H. FAIDY.

Crédit International d'Egypte: 2 Talaat Harb St., Cairo.

Crédit Suisse: 6 Ogba St., Cairo-Dokki; Man. GIOVANNI GROPPi.

Misr Iran Development Bank: 8 Adly St., Cairo; f. 1975; cap. U.S. \$40m.; dep. U.S. \$252m. (August 1981); Chair. FOUAD A. L. SULTAN; Gen. Man. AL-MOTAZ MANSOUR.

National Société Générale Bank, S.A.E.: 4 Talaat Harb St., 2nd Floor, P.O.B. 2664, Cairo; National Bank of Egypt has 51 per cent interest, Société Générale, Paris has 49 per cent; f. 1978; cap. £E7 million; Gen. Man. ANDRE DOLEANS.

Reconstruction and Housing Bank: 9 Talaat Harb St., Cairo.

Société Arabe Internationale de Banque: 10 Abdel Salam Aref St., P.O.B. 2673, Cairo; f. 1976; cap. U.S. \$10m.; dep. U.S. \$119.1m. (March 1981).

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corporation, Arab Bank Ltd., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Bank Melli Iran, Bank of America, Bank of Credit and Commerce-International, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Oman Ltd., Bank Saderat Iran, Citibank, Crédit Lyonnais, Gamal Trust Bank, Lloyds Bank International Ltd., National Bank of Abu Dhabi, National Bank of Greece, National Bank of Oman Ltd., National Bank of Pakistan.

OFFSHORE BANK

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Cairo Stock Exchange: 4 El Sherifein St., Cairo; f. 1883; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALY HASSAN.

Alexandria Stock Exchange: Pres. FOUAD SHAHEEN.

INSURANCE

Misr Insurance Company: 7 Sharia Talaat Harb, Cairo; f. 1934; Chair. FATHI MOHAMED IBRAHIM.

Arab International Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 2704, 28 Talaat Harb Str., Cairo; a joint-stock free zone company

established by Egyptian and foreign insurance companies; Chair. GAMAL EL BOROLLOSSY; Man. Dir. HASSAN M. HAFEZ.

Al Chark Insurance Company, S.A.E.: Cairo; 15 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; f. 1931; Chair. AMIN EL-HIZZAWI; general and life.

Commercial Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 7 Midan E. Tahrir, Cairo; f. 1947; life, fire, marine, accident; Man. Dir. AHMED ZAKY HELNY.

The Egyptian Reinsurance Company, S.A.E.: 7 Dar el Shifa St., Garden City, P.O.B. 950, Cairo; f. 1957; Chair. FOUAD AHMED ABDEL RAHMAN.

L'Epargne, S.A.E.: Immeuble Chemla Sharia 26 July, P.O.B. 548, Cairo; all types of insurance.

Al Iktisad el Shabee, S.A.E.: 11 Sharia Emad El Dine, P.O.B. 1635, Cairo; f. 1948; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. W. KHAYAT.

Al Mottahida: 9 Sharia Soliman Pasha, P.O.B. 804, Cairo; f. 1957.

National Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 33 Sharia Nabi Danial, P.O.B. 446, Alexandria; f. 1900; Chair. ALI RAAAFAT NAWITO.

Provident Association of Egypt, S.A.E.: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha, P.O.B. 390, Alexandria; f. 1936; Man. Dir. G. C. VORLOOU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ALEXANDRIA

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria: El-Ghorfa Eltegareia St.; Pres. ABDEL HAMIED SERRY; Sec. AHMED EL ALFI MUHAMMAD; Gen. Dir. MUHAMMED FATHY MAHMOUD.

CAIRO

Cairo Chamber of Commerce: 4 Midan El Falaki St.; f. 1913; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI SHETA; Gen. Dir. SAID EL-BARRAD; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

OTHER TOWNS

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Aswan Governorate: Abtal El-Tahrir St., Aswan.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Asyut Governorate: Asyut.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Behera Governorate: Gomhouriya St., Damanhoru.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Beni-Suef Governorate: Mamdouh St., Moqbel El-Guedid, Beni-Suef.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Dakahlia Governorate, Mansura: El-Saleh Ayoub Square, Mansura.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Damietta Governorate: Damietta.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Fayum Governorate: Fayum.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Gharbia Governorate: Tanta.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Giza Governorate: El-Saa Square, Giza.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Ismailia Governorate: Ismailia.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Kafr-el-Sheika Governorate: Kafr-el-Sheikh.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Kena Governorate: El-Gamil Street, Kena.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Menia Governorate: Menia.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Menufia Governorate: Sidi Fayed Street, Shibin-El-Kom.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Port Said Governorate: Port Said.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Kalyubia Governorate: Benha.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Sharkia Governorate: Zagazig.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Suez Governorate: Suez.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Suhag Governorate: Suhag.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT ORGANIZATION

Investment and Free Zone Authority: 8 Adly St., P.O.B. 1007, Cairo; Man. Dir. ISMAEL H. GHANIM.

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

In November 1975 a Presidential Decree ratified the establishment of Higher Councils for the various sectors of industry. During 1978, however, various Government Ministries took increasing control of industries. In 1980 it was estimated that the Government controlled about 350 companies.

PETROLEUM

Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC): P.O.B. 2130, Cairo; State supervisory authority generally concerned with the planning of policies relating to petroleum activities in Egypt with the object of securing the development of the oil industry; has entered into 50-50 partnership agreements with a number of foreign companies; Pres. Eng. MOHAMED RAMZY EL-LEITHY; Gen. Man. Dr. MOSTAFA KAMAL EL AVOTY.

Belayim Petroleum Company (PETROBEL): 155 Sharia Mohamed Farid, Cairo; has absorbed Delta Petroleum Co.; capital equally shared between EGPC and International Egyptian Oil Co., which is a subsidiary of ENI of Italy; oil and gas exploration, drilling and production.

General Petroleum Company (GPC): P.O.B. 743, Cairo; f. 1962; wholly owned subsidiary of EGPC; operates mainly in Eastern Desert.

Gulf of Suez Petroleum Company (GUPCO): 1097 Sharia Corniche El Nil, Cairo; f. 1965; partnership between EGPC and Amoco-Egypt Co., U.S.A.; developed the El Morgan oilfield in the Gulf of Suez, also holds other exploration concessions in the Gulf of Suez and the Western Desert; output was averaging 600,000 b/d in April 1980; Chair. Dr. Eng. HAMDI EL BANBI.

Western Desert Petroleum Company (WEPCO): P.O.B. 412, Alexandria; f. 1967 as partnership between EGPC and Phillips Petroleum and later Hispanoil with 15 per cent interest; developed Alamein, Yidma and Umbarka fields in the Western Desert and later Abu Qir offshore gas field in 1978; Chair. Eng. HASSAN EL DEWY.

Arab Petroleum Pipelines Company (SUMED): 9 Amin Yehia St., Zizinia, P.O.B. 2056, Alexandria; f. 1974; Suez-Mediterranean crude oil transportation pipeline and oil terminal operators; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. MUHAMMAD RAMZY EL-LEITHY.

Numerous foreign oil companies are prospecting for oil in Egypt under agreements with EGPC.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Egyptian Industries: P.O.B. 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo, and P.O.B. 1658, 65 Horia Rd., Alexandria; f. 1922; Pres. Dr. Eng. MUHAMMAD EL SAYED EL KHOROURI; represents the industrial community in Egypt.

TRADE UNIONS

Egyptian Trade Union Federation (ETUF): 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; f. 1957; 21 affiliated unions; 2.5 million mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and to the Organization of African Trade Union Unity; Pres. SAAD M. AHMED; Gen. Sec. IBRAHIM SHALABY; publ. *El Omal* (weekly, Arabic).

General Trade Union of Agriculture: 31 Mansour St., Bab el Louk, Cairo; 150,000 mems.; Pres. MOKHTAR ABDEL HAMIED; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED ABDEL KHALEK GOUDA.

General Trade Union of Air Transport: 5 Ahmed Sannan St., St. Fatima, Heliopolis; 11,000 mems.; Pres. ABDEL MONEM FARAG EISA; Gen. Sec. SHEKATA ABDEL HAMEID.

General Trade Union of Banks and Insurance: 2 El Kady El Fadel St., Cairo; 56,000 mems.; Pres. MAHMOUD MOHAMED DABBOUR; Gen. Sec. ABDOU HASSAN MOHAMED ALI.

General Trade Union of Building Workers: 9 Emad El Din St., Cairo; 150,000 mems.; Pres. HAMID HASSAN BARAKAT; Gen. Sec. SALEM ABDEL RAZEK.

General Trade Union of Business and Management Services: 2 Mohamed Haggag St., Midan El Tahrir, Cairo; 100,000 mems.; Pres. ABDUL RAHMAN KHEDR; Gen. Sec. MAHMOUD MOHAMED.

General Trade Union of Commerce Workers: 70 El Gomhourria St., Cairo; 100,000 mems.; Pres. ABDEL RAZEK EL SHERBEENY; Gen. Sec. KAMEL HUSSEIN A. AWAD.

General Trade Union of Educational Services: 91 Magles El Shaab St., Cairo; 80,000 mems.; Pres. MOKHTAR YOUSIF MOHAMED; Gen. Sec. HALABI ABDEL HADI HALABI.

General Trade Union of Food Industries: 3 Housni St., Hadaek El Koba, Cairo; 111,000 mems.; Pres. SAAD M. AHMED; Gen. Sec. ADLY TANUS IBRAHIM.

General Trade Union of Health Services: 22 El Sheik Kamar St., El Sakakiny, Cairo; 56,000 mems.; Pres. IBRAHIM ABOU EL MOOTY IBRAHIM; Gen. Sec. AHMED ABDEL LATIF SALEM.

General Trade Union of Maritime Transport: 36 Sharif St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. THABET MOHAMED EL SEFARY; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED RAMADAN ABOU TOR.

General Trade Union of Military Production: 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; 55,000 mems.; Pres. MOUSTAFA MOHAMED MOUNGY; Gen. Sec. IBRAHIM LOUTFY ZANATY.

General Trade Union of Mine Workers: 5 Ali Sharawi St., Hadaek El Koba, Cairo; 14,000 mems.; Pres. ABBAS MAHMOUD IBRAHIM; Gen. Sec. AMIN HASSAN AMER.

General Trade Union of Petroleum and Chemical Industries: 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; 103,000 mems.; Pres. AHMED AHMED EL AMAWI; Gen. Sec. ABDEL KADER HASSAN ABDEL KADER.

General Trade Union of Posts, Telegrams and Telephones: 90 E. Galaa St., Cairo; 80,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED KHAIRY HASHEM; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED ABDEL RAOOF DIRRAZ.

General Trade Union of Press, Printing and Information: 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; 43,100 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED ALI EL FIKKY; Gen. Sec. ABDEL AZIZ MOHAMED BASUNY.

General Trade Union of Public Utilities: 22 Sharif St., Cairo; 64,000 mems.; Pres. MANSOUR ABDEL MONEM MANSOUR; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED TALAAT HASSAN.

General Trade Union of Railways: 15 Emad El Din St., Cairo; 89,000 mems.; Pres. MAHMOUD ATITO; Gen. Sec. SAID MOUSTAFA ABOU EL ELA.

General Trade Union of Road Transport: 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; 243,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED MOHAMED AHMED EL OKALY; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED KAMAL LABIB.

General Trade Union of Textile Workers: 327 Shoubra St., Cairo; 244,000 mems.; Pres. ALI MOHAMED DOUFDA; Gen. Sec. HASSAN TOULBA MARZOUK.

General Trade Union of Tourism and Hotels: 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; 21,400 mems.; Pres. AMIN MAWAD ALI; Gen. Sec. MOUSTAFA IBRAHIM MOUSTAFA.

General Trade Union of Workers in Engineering, Metal and Electrical Industries: 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; 130,000 mems.; Pres. SAID GOMAAA ALI; Gen. Sec. GAMAL TARABISHI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Egyptian Railways: Midan Ramses, Cairo; f. 1851; length 4,882 km.; 2,327 km. auxiliary lines; 25 km. electrified; Chair. Eng. ABDEL MONEIM HESHMAT.

Alexandria Passenger Transport Authority: 21 Saad Zaghloul Square, P.O.B. 466, Alexandria; controls City Tramways (28 km.), Ramleh Electric Railway (16 km.), suburban buses (300 km.); Chair. Eng. MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN AMIN; Tech. Dir. Eng. MOHAMED AHMED BAYOUMY.

Heliopolis Company for Housing and Inhabiting: 28 Ibrahim El Lakkany St., Heliopolis, Cairo; 50 km., 148 railcars; Gen. Man. ABDEL MONEIM SEIF.

A 10-km. underground railway is under consideration in Cairo, and a 430 km. line to carry iron ore from the Bahariya mines to the Helwan iron and steel works was opened in August 1973.

ROADS

Egyptian General Organization of Inland Transport for Provinces Passengers: Sharia Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo; Pres. HASAN MOURAD KOTB.

There are good metalled main roads as follows: Cairo-Alexandria (desert road); Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damanhur-Alexandria; Cairo-Suez (desert road); Cairo-Ismailia-Port Said or Suez; Cairo-Fayum (desert road); in 1980 there were over 90,000 km. of roads. The Ahmed Hamdi road tunnel beneath the Suez Canal was opened in October 1980.

SHIPPING

Alexandria Shipping and Navigation Co.: 557 El Horreya Ave., P.O.B. 812, Alexandria; services between Egypt; N. and W. Europe, U.S.A., Red Sea and Mediterranean, Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. MAHMOUD ISMAIL.

EGYPT

Egyptian Navigation Co.: 2 Elnasr St., Alexandria; f. 1930; services Alexandria/Europe, U.S.A., Black Sea, Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean and Red Sea; 48 vessels; Chair. H. Z. YACOUT.

Pan Arab Shipping Co.: 13 Salah Salem St., P.O.B. 39, Alexandria; Arab League Company; Chair. EZZELDIN RIFAAT.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Suez Canal Authority (*Hay'at Canal Al Sues*): Irshad Building, Ismailia; Cairo Office: 6 Lazokhli St., Garden City, Cairo; Pres. Eng. MASHHOUR AHMED MASHHOUR.

Length of Canal 173 km.; maximum permissible draught: 38 ft. (increased to 53 ft. Dec. 1980); breadth of canal at water level 160-200m.; breadth between buoys defining the navigable channel 110m.

CIVIL AVIATION

EgyptAir: Cairo International Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo; f. 1932 as Misr Airwork; operates internal services in Egypt and external services throughout the Middle East, Far East, Africa and Europe; Chair. General MUHAMMAD RAWAN; fleet of 7 Boeing 707, 7 Boeing 737, 5 Airbus A300B4, 2 Beech Baron.

The following foreign airlines serve Egypt: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air India, Alia (Jordan), Austrian Airlines, British Airways, British Caledonian, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Cyprus Airways, El Al (Israel), Ethiopian Air Lines, Finnair, Garuda (Indonesia), Ghana Airways, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), Libyan Arab Airlines, KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, LOT (Poland), Luft-hansa (Fed. Rep. of Germany), MALÉV (Hungary), MEA, Olympic Airways (Greece), Pan Am, PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Saudia, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TAROM (Romania), TWA (U.S.A.), and UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism: 110 Sh. Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo; f. 1963; branches at Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor and Aswan; Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation ADIL IBRAHIM TAHIR.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Egyptian General Company for Tourism and Hotels: 4 Latin America St., Garden City, Cairo; f. 1961; affiliated to the Ministry of Tourism.

Authorized foreign exchange dealers for tourists include the principal banks and the following:

American Express of Egypt Ltd.: 15 Kasr-el-Nil St., Cairo; f. 1919; 7 brs.

Thomas Cook Overseas Ltd.: 4 Sharia Champollion, Cairo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: Cairo; Minister of State for Culture MUHAMMAD ABDUL HAMID RADWAN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES AND ORCHESTRA

Egyptian General Organization of Cinema, Theatre and Music: Ministry of Culture.

Departments include the following: **Opera Lyric Troupe, Opera Ballet, Opera Chorale, Cairo Symphony Orchestra.**

Members frequently take part in performances with visiting opera companies.

National Puppet Theatre: Cairo.

ATOMIC ENERGY

A 32-man Higher Nuclear Council was formed in August 1975.

Atomic Energy Organization: 101 Kasr El-Eini Street, Cairo; f. 1955; Chair. Dr. IBRAHIM HAMOUDA; Vice-Chair. Dr. SALEH HASHISH; Dir. of Nuclear Research Centre Dr. E. ABDELAZIZ; Dir. of Nat. Centre for Radiation Research and Technology Dr. H. R. EL-KADY.

Regional Radioisotope Centre: Cairo; f. 1957; eleven laboratories for research and development in scientific medical, agricultural and industrial fields; in 1963 the Centre was transformed into a Regional Centre for the Arab countries of the Middle East, in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

EL SALVADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of El Salvador lies on the Pacific coast of Central America. It is bounded by Guatemala to the west and Honduras to the north and east. The climate varies from the tropical coastal plain to the temperate uplands. The language is Spanish. About 80 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, white and blue, the central stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is San Salvador.

Recent History

El Salvador was ruled by Spain until 1821 and became independent in 1839. Since then the country's history has been one of frequent coups and outbursts of political violence. General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez became President in 1931, and in 1932 put down a peasant uprising with an alleged 30,000 killings. He was overthrown in 1944 and the next elected President, Gen. Salvador Castañeda Castro, was overthrown in 1948. The next President, Lt.-Col. Oscar Osorio (1950-56), relinquished power to Lt.-Col. José María Lemus, who was then deposed by a bloodless coup in 1960. He was replaced by a military junta which was itself supplanted by another junta in January 1961. Under this junta the conservative *Partido de Conciliación Nacional* (PCN) was established and won all 54 seats in the elections to the Legislative Assembly in December 1961. A member of the junta, Lt.-Col. Julio Adalberto Rivera, was elected unopposed to the Presidency in 1962. He was succeeded by a former Minister of the Interior, Gen. Fidel Sánchez Hernández, the candidate of the ruling PCN, in 1967.

In the 1972 presidential elections Col. Arturo Armando Molina Barraza, candidate of the ruling PCN, was elected. His rival José Napoleón Duarte, the leader of the left-wing coalition party *Unión Nacional de Oposición*, launched an abortive coup in March and Col. Molina took office in July, despite allegations of massive electoral fraud. These allegations were repeated in the 1977 presidential elections, after which the PCN candidate, Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero Mena, took office.

Reports of abuse of human rights by the Government continued in 1979 despite the rescinding of arbitrary arrest in March. The polarization of left and right since 1972 became evident in the increase in guerrilla activity, which in 1979 included the occupation of the French, Costa Rican and Venezuelan embassies and of both cathedrals in San Salvador, the killing of the Minister of Education and a Swiss chargé d'affaires, and the kidnapping of government ministers and businessmen. In October President Romero was overthrown by a junta of civilians and army officers. The junta promised to install a democratic system and to call elections, declared a political amnesty and invited participation from the guerrilla groups, but violence continued between government and guerrilla forces and elections were postponed. In January 1980 an ultimatum from progressive members of the Government resulted in the formation of a new Government, a coalition of military officers and the *Partido Demócrata Cristiano* (PDC). The

PDC demanded changes in the security forces, dialogue with left-wing groups and the exclusion of private enterprise representatives from the Government. These provisions, however, alienated right-wing groups but failed to gain the allegiance of left-wing groups, and kidnappings and political murders continued.

In December 1980 José Napoleón Duarte, the 1972 presidential candidate and a member of the junta, was sworn in as President. Colonel Adolfo Arnoldo Majano was dismissed from the junta and went into exile, where he accused the Government of complicity in the murders of several prominent Salvadoreans and of four U.S. missionaries. In January 1981 the guerrillas launched their "final offensive" and, after initial gains, the opposition front, *Frente Democrático Revolucionario*—FDR (allied with the guerrilla front, the *Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional*—FMLN), called for negotiations with the U.S.A. The U.S. authorities referred them to the Salvadorean Government, which refused to recognize the FDR while it was linked with the guerrillas. Fighting was renewed in March and intensified in May with no final victory attained, although the FMLN appeared to be increasing its control of rural areas.

There has been considerable international concern over El Salvador for both humanitarian and political reasons. The death toll between January 1980 and August 1981 was 25,000, by which time the daily toll stood at 30 deaths. Nearly 200,000 people have become refugees, mostly fleeing to Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. The political considerations focus on the question of foreign involvement; the junta has always been supported by the U.S.A. and in January 1981 the supply of U.S. \$5 million worth of non-lethal military aid and \$5.4 million of lethal military aid was agreed by the Carter Government. President Reagan continued support for the junta, although his policy was concerned less with backing the reforms advocated by the PDC than with countering suspected communist infiltration. A white paper published by the U.S. Administration in February made allegations of Cuban and Soviet military supplies to the guerrillas, which could not be substantiated. Several suggestions of mediation have been made, but the problem continued to be recognition of the FDR-FMLN and the increasing inability of President Duarte to hold the armed forces in check.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the Junta, which consists of the President, the Vice-President and two other members, assisted by an appointed Council of Ministers. Legislative elections were scheduled for March 1982, and presidential elections for 1983.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 30. In July 1981 the army totalled 9,000 men, the navy 100 and the air force 750. Para-military forces number 7,000 men. Defence expenditure in 1980 was U.S. \$72 million.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, with foodstuffs providing 70 per cent of export earnings in 1979. The principal crop is coffee, which accounted for 63.7 per cent of exports by value in 1979, while other major crops are cotton, sugar, maize, beans and rice. Export taxes on these primary products provide a third of the government's fiscal income. The agricultural sector was severely affected in 1980/81 by the fall in world coffee prices, bad weather and a credit squeeze. The continued rural warfare also reduced productivity, although output of maize, rice and beans was improved over the 1979/80 level. The 1981-83 Plan designated 40 per cent of its budget to agriculture, especially to production of staple crops, fisheries, livestock and land redistribution.

The agrarian reform plan, introduced in March 1980 as part of the junta's political and economic programme, provided for land expropriation in three stages: farms of over 500 hectares; farms of between 150 and 500 hectares; all rented cultivated land to be turned over to tenant farmers. By the end of 1981 only the first stage had been accomplished and the Government was under pressure from commercial and financial interests to shelve the plan and compensate landowners already deprived. The problems that the plan did not tackle were that most of the plots worked by small tenant farmers were inadequate to make them self-sufficient, and that the number of landless peasants was being increased by the political troubles, so that by 1980 an estimated 65 per cent of the rural population was unaffected by any reform of land tenure.

El Salvador is the most highly industrialized country in the CACM. Manufacturing, concentrated in food processing, textiles, clothing, leatherwork and pharmaceuticals, accounted for 15.4 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1979. The sector was hard hit by the armed conflict in 1980, when production fell by between 8 and 17 per cent. The sabotage campaign mounted by the left-wing guerrillas in mid-1981 caused damage estimated at U.S. \$4.8 million and all industry was operating at about 50 per cent capacity; over 170 business concerns had closed since 1979 and capital flight in the same period totalled 650 million colones. In 1981 the rate of unemployment was officially given as 30 per cent and unofficially as 50 to 60 per cent.

Diminished domestic agricultural and industrial production resulted in falls of 9 per cent in the G.D.P., 12 per cent in imports, 16 per cent in exports and 30 per cent in capital formation in 1980. A large part of the finance supplied by the Central Bank to cover the 1980 budget deficit was raised by increasing the note issue. By March 1981 the Government required \$240 million in balance-of-payments assistance and \$260 million in public sector investment. The Government has become increasingly dependent on foreign aid, which amounted to \$79.3 million in 1979, \$183.9 million in 1980 and \$464.9 million in 1981, with \$254 million of the 1981 total coming directly or indirectly from the U.S.A. No immediate improvement in the economy was anticipated in 1981. In the first six

months of the year inflation reached 32 per cent and income per head fell by 6 per cent.

El Salvador is a member of CACM, SELA and the IDB.

Transport and Communications

The transport network is well developed. In 1978 there were 602 km. of railways. The Pan American Highway bisects the country and a parallel coastal highway with interconnecting roads is under construction. The chief ports are Acajutla and Cutuco. Ilopango Airport is a military base, and Cuscatlán Airport handles international air traffic.

Social Welfare

In 1949 the Instituto Salvadoreño del Seguro Social (ISSS) was established. This institute provides hospital facilities, medicines and benefits for industrial injury, sickness, accident, disability, maternity, old age and death. Health and welfare insurance is financed by contributions from workers, employers and the State. The Ministry of Health runs 250 medical units, including 14 hospitals. In 1978 its budget was 149 million colones, of which 36 million was allocated for investment programmes.

Education

In 1978 there were about 4,400 public and private schools, with over one million pupils. There is one national university and several private universities. Although state education is free and compulsory the illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent. The budgetary allocation for education in 1978 was 290 million colones.

Tourism

El Salvador was one of the centres of the ancient Mayan civilization and the ruined temples and cities are of great interest. The volcanoes and lakes of the uplands provide magnificent scenery and there are fine beaches along the Pacific coast. The civil war in progress since 1979 has devastated the tourist industry.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 10th (Corpus Christi), August 1st-6th (San Salvador Festival*), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 5th (First Call of Independence), December 24th, 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

* August 5th, 6th in other cities.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force although some old Spanish measures are also used, including:

25 libras = 1 arroba;
4 arrobas = 1 quintal (46 kg.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Salvadorean colón.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 4.81 colones;
U.S. \$1 = 2.50 colones.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						DENSITY per sq. km.
	Census results				Estimates (at July 1st)		
	May 2nd, 1961	June 28th, 1971					
		Males	Females	Total	1978	1979	
21,393 sq. km.*	2,510,984	1,763,190	1,791,458	3,554,648	4,352,820	4,435,000	207.3

* 8,260 sq. miles.

Estimated Population: 4,485,000 at December 31st, 1979.**Capital:** San Salvador (population 408,811 at July 1st, 1978).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1971 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	608,881	23,173	632,054
Mining and quarrying	983	30	1,013
Manufacturing	74,320	39,663	113,983
Electricity, gas and water	3,370	168	3,538
Construction	32,225	330	32,555
Trade, restaurants and hotels	39,994	42,473	82,467
Transport, storage and communications	23,953	748	24,701
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8,402	3,703	12,105
Community, social and personal services	83,119	124,766	207,885
Activities not adequately described	39,077	17,101	56,178
TOTAL	914,324	252,155	1,166,479

* Including unemployed persons, totalling 137,547 (82,926 males and 54,621 females).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(per 1,000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Births	39.9	40.2	41.7	39.7	39.2
Deaths	7.9	7.5	7.8	6.9	7.4

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1979
Arable land	530*
Land under permanent crops	180*
Permanent meadows and pastures	610†
Forests and woodland	146†
Other land	606
Inland water	519
TOTAL AREA	2,104

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(production in '000 quintals*)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80†
Coffee . . .	2,498	4,435	2,739	3,424	3,130	3,913	3,900
Cotton . . .	4,554	4,563	3,610	4,316	4,946	4,408	4,005
Maize . . .	8,816	7,669	9,549	7,444	8,255	11,021	11,365
Beans . . .	815	732	838	870	744	933	1,011
Rice . . .	510	433	858	504	463	718	823
Sugar . . .	5,037	5,582	5,691	6,218	6,261	6,027	3,887

* Figures are in terms of the old Spanish quintal, equivalent to 46 kilogrammes (101.4 lb.).

† Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK
(‘000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses† . . .	88	89	90*
Mules* . . .	21	21	21
Cattle . . .	1,350	1,387	1,440
Pigs . . .	503	560	421
Sheep† . . .	4	4	4
Goats† . . .	14	14	15*
Chickens . . .	5,141	5,303	5,500

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(‘000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . . .	33	30	28
Pigmeat* . . .	14	15	16
Poultry meat . . .	15	16	17*
Cows' milk . . .	253	264	291
Cheese* . . .	16.8	17.6	17.6
Hen eggs . . .	48.3†	50.3†	52.2*

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch . . .	11,900	9,662	10,550	9,130	7,816	8,629	9,267

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat flour . . .	'000 metric tons	56	65	76	n.a.
Raw sugar . . .	" " "	244	261	364	279
Beer . . .	'000 hectolitres	386	486	578	n.a.
Cigarettes . . .	million	1,779	1,912	2,154	n.a.
Cotton yarn . . .	'000 metric tons	5.7	4.5	6.4	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers* . . .	" " "	5.3	4.5	12.4	24.4
Motor spirit (petrol) . . .	" " "	115	133	142	146
Distillate fuel oils . . .	" " "	206	198	219	231
Residual fuel oils . . .	" " "	220	246	251	214
Cement . . .	" " "	340	322	334	520
Electric energy . . .	million kWh.	1,059.2	1,199.1	1,353.8	1,487.6

* Production in terms of nitrogen during 12 months beginning on July 1st of the year stated.

Source: Mainly UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

Electric energy: 1,586.5 million kWh. in 1979.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Salvadorean colón.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 colones.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=4.81 colones; U.S. \$1=2.50 colones.

100 Salvadorean colones=£20.80=\$40.00.

Note: The exchange rate is fixed at U.S. \$1=2.50 colones and this has remained in effect despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar, in December 1971 and February 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=6.00 colones from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=6.514 colones from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET
(million colones)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979
Taxes	1,131.5	972.1	1,162.3	Remunerations	349.0	411.2	475.2
Non-tax revenue	39.9	44.2	40.9	Purchase of goods and services	115.4	130.9	129.7
Current transfers	9.6	9.3	10.7	Interest on public debt	17.7	22.2	25.8
Other revenue	0.8	1.3	1.5	Private sector transfers	27.4	31.6	37.1
				Public sector transfers	139.4	216.7	167.3
				Foreign transfers	7.7	7.0	3.0
				Capital investment	229.4	242.4	302.9
				Amortization of public debt	29.3	33.0	28.8
TOTAL	1,181.8	1,026.9	1,215.4	TOTAL	915.2	1,095.0	1,169.9

Source: Ministerio de Hacienda, San Salvador.

1981: Budget deficit estimated at 1,000 million colones.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.1	21.1	21.5	21.8
IMF Special Drawing Rights	4.4	4.6	4.7	9.5	9.9	17.4	—
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	6.2	11.4	11.2	—
Foreign exchange	73.2	102.4	180.7	195.6	246.8	111.6	77.7
TOTAL	98.1	126.5	205.9	232.4	289.2	161.7	99.5

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, SAN SALVADOR, MEJICANOS AND VILLA DELGADO
(base: 1970=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Food	108.9	127.8	154.1	164.8	179.1	198.3
Fuel	118.7	148.5	216.1	269.7	360.3	472.9
Clothing	108.6	118.4	152.7	170.5	185.8	202.6
Rent, electricity and water	108.7	128.2	144.0	147.3	156.4	187.5
ALL ITEMS	108.5	126.8	151.1	161.7	180.8	204.8

Source: International Labour Office, Year Book of Labour Statistics.

1980 (urban areas; base: 1979=100): Food 119.7; All items 117.4.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 colones at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Domestic factor incomes*	4,913,811	6,050,053	6,768,292	7,533,933
Consumption of fixed capital	230,418	268,861	317,696	349,000
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	5,144,229	6,318,914	7,085,988	7,882,933
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	561,650	848,141	644,737	859,823
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	5,705,879	7,167,055	7,730,725	8,742,761
Net factor income from abroad	-17,048	-72,250	-130,312	-71,700
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,688,831	7,094,805	7,600,413	8,671,061
Less Consumption of fixed capital	230,418	268,861	317,696	349,000
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES . . .	5,458,413	6,825,944	7,282,717	8,322,061

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

† Provisional.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Government final consumption expenditure .	685,853	804,773	969,028	1,086,233
Private final consumption expenditure . . .	4,015,391	4,607,345	5,489,900	5,740,867
Increase in stocks	-25,848	158,150	95,016	4,700
Gross fixed capital formation	1,145,364	1,520,545	1,730,566	1,622,813
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	5,820,760	7,090,813	8,284,510	8,454,613
Exports of goods and services	2,028,052	2,735,294	2,444,582	3,378,600
Less Imports of goods and services	2,100,704	2,685,688	3,039,088	3,132,300
SUB-TOTAL	5,748,108	7,140,419	7,690,004	8,700,913
Statistical discrepancy	-42,229	26,636	40,721	41,848
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	5,705,879	7,167,055	7,730,725	8,742,761

* Provisional.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	1,614,409	2,374,143	2,109,896	2,465,110
Mining and quarrying	7,787	8,057	8,474	9,409
Manufacturing	932,612	1,046,621	1,280,000	1,342,510
Construction	216,273	327,260	358,700	364,307
Electricity, gas and water	89,512	106,541	131,481	154,319
Transport, storage and communications	211,116	242,857	290,988	348,609
Wholesale and retail trade	1,411,675	1,600,937	1,820,000	2,100,732
Finance, insurance, etc.	156,872	234,431	259,522	284,426
Owner-occupied dwellings	192,165	227,002	284,798	333,135
Public administration	485,741	570,700	697,422	768,341
Private services	387,717	428,506	489,444	571,863
TOTAL	5,705,879	7,167,055	7,730,725	8,742,761

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	464.5	533.0	744.7	973.6	848.9	1,224.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-522.2	-550.7	-681.1	-861.0	-951.0	-938.5
TRADE BALANCE	-57.7	-17.7	63.6	112.6	-102.1	285.7
Exports of services	54.2	67.0	155.2	152.8	157.9	223.3
Imports of services	-149.0	-169.6	-224.6	-274.3	-345.7	-431.0
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-152.5	-120.3	-5.8	-8.9	-289.9	78.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	17.2	25.1	24.4	30.2	44.8	44.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	1.1	2.3	4.7	9.2	6.5	6.5
CURRENT BALANCE	-134.2	-92.9	23.3	30.5	-238.6	129.3
Direct capital investment (net)	20.1	13.1	12.9	18.6	23.3	-9.9
Other long-term capital (net)	20.2	56.6	60.9	17.3	141.7	68.2
Short-term capital (net)	8.3	18.2	12.7	5.6	174.4	-107.5
Net errors and omissions	-3.2	9.7	-25.4	-31.1	-75.3	-213.9
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-88.8	4.7	84.4	40.9	25.5	-133.8
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	5.8
Valuation changes (net)	-0.3	0.7	—	0.1	1.3	0.4
Loans to Central Bank	103.5	25.0	—	—	30.0	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES	14.4	30.4	84.4	41.0	56.8	-127.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million colones)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Imports c.i.f.	1,408.5	1,535.0	1,836.7	2,322.7	2,568.4	2,553.7
Exports f.o.b.	1,156.2	1,328.6	1,858.2	2,430.9	2,120.5	3,058.0

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million colones)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Foodstuffs	162.9	168.7	204.7	264.1	262.4
Dairy products	26.4	30.0	36.1	49.7	49.0
Wheat	38.3	45.4	36.0	44.1	48.1
Raw materials, inedible	202.9	220.7	259.8	276.7	377.7
Crude petroleum	155.3	161.4	181.4	190.9	285.8
Crude petroleum	337.0	355.6	474.6	506.9	511.1
Chemical products	56.7	70.5	100.5	113.4	87.7
Chemicals and compounds	58.5	67.9	94.5	96.1	110.0
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	113.1	66.5	84.3	92.1	70.1
Manufactured fertilizers	419.5	554.1	692.0	735.6	752.9
Basic manufactures	45.8	72.3	87.5	84.1	97.3
Paper, cardboard and manufactures	24.9	34.2	42.1	40.6	61.1
Textiles, other than cotton	58.0	73.6	103.2	110.7	89.4
Iron and steel	51.4	85.7	74.8	85.8	85.0
Metal products n.e.s.	393.8	505.9	654.2	755.8	599.6
Machinery and transport equipment	161.9	210.1	249.6	243.9	195.8
Mining, construction and industrial machinery	94.6	97.4	131.7	160.2	157.5
Electrical machinery and apparatus	84.3	118.4	190.6	228.8	172.9
Motor vehicles					
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,535.0	1,836.7	2,322.7	2,568.4	2,553.7

* Provisional.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Foodstuffs	751.8	1,218.1	1,685.8	1,269.3	2,145.1
Fresh shrimps	26.0	29.6	26.3	26.7	31.4
Raw sugar	205.3	101.3	66.1	47.3	67.1
Coffee	477.1	1,016.0	1,531.4	1,100.6	1,949.1
Raw materials, inedible	200.3	172.0	212.9	266.3	236.5
Cotton	190.9	160.4	202.7	251.2	217.5
Chemical products	82.0	101.7	97.8	100.5	112.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	243.9	315.1	372.9	423.2	491.3
Clothing	33.0	38.7	43.7	56.2	65.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,328.6	1,858.2	2,430.9	2,120.5	3,058.0

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million colones)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1977	1978*	1979*	1977	1978*	1979*
Costa Rica	118.4	121.5	125.5	126.5	150.8	166.8
France	25.1	17.9	37.5	51.0	16.3	8.7
Germany, Fed. Repub.	135.7	133.8	117.7	448.6	384.9	784.1
Guatemala	320.0	375.1	451.7	304.6	361.2	433.4
Italy	21.5	32.6	55.8	18.9	26.6	46.7
Japan	261.1	305.4	196.5	153.1	137.4	175.9
Mexico	45.8	63.9	66.8	5.5	—	0.2
Netherlands	66.5	67.3	69.0	229.1	201.7	304.9
Nicaragua	88.7	103.2	65.1	97.9	72.6	58.7
Panama	65.8	54.6	38.4	13.2	17.0	16.0
U.S.A.	691.3	792.7	717.9	793.6	486.0	846.7
Venezuela	185.3	194.8	288.3	0.6	0.4	0.3

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Passengers	'000	1,661	1,747	1,928	1,510	1,746	1,986
Freight	'000 tons	524.5	508.9	518.0	402.2	475.0	518.4

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1972	1973	1974
Passenger cars	49,689	43,984	52,279
Commercial vehicles	21,386	32,794	27,797

1977: Passenger cars 70,081, Commercial vehicles 35,532.

SHIPPING
('000)

	1976	1977
Vessels (tons): Loaded . . .	1,540	n.a.
Unloaded . . .	2,390	n.a.
Freight (metric tons): Loaded . . .	512.7	459.1
Unloaded . . .	1,198.9	1,695.6

CIVIL AVIATION
(freight in tons)

	1976	1977
Freight: Loaded . . .	9,140	10,796
Unloaded . . .	6,099	6,850
Passengers: Entering . . .	150,140	163,015
Leaving . . .	148,169	158,774

EDUCATION

	ESTABLISHMENTS (1977)	TEACHERS	STUDENTS (1978)
Pre-Primary . . .	985	933*	66,308
Primary . . .	3,283	16,563†	858,811
Secondary . . .	197	754‡	72,898
Higher . . .	13	2,015‡	31,351

* 1975 figures, public sector only.

† 1976 figures, public and private sectors.

‡ 1975 figures, full-time teachers in the public and private sectors.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, San Salvador;
Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San Salvador.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: Parts of the Constitution have been in abeyance since the coup of October 1979.

The Constitution of January 1962 provides for a republican, democratic and representative form of government, composed of three Powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—which are to operate independently. Voting is a right and duty of all citizens over eighteen years of age. Presidential and congressional elections may not be held simultaneously.

The Constitution binds the country, as part of the Central American Nation, to favour the total or partial reconstruction of the Republic of Central America. The Executive may, with the approval of the Legislature, endeavour to bring this about in a federal or unitary form, without seeking the approval of a constituent assembly, provided that republican and democratic principles are respected and the basic rights of individuals and of groups fully guaranteed in the new State.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Power is vested in a single Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, whose members are elected every two years and are eligible for re-election. The Assembly meets in ordinary session on June 1st and December 1st. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Executive or by the Permanent Commission. The Assembly's duties include the choosing of the President and Vice-President of the Republic from the two citizens who shall have gained the largest number of votes for each of these offices, if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the election. It also selects the members of the Supreme and subsidiary courts; of the Elections Council; and the Accounts Court of the Republic. It fixes taxes; gives

power to the Executive to negotiate internal and external loans; sanctions the Budget; regulates the monetary system of the country; determines the conditions under which foreign currencies may circulate; and suspends and re-imposes constitutional guarantees. The right to initiate legislation may be exercised by the Assembly (as well as by the President through his ministers and by the Supreme Court). The Assembly may over-ride by a two-thirds majority the President's objections to a Bill which it has sent to him for approval.

PRESIDENT

The President is elected for five years, his term beginning and expiring on July 1st. The principle of alternation in the presidential office is established in the Constitution, which states the action to be taken should this principle be violated. The Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Budget and its presentation to the Assembly; the direction of foreign affairs; the organization of the armed and security forces; and the convening of extraordinary sessions of the Assembly. In the event of his death or incapacity, the Vice-President takes his place for the rest of the presidential term; and in case of necessity, the Vice-President may be replaced by one of the three Designates elected by the Legislative Assembly for a period of two years.

JUDICIARY

The Judicial Power is exercised by a Supreme Court and by other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is composed of ten members elected by the Legislature. It alone is competent to decide whether laws, decrees and regulations are constitutional or not.

THE GOVERNMENT

JUNTA

President: Ing. JOSÉ NAPOLEÓN DUARTE (sworn in December 22nd, 1980).

Vice-President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Col. JAIME ABDUL GUTIÉRREZ.

Other Members: Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO MORALES EHRLICH, Dr. JOSÉ RAMÓN AVALOS NAVARRETE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Minister of the Presidency: Dr. PABLO MAURICIO ALVERGUE.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MARIO SOLANO.

Minister of Health: Dr. JOSÉ RAMÓN AVALOS NAVARRETE.

Minister of Finance: Dr. JORGE EDUARDO TENORIO.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: Lic. GUILLERMO DÍAZ SALAZAR.

Minister of the Interior: Ing. OVIDIO HERNÁNDEZ DELGADO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. FIDEL CHÁVEZ MENA.

Minister of Defence: Col. JOSÉ GUILLERMO GARCÍA.

Minister of Education: Ing. CARLOS AQUILINO DUARTE FUNES.

Minister of Agriculture: Ing. JOAQUÍN A. GUEVARA MORÁN.

President of the Institute of Agrarian Reform: Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO MORALES EHRLICH.

Minister of Planning: Lic. Atilio VIEYTEZ.

Minister of Labour: Dr. JULIO ALFREDO SAMAYOA.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. JORGE ALFREDO MORALES GUILLÉN.

Secretary to the Presidency: ROBERTO SUÁREZ SUAY.

Secretary of Information to the Presidency: ANTONIO DÍAZ RUBIO.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on October 15th, 1979.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The conditions of registration for the legislative elections scheduled for March 1982 required each party to lay down all arms and present the names and addresses of 3,000 members. In June 1981 the FDR said that it would not contest the elections.

OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED PARTIES

Acción Democrática (AD): San Salvador; f. 1981; right-wing; Leader RENÉ FORTÍN MAGANA.

Alianza Republicana Nacionalista: San Salvador; f. 1981; right-wing; Leader Maj. ROBERTO D'ABUISSON.

Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN): Calle Arce 1128, San Salvador; right-wing.

Partido Democrático Cristiano (PDC): 3A Calle Poniente 836, San Salvador; f. 1960; 150,000 mems.; anti-imperialist, advocates self-determination and Latin American integration; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JULIO ALFREDO SAMAYOA; publ. *Militante D.C.*

Partido de Orientación Popular (POP): San Salvador; right-wing; Leader Gen. (retd.) JOSÉ MEDRANO.

Partido Popular Salvadoreño (PPS): San Salvador; right-wing.

OPPOSITION GROUPING

Frente Democrático Revolucionario/Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional (FDR/FMLN): San Salvador; f. 1980 as a left-wing opposition front to the PDC-military coalition government; the FDR is the political wing and the FMLN is the guerrilla front; military operations are

co-ordinated by the Dirección Revolucionaria Unida (DRU); Pres. (FDR) GUILLERMO UNGO; Vice-Pres. (FDR) EDUARDO CALLES; the front comprises c. 18 groups, of which the principal are:

Bloque Popular Revolucionario (BPR): guerrilla arm: Fuerzas Populares de Liberación (FPL); Leader CAYETANO CARPIO.

Frente de Acción Popular Unificado (FAPU): guerrilla arm: Fuerzas Armadas de la Resistencia Nacional (FARN).

Ligas Populares del 28 de Febrero (LP-28): guerrilla arm: Ejército Revolucionario Popular (ERP).

Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR): San Salvador.

Movimiento Popular Social Cristiano (MPSC).

Partido Comunista Salvadoreño (PCS).

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centro-americanos (PRTC).

Unión Nacional Democrática (UDN): communist.

Note: There are also several right-wing guerrilla groups and "death squads" but they are not officially linked to any of the right-wing parties.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EL SALVADOR

(In San Salvador unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 71a Avda. Sur 227, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* Dr. VÍCTOR JOSÉ BIANCULLI.**Austria:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Belgium:** Guatemala City, Guatemala; also represents the interests of Luxembourg.**Bolivia:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.**Brazil:** Edificio La Centroamericana, Alameda Roosevelt 3107, Nos. 501, 601 y 602; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Canada:** San José, Costa Rica.**Chile:** Pasaje Senda Florida Norte No. 121, Col. Escalón; *Ambassador:* Gen. MANUEL ARTURO VIVERO AVILA.**China (Taiwan):** Edificio La Centroamericana, Alameda Roosevelt 3107, 3°; *Ambassador:* Gen. LO YU-LUM.**Colombia:** 15a Calle Poniente 4041, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE RUEDA RIBERO.**Costa Rica:** Edificio 1a Centroamericana, Alameda Roosevelt 3107; *Ambassador:* Lic. JORGE MATAMOROS LORIA.**Denmark:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Dominican Republic:** Edif. Plaza Real, Calle Arce y 21 Avda. Norte; *Ambassador:* RODOLFO LEYBA P.**Ecuador:** Paseo Gen. Escalón 4910; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO PAVÓN PAVÓN.**Egypt:** 9a Calle Poniente y 93 Avda. Norte, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED GAMAL EL-DIN SHUAIR.**Finland:** México, D.F., Mexico.**France:** Colonia La Mascota, Pasaje A 41-46, Casilla 474; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Germany, Federal Republic:** 3a Calle Poniente 3831, Colonia Escalón, Apdo. 693; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Greece:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Guatemala:** 15 Avda. Norte 135; *Ambassador:* Col. HÉCTOR ROSALES SALAVERÍA.**Honduras:** 9a Calle Poniente y 89a Avda. Norte, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* Lic. ROBERTO SUAZO TOME.**Italy:** 1a Calle Poniente y 71 Avda. Norte 204, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* Dr. ADRIANO RIGHETTI (also represents the interests of Somalia).

El Salvador also has diplomatic relations with India, Iraq, Israel, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, San Marino and Yugoslavia.

Japan: Edificio La Centroamericana 2°, Alameda Roosevelt 3107; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Korea, Republic:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.**Lebanon:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Luxembourg:** *see* Belgium.**Malta:** Avda. La Capilla 525, Colonia San Benito; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO BALZARETTI Y MACÍAS.**Mexico:** Paseo Gral. Escalón 3832; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Nicaragua:** Avda. Maracaibo 612, Colonia Miramonte; *Ambassador:* Ing. RAFAEL SOMARRIBA C.**Norway:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Panama:** Centro Comercial El Rosal, Calle El Progreso; *Ambassador:* DAVID SAMUEL PERE RAMOS.**Paraguay:** 87 Avda. Norte 720; *Ambassador:* JUAN ALBERTO LLÁNEZ.**Peru:** Edificio La Centroamericana, Mezzanine, Alameda Roosevelt 3107; *Ambassador:* Dr. ADELMO RISI FERREYROS.**Philippines:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Somalia:** *see* Italy.**Spain:** 51 Avda. Norte 138; *Ambassador:* LUIS MARIÑO OTERO.**Sweden:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.**Switzerland:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.**Turkey:** México, D.F., Mexico.**United Kingdom:** San José, Costa Rica.**U.S.A.:** 25 Avda. Norte 1230; *Ambassador:* DEANE R. HINTON.**Uruguay:** Condominio Los Héroes, Blvd. los Héroes; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS CIPRIANO VILAS DÍAZ.**Vatican:** 87a Avenida Norte y 7a Calle Poniente, Colonia Escalón (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. LAJOS KADA.**Venezuela:** 87a Avda. Norte 606, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* LEOPOLDO CASTILLO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; composed of 13 Magistrates, one of whom is the President. The Court is divided into four chambers: Legal Aid, Civil Law, Penal Law and Litigation.

President: Dr. LEONEL CORIAS DELGADO.

Chambers of 2nd Instance: composed of two Magistrates.

Courts of 1st Instance: in all chief towns and districts.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion, with 3,487,938 adherents in 1976, but there are also Episcopalian and Jewish minorities.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Arzobispado, 1 Calle Poniente 3412, Apdo. 01-126, San Salvador; Archbishop: Mgr. ARTURO RIVERA Y DAMAS.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

SAN SALVADOR

El Diario de Hoy: 11 Calle Oriente 271; f. 1936; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE ALTAMIRANO MADRIZ; Man. FRANCISCO MARCHESINI; circ. 112,305 (weekdays), 131,216 (Sundays).

Diario Latino: 23a Avda. Sur 225, Apdo. 96; f. 1890; evening; Editor MIGUEL PINTO; circ. 36,000.

Diario Oficial: 4a Calle Poniente 829; f. 1875; Dir. MANUEL HÉCTOR PÉREZ; circ. 2,100.

El Mundo: 2a Avda. 211, Apdo. 368; evening; Gen. Man. Lic. ARTURO ARGÜELLO OERTEL; circ. 50,990.

La Prensa Gráfica: 3a Calle Poniente 130; f. 1915; general information; conservative, independent; Man. JOSÉ DUTRIZ; circ. 121,497 (weekdays), 164,489 (Sundays).

SANTA ANA

Diario de Occidente: 1a Avda. Sur No. 3; f. 1910; Dir. GUILLERMO JORGE HASBÚN; circ. 19,000.

PERIODICALS

Anaqueles: San Salvador; review of the National Library.

Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras 145, San Salvador; educational; quarterly; Dir. Dr. DAVID ESCOBAR GALINDO.

El Salvador Filatélico: Avda. España 207, Altos Vidri Panades, San Salvador; f. 1940; publ. quarterly by the Philatelic Society of El Salvador.

Orientación: Palacio Arzobispal, 1 Calle Poniente 3462, San Salvador; Catholic weekly; Dir. ROBERTO TORUELLA.

Proceso: Apdo. (or) 168, San Salvador; f. 1981; weekly newsletter; published by the Documentation and Information Centre of the Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas.

Revista del Ateneo de El Salvador: 13a Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; official organ of Salvadorean Athenaeum; three numbers per annum.

Revista Judicial: Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; organ of the Supreme Court; Dir. Dr. MANUEL ARRIETA GALLEGOS.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de El Salvador (*Press Association of El Salvador*): Edificio Casa del Periodista, Paseo General Escalón 4130, San Salvador; Pres. ROSALFO HERNÁNDEZ COLORADO.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES

ACAN-EFE (*Spain*): Edif. Magaña, Of. 501, 5º, Calle Arce y 13 Avda. Sur, San Salvador; Bureau Chief CRISTINA HASBÚN DE MERINO.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Edif. Panamericano 411/25, Avda. Norte y 27 Calle Poniente; Bureau Chief RENE ALBERTO CONTRERAS.

Associated Press (U.S.A.), Reuters (U.K.) and UPI (U.S.A.) are also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Universitaria: Final 25 Avda. Norte, Ciudad Universitaria, Universidad de El Salvador, Apdo 143, San Salvador; f. 1923; Dir. (vacant).

Dirección de Publicaciones: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras 145, San Salvador; f. 1953; educational and general; Dir. RAFAEL RUIZ BLANCO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación Salvadoreña de Agencias de Publicidad: 23 Calle Poniente 1117, San Salvador; f. 1962.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones: Edificio Administrativo ANTEL, Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; f. 1963; Pres. Col. NICOLÁS CARRANZA H.

RADIO

Asociación Salvadoreña de Empresarios de Radiodifusión: 53 Avda. Sur 123, Edificio Curtis, Apdo. 210, San Salvador; Pres. ALFONSO RIVAS CAÑAS.

YSS Radio Nacional de El Salvador: Secretaría de Información de la Presidencia de la República, San Salvador; non-commercial cultural station; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ ORANTES.

There are 50 commercial radio stations, and the FMLN operate their own station, Radio Venceremos.

In 1979 there were 1,700,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Canal 2, S.A.: Apdo. 720, San Salvador; commercial; Pres. B. ESERSKI; Gen. Man. EDUARDO ANAYA.

Canal 4, S.A.: Carretera de San Salvador a Santa Tecla, Apdo. 444, San Salvador; commercial; Pres. BORIS ESERSKI; Man. RONALD CALVO.

Canal 6, S.A.: Alameda Dr. Manuel E. Araújo Km. 6, Apdo. (06) 1801, San Salvador; commercial; Pres. JOSÉ A. GONZÁLEZ L.; Man. PEDRO LEONEL MORENO.

Canal 8 and 10: Final 13 Avda. Sur, Apdo. 4, Nueva San Salvador; government station; Dir. Prof. CARLOS ANTONIO BURGOS.

In 1979 there were 290,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in colones unless otherwise stated.)

BANKING

The banking system was nationalized in March 1980.

SUPERVISORY BODY

Superintendencia de Bancos y Otras Instituciones Financieras: Edificio Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, 1a Calle Poniente y 7a Avda. Norte, San Salvador; Superintendent Lic. RAFAEL TOMÁS CARBONELL.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador: 1a Calle Poniente y 7a Avda. Norte, San Salvador; f. 1934; nationalized Dec. 1961; sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. 2.5m., res. 261.7m., dep. 835.8m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. Lic. ALBERTO BENÍTEZ BONILLA; Man. Lic. JULIO CÉSAR SERRANO; 6 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

San Salvador

Banco Agrícola Comercial de El Salvador: 5a Avda. Sur 124; f. 1955; cap. 6.1m., res. 18.9m., dep. 291.1m. (Sept. 1980); Man. Dr. EDUARDO HÉCTOR AYALA; 17 brs.

Banco Capitalizador: 1a Calle Poniente 531; f. 1955; cap. 8m., res. 3.2m., dep. 114m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Lic. MARTHA LUISA PEÑA DE ESCALANTE; 14 brs.

Banco de Comercio de El Salvador: 4a Calle Oriente y 4a Avda. Sur 224, Apdo. 237; f. 1949; cap. 4m., res. 17.4m., dep. 188.5m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. JORGE ALFREDO CEA; Gen. Man. EUSEBIO MARTELL; 19 brs.

Banco de Crédito Popular: 4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avda. Sur, Apdo. (06) 994; f. 1957; cap. 4m., res. 13.1m., dep. 93.1m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Dr. JUAN SAMUEL QUINTEROS; 11 brs.

Banco Cuscatlán: 6a Avda. Sur 118; f. 1972; cap. p.u. 15m., res. 2.9m., dep. 130.9m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Lic. EDMUNDO GIRÓN; 7 brs.

Banco Financiero: Avda. España 217; f. 1977; cap. 3m., res. 0.02m., dep. 15.6m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. SALVADOR MANUEL RIVERA; 2 brs.

Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador: 4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avda. Sur; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 0.9m., res. 21.6m., dep. 490.8m. (Sept. 1980); Man. JULIO EDGARDO RIVAS; 16 brs.

Banco Internacional de El Salvador: Alameda Roosevelt y 51 Avda. Sur 2707; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 4m., res. 0.003m., dep. 17.9m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Lic. CARLOS ENRIQUE CÁCERES CHÁVEZ; 2 brs.

Banco Mercantil, S.A.: 1a Calle Poniente y 7a Avda. Norte frente al Banco Central de Reserva; f. 1978, cap. 5m., res. 5,000, dep. 30.6m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. SALVADOR VELIS.

Banco Salvadoreño: 2a Avda. Norte 129; f. 1885; cap. 10m., res. 10.7m., dep. 275.5m. (June 1981); Pres. JOSÉ DANIEL CASTELLANOS; 16 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

San Salvador

Asociación de Ahorro y Préstamo Atlacatl, S.A.: Boulevard de Los Héroes y Calle Poniente 25, Apdo. Postal 1100; f. 1964; savings and loan association; cap. 3.6m., res. 2m., dep. 91.5m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. RICARDO SALVADOR FIGUEROA; 13 brs.

Asociación de Ahorro y Préstamo La Popular, S.A.: 4a Calle Oriente 212; f. 1974; cap. 2.2m., res. 1.7m., dep. 42.8m. (Sept. 1980); Man. LUIS RAÚL MARROQUÍN; 8 brs.

Ahorro, Préstamos e Inversiones, S.A. (APRISA): Condominio Los Héroes, 1º Local "F", Blvd. Los Héroes; f. 1977; cap. 2.5m., res. 0.4m., dep. 31.6m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Dr. NAPOLEÓN ARNOLDO MONTERROSA; 8 brs.

Ahorros Metropolitanos, S.A. (AHORROMET): Calle Arce y 9a Avda. Norte 532; f. 1972; cap. 2m., res. 2.2m., dep. 82.8m. (June 1981); Pres. BENJAMÍN CAÑAS; 10 brs.

Banco de Desarrollo e Inversión, S.A.: 67a Avda. Norte y Blvd. San Antonio Abad; f. 1965; long-term finance; cap. 9m., res. 2.1m., dep. 21.7m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. JOSÉ JULIO BOLAÑOS.

Banco de Fomento Agropecuario: 15a Avda. Sur y 6a Calle Poniente, Apdo. Postal (06) 490; f. 1973; autonomous government institution; cap. 51.6m., res. 5.7m., dep. 44.1m. (Sept. 1980); Man. Lic. ALFREDO MENÉNDEZ MAGAÑA.

La Central de Ahorros, S.A.: Alameda Roosevelt y 43 Avda. Sur; f. 1979; cap. 2m., res. 2,000, dep. 4.3m. (Sept. 1980); Man. ISMAEL ESCOBAR.

Construcción y Ahorro S.A.-CASA: 1a Calle Poniente y 9a Avda. Norte; f. 1964; saving and building finance; cap. 4m., res. 0.9m., dep. 78.9m. (Sept. 1980); Man. MARINA ELENA RIVERA; 10 brs.

GRECE, S.A.: Alameda Roosevelt y 59 Avda. Norte, Apdo. (05) 25; f. 1973; cap. 4m., res. 0.3m., dep. 75.1m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. ANTONIO SERRANO LANGLOIS; 7 brs.

Crédito Inmobiliario, S.A. (GREDISA): Alameda Roosevelt 2912; f. 1964; cap. 5m., res. 0.5m., dep. 80.4m. (Sept. 1980); Man. ALFONSO ARMANDO RAMÍREZ; 10 brs.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda (FNV): 9a Avda. Sur 106, Edif. Argueta; national housing finance agency f. 1963 to improve housing facilities through loan and savings associations; cap. 5.2m., res. 6.5m. (July 1980); Pres. REYNALDO GALDÁMEZ DE LEÓN.

Financiera Salvadoreña, S.A.: 4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avda. Sur, Edif. Banco de Crédito Popular; f. 1975; cap. 1.5m., res. 90,000 (Sept. 1980); Man. Lic. JOSÉ DAVID POLANCO ABREGO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de Londres y América del Sud, Ltda. (U.K.): 2a Calle Oriente 215, Apdo. 197, San Salvador; Man. ROBERTO ARTURO FAIRHURST; 4 brs.

Banco de Santander y Panamá, S.A.: Alameda Roosevelt 3425, Apdo. (01) 231, San Salvador; Man. MAXIMINO BELLOSO.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A. (U.S.A.): Avda. Olímpica y Pje. 3, Edif. Su Casa, S.A., Apdo. (05) 93, San Salvador; Pres. Lic. ROBERTO ULLOA.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Blvd. Los Héroes, Edif. Torre Roble, Apdo. 1324, San Salvador; Man. LUIS A. FLORES.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Federación de Cajas de Crédito (FEDECREDITO): 25 Avda. Norte y 23 Calle Poniente, San Salvador; f. 1943; Man. Lic. SEBASTIÁN OBDULIO VARELA DUEÑAS.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de El Salvador: 7a Avda. Norte 30, San Salvador; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

San Salvador

American Life Insurance Co.: Km. 4½, Carretera a Santa Tecla, Edif. Carbonell 1, Apdo. Postal (06) 169; f. 1963; cap. 1m.; Man. ALFREDO A. VILLA-ALTA.

Aseguradora Agrícola Comercial, S.A.: Alameda Roosevelt 3930; f. 1973; cap. 1.5m.; Man. JEAN PAUL BOLENS.

Aseguradora Popular, S.A.: 4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avda. Sur, Edif. Banco de Crédito Popular; f. 1975; cap. 1.6m.; Man. Lic. ROBERTO JOSÉ CANTÓN.

Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña S.A.: Alameda Dr. Manuel Enrique Araujo y Calle La Reforma, Plaza Suiza; f. 1969; cap. 2.5m.; Pres. ROBERTO SCHILDKNECHT.

La Auxiliadora, S.A.: Avda. Olímpica y 63 Avda. Sur; f. 1958; cap. 1.5m.; Pres. MARÍA EUGENIA BRIZUELA DE AVILA.

La Centro Americana, S.A., Cia. Salvadoreña de Seguros: Alameda Roosevelt 3107, Apdo. 527; f. 1915; cap. 5m.; Gen. Man. Lic. RUFINO GARAY.

Compañía Anglo Salvadoreña de Seguros, S.A.: Paseo General Escalón 3848; f. 1976; cap. 1.1m.; Man. Ing. RENÉ LABBÉ.

Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Edif. General de Seguros, 2a Avda. Sur 302; f. 1955; cap. 3m.; Exec. Chair. Dr. RAFAEL CÁCERES VIALE.

La Seguridad Salvadoreña: Carretera a Santa Tecla Km. 4½, Apdo. 1527; f. 1974; cap. 2m.; Man. Lic. CARLOS ALBERTO MELGAR.

Seguros Desarrollos, S.A.: Paseo Gral. Escalón y 81 Avda. Sur; f. 1975; cap. 1.5m.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ISMAEL WARLETA FERNÁNDEZ.

Seguros e Inversiones, S.A.-SISA: Edif. SISA Carretera a Santa Tecla; f. 1962; cap. 2m.; Man. LUIS FIGUEROA G.

Unión de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Morazán 110; f. 1974; cap. 1m.; Man. FEDERICO DENIS BADGEROW.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador: 9a Avda. Norte y 5a Calle Poniente, Apdo. (06) 1640, San Salvador; f. 1915; 800 mems.; Pres. Ing. CONRADO LÓPEZ ANDREU; Sec. Dr. FRANCISCO J. BARRIENTOS.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Cafetaleros de El Salvador—ACES (*El Salvador Coffee Growers' Association*): San Salvador.

Asociación de Ganaderos de El Salvador (*El Salvador Livestock Breeders' Asscn.*): 1a Avda. Norte 1332, San Salvador; Pres. Dr. RENÉ SALMÓN PORTILLO.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Industriales (*El Salvador Manufacturers' Association*): Calle Roma y Liverpool, Colonia Roma, Apdo. Postal (06) 48, San Salvador; f. 1958; 247 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO MENÉNDEZ; Man. Lic. MAURICIO CUÉLLAR CUÉLLAR.

Co-operativa Algodonera Salvadoreña Ltda.: 7a Avda. Norte 418, Apdo. (06) 616, San Salvador; f. 1940; 3,626 mems.; cotton growers' association; Pres. ULICES FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ.

Co-operativa Azucarera de El Salvador (*El Salvador Sugar Co-operative*): 9 Avda. Norte 212, San Salvador.

Instituto Nacional del Azúcar (*National Sugar Institute*): Paseo General Escalón y 87 Avda. Norte, San Salvador; Pres. MANUEL ENRIQUE FLAMENCO.

Instituto Nacional del Café (*National Coffee Institute*): 6a Avda. Sur 133, San Salvador; f. 1942; Pres. MIGUEL ANGEL SOLÓRZANO; Gen. Man. Lic. MAURICIO ERNESTO MARTÍNEZ.

STATE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Comisión Nacional del Petróleo (CONAPE): 9a Calle Poniente 950, San Salvador; state petroleum enterprise; Pres. Ing. GUSTAVO ANTONIO REYES RIVAS.

Comité de Exportadores de El Salvador (COEXPORT): Calle Roma y Liverpool, Colonia Roma, San Salvador; f. 1973 to establish a policy of export incentives; Man. Lic. ROLANDO MONTERROSA GUTIÉRREZ.

Fondo de Financiamiento y Garantía para la Pequeña Empresa: Diagonal Principal y 1a Diagonal, Apdo. 1990, San Salvador; f. 1973; government body to assist small-sized industries; Pres. Lic. ALEJANDRO DAGOBERTO MARROQUÍN.

Fondo de Garantía para el Crédito Educativo (EDUCREDITO): Avda. España 726, San Salvador; f. 1973; Dir. Lic. ERASMO SERMEÑO.

Fondo Social para la Vivienda: 25 Avda. Norte y Diagonal Principal 1338, San Salvador; f. 1973; Pres. Arq. RICARDO MORENO CALDERÓN.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Comercio Exterior (ISCE): Paseo General Escalón 4122, Apdo. (01) 19, San Salvador; f. 1974; came under control of Ministry of Foreign Trade 1981; Under-Sec. Lic. RIGOBERTO MONGE LÓPEZ; publs. *Boletín NOTIEXPORT* (every 2 months), *Boletín Estadístico* (every 6 months).

Instituto Salvadoreño de Transformación Agraria (ISTA): Km. 5 Carretera a Santa Tecla, San Salvador; f. 1976 to promote rural development; empowered to buy inefficiently cultivated land; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO MORALES EHRLICH.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Fomento Industrial (INSAFI): 1a Calle Poniente, entre 43 y 45 Avda. Norte, San Salvador; f. 1955; 266 mems.; aims to promote the economic well-being and industrial development of El Salvador; provides contracts for joint ventures; Pres. Arq. FÉLIX OSEGUEDA JIMÉNEZ; Gen. Man. Lic. HÉCTOR ALBERTO MONTALVO.

Instituto de Vivienda Urbana (IVU): Centro Urbano Libertad, San Salvador; government housing agency; Man. Ing. EDUARDO CASTILLO URRUTIA.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

There are several businessmen's associations, the most important of which is the Alianza Nacional de Empresa Privada (National Private Enterprise Alliance), which has a political organization, the Alianza Productiva.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General de Sindicatos—CGS (*General Confederation of Unions*): 3a Calle Oriente 226, San Salvador; f. 1958; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 27,000 mems.; publ. *El Sindicalista*.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños—CGTS (*General Confederation of Salvadorean Workers*): San Salvador; f. 1957; 3,500 mems.; 10 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ALBERTO LÓPEZ; publ. *Voz Obrera*.

Federación Campesina Cristiana de El Salvador—Unión de Trabajadores del Campo (FECCAS-UTC): allied illegal Christian peasants' organizations; Universidad Nac., Apdo. 4000; San Salvador.

Federación Unitaria Sindical de El Salvador (*Unitary Federation of Unions*): 18 Avda. Norte y 11 Calle Oriente, San Salvador.

Some unions, such as those of the taxi drivers and bus owners, are affiliated to the Federación Nacional de Empresas Pequeñas Salvadoreñas—Fenapes, the association of small-scale businessmen.

TRANSPORT

Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma—CEPA: Edif. Torre Roble, Blvd. de los Héroes, San Salvador; f. 1952; operates and administers the ports of Acajutla and Cutuco and the Cuscutlán International Airport, as well as Ferrocarriles Nacionales de El Salvador; Chair. Ing. LUIS ANDREU RUÍZ; Gen. Man. Ing. HERIBERTO REYES VENTURA.

EL SALVADOR

RAILWAYS

There are about 600 km. of railway track in the country. The main track links San Salvador with the ports of Acajutla and Cutuco. The International Railways of Central America run from Angiatú on the El Salvador-Guatemala border to the Pacific ports of Acajutla and Cutuco and connect San Salvador with Guatemala City and the Guatemalan Atlantic ports of Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás del Castillo.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de El Salvador—Fenadesal: Avda. Peralta 903, Apdo. 2292, San Salvador; 602 km. open; in 1975 Ferrocarril de El Salvador and the Salvadorean section of International Railways of Central America (429 km. open) were merged and are administered by the Railroad Division of CEPA (*see above*); Man. Lic. CARLOS ARTURO FLORES.

ROADS

The country's highway system is well integrated with its railway services. There are some 8,394 km. (including 625 km. of the Pan-American Highway) of roads as follows: paved highways: 1,876 km., improved roads: 3,197 km., dry-weather roads: 4,215 km.

SHIPPING

The ports of Acajutla and Cutuco are administered by CEPA (*see above*). Services are also provided by foreign lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

AESA Aerolíneas de El Salvador, S.A. de C.V.: Centro Commercial Beethoven, Sobre Paseo Gen. Escalón, Apdo. (06) 1830; cargo and mail service between San Salvador and Miami; Pres. E. CORNEJO LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. JORGE MARCHESSINI.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

TACA International Airlines: Edif. Caribe, 2º, San Salvador; f. 1931; passenger and cargo services to Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the U.S.A.; fleet: 2 BAC One Eleven 400, 1 Boeing 737 200, 1 Electra-188-C; Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE BORGÓ BUSTAMANTE; Exec. Vice-Pres. FEDERICO BLOCH.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

El Salvador is also served by the following foreign airlines: AVIATECA (Guatemala), Copa (Panama), Iberia (Spain), LACSA (Costa Rica) and Sam (Colombia).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Buro de Convenciones y Visitantes de San Salvador: 9a Avda. Norte 406, San Salvador.

Cámara Salvadoreña de Turismo: Hotel Sheraton, 89 Avda. Norte y 11 Calle Poniente, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo (ISTU) (*National Tourism Institute*): Calle Rubén Darío 619, San Salvador; Pres. Ing. VÍCTOR DAVID VEGA.

CULTURE

Patronato Pro-Cultura: 63 Avda. Sur y Alameda Roosevelt 3311, San Salvador.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Salvadoreña de Energía Nuclear: San Salvador.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea consists of the islands of Bioko (formerly Fernando Póo and subsequently renamed Macías Nguema Biyogo under the regime of President Macías), Corisco, Great Elobey and Small Elobey, and Pagalu (also known as Annobón), and the mainland territory of Río Muni on the west coast of Africa. Cameroon lies to the north and Gabon to the east and south of Río Muni, while Bioko lies offshore from Cameroon and Nigeria. The small island of Pagalu lies far to the south, beyond the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures over 26°C (80°F). The official language is Spanish. In Río Muni the Fang language is spoken, as well as those of coastal tribes such as the Combe, Balemke and Bujeba, while in Bioko the principal local language is Bubi, though pidgin English and Ibo are also widely understood. About 80 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has green, white and red horizontal stripes, with a light blue triangle at the hoist. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms on the white stripe. The capital is Malabo (formerly Santa Isabel).

Recent History

After 190 years of Spanish rule, independence was declared on October 12th, 1968, following a referendum on the proposed constitution. In presidential elections held in September 1968 the Prime Minister of the autonomous government, Bonifacio Ondo Edu, was defeated by Francisco Macías Nguema. Macías formed a coalition government from all the parties represented in the new National Assembly. Relations with Spain became strained early in 1969 after a series of anti-European incidents and an attempted coup in March by the Foreign Minister, Atanasio Ndongó Miyone, who was killed.

In 1970 the President outlawed all existing political parties and formed the *Partido Unico Nacional* (PUN), which later became the *Partido Unico Nacional de los Trabajadores* (PUNT). Macías appointed himself Life President in July 1972. A new constitution, giving absolute powers to President Macías and abolishing the provincial autonomy previously enjoyed by Fernando Póo (then renamed Macías Nguema Biyogo), was adopted in July 1973. President Macías controlled both radio and press and all citizens were forbidden to leave the country, although many fled during his rule. In 1978 it was estimated that about 100,000 refugees from Equatorial Guinea were living in Africa, mostly in neighbouring Cameroon and Gabon, and about 7,000 refugees in Europe. During 1976 and 1977 there were many arrests and executions, particularly of opposition leaders and the educated. Nigerian treaty workers were repatriated in 1976 after reports of maltreatment and forced labour. The principal foreign nationals then remaining were East European and Cuban advisers and representatives of French and Spanish business interests.

On August 3rd, 1979, President Macías was overthrown in a coup led by his nephew, Deputy Defence Minister

Lt.-Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. Macías was later captured, tried on charges of treason, genocide, embezzlement and violation of human rights, and executed by a military firing squad.

The Spanish Government, which admitted prior knowledge of the coup, was the first to recognize the new regime, and has been the major supplier of financial and technical aid. Many exiles have returned to the country since the coup, but a number of opposition parties exist in exile and, in August 1981, several of them held a joint meeting in Río Muni. Under President Obiang Nguema, political parties have been banned and the country has been ruled by the armed forces.

A coup attempt against President Obiang Nguema was reported in April 1981, although the reasons for it appeared confusing. In August the President promised that a referendum on a new constitution would take place in 1982; he is also committed to returning government to a civilian democracy. Local elections took place in September 1981, following the division of the country into six provinces in the previous year.

Government

Since the coup of August 1979 a Supreme Military Council has ruled by decree. It was planned to hold a referendum in 1982 on a new constitution under which a President would be elected, a Prime Minister appointed, and government would be returned to civilians.

Defence

The Supreme Military Council has ordered the re-organization of the paramilitary and armed forces into an army, navy and air force. Spain has provided military advisers and training since October 1979.

Economy

The economy is based almost entirely on agriculture, the principal products being cocoa, coffee, palm oil, bananas and okoumé timber. About 90 per cent of all cocoa production comes from Bioko. Coffee and timber are produced mainly in Río Muni, which is heavily forested. Between 1970 and 1975, according to World Bank estimates, G.N.P. per head declined by 6 per cent annually, and with the departure of the Nigerian workers the economic situation deteriorated further. In 1966/67 the cocoa crop was 38,207 metric tons, but the subsequent political upheavals led to the abandonment of many plantations, while others were cut down and replaced with bananas. The 1980 crop was estimated at 5,500 tons, with 9,000 tons predicted for 1981. A programme of replanting, recruitment and training, and the possible return of Nigerian workers, should lead to gradual recovery. There are widespread food shortages and industry is minimal.

At the time of the overthrow of President Macías, the economy was effectively in ruins. The former President had turned the Central Bank into a private source of income. In Malabo the money supply had dried up and wages had long since ceased to be paid. Under President

Obiang Nguema (who uses the motto "Destruction is easy, reconstruction is difficult"), aid has been secured, principally from Spain, France, the EEC, the IMF and the People's Republic of China. Projects are under way to relaunch the economy in agriculture and fishing, transport and communications, electricity generation and supply, health and education. Spain has sent several hundred technical advisers, but former Spanish landowners have been reluctant to return. Spanish and French companies have had positive results from off-shore petroleum explorations, and there are opportunities for mining gold, and other metals and minerals in Río Muni. A law was announced in 1981 which declared all mineral deposits to be state property. These developments should provide the base for a return to economic viability, and possibly to future prosperity. The inconvertibility of the ekuele, which is worthless outside the country despite a 50 per cent devaluation in June 1980, remains a problem.

Transport and Communications

In December 1978 it was reported that only one road in Equatorial Guinea remained open, linking Bata with Mongomo, former President Macías' home village. There is no public transport and the principal communications between the provinces are by air. The main harbour is Malabo, which has regular services to Europe. There are no railways. Development aid has been allocated for road, airport and harbour improvements.

Social Welfare

Health services are extremely limited and diseases such as malaria, infectious hepatitis, whooping cough and dysentery are endemic. In 1971 the country had 25 physicians and 1,637 hospital beds, but by 1978 it was estimated that only 10 physicians remained.

Education

At independence, elementary schools provided compulsory education until the age of 12, continued at primary schools until 14. Secondary education was provided by one centre in Malabo, another at Bata and a third in the Río Muni frontier outpost of Ebebiyin. Bata had a technical secondary school. Malabo also had an Escuela Superior. Bata and Malabo each had a teacher-training school. The exodus of qualified teachers since 1969 has meant that very little schooling is available.

Tourism

During the rule of President Macías, very few foreigners were allowed into Equatorial Guinea. There was no tourism.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (OAU Day), December 10th (Human Rights' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 5th (Independence Anniversary), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 ekuele.

Exchange rate (December 1981):

1 ekuele = 50 Spanish céntimos;

£1 sterling = 369.8 ekuele;

U.S. \$1 = 192.4 ekuele.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 28,051 sq. km. (Río Muni (Mbini) 26,017 sq. km.).

Population: 245,989 (1960): Río Muni 183,377 (2,864 Europeans); Bioko 62,612 (4,170 Europeans), including Pagalu 1,415; Malabo (capital) 37,237, Bata 27,024. Total estimated population 298,000 (June 30th, 1973).

The resident population has fluctuated because of political upheavals, but has been increasing since the 1979 coup.

Economically active population (mid-1980—estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 80; total 107 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Land Use (1979—'000 hectares): Arable land 130, Permanent crops 100, Permanent pasture 104, Forest and woodland 1,700, Other land 771, Total 2,805 (all FAO estimates).

Agriculture (1980—metric tons): Cassava 52,000, Sweet potatoes 33,000, Bananas 16,000, Cocoa beans 8,000, Coffee 6,000, Coconuts 7,000, Palm oil 4,700, Palm kernels 2,600 (all FAO estimates).

Livestock (1980): 4,000 cattle, 8,000 pigs, 34,000 sheep, 8,000 goats, 113,000 poultry (all FAO estimates).

Fishing: Annual catch 4,000 metric tons (FAO estimate for 1970-79).

Forestry (1979): Roundwood removals (all non-coniferous) 463,000 cubic metres (fuel wood 413,000, industrial wood 50,000) (FAO estimates).

Electricity Production (1978): 24,000,000 kWh. (UN Statistical Office estimate).

Currency: 100 céntimos = 1 ekuele (ekwele).

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2½, 5, 25, 50 and 100 ekuele.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 ekuele.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 ekuele = 50 Spanish céntimos; £1 sterling = 369.8 ekuele; U.S. \$1 = 192.4 ekuele; 1,000 ekuele = £2.70 = \$5.20.

Note: The Guinea peseta was renamed the ekuele in September 1975. It was at par with the Spanish peseta until June 1980. From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 70.00 pesetas. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 64.474 pesetas. In terms of sterling, the central rate between June 1959 and June 1972 was £1 = 168.00 pesetas. In February 1973 a new exchange rate of \$1 = 58.026 pesetas was established but since January 1974 the peseta has been allowed to "float". The average market rate (pesetas per \$) was: 58.243 in

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government, etc.

1973; 57.688 in 1974; 57.407 in 1975; 66.903 in 1976; 75.967 in 1977; 76.663 in 1978; 67.125 in 1979. The ekuele was devalued in June 1980, the new exchange rate being 1 peseta=2 ekuele.

Budget (1981 proposals, million ekuele): Revenue 1,951; Expenditure 2,025.

Balance of Payments (million SDRs, 1973): Merchandise trade -1.33, Services 0.36, Transfers -0.15, Total current account -1.22; Capital account 6.66, Net errors and omissions -0.63; Increase in reserve assets 4.81.

External Trade (million pesetas, 1970): Imports c.i.f. 1,472.1; Exports f.o.b. 1,740.9.

Transport (1967): *Shipping*: ships entering 663, ships leaving 663; *Civil Aviation*: passengers arriving Malabo 13,863, passengers leaving Malabo 14,166; passengers arriving Bata 7,350, passengers leaving Bata 7,681.

Education: (1973) 35,997 pupils enrolled in 559 primary schools with 630 teachers; (1975) 4,523 pupils in secondary education.

THE CONSTITUTION

Since the coup of August 1979 Equatorial Guinea has been ruled by military decree. The main provisions of the July 1973 constitution (which replaced the independence constitution) were as follows:

Election of the President is to be by direct secret universal suffrage. (As President Macías Nguema had already been appointed Life President, the clause was suspended.) The President is empowered to dissolve the Assembly and call fresh elections, and to nominate and dismiss judges. No person is to be detained or sentenced

except by a competent authority under the laws in force at the time of the offence and subject to procedures established by law. These safeguards do not apply to persons accused of offences against the security of the State or subversion. No further distinction will be made between the mainland province of Mbini, the chief island of Bioko to the north, and various other islands which make up the state of Equatorial Guinea.

Note: In 1981 a new constitution, which would restore civilian rule, was being drafted.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt.-Col. TEODORO OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO (took office August 25th, 1979).

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

(December 1981)

First Vice-President: (vacant).

Second Vice-President: Capt. CRISTINO SERICHE BIOKO.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs: Lt. MARCOS MBA ONDO.

Commissioner for Finance: ANDRÉS OYO IBASA.

Commissioner for Labour: EULOGIO OYO RIQUESA.

Commissioner for Agriculture: EMILIANO BUALE BORICO.

Commissioner for Transport and Urban Planning: LUCIANO NDJANG MBA.

Commissioner for Information and Tourism: ISIDORO EYI MONSUY.

Commissioner for Justice: ALFREDO TOMÁS Y TOMÁS.

Commissioner for the Interior: Lt. FELIPE OYONO MAX-YANA.

Commissioner for Youth and Sports: Lt. GREGORIO MICHA ELA OBONO.

Commissioner for Posts and Telecommunications: Capt. CELESTINO MANZAGO NSUE.

Commissioner for Commerce: Lt. PABLO NSUE OBAMA NYANG.

Commissioner for Education and Culture: LEANDRO NGOMIO NZE.

Commissioner for Health: NICOLÁS ONDO EFUA.

Commissioner for Planning: FEDERICO MESA NKONGO.

Commissioner for Industry and Energy: EDUARDO MANSU MBA.

Commissioner of State in the President's Office: CARNELO OWONO NDGONO ANDEME.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All parties were merged in February 1970 into a *Partido Unico Nacional* under President Macías Nguema. The party was later renamed the *Partido Unico Nacional de los Trabajadores* (PUNT). The Supreme Military Council has instituted a ban on all political parties.

A number of organizations were founded by exiles to oppose the regime of President Macías Nguema. Following the coup of August 1979 exiles have continued to press for the restoration of democracy. Groupings include:

Alianza Nacional de Restauración Democrática (ANRD): B.P. 335, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1974; Sec.-Gen. ESTEBAN NSUE NGOMO; publ. *La Voz del Pueblo*.

Reunión Democrática para la Liberación de Guinea Ecuatorial (RDLGE): f. 1981; Pres. MANUEL RUBEN NDONGO.

Revolutionary Command-Council of Socialist Guinean Patriots and Cadres: f. 1981; Leader DANIEL OYONO.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA

(In Malabo unless otherwise stated)

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

China, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* LIN SONG.

France: 13 Calle de Argelia, P.O.B. 326; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE SOUBESTE.

Gabon: P.O.B. 648; *Ambassador:* HENRI AUGÉ.

German Democratic Republic: Lagos, Nigeria.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* YI CHONG-CHONG.

Nigeria: 4 Paseo de los Cocoteros, P.O.B. 78; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: Libreville, Gabon.

Spain: *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS GRAULLERA MICO.

Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria.

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* BORIS KRASNIKOV.

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

U.S.A.: *Ambassador:* ALAN M. HARDY.

Equatorial Guinea also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, the Republic of Korea, Panama, Poland, the Vatican City, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

An independent and secure judiciary was theoretically guaranteed by the constitution. The Supreme Tribunal at Malabo is the highest court of appeal.

RELIGION

An estimated 80 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. Traditional forms of worship are also followed.

Both Spanish bishops were expelled in 1973 as were the Spanish nuns of the Immaculate Conception, following disagreement with government policies. Most Catholic schools were closed or taken over by PUNT. All remaining Catholic nuns and priests in Equatorial Guinea were reportedly arrested.

In August 1979 the Supreme Military Council reversed the ban on the Catholic Church.

Bishop of Bata: RAPHAEL NZE ABUY, Obispado, Apdo. 82, Bata, Mbini.

THE PRESS

Ebano: Malabo; weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia EFE (Spain): Hotel "Impala", Calle Enrique Nvó. No. 60, Apdo. 62, Malabo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Correos y Telecomunicaciones: Malabo; Dir.-Gen. V. B. ETANE MATOMBA.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, etc.

There are two radio stations, both operated by the Government, but it is reported that radio transmission is only intermittent. A new radio station in Bata, built with Chinese help, was handed over in 1977.

Radio Ecuatorial: Apdo. 57, Bata, Mbini; commercial station; Dir. (vacant).

Radio Malabo: Apdo. 195, Malabo; services in Spanish, Fang, Bubi, Annobonés, Combe and English; Dir. MANUEL EDU.

There were approximately 10,000 radio receivers in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banco de Crédito y Desarrollo: Malabo; branch in Bata.

Banco de Guinea Ecuatorial: Malabo; National Bank; bank of issue; branch in Bata.

Banco Exterior de Guinea Ecuatorial y España (Guinexle-banc): Malabo; external bank.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Comité Sindical del Cacao: Bioko (Fernando Póo); grouping of cocoa planters (mainly Spanish owners or lessors and some Portuguese) which buys, stocks and sells the product; used to have paramount role on the island.

Cámaras Oficiales Agrícolas de Guinea: Bioko and Mbini; buys cocoa and coffee from African planters, who are partially grouped in co-operatives.

Empresa Guineano-Española de Petróleos (GEPSA): Malabo; f. 1980; owned equally by Government and Hispanoil; legislation governing petroleum production passed in 1981 and first well drilled in early 1982.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Bioko (Fernando Póo): a semi-circular tarred road serves the northern part of the island from Malabo down to Batete in the west and from Malabo to Bacake Grande in the east, with a feeder road from Luba to Moka and Bahía de la Concepción; total length about 160 km.

Mbini (Río Muni): a tarred road links Bata with Río Benito (Mbini) in the west; another road, partly tarred, links Bata with the frontier post of Ebebiyin in the east and then continues into Gabon; other earth roads join Acurenam, Mongomo de Guadalupe and Nsork; total roads: 1,015 km.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Malabo (general cargo), Luba (bananas), Bata (general), Río Benito and Kogo (timber).

A regular monthly service is operated by the Spanish Compañía Transmediterránea from Barcelona, calling at Malabo and Bata.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Bata and Malabo.

The national airline, Líneas Aéreas Ecuatorial, apparently ceased operations in 1979.

Cameroon Airlines and Iberia (Spain) serve Equatorial Guinea.

ETHIOPIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Socialist Ethiopia extends inland from the Red Sea coast of Africa. It has a long frontier with Somalia near the Horn of Africa. Sudan lies to the west, the Republic of Djibouti to the east and Kenya to the south. The climate is mainly temperate because of the high plateau terrain, with an average annual temperature of 13°C (55°F), abundant rainfall and low humidity. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot. The official language is Amharic but English is widely used, and Arabic is spoken in the Eritrea province. The Ethiopian Coptic (Orthodox Union) Church has a wide following in the north and on the southern plateau. In much of the south and east there are Muslims and followers of animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of green, yellow and red. The capital is Addis Ababa.

Recent History

Ethiopia was dominated for over 50 years by Haile Selassie, who became Regent in 1916, King in 1928 and Emperor in 1930. He ruled the country, except during the Italian occupation of 1936-41, until his deposition by the armed forces in September 1974 in the wake of serious regional famine, inflation and unemployment, and growing demands for democratic reform. The Emperor's rule was highly personal and autocratic, but he consolidated the expansion of Ethiopian territory and the gradual process of national modernization begun by the Emperor Menelik (1865-1913). Under Haile Selassie, the former Italian colony of Eritrea was merged with Ethiopia, in a federal arrangement, in September 1952. Eritrea's federal status was ended in November 1962, when it was annexed to Ethiopia as a province. Haile Selassie was a leading exponent of pan-Africanism and a founding member of the OAU, which has its headquarters in Addis Ababa. He died a captive of the present military regime in August 1975.

The revolution of September 1974 was engineered by an Armed Forces Co-ordinating Committee, known popularly as the Dergue, which controls ultimate power. The Dergue established a Provisional Military Government (PMG), headed by Lt.-Gen. Aman Andom. In November, after a dispute in the military leadership, Gen. Andom was deposed and shot. The PMG was replaced by a Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), led by Brig.-Gen. Teferi Benti; the monarchy was abolished in March 1975.

In December 1974 Ethiopia was declared a socialist state and a national programme called Ethiopia Tikdem (Ethiopia First) was outlined and carried out the following year. Insurance companies, banks, financial institutions, large industries, rural and urban land and schools were nationalized, while peasant co-operatives and industrial workers' councils were established.

Widespread unrest continued throughout 1975 and 1976 despite moves by the Dergue to ease tension by releasing some detainees and promising a return to

civilian rule, at an unspecified date. Strains within the Dergue were reflected by its reorganization in December 1976. However, in February 1977, Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam killed Brig.-Gen. Teferi Benti and his closest associates and replaced him as chairman of the PMAC and Head of State.

The Government continued to meet political and armed opposition from various groups, both Marxist and anti-Marxist. These were partially suppressed by counter-insurgency forces, including armed members of the kebelles (urban dwellers' associations) and peasant associations. During 1977 and 1978 thousands of opponents of the Government were killed or imprisoned in a programme of "rehabilitation" or "liquidation". Until July 1977 the Dergue was assisted by Meï'son (Marxist All-Ethiopia Socialist Movement) but later formed its own party, Abyot Seded (Revolutionary Flame), which sought to enlist civilian support. However, all political groupings were theoretically swept away in late 1979 when a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was established.

The Central Committee of COPWE, which is dominated by military personnel, held its first congress in June 1980. In February 1981 it announced that peasant co-operatives were to be encouraged, and mass organizations for youth, women, peasants and workers to be strengthened.

Numerous secessionist movements, encouraged by the confusion created by the revolution, seek the destruction of the empire created by Menelik and Haile Selassie. These are strongest in the Ogaden region and Eritrea. Somalia lays claim to the Ogaden, which is inhabited mainly by ethnic Somalis, and regular Somali forces have supported Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) incursions. In 1977 the Somalis made major advances in the Ogaden, but in 1978 were forced to retreat. By the end of 1980 the Ethiopian defence forces were in control of virtually the whole of the Ogaden. An OAU committee declared the Ogaden an integral part of Ethiopia in 1980.

Secessionist movements have existed in Eritrea since its annexation by Selassie's Ethiopia in 1962, and also in Tigre, claiming to control large tracts of the provinces. After spending 1978 in retreat, the strongest movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), launched a major offensive from its stronghold of Nakfa in December 1979. In mid-1980 there was a rift in the alliance, and later fighting, between the EPLF and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). Despite a peace plan suggested by the EPLF in November, in which they made clear to the Government that an offer of regional autonomy for Eritrea might end the war, the Ethiopian army launched a major offensive which further weakened the guerrillas in December. Fighting continued during 1981, but at a lower level of intensity. In March 1981, encouraged by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the EPLF, ELF and two other Eritrean groups formed a joint co-ordinating committee.

Earlier Ethiopian efforts to defeat the secessionists were hampered by its diplomatic isolation from its neighbours,

particularly Sudan, which harboured and supplied Eritrean guerrillas. The normalization of Ethiopian relations with Sudan during 1980 led to a closing of the border to the guerrillas. After Lt.-Col. Mengistu's coup in February 1977, the U.S.S.R. supplanted the U.S.A. as Ethiopia's principal arms supplier, and military support has also been received from other Eastern bloc countries, Libya and Cuba. A treaty of friendship and co-operation between Ethiopia and the U.S.S.R. was signed in 1978. In response to U.S. military interests in Somalia, Oman and Egypt, in August 1981 a treaty of friendship and co-operation was also signed between Ethiopia, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which are all Soviet-influenced states. Ethiopia has also developed closer diplomatic links with its neighbours, Kenya and Djibouti, which have attempted to bring about a reconciliation with Somalia.

Government

Socialist Ethiopia has been ruled since November 1974 by a Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), chaired by the Head of State. A General Congress comprising all members of the PMAC, or Dergue (whose original 120 members were reduced to about 80), decides policy; a Central Committee of 32, elected by the Congress, and a Standing Committee of 16 (reduced in 1979 to 8), elected from the Central Committee of the Congress, execute the decisions of the Congress. The powers of the largely civilian Council of Ministers, appointed by the PMAC, are closely defined. The Chairman of the PMAC presides over each of its three sections, is Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Local government is carried out by kebelles (urban dwellers' associations) and peasant associations. These have elected committees of 15 members and extensive administrative and judicial powers. There are over 1,200 kebelles and about 30,000 peasant associations, organized into the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association in 1978.

In 1979 a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia was formed, which will establish a Marxist-Leninist workers' party and make possible the transfer of power from the PMAC to civilians.

Defence

Military service is compulsory. In July 1981 Ethiopia had a regular army of 75,000 men, an air force of 3,500 and a navy of 1,500. There is also a People's Militia of about 150,000 men. Reservists for all the services total 20,000 men. Ethiopia receives arms and technical assistance from Warsaw Pact countries and there are an estimated 11,000 Cubans serving in the armed forces and acting as military advisers. Defence expenditure in 1980 was 1,100 million birr.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly agricultural and pastoral, with agriculture producing 51 per cent of total G.D.P. in 1980, and almost all the country's exports. Revenue from coffee, about 87,000 metric tons of which were exported in 1980, accounts for about 75 per cent of all export receipts. Other important exports are hides and skins, pulses and oilseeds. Fishing and forestry are still small-scale activities. A radical land reform programme to stimulate agricultural

development by breaking down the feudal system of tenure was initiated in 1975 after all land had been nationalized. By 1981 about 400,000 hectares had been distributed to landless peasants, but since 1979 the establishment of producer co-operatives, with the eventual conversion to communal ownership, has been encouraged. Much of the production of cash crops takes place on state farms, which cover a total of about 300,000 hectares. Nevertheless, 45 per cent of production is at subsistence level. Soil erosion, due to poor agricultural techniques, deforestation and over-grazing, is an increasing problem, and land is becoming barren at an estimated rate of 200,000 hectares a year.

Industry contributes about 16 per cent to the G.D.P. of Ethiopia and is mainly confined to food processing and the manufacture of textiles and goods for local consumption. Half of Ethiopia's industry is in Eritrea, although the war there has forced many factories to close. Ethiopia has small reserves of gold, platinum, copper and potash, which are being exploited with the assistance of the U.S.S.R. There has also been Soviet exploration for petroleum. In 1980, 55 per cent of exports were spent on fuel imports, even though these are received from the U.S.S.R. at a concessionary rate. The capacity of the single oil refinery in the country is to be doubled to 1 million metric tons. In 1975 banks, insurance companies and many large industrial concerns were nationalized, and in 1976 a private enterprise decree regulated the functioning of the private sector. Shipping and maritime services were nationalized in 1979.

The budget is consistently in deficit, mainly due to heavy defence spending, which accounted for 32 per cent of expenditure in 1979/80. The trade deficit recorded in 1979/80 was birr 545 million, and by June 1980 Ethiopia's total foreign debt had reached birr 1,460 million.

Ethiopia suffered from severe drought and famine between 1977 and 1980. In 1981, although heavy rain caused flooding in places, up to 5 million people were still in need of food aid. The problem has been exacerbated by the fighting in Eritrea, the Ogaden and elsewhere, which has displaced millions. Relief attempts have been hindered by the continuing conflicts within Ethiopia, the lack of foreign exchange due to defence expenditure requirements, and obstacles created by political differences with the West.

Economic development is hampered by lack of adequate transport and communications, trained manpower and financial investment, and by the dislocations caused by political change. In 1978 the Government began a series of one-year plans under a National Revolutionary Development Campaign. In 1981 the Government announced a ten-year development plan, during which the average annual growth rate in G.D.P. was expected to be 7.5 per cent, compared with 5.6 per cent in 1979/80, but an average of only 0.4 per cent between 1973 and 1978. For the plan to be carried out in full, a massive increase in foreign assistance to the Government, from birr 504 million in 1980 to an annual average of birr 1,700 million, will be required. Ethiopia's G.N.P. was estimated at U.S. \$130 per head in 1979, and was the second lowest in Africa. Development aid received per head is the lowest for any of the U.N.-designated least developed countries.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Addis Ababa to the port of Djibouti, in the neighbouring Republic of Djibouti. In 1980 there were 12,989 km. of all-weather roads out of a total system of 23,520 km. of roads. The highway system is under rapid expansion, mainly financed by foreign loans. A highway links Addis Ababa with Nairobi, in Kenya, and forms part of the Trans-East African Highway. Bus services link provincial centres to the capital. There are 33 airfields. The port of Assab can handle up to a million tons of goods per year. Communications, particularly between Addis Ababa and the Red Sea, have been severely disrupted by the guerrilla campaign in Eritrea and the war in the Ogaden.

Social Welfare

The scope of modern health services has been greatly extended since 1960, but they still reach only a small part of the population. In 1978 Ethiopia had only 530 doctors, 87 hospitals with a total of 8,874 beds, and about 1,350 clinics and health centres. With foreign assistance, health centres and clinics are steadily expanding into the rural areas, but in times of famine Ethiopian health services are totally inadequate. In 1977 free medical care for the needy was introduced.

Education

Education in Ethiopia is free and, after a rapid growth in numbers of schools, it is hoped to introduce compulsory primary education shortly. A major literacy campaign was launched in 1979. By 1981 10 million people had been enrolled for tuition programmes, and the illiteracy rate reduced from 93 to 65 per cent. Ethiopia was awarded the 1980 UNESCO international literacy prize. The universities at Addis Ababa and Asmara have frequently been closed since 1974 and many students have been killed. Since September 1976 primary and secondary schools have been controlled by local peasant associations and urban

dwellers' associations. In 1978/79 there were 4,558 government schools, with 37,782 teachers and 1,607,945 pupils. A further 95,790 pupils attended mission and church schools.

Tourism

The chief tourist attractions are big game hunting, the early Christian monuments and churches and the ancient capitals of Gondar and Axum. Tourism has been adversely affected by political uncertainty since 1974, and in 1978 only 3,297 tourists visited the country. However, the Tourism and Hotel Commission launched a major campaign to win back tourists in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (May Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 11th (New Year's Day), September 12th (Popular Revolution Commemoration Day), September 27th* (Feast of the True Cross), September 29th (Id ul Adha/Arafat), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 7th* (Christmas), January 19th* (Epiphany), March 2nd (Battle of Adowa), April 6th (Victory Day), April 16th-18th* (Easter).

* Coptic calendar.

(*Note: Ethiopia uses its own solar calendar; the Ethiopian year 1974 began on September 11th, 1981.*)

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in use. There are many local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 birr.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 3.98 birr;

U.S. \$1 = 2.07 birr.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1,223,600 sq. km.*	27,465,100	28,190,500	28,981,000	29,705,000	30,421,200	31,065,000

* 472,435 square miles.

PROVINCES
(January 1978 estimates)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL (with 1977 population)
Arussi	24,600	1,084,700	44.1	Assela (23,783)
Bale	128,300	830,000	6.5	Goba (6,116)
Eritrea	117,400	2,295,800	19.6	Asmara (352,700)
Gemu Goffa	40,100	946,300	23.6	Arba Minch (8,914)
Gojam	64,500	1,927,600	29.9	Debre Markos (33,938)
Gondar	73,400	1,942,400	26.5	Gondar (68,364)
Hararge	254,800	2,955,400	11.6	Harar (59,122)
Illubabor	50,800	764,000	15.0	Mattu (8,115)
Kefa (Kaffa)	53,000	1,527,500	28.8	Jimma (63,390)
Shoa	85,500	6,055,200	70.8	Addis Ababa (1,104,500)
Sidamo	116,700	2,654,900	22.8	Awassa (23,038)
Tigre	65,700	2,044,400	31.1	Mekele (40,078)
Wollega	69,800	1,910,400	27.4	Nekemt (21,694)
Wollo	79,000	2,469,600	31.3	Dessie (57,493)
TOTAL	1,223,600	29,326,500	24.0	

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(estimated population at January 1978)

Addis Ababa (capital)	1,125,340	Nazret	61,468	Mekele	41,235
Asmara	373,827	Jimma	56,278	Debre Markos	35,818
Dire Dawa	72,202	Harar	55,401	Keren	33,368
Gondar (incl. Azeso)	67,790	Bahr Dar	45,955	Akaki	30,870
Dessie	65,571	Debre Zeit	43,654	Assela	30,694

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 1975-80; death rate 25.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 25.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	4,959	2,814	7,773	5,866	3,240	9,106
Industry	256	141	397	394	233	627
Services	484	172	656	782	307	1,090
TOTAL	5,700	3,127	8,826	7,042	3,781	10,823

Source: ILO, Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 10,632; Total 13,435 (*Source: FAO, Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	13,000†	13,000*
Land under permanent crops .	730†	730*
Permanent meadows and pastures	45,750*	45,450*
Forests and woodland	28,010†	26,930†
Other land	22,610	23,990
Inland water	12,090	12,090
TOTAL	122,190	122,190

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	429	449	469†
Barley	697	732†	772†
Maize	982	1,067†	1,144†
Oats	13	11*	14*
Millet (Dagusa)	190	191†	193†
Sorghum	708	680	689†
Other cereals	1,022	1,084	1,123
Sugar cane	1,295	1,406	1,320*
Potatoes*	225	235	238
Other roots and tubers* . .	1,070	1,124	1,176
Dry beans	13	25*	13†
Dry peas	87	124†	129†
Dry broad beans	265	272†	277†
Chick-peas	99	77	79†
Lentils	33	27	27†
Other pulses	102	96	101
Groundnuts (in shell)* . .	28	28	28
Castor beans*	11	11	12
Rapeseed*	22	21	22
Linseed	14	14†	14†
Sesame seed	40†	38†	45*
Seed cotton	54	56*	60*
Cottonseed	35	37*	40*
Cotton (lint)	18	18*	20*
Safflower seed	30†	30*	31*
Coffee (green)	190	188	193*
Vegetables and melons* . .	469	481	483
Bananas*	72	73	73
Other fruit (excl. melons)* .	21	21	21
Tobacco (leaves)*	3	3	3
Fibre crops (excl. cotton)* .	15	15	15

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cattle	25,864†	25,900	26,000
Sheep	23,150*	23,200	23,250
Goats	17,120*	17,150	17,180
Asses	3,870*	3,885	3,890
Horses	1,520*	1,525	1,530
Mules	1,435*	1,440	1,445
Camels	960*	970	980
Pigs	17*	18	18
Poultry	52,100*	52,500	53,000

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	212	213	214
Mutton and lamb	76	76	77
Goats' meat	55	55	55
Pig meat	1	1	1
Horse meat	41	41	41
Poultry meat	58	59	60
Edible offals	90	90	91
Cows' milk	580	600	620
Goats' milk	94	94	94
Sheep's milk	58	58	58
Butter	8.8	8.8	8.9
Hen eggs	71.9	72.5	73.1
Honey	20.0*	20.0*	21.0
Cattle hides	40.6	40.8	41.0
Sheep skins	13.6	13.7	13.8
Goat skins	11.7	11.7	11.7

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS			BROADLEAVED			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, etc. . . .	140	140	140	55	55	55	195	195	195
Other industrial wood . . .	10	10	10	1,163	1,191	1,231	1,173	1,201	1,241
Fuel wood	1,800	1,900	1,900	18,611	19,079	19,567	21,287	21,879	22,385
TOTAL	1,950	2,050	2,050	19,829	20,325	20,853	22,655	23,275	23,821

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1971*	1972*
Coniferous sawnwood . . .	39	40	40	60	71	75
Broadleaved sawnwood . . .	19	19	20	20	25	25
TOTAL	58	59	60	80	96	100

* FAO estimates.

1973-79: Annual production as in 1972 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1967	1968*	1969*	1970	1971	1972
Inland waters	0.5*	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.0
Indian Ocean	10.3	12.5	14.5	16.3	18.8	25.8
TOTAL CATCH	10.8	13.0	15.0	17.2	19.1	26.8

* FAO estimates.

1973-79: Annual catch as in 1972 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
(year ending September 10th)

		1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Gold	kilogrammes	525.2	621.1	841.9	289.6	240.3
Platinum	"	7.1	5.5	6.7	5.8	3.8
Salt (unrefined)	'000 metric tons	121.9	101.8	88.0	n.a.	n.a.

INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
(year ending September 10th)

		1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Tinned Meat	metric tons	2,320	108	108
Frozen Meat	" "	2,370	1,948	362
Wheat Flour	" "	80,460	107,290	80,963
Macaroni	" "	9,066	6,145	6,569
Refined Sugar	" "	123,287	124,106	159,759
Salt (Sea)	" "	105,881	65,026	40,119
Pasteurized Milk	hectolitres	121,173	69,787	72,058
Liqueurs	"	26,059	26,741	60,445
Wine	"	55,841	67,477	65,980
Beer	"	376,026	410,896	414,976
Lemonade	"	325,511	325,429	327,872
Mineral Waters	"	172,259	143,532	144,876
Cigarettes	million	1,571,538	1,084,431	1,004,691
Cotton Yarn	metric tons	9,799	8,943	7,882
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	81,103	76,179	65,460
Woollen Blankets	number	236,074	497,295	457,110
Woollen Carpets	sq. metres	10,741	9,406	5,904
Nylon Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	4,830	6,155	5,148
Leather Footwear	pairs	1,393,938	1,207,129	1,038,899
Canvas and Rubber Footwear	"	1,971,686	1,982,086	916,715
Plastic Footwear	"	2,022,867	1,949,838	561,401
Plywood	cubic metres	2,101	2,193	2,142
Particle Board	" "	2,423	2,503	7,568
Soap	metric tons	12,801	8,900	8,951
Ethyl Alcohol	hectolitres	7,697	8,515	10,599
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	metric tons	3,025	3,025	2,982
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" "	75,000	75,000	n.a.
Jet Fuels	" "	25,000	26,000	n.a.
Distillate Fuel Oils	" "	191,000	176,000	n.a.
Residual Fuel Oils	" "	225,000	241,000	n.a.
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" "	9,000	11,000	n.a.
Clay Building Bricks	'000	17,303	11,942	13,666
Quicklime	metric tons	34,716	4,639	3,491
Cement	" "	100,481	198,833	103,480
Nails	" "	2,529	2,523	2,784
Electric Energy	'000 kWh.	493,273	478,041	452,464

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa; United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 birr.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 10, 50 and 100 birr.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 3.98 birr; U.S. \$1 = 2.07 birr.

100 birr = £25.12 = U.S. \$48.31.

Note: The birr was introduced in October 1976, replacing (at par) the Ethiopian dollar (E\$). Between January 1964 and August 1971 the par value of the Ethiopian dollar was 40 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = E\$2.50). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = E\$2.3026 and the market rate U.S. \$1 = E\$2.3199. In February 1973 the central rate became U.S. \$1 = E\$2.0724 and the market rate U.S. \$1 = E\$2.07, although until February 1978 external trade was valued at U.S. \$1 = E\$2.0855. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = E\$6.00.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million birr, year ending July 7th)

REVENUE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Direct taxes	180.5	341.0	361.4
Domestic indirect taxes	177.9	227.3	342.7
Taxes on foreign trade	637.1	468.7	623.3
Charges and fees	18.2	10.3	11.8
Sales of goods and services	27.0	29.7	32.1
Property and investment	74.8	152.0	137.0
Miscellaneous	5.0	130.5	21.0
Pension contributions	15.8	34.9	17.9
External assistance	101.1	125.2	151.6
Capital receipts	161.7	249.7	273.0
TOTAL	1,399.1	1,769.3	1,971.8

EXPENDITURE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Current:			
National defence	344.6	693.2	750.8
Internal order and justice	153.6	136.9	143.7
Organs of state	87.6	98.6	104.3
Public works and communications	53.2	42.5	43.0
Agriculture, industry, commerce and mining	60.4	65.4	75.8
Education and culture	188.9	203.4	221.2
Public health and social welfare	95.4	103.2	114.6
Pensions	60.0	68.8	66.0
Public debt	76.0	86.7	92.0
Bank charges	1.0	1.5	1.5
Unallocated	28.2	13.0	41.6
	1,148.9	1,513.2	1,654.6
Capital:			
Economic development	364.8	511.8	594.7
Social development	85.8	85.1	89.0
General services	1.3	8.6	26.7
	451.9	605.5	710.4
TOTAL	1,600.9	2,118.7	2,365.0

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	11.3	11.8	24.5
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	0.5	—
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	5.2
Foreign exchange	152.9	172.2	74.9
TOTAL	164.2	184.5	104.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million birr at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	894.7	1,012.4	1,029.2
Demand deposits at commercial banks	316.0	314.8	513.3
TOTAL MONEY	1,210.7	1,327.2	1,542.5

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million birr at current prices, year ending July 7th)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*	1980/81†
Agriculture and livestock	3,330.9	3,514.6	3,723.6	3,927.1
Forestry	131.7	136.9	143.4	147.1
Hunting	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Fishing	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Mining and quarrying	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.7
Manufacturing	360.8	471.9	533.5	561.1
Handicraft and small industry	275.3	286.4	296.6	307.0
Building and construction	211.0	229.4	301.0	395.0
Electricity and water	50.9	50.9	54.5	64.9
Wholesale and retail trade	595.5	742.9	812.2	870.5
Transport and communications	298.2	332.8	355.1	383.5
Banking, insurance and real estate	162.9	202.3	244.5	261.1
Public administration and defence	482.2	487.1	510.2	552.0
Ownership of dwellings	193.4	196.3	200.2	206.3
Educational services	143.7	157.0	164.0	179.4
Medical and health services	40.4	44.0	48.2	52.4
Domestic services	65.9	66.6	67.3	68.0
Other	146.5	154.7	161.7	167.4
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	6,490.4	7,086.5	7,629.0	8,156.4
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	741.8	880.7	800.9	949.1
G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	7,229.2	7,967.2	8,429.9	9,105.5

* Provisional.

† Projected.

Source: National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council Secretariat.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b. . . .	266.7	237.6	278.2	334.7	308.4	429.1	419.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b. . . .	-249.7	-281.2	-342.2	-419.0	-439.9	-521.1	-649.7
TRADE BALANCE	17.0	-43.6	-64.0	-84.3	-131.5	-92.0	-230.2
Exports of services	123.6	111.7	113.0	103.6	98.3	106.6	153.2
Imports of services	-137.1	-154.3	-144.4	-159.3	-165.0	-187.1	-222.3
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	3.5	-86.2	-95.4	-140.0	-198.2	-172.5	-299.3
Private unrequited transfers (net) .	18.2	14.4	21.7	14.1	19.7	20.7	18.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	33.7	25.4	41.1	41.1	64.8	60.7	53.6
CURRENT BALANCE	55.4	-46.4	-32.6	-84.8	-113.7	-91.1	-227.7
Long-term capital (net)	50.9	69.7	65.4	35.3	25.5	88.4	59.0
Short-term capital (net)	-8.8	-5.1	-11.5	-18.0	-30.1	-35.0	99.1
Net errors and omissions	-7.7	-12.9	-7.8	3.5	29.1	18.7	-44.6
TOTAL (net monetary movements) .	89.8	5.3	13.5	-64.0	-89.2	-19.0	-114.2
Monetization of gold	0.1	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	12.6
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	4.9
Valuation changes (net)	3.2	0.1	3.0	1.7	2.1	—	-16.6
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	14.3	10.7	10.8
CHANGES IN RESERVES	93.1	5.4	16.7	-61.8	-72.8	-3.5	-102.5

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million birr)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	586.0	613.1	842.6	830.8	1,064.9	1,175.1	1,494.7
Exports f.o.b.*	556.2	478.3	580.6	689.0	633.6	864.3	879.3

* Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 birr)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	31,565	29,677	41,486	61,114
Beverages and tobacco	11,061	10,008	13,164	14,578
Crude petroleum	113,090*	122,997*	122,151*	195,066
Petroleum products	110,951	40,044	7,193	33,659
Chemicals	78,617	54,615	108,040	122,103
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	19,222	11,559	41,748	36,620
Soaps, cleaning and polishing preparations	12,249	10,464	6,616	13,070
Rubber products	14,104	14,089	13,583	15,073
Paper and paper manufactures	10,829	11,633	14,864	16,998
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	58,911	72,157	100,693	50,186
Clothing	18,300	46,945	34,120	10,874
Metals and metal manufactures	35,824	50,811	64,885	89,469
Machinery (incl. aircraft)	127,765	80,315	128,423	199,950
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	35,046	53,897	63,901	59,998
Road motor vehicles	90,104	96,184	171,851	137,090
TOTAL (incl. others)	842,617	830,848	1,064,883	1,175,953

* Source: Ethiopian Petroleum Corporation.

EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1976	1977	1978	1979
Live animals	18,304	1,646	1,062	4,143
Meat, canned and frozen	6,797	3,476	722	3,581
Pulses	55,872	43,436	17,303	22,472
Fresh fruit	5,361	3,785	1,895	1,113
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	2,360	3,804	1,488	2,984
Sugar	17,880	2,036	n.a.	10,689
Coffee	324,637	519,302	502,298	592,647
Spices	1,694	3,075	1,876	3,327
Oilseed cake	10,819	9,368	3,901	10,796
Hides and skins	55,412	47,743	66,262	141,337
Oilseeds	31,242	17,505	12,245	9,270
Civet	1,065	1,451	1,289	1,348
Incense	1,636	1,310	2,770	1,358
Chat	6,468	5,331	5,803	10,508
Beeswax	3,103	2,948	5,319	3,858
TOTAL (incl. others)	572,837	688,623	632,323	863,608

* Excluding re-exports ('000 birr): 7,731 in 1976; 338 in 1977; 1,306 in 1978; 717 in 1979.

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia, *Quarterly Bulletin*.1980 (million birr): Coffee 563.7; Hides and skins 108.0; Pulses 24.5; Total (incl. others) 879.3
(Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 birr)

IMPORTS	1977*	1978*	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
China, People's Rep.	19,566	21,613	13,355	Belgium.	6,343	7,543	10,946
France	16,550	28,369	19,486	Djibouti.	32,999	8,378	50,923
German Dem. Rep. .	4,364	10,311	36,752	France	21,203	15,522	30,342
Germany, Fed. . .	65,557	130,383	118,585	German Dem. Rep. .	99,811	32,507	764
India	11,181	17,536	14,111	Germany, Fed. Rep.	59,421	74,876	61,969
Israel	15,715	13,156	15,925	Israel	10,721	8,364	3,330
Italy	81,142	140,720	117,244	Italy	33,244	37,533	97,820
Japan	128,622	162,022	124,399	Japan	47,938	36,536	53,419
Kenya	11,861	15,801	15,779	Netherlands	22,977	21,568	32,007
Korea, Rep. . . .	33,551	22,250	22,347	Saudi Arabia	59,466	70,685	75,744
Kuwait	1	287	181,515	Spain	4,489	4,581	12,932
Netherlands . . .	18,222	20,835	23,870	Switzerland	13,917	4,331	3,325
Saudi Arabia . . .	29,542	1,673	1,386	U.S.S.R.	64	12,480	58,353
Sweden	19,490	24,079	36,741	United Kingdom . .	17,589	14,333	19,503
Switzerland . . .	12,374	28,942	22,068	U.S.A.	177,504	196,472	246,134
Taiwan	11,544	16,820	13,734	Yemen, People's			
U.S.S.R.	13,402	7,297	22,857	Dem. Rep.	125	892	11,374
United Kingdom .	46,713	85,304	77,871	Yugoslavia	9,891	48,809	34,469
U.S.A.	73,509	55,899	137,492				
TOTAL (incl. others)	727,833	942,732	1,175,053	TOTAL (incl. others)	688,961	633,629	864,327

* Excluding crude petroleum.

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS*

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
ADDIS ABABA—DJIBOUTI:			
Passenger-km. ('000)	155,000	68,000	171,000
Freight ('000 net ton-km.) . .	208,000	30,000	148,000

* Excluding Eritrea but including traffic on the portion of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa line which runs through the Republic of Djibouti.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Cars	37,920	38,382	38,618
Buses and coaches	1,148	2,671	2,658
Goods vehicles	6,087	10,573	11,683
Motorcycles and scooters . . .	304	497	336
TOTAL	45,459	52,123	53,295

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

SHIPPING
INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons)*	2,740	2,778	2,665	n.a.
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	553	623	488	378
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	848	944	1,067	1,251

* Including vessels in ballast.

Sources: UN, Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

CIVIL AVIATION
(^{'000})

	1972	1973	1974
Kilometres flown	13,521	14,499	12,814
Passenger-km.	428,288	504,965	452,480
Cargo ton-km.	14,936	18,299	17,048
Mail ton-km.	1,047	950	691

Tourist arrivals (1978): 3,297 (incl. 1,100 from Africa and 947 from Europe).

EDUCATION

(Primary and secondary schools, 1978/79)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS			
			Total	Primary	Junior Secondary	Senior Secondary
Government*	4,558	37,782	1,607,945	1,292,273	154,880	160,792
Mission	n.a.	2,251	78,928	68,991	6,664	3,273
Church	n.a.	386	16,862	15,663	993	206
TOTAL	n.a.	40,419	1,703,735	1,376,927	162,537	164,271

* Includes private schools taken over by the Government since 1975.

Specialist schools: 3,659 students in 1973/74. Higher education: 13,674 students in 1978/79.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1931 constitution was abolished by military decree in September 1974. Plans announced in 1976 provided for the promulgation of a new constitution in the future.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC): Lt.-Col. MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM
(assumed power February 3rd, 1977).

Secretary-General of PMAC: FIKRE SELASSIE WOGDERESS.

PMAC member responsible for External Affairs: BERHANU BAYIH.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Head of State, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Lt.-Col. MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers: FISSEHA DESTA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Ato YUSUF AHMED.

Minister of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs: Ato TEFAYE SHEWAAYE.

Minister of Education: Lt.-Col. GOSHU WOLDE.

Minister of Finance: Ato TEFERRA WOLDE SEMAYET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. FELLEKE GEDLE-GIORGIS.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. GERMENEW DEBELE.

Minister of the Interior: Brig. TAYE TILAHUN.

Minister of Law and Justice: GETACHEW KIBRET.

Minister of Mines, Energy and Water Resources: TEKEZE-SHOA AYTEMFISU.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: KASSA KEBEDE.

Minister of Defence: Brig.-Gen. TEFAYE GEBRE KIDAN.

Minister of Public and National Security: Col. TEFAYE WOLDE SELASSIE.

Minister of the Planning Commission: Ato PAULOS ABRAHAM.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. TEFERRA WONDÉ.

Minister of Housing and Urban Development: TEFAYE MARU.

Minister of Industry: Ato TEFAYE DINKA.

Minister of Foreign Trade: WOLLIE CHEKOL.

Minister of Construction: KASSA GEBRE.

Minister of National Resources Development: MEBRAHTE MENGISTU.

Minister of Information and National Guidance: Maj. GIRMA YILMA.

Minister of Domestic Trade: ABEBE KEBEDE.

Minister of State Farms: HAILU SHAWUL.

Minister of Tea and Coffee Development: Commdr. YEHUALASHET GIRMA.

Minister of Hotels and Tourism: FISSEHA GEDA.

Senior Minister: HAILU YIMENU.

First Deputy Senior Minister: Ato EMANUEL AMDE-MIKHAIL.

LEGISLATURE

(Parliament was suspended by military decree in September 1974.)

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE): P.O.B. 80001, Addis Ababa; f. 1979 to disseminate the ideology of Marxism and Leninism and to establish the party of the working people of Ethiopia; has committees at all levels throughout the country; holds Congresses, Central Committee and Executive Committee meetings; also functions as a party in the transition period; publs. *Serto Ader* (The Working People), *Meskerem* (September).

Executive Committee: Chair. Lt.-Col. MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM; mems. FIKRE SELASSIE WOGDERESS, FISSEHA DESTA, Brig.-Gen. TEFAYE GEBRE KIDAN, BERHANU BAYIH, ADDIS TEDLA, LEGGESSE ASFAW.

SEPARATIST GROUPS

The following separatist groups are in armed conflict with the Ethiopian Government:

Afar Liberation Front (ALF): operates in Harar and Wollo provinces; Leader ALI MIRAH.

Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF): P.O.B. 14/5385, Beirut, Lebanon (Foreign Information Centre); f. 1958; Marxist; largely Muslim support; maintains Eritrean

Liberation Army; Chair. AHMED MUHAMMAD NASSER; publ. *The Eritrean Struggle* (Tigrinya/Arabic).

Eritrean Liberation Front—Popular Liberation Forces (ELF—PLF): a breakaway from the EPLF; receives support from conservative Arab states; guerrilla forces of c. 4,000 men; Sec.-Gen. OSMAN SALEH SABBE.

Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF): f. 1970 as a breakaway from the ELF; Marxist-Leninist; Christian and Muslim support; maintains Eritrean People's Liberation Army (EPLA) of 25–30,000 men; Sec.-Gen. RAMADAN MOHAMMED NUR.

Oromo Liberation Front (OLF): operates among the Oromo (or Galla) people in Shoa province with Somali military assistance.

Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF): operates in Bale province with Somali military assistance.

Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF): Marxist; operates in Tigre province.

Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF): P.O.B. 978, Mogadishu, Somalia; f. 1975; aims to unite the Ogaden region with Somalia; maintains guerrilla forces of c. 3,000 men supported by regular Somali forces; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD DIRIYEH URDOH; publ. *Danab* (Lightning).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ETHIOPIA

(In Addis Ababa unless otherwise stated)

- Albania:** Cairo, Egypt.
Algeria: Ambassador: M. L. ALLOUANE.
Argentina: Chargé d'affaires a.i.: T. R. GONZÁLEZ.
Australia: Nairobi, Kenya.
Austria: P.O.B. 137; Ambassador: Dr. CAMILLO SCHWARTZ.
Belgium: P.O.B. 1239; Chargé d'affaires: H. PORTOCARERO.
Bulgaria: P.O.B. 987; Ambassador: DIMITAR TEKHOV.
Burundi: P.O.B. 3641; Ambassador: A. SIMBANAYE.
Cameroon: P.O.B. 1026; Ambassador: S. N. ETOUNGOU.
Canada: P.O.B. 1130; Chargé d'affaires: Dr. H. O. H. VERNON-JACKSON.
China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 5643; Chargé d'affaires: WANG YUPEI.
Congo: Ambassador: C. STANISLAS BATHEAS-MOLLOMB.
Cuba: P.O.B. 5623; Ambassador: BUENAVENTURA REYES COSTA.
Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 3108; Ambassador: LIBOR PECL.
Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya.
Djibouti: Chargé d'affaires: OMAR FARAH ILTIRE.
Egypt: P.O.B. 1611; Ambassador: M. KASSEM.
Equatorial Guinea: P.O.B. 246; Chargé d'affaires: CAYO-JOSÉ NGOMO MEBUIY.
Finland: P.O.B. 1017; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: HANNU UUSI-VIDENOJA.
France: P.O.B. 1464; Ambassador: ALAIN BRY.
Gabon: P.O.B. 1256; Ambassador: MOCKTAR GEORGES ABDOLAYE MBINGT.
Gambia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
German Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 5507; Ambassador: GÜNTHER MAUERSBERGER.
Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 660; Ambassador: RÜDIGER VON PACHELBEL.
Ghana: P.O.B. 3173; Ambassador: I. B. K. ADDO.
Greece: P.O.B. 1168; Chargé d'affaires: M. DIAMANTOPOULOS.
Guinea: P.O.B. 1190; Ambassador: MAMADOU BAH.
Hungary: P.O.B. 1213; Ambassador: ELEK TOTH.
India: P.O.B. 528; Ambassador: P. K. BUDHWAR.
Indonesia: P.O.B. 1004; Ambassador: BAMBANG SANYOTO SAPTODEWO.
Iran: P.O.B. 1144; Chargé d'affaires: BAHRAM MOGHTEADERI.
Italy: P.O.B. 1105; Ambassador: OLIVIERO ROSSI.
Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3668; Ambassador: PIERRE DIGUINY.
Jamaica: P.O.B. 5633; Chargé d'affaires: R. A. PIERCE.
Japan: P.O.B. 1499; Ambassador: MITSUO HASHIZUME.
Kenya: P.O.B. 3301; Ambassador: F. K. NGANATHA.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ambassador: KIM GUK TAE.
Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 2047; Ambassador: HUI TAEK CHONG.
Libya: Secretary of People's Bureau: K. BAZELYA (acting).
Malawi: P.O.B. 2316; Ambassador: C. L. M'PANDE.
Malaysia: P.O.B. 3656; Chargé d'affaires: M. REDUZAN BIN MOHAMED KHUSHAIRI.
Mali: Cairo, Egypt.
Mexico: P.O.B. 70039; Ambassador: FERNANDO FLORES TEJADA.
Mongolia: Cairo, Egypt.
Netherlands: P.O.B. 1241; Ambassador: W. HELLEMA.
Niger: P.O.B. 5791; Ambassador: J. DIATTA.
Nigeria: P.O.B. 1019; Chargé d'affaires: A. D. J. BLANKSON.
Norway: Nairobi, Kenya.
Poland: P.O.B. 1123; Ambassador: BOGUSLAW LUDWIKOWSKI.
Romania: P.O.B. 2478; Chargé d'affaires: I. POROJAN.
Rwanda: P.O.B. 5618; Ambassador: CELESTIN KABANDA.
Saudi Arabia: P.O.B. 1104; Chargé d'affaires: MOHAMED HASSEN ABDUL-WALI.
Senegal: P.O.B. 2581; Ambassador: LATYR KAMARA.
Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 5619; Ambassador: FRANCIS E. KAREMO.
Singapore: Cairo, Egypt.
Spain: P.O.B. 2312; Ambassador: MARIANO BERDEJO.
Sri Lanka: Nairobi, Kenya.
Sudan: P.O.B. 1110; Ambassador: Brig.-Gen. MIRGHANI SULIMAN KHALIL.
Sweden: P.O.B. 1029; Ambassador: ARNE HELLERYD.
Switzerland: P.O.B. 1106; Ambassador: FRANZ BIRRER.
Tanzania: P.O.B. 1077; Ambassador: FATUMA TATU NURU.
Thailand: P.O.B. 2764; Ambassador: CHAWAN CHAWANID.
Turkey: P.O.B. 1506; Ambassador: SUPHI MERİÇ.
Uganda: P.O.B. 5644; Chargé d'affaires: G. KALIMUGOGO.
U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 1500; Ambassador: KONSTANTIN FOMICHENKO.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 858; Ambassador: ROBERT M. TESH.
U.S.A.: P.O.B. 1014; Chargé d'affaires: OWEN W. ROBERTS.
Vatican City: P.O.B. 588; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: H.E. Archbishop RAYMOND ETTELDORF.
Venezuela: P.O.B. 5584; Chargé d'affaires: L. SOSA-VAAMONDE.
Viet-Nam: P.O.B. 1288; Ambassador: NGUYEN DUY KINH.
Yemen Arab Republic: P.O.B. 664; Ambassador: Lt.-Col. HUSSEIN MOHASIN AL-GHASSAR.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 664; Ambassador: SALIH ABU BAKR BIN HUSAYNUN.
Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 1341; Ambassador: DUŠAN MARINKOVIĆ.
Zaire: P.O.B. 2723; Ambassador: WAKU YIZILA.
Zambia: P.O.B. 1909; Ambassador: GEORGE CHIPAMPATA.
Zimbabwe: Ambassador: SOLOMON MAHAKA.

Ethiopia also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Grenada, Iceland, Jordan, Kampuchea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Monaco, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In October 1974 new military tribunals were set up to try former government officials for corruption. One Supreme and several District Tribunals have been established. Judicial tribunals are elected by members of the urban dwellers' associations and peasant associations. In April 1977 powers were introduced to detain suspected saboteurs for up to six months without trial. There is no appeal against the decision of the Supreme Military Tribunal.

The Supreme Court: Addis Ababa.

President: Ato TESHOME HAILE MARIAM.

The President sits with two other judges. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction only to hear appeals from the

High Court. Prior to the military take-over in 1974, appeals could go from the Supreme Court to the Emperor sitting in Chilot (*Court*) in accordance with Ethiopian custom.

The High Court: Addis Ababa; hears appeals from the Provincial and sub-Provincial Courts; has original jurisdiction.

Awraja Ghizat Courts (Provincial Courts): composed of three judges, criminal and civil.

Warada Courts (Sub-Provincial Courts): one judge sits alone with very limited jurisdiction, criminal only.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Approximately 35 per cent of the population are Muslims.
Leader: Haji MOHAMMED HABIB SANI.

CHRISTIANITY

Ethiopian Orthodox Union Church: official Church of the State; founded in the fourth century A.D. There are about 10 million members.

His Holiness the Patriarch ABUNA TEKLE HAIMANOT.

Roman Catholic Church

There were over 200,000 Roman Catholics in Ethiopia in 1979.

Alexandrine-Ethiopian Rite:

Metropolitan See; Addis Ababa; Archbishop PAULOS TZADUA, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 21903, Addis Ababa; Eparchy of Adigrat, Adigrat; Eparchy of Asmara, Asmara.

Latin Rite:

Vicar Apostolic of Asmara; Mgr. FRANÇOIS ABRAHA, P.O.B. 244, Asmara; there are also Vicarates Apostolic at Harar and Jimma.

Armenian Orthodox Church: Pres. ABEDIS TERZIAN; P.O.B. 116, St. George's Armenian Church, Addis Ababa; f. 1923.

Ethiopian Evangelical Church (Mekane Yesus): Pres. Ato EMANUEL ABRAHAM, P.O.B. 2087, Addis Ababa; f. 1958; affiliated to Lutheran World Federation; 521,000 mems.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Axum; Most Rev. PETROS GIAKOUMELOS, P.O.B. 571, Addis Ababa.

Seventh Day Adventist Church: Pastor GEBRE-MICHAEL TELLEMA, P.O.B. 145, Addis Ababa; 32,000 mems.

There are also Hindu and Sikh religious institutions. The Pentecostal Church and the Society of International Missionaries also do mission work in Ethiopia.

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

It is estimated that between 5 and 15 per cent of the population follow animist rites and ceremonies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The following three newspapers are published by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance:

Addis Zemen: P.O.B. 30145, Addis Ababa; f. 1974; Amharic; Editor-in-Chief GOSHU MOGES; circ. 37,000.

Ethiopian Herald: P.O.B. 30701, Addis Ababa; f. 1941; English; Editor-in-Chief KIFLOM HADGOI; circ. 6,000.

Hibret: P.O.B. 247, Asmara; Tigrinya; Editor-in-Chief GURJA TESFA SELASSIE; circ. 2,000.

PERIODICALS

Abyotawit Ethiopia: P.O.B. 2549, Addis Ababa; Amharic; fortnightly.

Addis Fana: P.O.B. 30717, Addis Ababa; private; Amharic; monthly.

Al-Alem: P.O.B. 30232, Addis Ababa; published by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Arabic; weekly; Editor-in-Chief TELSOM AHMED; circ. 2,500.

Berisa: P.O.B. 30232, Addis Ababa; f. 1976; published by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Oromogna; weekly; circ. 2,000.

Birhan Family Magazine: P.O.B. 2248, Addis Ababa; Amharic; monthly; Editor (vacant); circ. 15,000.

Ethiopia: P.O.B. 247, Asmara; published by Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Amharic; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ABRAHA GEBRE HIWOT; circ. 2,000.

Meskerem (September): P.O.B. 80001, Addis Ababa; theoretical journal of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; quarterly; circ. 70,000.

Negadras: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; published by the Chamber of Commerce; Amharic; fortnightly.

Negarit Gazzetta: P.O.B. 1031, Addis Ababa; official gazette of laws, orders and notices; Amharic and English; fortnightly.

Police Ena Ermijaw: P.O.B. 40046, Addis Ababa; police journal; Amharic; fortnightly.

ETHIOPIA

Serto Ader (*The Working People*): P.O.B. 80001, Addis Ababa; f. 1980; organ of Central Committee of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; weekly; Editor-in-Chief SHIMELIS MAZENGA; circ. 100,000.

Wetaderna Alamaw: P.O.B. 1901, Addis Ababa; published by the Ministry of Defence; Amharic; fortnightly.

Yezareitu Ethiopia (*Ethiopia Today*): P.O.B. 30232, Addis Ababa; published by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Amharic; weekly; Editor-in-Chief IMURU WOLDE; circ. 30,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ethiopia News Agency (ENA): P.O.B. 530, Addis Ababa.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

(Addis Ababa)

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 3537; Chief SEYOUM AYELE.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (*U.S.S.R.*): P.O.B. 239; Chief VITALI POLIKARPOV.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): P.O.B. 2387; Chief THOMAS BERMEISTER.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): P.O.B. 3650; Chief SEYOUM AYELE.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (*Yugoslavia*): P.O.B. 5743; Chief JOVIĆ RADOSLAV.

Prensa Latina (*Cuba*): P.O.B. 5690; Chief VICTOR CARRIBA.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (*U.S.S.R.*): P.O.B. 998; Chief YURI PITCHOUGINE.

PUBLISHERS

Addis Ababa University Press: P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa; f. 1968; educational and reference works in English; Man. Dir. Mrs. INNES MARSHALL.

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society: P.O.B. 864, Asmara; general fiction, history, Africana, poetry, Amharic language and literature; Dir. JOHN CORACHER.

Government Printer: P.O.B. 980, Addis Ababa.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 1024, Addis Ababa; f. in Ethiopia 1965; educational and academic publishing in English and Amharic; Man. Ato TESFAYE DABA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1047; Addis Ababa; Gen. Man. G. ENGDAYEHU.

RADIO

Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1020, Addis Ababa; f. 1941; Amharic, English, French, Arabic, Afar, Oromigna, Tigrinya and Somali; Dir.-Gen. for Radio GEDAMU ABRAHA.

There were an estimated 250,000 radio receivers in 1981.

TELEVISION

Ethiopian Television: P.O.B. 5544, Addis Ababa; inaugurated in 1964; government-owned; advertising is accepted; Head of TV TEFERA GIZAW.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance, etc.

There were an estimated 45,000 sets in Ethiopia in 1981. It was planned to extend services to the eastern part of Ethiopia in 1982. Broadcasts are transmitted from Addis Ababa.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in birr)

On January 1st, 1975, all privately owned banks and other financial institutions were nationalized.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

National Bank of Ethiopia: P.O.B. 5550, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; government and sole issuing bank; cap. 30m.; dep. 232m.; res. 141.6m. (June 1980); Gov. TADESSE GEBRE-KIDAN; publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank: P.O.B. 1900, Addis Ababa; provides development finance for industry and agriculture, technical advice and assists in project evaluation; cap. p.u. 100m.; Gen. Man. NUR HUSSEIN REJA; publ. *Zena Lenat* (monthly).

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia: P.O.B. 255, Addis Ababa; f. 1964, state-owned, merged with Addis Bank 1980; about 130 brs.; cap. and res. 76m. (June 1980); Gen. Man. LEIKUN BERHANU; publ. *Market Reports* (every 2 months).

Housing and Savings Bank: P.O.B. 3480, Addis Ababa; f. Nov. 1975 after merger of Savings and Mortgage Corporation of Ethiopia and Imperial Savings and Home Ownership Public Association; 2 brs.; cap. p.u. 6m.; Gen. Man. GETACHEW YIFRU.

INSURANCE

Ethiopian Insurance Corporation: P.O.B. 2545, Addis Ababa; f. Jan. 1976 after the consolidation of all insurance companies; Gen. Man. AYALEW BEZABEH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA): f. April 1978 to promote improved agricultural techniques, cottage industries, education, public health and self-reliance; mems.: 30,000 peasant associations with total membership of c. 7m.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; f. 1947; regional and city chambers in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Dire Dawa, Nazareth, Jimma and Gondar; Chair. TADESSE LIBEN; Sec.-Gen. MEBRATE MENGISTU; publs. *Nedgras* (fortnightly), *Trade Directory*, *Statistical Digest*, *Directory of Industry*, *Ethiopian Trade Journal* (quarterly).

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Ethiopian Coffee and Haricot Beans Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 1982, Addis Ababa; 41 mems.; Pres. (vacant); publ. *Kaffa* (quarterly).

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions must register with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and 'subordinate' unions must comply with directives issued by 'higher' unions.

All-Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU): Addis Ababa; f. 1975 by the Government to replace the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions; formed by eight industrial unions with a total membership of c. 350,000 (1978); Chair. MULUGETA YIMER; Sec.-Gen. MERSEAE ABEBE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Ethio-Djibouti Railway Company: P.O.B. 1051, Addis Ababa; f. 1897; 782 km., of which 681 km. is in Ethiopia; runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti; equally owned by Ethiopian and Djibouti Governments; Dir.-Gen. CHANNIE TAMIRU.

ROADS

Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority: P.O.B. 1770, Addis Ababa; constructs and maintains roads and bridges throughout Ethiopia. Out of a total system of 23,520 km. of primary, secondary and feeder roads and trails, there are 12,989 km. of all-weather gravel and asphalt roads. A highway links Addis Ababa with Nairobi in Kenya.

National Freight Transport Corporation: P.O.B. 2538, Addis Ababa; truck and tanker operations throughout the country.

National Public Transport Authority: P.O.B. 5780, Addis Ababa; urban bus services in Addis Ababa and Jimma, and services between towns.

Road Transport Authority: P.O.B. 2504, Addis Ababa; enforcement of road transport regulations, registering of vehicles and issuing of driving licences.

SHIPPING

Irregular services by foreign vessels to Massawa and Assab (the port for Addis Ababa), which can handle over a million tons of merchandise annually. It has

an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons. Much trade goes through Djibouti (Republic of Djibouti) to Addis Ababa. In November 1977 Ethiopia was given permission to use the Kenyan port of Mombasa. Lines of communication between Addis Ababa and the Red Sea have been severely disrupted by war in Eritrea. Transport and maritime services were nationalized in September 1979.

Ethiopian Shipping Lines Corporation: P.O.B. 2572, Addis Ababa; f. 1964, now nationalized; services Red Sea-Europe; Chair. Ato YOSUF AHMED; Gen. Man. ASFAW KEBEDE (acting); 4 vessels.

Marine Transport Authority: P.O.B. 1861, Addis Ababa; ports construction and maintenance; passenger and cargo services on inland waterways.

Maritime and Transit Services Corporation: P.O.B. 1186, Addis Ababa; f. 1979; handles cargoes for import and export; operates shipping agency service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Authority: P.O.B. 978, Addis Ababa; constructs and maintains airports; provides air navigational facilities.

Ethiopian Airlines: Bole International Airport, P.O.B. 1755, Addis Ababa; f. 1945; operates regular domestic and international services to African countries, Europe, Middle East, India and the People's Republic of China; fleet of 5 Boeing 720B, 1 707-320C, 3 727-200, 1 DC-6A, 8 DC-3, 2 DHC-5A Buffalo; Chair. YUSUP AHMAD; Gen. Man. Capt. MUHAMMAD AHMAD.

Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Djibouti, Air France, Air India, Alitalia (Italy), Alyemda (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen), British Airways, CAAC (People's Republic of China), Cameroon Airways, EgyptAir, Interflug (G.D.R.), Kenya Airways, KLM (Netherlands) and Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany) also serve Addis Ababa.

TOURISM

Ethiopian Tourism Commission: P.O.B. 2183, Addis Ababa; f. 1961; Commissioner FISSEHA GEDA.

FIJI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Fiji comprises over 300 islands, of which 100 are inhabited, situated about 1,930 km. (1,200 miles) south of the equator in the Pacific Ocean. The climate is tropical, with temperatures ranging from 16° to 32°c (60°–90°F). Rainfall is heavy on the windward side. Fijian and Hindi are the principal languages but English is also widely spoken. In 1966 about 51 per cent of the population were Christians (mainly Methodists), 40 per cent Hindus and 8 per cent Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is light blue, with the United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist. In the fly is Fiji's national shield. The capital is Suva.

Recent History

Fiji voluntarily ceded itself to the United Kingdom in 1874 and remained a British possession until 1970. In 1966 a constitution was introduced which provided for a ministerial form of government, an almost wholly elected Legislative Council and an enlarged franchise. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, leader of the multi-racial (but predominantly Fijian) Alliance Party, was appointed Chief Minister in 1967 and on independence (October 10th, 1970) became Prime Minister. His party won the general election of April 1972 and he has continued to hold the office.

Before independence Fiji was troubled by racial tensions. The descendants of Indian workers brought to Fiji in the late nineteenth century had grown to outnumber the native inhabitants but were discriminated against in political representation and land ownership rights. A new electoral system was adopted in 1970 to ensure a racial balance in the legislature and in 1976 a Royal Commission published a report recommending changes designed to remove some racial distinctions while preventing any single racial group from gaining overwhelming political advantage; the Government, however, rejected these recommendations.

At the general election held in March and April 1977 the National Federation Party (NFP), traditionally supported by the Indian population, won 26 of the 52 seats in the House of Representatives but was unable to form a government and subsequently split into two factions. The Alliance Party governed in a caretaker capacity until another election in September, when it was returned with its largest ever majority. While these two main parties profess multi-racial ideas, the Fijian Nationalist Party campaigned on a "Fiji for the Fijians" platform in order to foster nationalist feeling.

In 1980 Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara's suggestion that a government of national unity be formed was overshadowed by renewed political disagreement between the Alliance Party and the NFP (whose two factions have drawn closer together again) over land ownership. Fijians own 80 per cent of the land and are strongly defending their traditional rights, while the Indian population is pressing for greater security of land tenure.

Government

The Head of State is the British sovereign, who is represented by an appointed Governor-General. He is required

to act in accordance with the advice of government ministers except in certain constitutional functions. The Prime Minister, who heads the Cabinet, is chosen by the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives is elected for five years by voting on national and communal rolls divided into three categories: Fijian, Indian and General (those ineligible for the first two rolls). Twelve Fijians, 12 Indians and 3 General members are elected on the communal rolls. Ten Fijians, 10 Indians and 5 General members are elected on the national rolls.

The Senate is an appointed Upper House. In this, eight members are appointed by the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs; seven by the Prime Minister; six by the Leader of the Opposition; and one by the Council of Rotuma (Island). Senators serve a six-year term.

Defence

The Royal Fiji Military Forces consist of men in the regular army, the Naval Squadron, the conservation corps and the territorials. The conservation corps was created in 1975 to make use of unemployed labour in construction work. In July 1981 the total armed forces numbered 2,051 men, 1,924 in the army and 127 in the navy. Defence expenditure in 1980 was estimated at U.S. \$9.88 million.

Economic Affairs

The economy is basically agricultural, with sugar as the main crop. The instability of the international sugar market seriously affected the Fijian economy in the mid-1970s but, as a signatory of the Lomé Convention since 1975, Fiji benefits from the Convention's subsidies and trade provisions. The International Sugar Agreement, in force from January 1978, was also expected to boost the industry. Fiji's principal trading partners are Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Tourism is developing with some difficulty but is still the second largest source of foreign exchange earnings, accounting for receipts of \$F108 million in 1980. Next in importance are gold and coconut products.

In an effort to diversify the economy and reduce the growing trade deficit, domestic industries such as cement, timber, cigarettes and tuna canning are being encouraged by income tax concessions and export incentive reliefs. The Seventh Five-Year Development Plan (1976–80) aimed to expand production and develop the infrastructure, and gave priority to agriculture. In 1978 an Australian aid project involving an estimated investment of \$A7.5 million over ten years was launched. It aims to bring 324,000 hectares of hilly and largely undeveloped land into production by establishing 103 individual farm holdings with an emphasis on livestock and grazing. In 1977 agreement was reached on the need for a policy of wage restraint to combat inflation, which stood at 14.5 per cent in 1980, after falling from 13.7 per cent in 1975 to 6.1 per cent in 1978. In 1980 G.D.P. fell by 1 per cent, compared with a 12 per cent rise in 1979.

Under Fiji's Eighth Five-Year Development Plan (1981–85), sugar production and tourism are to remain

the dominant industries, but the development of cocoa, ginger, citrus fruits, timber, beef, fish and dairy farming should diversify the economy. Reliance on petroleum products is to be reduced by the development of hydro-electricity (the important scheme at Monasavu was due to be completed in 1981) and by the processing of sugar cane into ethanol.

Transport and Communications

Fiji lies on the main route between Australia and New Zealand and North America, and is the centre of communications in the southwestern Pacific. The international airport is at Nadi, about 210 km. from Suva. Suva Wharf and Lautoka Wharf were reconstructed in 1962 and 1963. There are no main railways but 644 km. of narrow-gauge tracks carry sugar cane to the mills.

Social Welfare

The Fiji National Provident Fund, established in 1966, contains provision for retirement pensions, widows' pensions, an insurance scheme and housing loans. Employers and employees contribute equally. In 1978 there were 111,060 members. Medical and dental treatment is provided for all for a nominal charge. In 1978 there were 25 hospitals, 45 health centres and 78 nursing centres.

Education

Education is neither free nor compulsory. In 1978, however, about 96 per cent of children were attending school and the Government's plan to provide free primary education covered the first six years of schooling. State

subsidies are available for secondary and tertiary education in cases of hardship. In 1980 there were an estimated 656 state primary schools with an enrolment of 127,325 pupils and 137 state secondary schools with an enrolment of 35,238 pupils. There were 796 holders of Fiji government scholarships at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji in 1979.

Tourism

Scenery, climate and fishing attract visitors to Fiji and tourism is the island's second most important industry. In 1980 there were 188,414 visitors.

Public Holidays

1982: June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 2nd (Bank Holiday), October 11th (for Independence Day), November 8th (for Prince Charles's Birthday), November 15th (Diwali), December 25th-27th (Christmas), December 28th (Birth of the Prophet Mohammed).

1983: January 3rd (for New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents=1 Fiji dollar (\$F).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=\$F 1.666;

U.S. \$1=86.6 Fiji cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Sept. 12th, 1966	Sept. 13th, 1976				
		Males	Females	Total	1980	1980
18,376 sq. km.†	476,727	296,950	291,118	588,068	631,000‡	34.3

* Includes the Rotuma group.

† 7,095 sq. miles.

‡ Provisional.

ETHNIC GROUPS

	1976 (Census)	1979 (Estimates, June 30th)
Fijians	259,932	275,737
Indians	292,896	310,179
Part Europeans	10,276	10,763
Rotumans	6,822	7,644
Other Pacific Islanders	7,291	5,739
Chinese	4,652	4,579
Europeans	4,929	3,518
Others	1,270	820
TOTAL	588,068	618,979

Suva (Capital): population 66,018 in 1979.

Births and Deaths: Birth rate 32.6 per 1,000 (1980); death rate 5.7 per 1,000 (1979).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1976 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	70,037	6,849	76,886
Mining and quarrying	1,592	70	1,662
Manufacturing	11,277	1,762	13,039
Electricity, gas and water	1,579	49	1,628
Construction	11,037	149	11,186
Trade, restaurants and hotels	12,938	4,434	17,372
Transport, storage and communications	8,445	594	9,039
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,476	1,042	3,518
Community, social and personal services	18,785	10,349	29,134
Activities not adequately described	8,149	4,172	12,321
TOTAL	146,315	29,470	175,785

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Sugar cane	2,849,000	4,058,000	3,360,000
Coconuts	245,000	205,000	229,000
Cassava	92,000	92,000	92,000
Copra	26,000	21,822	22,802
Rice (paddy)	16,000	18,712	17,846
Sweet potatoes	8,000	8,000	8,000
Bananas	4,000	4,000	4,000
Green ginger	1,845	1,701	1,462

Livestock (1980—FAO estimates): Cattle 151,000, Pigs 23,000, Goats 55,000, Poultry 977,000, Horses (1979 estimate) 39,000.

Fishing (metric tons): Total catch 5,451 in 1976; 7,874 in 1977; 9,176 in 1978; 20,420 in 1979.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*; Fiji Bureau of Statistics.

MINING PRODUCTION

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	grammes	1,535,611	872,920	992,965	773,503
Silver	"	457,066	326,680	325,996	207,940
Limestone	metric tons	2,029	2,522	1,308	n.a.
Crushed metal	cu. metres	222,334	233,451	205,071	n.a.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef	metric tons	2,327	2,722	3,616	3,525
Sugar	" "	361,998	347,000	473,000	396,000
Copra	" "	30,887	26,313	21,822	22,802
Coconut oil	" "	18,302	16,519	14,947	14,631
Soap	" "	4,607	5,229	5,970	6,010
Cement	" "	78,300	86,800	87,400	82,900
Paint	'000 litres	1,520	1,702	1,722	1,799
Beer	" "	15,942	16,206	17,830	17,995
Soft drinks	" "	4,579	5,179	5,482	4,307
Cigarettes	million	538	551	560	549
Timber	'000 cu. metres	181	181	180	233
Matches	'000 gross boxes	167	169	178	173

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Fiji dollar (\$F).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = \$F1.666; U.S. \$1 = 86 6 Fiji cents.
\$F100 = £60.01 = U.S. \$115.43.

Note: The Fiji dollar was introduced in January 1969, replacing the Fiji pound at the rate of £F1 = \$F2. From November 1967 the exchange rate was £1 sterling = £F1.045 (£F1 = U.S. \$2.2966) so the new rate was £1 sterling = \$F2.09, with the Fiji dollar valued at U.S. \$1.1483 (U.S. \$1 = 87.08 Fiji cents) until August 1971. The link with sterling was maintained and the exchange rate was \$F1 = U.S. \$1.2467 (U.S. \$1 = 80.21 Fiji cents) from December 1971 to June 1972, when the British currency was allowed to "float". The Fiji dollar also "floated", the exchange rate continuing at £1 = \$F2.09 until October 1972. The rate was £1 = \$F1.98 from October 1972 to September 1973; and £1 = \$F1.89 from September 1973 to February 1974. In February 1974 the link with sterling was broken and a new exchange rate of \$F1 = U.S. \$1.25 (U.S. \$1 = 80 Fiji cents) was established. This remained in effect until April 1975, since when the Fiji dollar has been valued in relation to a weighted "basket" of the currencies of the country's main trading partners. The average value of the Fiji dollar was U.S. \$1.213 in 1972; U.S. \$1.260 in 1973; U.S. \$1.244 in 1974; U.S. \$1.215 in 1975; U.S. \$1.111 in 1976; U.S. \$1.090 in 1977; U.S. \$1.181 in 1978; U.S. \$1.197 in 1979; U.S. \$1.223 in 1980.

BUDGET (\$F'000)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Customs duties and port dues	68,797	73,632	Public debt charges . . .	32,237	35,395
Income tax and direct revenue	93,007	106,700	Pension and gratuities . .	4,953	5,505
Interest	2,513	554	Works annually recurrent .	17,304	21,429
Income from property and entrepreunering . . .	34,159	41,274	Departmental expenditure .	150,694	160,742
TOTAL	198,476	227,160	TOTAL	205,188	223,071

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(\$F'000 at end of year)

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
21,524	27,335	30,702	34,022	38,790	45,241	44,052

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base: January 1974=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food	139.1	146.4	155.2	115.3
Housing	156.0	167.6	180.4	104.4
Household operation	146.1	158.1	172.1	114.0†
Clothing and footwear	160.0	171.6	181.1	116.3
Transport	167.3	177.4	198.6	120.6
Miscellaneous	133.3	137.4	151.5	115.7
ALL ITEMS	146.4	155.3	167.3	114.5

* Average of 12 months. Base: 1979=100.

† Refers to durable household goods.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(\$F million at constant 1977 factor cost)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	130.9	128.7	152.1	141.1
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	69.4	70.0	80.9	77.5
Electricity, gas and water	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.7
Building and construction	46.2	46.2	48.0	44.7
Distribution (incl. tourism)	105.6	108.6	123.4	139.2
Transport and communications	54.0	56.5	64.3	62.9
Finance and insurance	81.0	80.7	83.0	83.8
Government and other services	118.8	125.2	131.3	131.7
Less imputed bank service charges	-15.8	-16.6	-18.4	-18.4
TOTAL	596.8	605.9	676.7	669.5

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE

(\$F million at current prices)

	1977	1978	1979*
Final consumption expenditure	518.6	539.7	618.5
Private	416.3	424.6	490.0
Government	102.3	115.1	128.5
Gross fixed capital formation	126.7	149.4	221.6
Private	64.9	85.3	127.6
Public	56.8	64.2	94.0
Net change in stocks	24.0	26.0	40.0
Exports of goods and services	289.9	299.5	385.8
Less imports of goods and services	308.1	330.5	432.2
G.D.P. AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES	651.1	684.1	833.8
Less net indirect taxes	54.3	59.2	72.8
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	596.8	624.9	761.0

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$F'000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	221,753	238,040	281,014	299,997	392,863	458,753
Exports	142,293	122,523	164,316	166,493	215,043	305,559

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$F'000)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Electrical machinery and goods	10,745*	13,975†	Sugar	83,273	116,962	174,175
Machinery, other than electrical	20,143*	24,795†	Gold	4,952	6,492	12,410
Transport equipment	23,940	25,940	Coconut oil	8,941	11,683	6,528
Fabrics	19,476	19,488	Molasses	4,534	7,363	11,989
Iron and steel	14,075	20,413	Coconut meal	548	234	42
Food	61,839	64,934	Green ginger	988	1,021	1,087
Fuel	70,994	105,711	Veneer sheets	680	868	807
Clothing	6,789	5,424	Biscuits	606	769	759
Tape recorders	1,334	1,432	Prepared fish	8,698	11,551	8,570
Watches	4,317	4,540	Cement	557	236	145
			Lumber	1,435	1,634	4,083
			Silver	28	53	41

* 1977 figure.

† 1978 figure.

(\$F'000)

RE-EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Fuel	24,474	25,332	46,658
Fish	5,430	1,564	6,146
Textile yarns and fabrics	2,547	2,617	3,103
Clothing	628	724	620

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(\$F'000)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1979	1980
Australia	138,837	140,267	Australia	17,245	20,685
Canada	1,836	2,707	Canada	7,009	20,731
Germany, Federal Republic	5,075	5,002	Germany, Federal Republic	539	200
Hong Kong	8,399	7,027	Japan	2,888	31,577
India	5,543	4,938	New Zealand	20,728	31,188
Japan	56,028	65,174	Singapore	4,556	5,131
Netherlands	681	1,030	Tonga	4,912	7,430
New Zealand	59,011	67,543	United Kingdom	79,606	61,593
Singapore	19,112	50,514	U.S.A.	32,410	30,917
United Kingdom	34,946	33,337	Western Samoa	6,310	6,449
U.S.A.	22,366	29,923			

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

('000 motor vehicles registered at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars	17.8	19.4	20.4	21.9	23.4
All other vehicles	14.7	16.2	18.9	21.2	23.9

SHIPPING

(sea-borne freight traffic)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>International shipping:</i>				
Vessels entered:				
Number	508	558	542	542
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	2,523	2,613	2,556	2,463
Vessels cleared:				
Number	n.a.	558	542	542
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	2,452	2,613	2,556	2,462
Freight ('000 metric tons):				
Loaded	528	567	691	735†
Unloaded	785	801	857	826
<i>Coastwise shipping*:</i>				
Freight ('000 metric tons):				
Loaded	38	59	n.a.	n.a.
Unloaded	35	34	n.a.	n.a.

* Suva only.

† Provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers arriving	196,807	208,087	214,076	219,112
Passengers departing	196,580	209,490	215,146	218,453
Transit passengers	183,414	135,536	129,449	129,735

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of visitors	173,019	184,063	188,740	189,996
Receipts (\$F'000)	80,000	86,000	104,000	108,200

EDUCATION

(1980)*

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary	656	127,325
Secondary	137	35,238
Vocational and Technical	35	2,568
Teacher Training	4	n.a.
Medical	1	275

* Provisional.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bureau of Statistics, Suva.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is set out in the Fiji (Independence) Order of 1970. It contains provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, the powers and duties of the Governor-General, the Cabinet, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Judiciary, the Public Service and finance.

It provides that every person in Fiji regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex is entitled to the fundamental rights of life, liberty, security of the person and protection of the law, freedom of conscience, expression, assembly and association; protection of the privacy of his home and other property and from the deprivation of property without compensation. The enjoyment of these rights, however, is subject to the proviso that they do not prejudice the rights and freedom of others, or the public interest.

EXECUTIVE

H.M. the Queen appoints a Governor-General as her representative in Fiji.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, the Attorney-General and any other Minister whom the Governor-General might appoint on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General appoints as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives either the leader of the largest Opposition party or, if there is no such party, the person whose appointment would be most acceptable to the leaders of the Opposition parties in the House.

PARLIAMENT

The Fiji Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 22 members: 8 nominated by the Council of Chiefs, 7 nominated by the Prime Minister, 6 nominated by the Leader of the Opposition and one nominated by the Council of the Island of Rotuma. Their appointments are for a six-year term. The President and Vice-President of the Senate are elected from members who are neither Ministers nor Assistant Ministers. The House of Representatives has 52 members: 27 elected on the communal roll and 25 on the national roll (a cross-voting system by which all races vote together). The House elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker from among its non-ministerial members.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

There are thirteen provinces, each headed by a provincial council.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Ratu Sir GEORGE CAKOBAU, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., J.P. (took office 1973).

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs: Rt. Hon. Ratu Sir KAMISESE KAPAIWAI TUIMACILAI MARA, P.C., K.B.E., M.A.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Fijian Affairs and Rural Development: Ratu Sir PENAIA GANILAU, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., E.D.

Minister of Finance: CHARLES WALKER.

Minister of Labour, Industrial Relations and Immigration: TOMASI VAKATORA.

Minister for Education: SEMESA SIKIVOU, C.B.E.

Minister for Commerce and Industry: Ratu DAVID TOGANI-VALU.

Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Social Welfare: MILITONI LEWENIQILA.

Minister for Tourism, Transport and Civil Aviation: EDWARD BEDDOES.

Minister of Health: MOHAMMED RAMZAN, M.B.E.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: JONATI MAVOA.

Minister for Works and Communications: LIVAI NASILI-VATA.

Attorney-General: MANIKAM V. PILLAI.

There are six Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Twenty-two appointed members.

President: Sir ROBERT L. MUNRO.

Vice-President: Ratu LIVAI VOLAVOLA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: MOSESE QIONIBARAVI, C.M.G.

Deputy Speaker: HARISH SHARMA.

Leader of the Opposition: JAI RAM REDDY.

(General Election, September 1977)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	36
National Federation	15
Independent	1
	52

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alliance Party: Suva; multi-racial; government party; Leader Rt. Hon. Ratu Sir KAMISESE K. T. MARA, P.C., K.B.E., M.A.

National Federation Party: P.O.B. 228, Suva; f. 1963; fusion of two parties: the Federation, which was mainly Indian but multi-racial, and the National Democratic Party, a purely Fijian party; Pres. RAM SAMI GOUNDAR.

Fijian Nationalist Party: Suva; f. 1974; seeks more representation for Fijians in Parliament and for general reforms in their favour; Leader SAKIASI BUTADROKA.

Western United Front: Suva; Leader Ratu OSEA GAVIDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO FIJI

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: Dominion House, P.O.B. 214, Suva; *High Commissioner:* RAYMOND GREET.

Bangladesh: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand.

Canada: Wellington, New Zealand (HC).

Chile: Wellington, New Zealand.

FIJI

China, People's Republic: 49 Cakobau Rd., Suva; *Ambassador:* SHEN ZHIWEI.

Denmark: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Egypt: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

France: 1st Floor, Dominion House, Suva; *Ambassador:* ROBERT PUISSANT.

German Democratic Republic: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Germany, Federal Republic: Wellington, New Zealand.

India: P.O.B. 405, Suva; *High Commissioner:* Mrs. S. KOCHAR.

Indonesia: Wellington, New Zealand.

Israel: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Italy: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Korea, Republic: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Malaysia: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Mexico: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Netherlands: Wellington, New Zealand.

New Zealand: 8th Floor, Ratu Sukuna House, P.O.B. 1378, Suva; *High Commissioner:* MICHAEL POWLES.

Pakistan: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Papua New Guinea: 6th Floor, Ratu Sukuna House, P.O.B. 2447, Suva; *High Commissioner:* Dr. AKO TOUA.

Philippines: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Singapore: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Sweden: Wellington, New Zealand.

Thailand: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Turkey: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Tuvalu: Suva; *High Commissioner:* KAMUTA LATASI.

U.S.S.R.: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

United Kingdom: Civic Centre, Stinson Parade, P.O.B. 1355, Suva; *High Commissioner:* Viscount (JOHN WILLIAM) DUNROSSIL, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 31 Loftus St., P.O.B. 218, Suva; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM BODDE, Jr.

Fiji also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nauru, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Tonga, Vanuatu, the Vatican City, Western Samoa and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Fiji Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court of Fiji is the superior court of record presided over by the Chief Justice, who is also the President of the Fiji Court of Appeal. The Fiji Court of Appeal hears appeals from the Supreme Court and the High Courts of Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir TIMOCI TUIVAGA, K.B.E.

Puisne Judges: Hon. G. MISHRA, Hon. J. T. WILLIAMS, Hon. R. G. KERMODE, Hon. G. O. L. DYKE, Hon. T. MADHOJI.

Chief Registrar: M. D. SCOTT.

RELIGION

Most Fijians are Christians, mainly Protestant. The Indians are mostly Hindus, and there is also a Muslim and a Sikh community.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Anglican: Bishop in Polynesia: Rt. Rev. JABEZ LESLIE BRYCE; Bishop's House, 7 Disraeli Rd., P.O.B. 35, Suva.

Methodist Church: P.O.B. 357, Suva; Pres. Rev. INOKE NABULIVOU; Sec. Rev. T. KANAILAGI.

Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop: Most Rev. PETERO MATAKA; Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 393, Suva.

THE PRESS

Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; largest newspaper publishers; also printers and publishers of books and magazines; Gen. Man. GARRY BARKER.

Coconut Telegraph: P.O.B. 249, Savusavu, Vanua Levu; f. 1975; monthly; serves widely-scattered rural community; Editor Mrs. LEMA LOW.

Fiji: Ministry of Information, Suva; f. 1978; English; every two months; current events; Editor K. T. VUIKABA.

Fiji Beach Press: published by News (South Pacific) Ltd., P.O.B. 5176, Raiwaqa, Suva; tourist paper; weekly; Editor PETER TIFFANY.

Fiji Fantastic: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd., Suva; f. 1978; English; monthly; Editor BRENDA WENDT; circ. 25,000.

Fiji Holiday: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1968; published by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; monthly; Editor USHA SUNDAR; circ. 22,000.

Fiji Royal Gazette: Printing Department, P.O.B. 98, Suva; f. 1874; Fridays.

Fiji Sun: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd., Suva; f. 1974; English; daily; Editor ADISHWAR PADARATH; circ. 26,312.

Fiji Times: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; published by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; English; daily; Gen. Man. GARRY BARKER; circ. 27,000.

Jai Fiji: P.O.B. 109, Lautoka; f. 1959; Hindi; Thursdays; Editor K. P. MISHRA; circ. 8,000.

Na Davui: Ministry of Information, Suva; f. 1978; Fijian; monthly; Editor ADI CAKAU COCKBURN; circ. 6,000.

Nai Lalakai: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1962; published by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Fijian; weekly; Editor DALE TONAWAI; circ. 18,000.

Shankh: Ministry of Information, Suva; f. 1978; Hindi; monthly; Editor R. N. SHARMA; circ. 6,000.

Shanti Dut: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1935; published by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Hindi; weekly; Editor G. D. SHARMA.

Siga Rarama: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd., Suva; f. 1974; Fijian; weekly; Editor ESALA RASOVO; circ. 10,500.

South Pacific Islands Business News: published by News (South Pacific) Ltd., P.O.B. 5176, Raiwaqa, Suva; f. 1980; monthly; circ. 2,500.

Sunsport: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd., Suva; f. 1979; English; weekly; Publ. P. V. HARKNESS; Editor PETER LOMAS; circ. 18,500.

Sunday Sun: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd., Suva; f. 1974; English; weekly; Editor A. PADARATH; circ. 31,600.

Sunday Times: Fiji Times and Herald Ltd., P.O.B. 1167, Suva; English; weekly; Gen. Man. GARRY BARKER.

RADIO

Fiji Broadcasting Commission (Radio Fiji): P.O.B. 334, Broadcasting House, Suva; f. 1954; broadcasts from ten AM and one FM station in two national networks, Radio Fiji One and Radio Fiji Two; in English, Fijian and Hindustani; Chair. N. MAHARAJ; Gen. Man. HUGH LEONARD.

The number of radio sets in 1978 was 300,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; m. = million; brs. = branches)

Central Monetary Authority of Fiji: P.O.B. 1220, Suva; f. 1973; arbiter on banking affairs in Fiji; carries out all usual central banking functions; cap. \$F2m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. D. J. BARNES; Gen. Man. S. SIWATIBAU.

Fiji Development Bank: P.O.B. 104, Suva; f. 1967; finances the development of natural resources, agriculture, transportation and other industries and enterprises; statutory body; cap. and res. \$F11.6m. (June 1980); Chair. LEN G. USHER; Man. Dir. GLEN CAMPBELL FORGAN.

National Bank of Fiji: P.O.B. 1166, Suva; 6 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: P.O.B. 179, Suva; Chief Man. (Fiji) J. T. MARTIN.

Bank of Baroda (India): P.O.B. 57, Suva; Man. for Fiji branches K. C. CHOKSHI.

Bank of New South Wales (Australia): 1 Thomson St., P.O.B. 238, Suva; Chief Man. E. A. GRIFFITH; 7 brs.

Bank of New Zealand: Private Mail Bag, Suva; Man. for Fiji A. R. HANNAY; 7 brs.

Barclays Bank International (U.K.): Dominion House, Thomson St., P.O.B. 30, Suva; Man. D. S. PARKER.

INSURANCE

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Private Bag, Suva; f. 1876; Gen. Man. C. J. STOTT.

Fiji Insurance Co. Ltd.: Stinson Bldg., Walu Bay, P.O.B. 1080, Suva; f. 1966; Gen. Man. M. R. CLARKE, A.C.I.I.

GRE Insurance Ltd.: Honson Bldg., 68 Thomson St., Suva.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Commonwealth Development Corp.: Regional Office for Pacific Islands, P.O.B. 161, Suva; Regional Controller DAVID LINCOLN-GORDON, O.B.E.

Fijian Development Fund Board: P.O.B. 122, Suva; f. 1951; the Fund was established at the request of the Fijian Provincial Council and the Council of Chiefs (now the Great Council of Chiefs); funds derived from payments of \$F20 a ton from the sales of copra by indigenous Fijians only; deposits credited to the producing group or individual at 2½ per cent interest; funds used only for Fijian development schemes; dep. \$F875,025 (Dec. 1980); Chair. Ratu Sir PENAIA GANILAU; Sec. VUKICEA TAMANILO.

Fiji Development Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 161, Suva; f. 1960; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; Man. P. DAYAL.

Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Land Development Authority: c/o Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, P.O.B. 358, Suva; f. 1961 to co-ordinate development plans for land and marine resources; Chair. Rt. Hon. JOSIA TAVAIQIA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Suva Chamber of Commerce: 7th Floor, Dominion House, Thomson St., P.O.B. 337, Suva; f. 1902; 101 mems.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fiji Pine Commission: P.O.B. 521, Lautoka; f. 1976; development of forest and wood conversion industry, and marketing forest products; Gen. Man. E. GREGOR. Sec. W. TERWIEL.

Fiji Sugar Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 283, Suva; nationalized 1974; buyer of sugar cane and raw sugar manufacturer; Chair. A. D. LEYS; Man. Dir. RASHEED A. ALI.

Fiji Sugar Marketing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1402, Suva; Man. Dir. ERIC JONES.

National Marketing Authority: P.O.B. 5085, Raiwaqa, Suva; f. 1971; a statutory body set up by the Government to help farmers market their produce locally and abroad; involved in the export of fresh, brined, syruped and crystallized ginger; Gen. Man. D. M. KERR.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1977 there were 922 registered co-operatives.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Fiji Employers' Consultative Association: P.O.B. 575, Suva; represents 130 of the principal employers in Fiji; Pres. GERALD W. S. BARRACK; Dir. JACK MAYER.

TRADE UNIONS

Fiji Trades Union Congress: 298 Waimanu Rd., P.O.B. 1418, Suva; affiliated to ICFTU and ICFTU-ARO; 34 affiliated unions; over 35,000 mems.; Pres. JALE TOKI, M.B.E.; Nat. Sec. JAMES R. RAMAN; publ. *Fiji Labour Sentinel*.

Largest affiliated unions:

Fiji Public Service Association: 298 Waimanu Rd., P.O.B. 1405, Suva; 5,970 mems.; Pres. Dr. T. U. BAVADRA; Gen. Sec. M. P. CHAUDHRY.

Fiji Sugar and General Workers' Union: P.O.B. 330, Lautoka; Gen. Sec. CHIRAG ALI SHAH; 3,300 mems.

Fiji Teachers' Union: P.O.B. 3582, Samabula; 3,000 mems.; Pres. S. CHARAN; Gen. Sec. Hon. S. N. KANHAI.

Fiji Waterfront Workers' and Seamen's Union: f. 1947; Gen. Sec. TIMOCI MATAI KUKU.

National Union of Factory and Commercial Workers: P.O.B. 989, Suva; 4,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. JAMES R. RAMAN.

Public Employees' Union: P.O.B. 781, Suva; 8,640 mems.; Gen. Sec. JOVECI GAVOKA, M.B.E.

Other significant unions are the Building Workers' Union, the Fiji Hotel and Catering Employees' Union, the Fiji Bank Officers' Association, the Fiji Sugar Tradesmen's Union and the Fijian Mineworkers' Union. In April 1979 44 trade unions were registered.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Fiji Sugar Corporation Railway: P.O.B. 283, Suva; 644 km. of permanent track and 225 km. of temporary track, serving cane-growing areas at Ba, Lautoka and Penang on the island of Viti Levu; also Labasa on the island of Vanua Levu.

ROADS

Fiji has almost 3,300 km. of roads, of which 1,200 are all-weather links. A 500-km. highway circles the main island of Viti Levu.

SHIPPING

There are ports of call at Suva, Lautoka and Levuka. The main port, Suva, handles more than 800 ships a year, including large passenger liners. Lautoka handles more than 300 vessels and liners and Levuka mainly handles commercial fishing vessels.

Savusavu Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 936, Suva, and P.O.B. 227, Savusavu; f. 1978; Man. Dir. L. B. SMITH.

Transcargo Express Fiji Ltd.: P.O.B. 936, Suva; f. 1974; Man. Dir. LEO B. SMITH.

Williams Taoni Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1270, Suva; inter-island shipping.

The main foreign companies serving Fiji are: Karlander (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Sofrana-Unilines (Fiji Express Line), Pacific Forum Line, and Pacific Navigation of Tonga operating cargo services between Australia and Fiji; Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand from New Zealand; Blue Star Line Ltd. and Crusader Shipping Co. Ltd. calling at Fiji between North America and New Zealand, and P. & O. between the U.S.A. and Australia; Nedlloyd operates to Fiji from New Zealand, the U.K. and Northern Europe; Bank Line Ltd. from the U.K. and the Netherlands; NYK Line and Daiwa Lines from Japan; Kyowa Shipping Co. Ltd. from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Nadi, a domestic airport at Nausori and 13 other airfields.

Air Pacific Ltd.: Air Pacific House, Corner of MacArthur and Butt Streets, Suva; f. 1951; domestic services and regional services to Western Samoa, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Australia and New Zealand; fleet of 2 BAC 1 11/475, 1 B737/200, 4 EMB-110Pr, Chair. M. ISRAEL; Gen. Man. A. SAVU.

Fiji Air Ltd.: 219 Victoria Parade, P.O.B. 1259, Suva; domestic airline operating over 200 scheduled services a week to 20 destinations; 78,000 passengers carried in 1980; charter operations, aerial photography and surveillance also conducted; partly owned by the Fijian Government; fleet of 3 DHC6 Twin Otters, 2 Britten Norman Islanders, 1 Beech Queen Air B80, 1 Beech Baron C55; Man. Dir. M. C. D. TYLER.

Fiji is also served by Air New Zealand, Canadian Pacific, Continental (U.S.A.), JAL (Japan), Pan American and Qantas (Australia).

TOURISM

Fiji Visitor's Bureau: P.O.B. 92, Suva; Chair. MAHENDRA PATEL; Gen. Man. MALAKAI GUCAKE.

FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

Secretariat of State for Overseas Departments and Territories: rue Oudinot 27, 75700 Paris, France.

Secretary of State: HENRI EMMANUELLI.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

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The Overseas Departments (départements d'outre-mer) are integral parts of the French Republic, each administered by a Prefect, with elected General Councils and with elected representatives in the French National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris. The administrative structure is the same as in other French Departments; however, Overseas Departments have their own Courts of Appeal.

FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana lies on the coast of South America, with Suriname to the west and Brazil to the south and east. The climate is humid, with a season of heavy rains from April to July and another short rainy season in December and January. The capital is Cayenne.

French occupation commenced in the early seventeenth century, and after periods of Dutch and English rule Guiana reverted to France in 1816. It gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on forestry and agriculture; cassava, bananas, maize and other tropical crops are grown for local consumption, while sugar cane is the only cash crop of importance. There are vast timber reserves, which it is planned to exploit more extensively, and important mineral resources, particularly of gold, bauxite and tantalite, from which extractive industries are being developed. Fishing has been increasing in importance since 1965 and is mainly for shrimps, most of which are exported to the U.S.A. The tourist industry is being expanded but facilities are not yet well developed. In 1968 a rocket launching base was established at Kourou, where Ariane, the European Space Agency's communications satellite launcher, is currently being developed. There was a successful test launching in December 1981.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area: 90,000 sq. km.; Population (estimates, January 1981): 66,600; Cayenne (capital) 30,489 (1979).

Employment (1977 estimate): 19,180.

Agriculture (1980, metric tons): Sugar cane 7,500, Cassava 7,650, Bananas 1,000, Rice 450.

Livestock (1980): Cattle 8,040, Sheep 420, Goats 240, Pigs 6,500, Poultry 110,000.

Forestry (1980, cubic metres): Sawlogs 120,000, Sawnwood 22,500; Sawlog exports 48,100, Sawnwood exports 6,500.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 2,746 in 1977; 2,454 in 1978; 3,197 in 1979; 4,457 in 1980; Exports (1980): Shrimps 2,893, Other 66.2.

Industry (1980): Rum 2,995 hectolitres, Electricity 97 million kWh.

Currency: 100 centimes = 1 French franc. Coins 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5 and 10 francs. Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 francs. Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 10.91 francs; U.S. \$1 = 5.67 francs; 100 francs = £9.16 = \$17.63.

Departmental Budget (1980): 244.1 million francs.

Aid from France (1976): U.S. \$81 million.

External Trade (1980-'000 francs): Imports: 1,077,700 (Foodstuffs, Manufactures, Petroleum Products, Cement, Iron and Steel); Exports: 98,300 (Timber, Shrimps, Rum, Rosewood essence). France has replaced the U.S.A. as the chief source of export earnings while Trinidad and Tobago supplies over half of the imports.

Transport (1980): *Shipping:* Ships entered 281, Freight unloaded 223,994 metric tons, loaded 63,675 metric tons. *Civil Aviation:* Freight carried 3,716 metric tons, Passengers carried 159,349. *Roads:* 16,000 vehicles.

Education (1980): Primary schools 61, Secondary schools, Technical colleges and schools 19; teachers (primary and secondary) 1,096, pupils c. 13,000.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Prefect: MAXIME GONZALVO.

President of the General Council: ELIE CASTOR.

Representative to the National Assembly: ELIE CASTOR.

Representative to the Senate: RAYMOND TARCY.

The General Council comprises 16 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of six years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fo nou Libéré la Guyane: Cayenne; Pres. RAYMOND IGNACE DE LOYOLA CHARLOTTE.

Parti Socialiste Guyanais: 34 rue Voltaire, Cayenne; f. 1956; Sec.-Gen. JEAN CATAYE.

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): 9-11 rue Franklin Roosevelt, Cayenne; f. 1946; Pres. PAULIN BRUNÉ; publ. *Objectifs Guyanes*.

Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF): Cayenne; f. 1979; Pres. of Gen. Council SERGE PATIENT.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

See: Judicial System, Martinique.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. The Seventh Day Adventist, Evangelist, Assembly of God and Jehovah's Witnesses Churches are also represented.

Roman Catholicism: Bishop of Cayenne Mgr. FRANÇOIS MORVAN, B.P. 378, 97302 Cayenne Cédex.

THE PRESS

Ga ou Ça: route de la Madeleine, Cayenne; 2 a month.

France-Guyane: 28 rue Félix Eboué, Cayenne; 2 a week; Dir. ROBERT HERSANT; circ. 3,500.

La Guyane Agricole: chemin de la Levée, Matoury; monthly.

La Jeune Garde: 31 cité Thémire, Cayenne; 2 a month.

La Presse de la Guyane: 26 rue Lieutenant Brassé, Cayenne; daily; Dir. Mme. JACQUELINE CHAUMET; circ. 16,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

France Régions 3: Région Antilles-Guyane: rue du Dr. Devèze, B.P. 336, Cayenne; *Radio-Guyane Inter:* 16 hours broadcasting daily; *Téléguyane:* 45 hours weekly. Man. ROGER LALOT; Tech. Dir. J. BLASCO.

In 1981 there were 25,000 radio and 11,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 8 rue Christophe Colomb, Cayenne; Dir. M. LERNO.

Banque Nationale de Paris-Guyane: 2 place Victor Schoelcher, B.P. 35, Cayenne; f. 1855; cap. 5m. frs.; res. 1.5m. frs. (Dec. 1977); Dir. M. VINCENTI; 2 brs.

Banque Française Commerciale: rue F. Arago, Cayenne; Dir. M. ROSSI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce de la Guyane: B.P. 49, Cayenne; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PREVOT.

Jeune Chambre Economique de Cayenne: 2 bis rue Docteur Saint-Rose, B.P. 1094, Cayenne; Pres. MADELEINE GEORGES.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Française des Travailleurs: rue Rouget de Lisle, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ SYDALZA.

Guadeloupe is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean; Dominica lies to the south, and Antigua and Montserrat to the north-west. Guadeloupe is formed by two large islands, Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, separated by a narrow sea channel, with a smaller island, Marie-Galante, to the south-east. There are also a number of small dependencies. The capital is the town of Basse-Terre; the other main town and principal commercial centre is Pointe-à-Pitre on Grande-Terre.

Guadeloupe was first occupied by the French in 1635; and has been an integral part of the French Republic since 1815. It gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane, its by-products molasses and rum, and bananas, which are mainly exported to France, and to a lesser extent on coffee, vanilla and cocoa. As in the other island departments, there is consider-

French Guiana, Guadeloupe

Fédération de l'Education Nationale: route de la Source Baduel, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. STÉPHANE PHINERA.

Force Ouvrière (FO): 107 rue Barthélemy, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. ARTHUR HUBERT.

Syndicat National de l'Enseignement Supérieur (SNES): Montjoly, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. HENRI FORST.

Syndicat National des Indépendants (SNI): Ecole Montjoly, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. LECHNER D'ABREU.

Union des Travailleurs Guyanais (UTG): 16 ave. de Gaulle, B.P. 265, Cayenne; 3,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TURENNE RADAMONTE; publ. *La Voie des Travailleurs*.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in French Guiana.

ROADS

There are about 290 km. of Routes Nationales (212 asphalt) and 250 km. of departmental roads (138 asphalt).

There were 16,000 vehicles registered in 1977.

SHIPPING

The new port of Dégrad des Cannes, on the estuary of the river Mahury, has become the major port. There are other ports at Le Larivot, Saint Laurent du Maroni and Kourou.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: 1 place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, 97301 Cayenne.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 1 place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, 97301 Cayenne; fortnightly service to Marseille.

CIVIL AVIATION

Rochambeau International Airport is equipped to handle the largest jet aircraft.

Guyane Air Transport (G.A.T.): Rochambeau, Cayenne; Dir. M. FRÉDÉRIC.

Air France and Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil) also serve Cayenne.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme: Pavillon du Tourisme, Jardin Botanique, B.P. 801, 97303 Cayenne; Dir. H. CONDÉ-SALAZAR.

There were 415 hotel rooms in 1981.

GUADELOUPE

able emigration; attempts are being made to create processing industries and to develop the tourist potential of the islands.

STATISTICS

Area: Total 1,780 sq. km., of which dependencies (La Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin) 269 sq. km.

Population: 330,160 (Dec. 1979); Basse-Terre (capital) 15,457, Pointe-à-Pitre 28,000.

Agriculture (1980—'000 metric tons): Raw sugar production 85; Bananas 140 (FAO estimate).

Livestock (1980): Cattle 92,000, Pigs 42,000, Goats 38,000, Sheep 2,000, Horses 1,000.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 6,200 in 1974; 4,510 in 1975; 4,990 in 1976; 9,525 in 1977.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Guadeloupe

Industry: Rum 99,143 hectolitres (1980), Electricity 193 million kWh (1977).

Currency: see French Guiana.

Aid from France (1970-72): U.S. \$65.9 million.

External Trade (million francs, 1980): *Imports:* 3,074; *Exports:* 446 (principally bananas, sugar and rum).

More than two-thirds of the trade is with France, most of the remainder being with the U.S.A.

Transport: *Roads* (1978): Passenger cars 32,000, commercial vehicles 15,500; *Shipping* (1978) (Basse-Terre): 21,000 metric tons unloaded, 160,000 metric tons loaded; (Pointe-à-Pitre) 146,000 metric tons unloaded, 175,000 metric tons loaded; *Civil Aviation:* (Pointe-à-Pitre): passengers arriving 419,403, passengers departing 419,590 (1979), freight entering 5,625 tons, freight leaving 2,091 metric tons (1976).

Tourism: there was accommodation for 3,927 tourists in 1980. The islands received 137,210 tourists in 1980.

Education (1978): Primary schools 312, Secondary schools 12; Number of pupils (primary) 53,798, (secondary) 43,692; there is an Ecole normale for teacher training and the Centre Universitaire Antilles-Guyane comprises, in Guadeloupe, a College of Arts, a College of Law and Economics and a College of Physical and Natural Sciences. In 1978 it was attended by 1,645 students.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Prefect: ROBERT MIGUET.

President of the General Council: LUCIEN BERNIER.

President of the Economic and Social Council: GUY FRÉDÉRIC.

President of the Regional Council: ROBERT PENTIER.

Representatives in the National Assembly: ERNEST MOUTOUSSAMY, FRÉDÉRIC JALTON, MARCEL ESDRAS.

Representatives in the Senate: GEORGES DAGONIA, MARCEL GARGAR.

The General Council comprises 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of six years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fédération de la Gauche Démocratique et Socialiste (FGDS): Basse-Terre.

Parti Communiste Guadeloupéen (PCG): B.P. 329, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1944; Sec.-Gen. GUY DANINTHE.

Parti Progressiste Guadeloupéen: Basse-Terre.

Parti des Républicains Indépendants: Basse-Terre.

Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU): Basse-Terre.

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): Basse-Terre.

Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière (SFIO): Basse-Terre.

Union Populaire pour la Libération de la Guadeloupe (UPLG): Basse-Terre; f. 1978; semi-clandestine pro-independence movement.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Palais de Justice, 97100 Basse-Terre; First Pres. ROBERT JOUFFRAULT; Proc.-Gen. ROLAND GIRARD; two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, four Tribunaux d'Instance.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

Bishop of Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre: Mgr. SIMÉON OUALLI, B.P. 50, 97101 Basse-Terre.

THE PRESS

Combat Ouvrier: Pointe-à-Pitre; weekly.

L'Étincelle: Pointe-à-Pitre; weekly; organ of the Communist Party.

France-Antilles: Pointe-à-Pitre; daily; Dir. ROBERT HERSANT; circ. 20,000.

Jakarta: 18 rue Condé, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1977; Dir. FRANTZ SUCCAB; circ. 6,000.

Le Journal Guadeloupéen: Pointe-à-Pitre; bi-monthly.

Match: Pointe-à-Pitre; bi-monthly.

Le Progrès social: Basse-Terre; weekly.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

France Régions 3: Région Antilles-Guyane: B.P. 402, 97163 Pointe-à-Pitre; 17 hours radio and 6 hours television broadcast daily; Dir. M. LE LEZOUR.

In 1979 there were 21,200 radio receivers and 32,775 television sets in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

(frs. = French francs)

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Faubourg Frébault, B.P. 160, 97154 Pointe-à-Pitre.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque des Antilles Françaises: place de la Victoire, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; rue du Cours Nolivos, 97100 Basse-Terre; f. 1853; cap. 10.7m. frs.; Pres. RENÉ ARNAUD; Gen. Mans. YVES GOUYÉ, CLAUDE GARCIN.

Banque Antillaise: 21 rue Gambetta, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1915; cap. 6m. frs., res. 1.5m. frs. (Dec. 1975); 4 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. FÉLIX CHERDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Place de la Renovation, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; 6 brs.; Dir. HENRY DUBOIS.

Banque Populaire de la Guadeloupe—Crédit Guadeloupéen: 10 rue Achille René-Boisneuf, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1926; dep. 319m. frs. (1980); 2 brs.; Pres. ROGER DE LARROCHE.

Banque Royale du Canada: Pointe-à-Pitre.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): 22 rue Frébault, 97100 Pointe-à-Pitre; Dir. CLAUDE PEDURAND.

Crédit Agricole: B.P. 134, Rue Félix Eboué Prolongée, 97154 Pointe-à-Pitre; 5 brs.

Société Générale de Banque aux Antilles: 30 rue Frébault, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre.

INSURANCE

Compagnie Antillaise d'Assurances, Société d'Assurance à forme mutuelle: 12 rue Gambetta, B.P. 409, 97163 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. F. CHERDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Some thirty of the principal European insurance companies are represented in Pointe-à-Pitre, and another six companies have offices in Basse-Terre.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Pointe-à-Pitre: Assainissement, B.P. 64, 97152 Pointe-à-Pitre; Pres. YVES PRAVAZ.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Basse-Terre: 6 rue Victor Hugues, 97100 Basse-Terre; f. 1832; 24 mems.; Pres. GÉRARD PENCHARD; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN WILLIAM.

Chambre départementale d'Agriculture: Musée l'Herminier, Pointe-à-Pitre; Pres. GEORGES LANGLOIS.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole (Assobag): 15 rue l'Herminier, 97100 Basse-Terre.

Syndicat des Producteurs-Exportateurs de Sucre et de Rhum de la Guadeloupe et Dépendances: Zone Industrielle de la Pointe Jarry, 97122 Baie-Mahault, B.P. 175, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; 5 mems.; Pres. AMÉDÉE HUYGUES DESPOINTES; Sec.-Gen. XAVIER DESPLANQUES.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail de la Guadeloupe: 4 cité Artisanale de Bergevin, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1973; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE MORVAN.

Union Départementale de la Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens: 15 rue Victor Hugo, 97100 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; about 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. E. DEMOCRITE.

Union Départementale des Syndicats C.G.T.-F.O.: Basse-Terre; about 1,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. CLOTAIRE BERNOS.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways on Guadeloupe.

Guadeloupe, Martinique

ROADS

There are 1,975 km. of roads in Guadeloupe, of which 323 km. are Routes Nationales.

SHIPPING

The major port is at Pointe-à-Pitre and a new banana port has been built at Basse-Terre.

Régie Départementale du Service Maritime: place Camille Desmoulins, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1951; Dir. EDOUARD M. E. BOTINO; services between Guadeloupe and dependencies.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Guadeloupe: Raizet Airport; connects the various dependent islands.

Services are also provided by Air Canada, Air France, American Airlines (U.S.A.), Leeward Islands Air Transport, Prinair (Puerto Rico) and Windward Island Airways (Netherlands Antilles).

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme: 5 square de la Banque, P.O.B. 1099, 97181 Pointe-à-Pitre; Dir. Gen. ERICK W. ROTIN; Pres. GUY LACASCADE.

Direction de la Promotion Touristique: Préfecture de la Guadeloupe, rue Lardenoy, 97100 Basse-Terre; Dir. CHANTAL-DOMINIQUE FAYEL.

Syndicat d'Initiative de la Guadeloupe: 28 rue Sadi-Carnot, Pointe-à-Pitre; Pres. Dr. EDOUARD CHARTOL.

MARTINIQUE

Martinique is one of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean, with Dominica to the north and Saint Lucia to the south. The island is dominated by the volcanic peak of Mont Pelée. The population is of mixed origin, including some descendants of immigrants from the former French Indochina. The capital is Fort-de-France.

Martinique became an integral part of the Republic in 1790 and gained department status in 1946.

The economy is agricultural, based on sugar cane and tropical fruits. The destruction of all the island's banana plantations by Hurricane Allen in August 1980 represented a major blow to the economy. Two industrial zones have been established and a number of tax exemptions are in operation to encourage industrial and commercial development. There is extensive emigration to France and to a lesser extent to French Guiana.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 1,100 sq. km.; Population 310,700, Fort-de-France (capital) 100,576 (1980 estimates).

Employment (1974): Agriculture 13,100, Fishing 2,200, Industry 7,300, Commerce and Services 31,700, Construction 8,600, Public Services 20,800.

AGRICULTURE

(1980—FAO estimates)

	PRODUCTION (metric tons)
Sugar Cane . . .	250,000
Bananas . . .	75,000
Pineapples . . .	15,000

Livestock (1980): Cattle 52,000, Pigs 40,000, Sheep 47,000, Goats 20,000, Horses 2,000.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 3,419 in 1975; 3,711 in 1976; 2,167 in 1977; 3,928 in 1978.

Industry (1980): Rum 115,000 hectolitres; Cement 129,300 metric tons (1976); Refined petroleum products 531,000 tons (1976); Electricity 250 million kWh; Raw sugar 6,395 metric tons (1979/80).

Currency: see French Guiana.

Budget (million francs, 1977): Revenue 594; Expenditure 531.

Aid from France (provisional estimate, 1980): 2,124 million francs.

External Trade (million francs, 1980): Imports: 3,276 (Foodstuffs, Petroleum products, Fertilizers, Machinery, Cars and Electrical apparatus); Exports: 492 (Bananas, Sugar, Rum, Pineapples); trade with France accounts for about 80 per cent of the total.

Roads (1976): The total number of motor vehicles was 74,000.

Shipping (1978): Freight entered 1,024,000 metric tons; Freight cleared 642,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1977): Passengers carried 592,653, Freight 8,698 metric tons.

Tourism (1980): 139,500 tourists, the majority from the U.S.A. and France.

Education (1976/77): Primary: 310 schools, 3,390 teachers, 80,342 pupils; Secondary: 2,592 teachers, 46,280 pupils; the Centre Universitaire Antilles-Guyane comprises, in Martinique, a college of Economic Science and a College of Law with a total of 1,656 students in 1977; teacher training is provided by an Ecole normale.

GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Prefect: JEAN CHEVANCE.**President of the General Council:** ÉMILE MAURICE.**President of the Regional Council:** CAMILLE PETIT.**Representatives to the National Assembly:** AIMÉ CÉSAIRE, CAMILLE PETIT, VICTOR SABLÉ.**Representatives to the Senate:** ROGER LISE, EDMOND VALCIN.

The General Council comprises 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of six years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

La Parole au peuple: Fort-de-France; pro-independence party; Leader ALFRED MARIE-JEANNE.**Parti Communiste Martiniquais (PCM):** Fort-de-France; f. 1957; Leader ARMAND NICOLAS.**Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM):** Fort-de-France; f. 1957; Leader AIMÉ CÉSAIRE.**Parti Républicain (PR):** Fort-de-France; Leaders JEAN BALLY, JOË SAINTE-ROSE.**Rassemblement pour la République (RPR):** Fort-de-France; Leader EDMOND VALCIN.**Union des Démocrates Martiniquais (UDM):** Fort-de-France; Leader LÉON-LAURENT VALÈRE.**Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF):** Fort-de-France; Leader ROGER LISE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Fort-de-France; highest court for Martinique and French Guiana; Pres. JACQUES PAULOT; Procureur Gen. HENRI ANGEVIN.

Two Tribunaux de Grande Instance at Fort-de-France and Cayenne (French Guiana) and three Tribunaux d'Instance, two in Fort-de-France and one in Cayenne.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

Roman Catholicism: Archbishop of Fort-de-France and St. Pierre Mgr. MAURICE MARIE-SAINTE, B.P. 586, Route du Viet-Nam héroïque, 97207 Fort-de-France.

THE PRESS

Fort-de-France

Aujourd'hui Dimanche: presbytère de Bellevue; weekly; Dir. Père GAUTHIER.**Carib Mehdo:** 23 rue Yves Goussard; Dir. MAURICE TAILAMÉ.**Le Courrier:** immeuble C, Apt. 34, Cité Saint-Georges; Dir. D. DE GRANDMAISON; weekly; circ. 3,000.**France-Antilles:** place Stalingrad; f. 1964; daily; Dir. PIERRE JANROT; circ. 30,000 (Martinique edition).**Justice:** angle des rues Aliket et Zola; weekly; Dir. G. THIMOTÉE; circ. 8,000.**Le Naif:** voie no. 7, route du Lamentin; weekly; Dir. R. LAOUCHEZ.**Le Progressiste:** Trenelle; organ of the PPM; weekly; Dir. A. REGIS; circ. 13,000.

RADIO

France Régions 3: Région Antilles-Guyane: Paris; Martinique: La Clairière, B.P. 662, Fort-de-France; Dir. MARCEL BEAUDZA (Fort-de-France).

In 1980 there were an estimated 45,000 radio sets and 40,000 television sets in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

(frs.=French francs)

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 12 blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 804, 97206 Fort-de-France; Rep. M. DORDAIN.**Banque des Antilles Françaises:** 34 rue Lamartine, Fort-de-France; f. 1853; cap. 10.7m. frs.; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ GAVERIAUX; Dir. ALBERT ROGER.**Banque Française Commerciale:** 26 rue Ernest Deproge, Fort-de-France; Dir. M. BRUNOX.**Banque Nationale de Paris:** 72 ave. Duparquet, Fort-de-France; Dir. F. CHASTANG.**Caisse Nationale d'Epargne et de Prévoyance:** 82 rue Perinon, 97200. Fort-de-France; Dir. Mme M. E. ANDRE.**Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel:** 106 blvd. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 583, 97207 Fort-de-France; f. 1950; 9,500 mems.; Pres. M. SAINTE-ROSE; Dir. STANISLAS QUITMAN.**Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.):** B.P. 920, place Père Labat, 97208 Fort-de-France; Pres. M. ARNOLD; Dir.-Gen. DOMINIQUE MAILLE.**Crédit Martiniquais:** rue de la Liberté, Fort-de-France; f. 1922 (associated with Crédit Lyonnais and Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, France); cap. 15.2m. frs., dep. 460m. frs. (1978); 5 brs.; Pres. ROGER MARRY; Gen. Man. ALBERT CATEZ.**Crédit Ouvrier:** 30 rue F. Roosevelt, Fort-de-France; Dir. M. BRINTON.**Crédit Populaire:** rue Gabriel Péri, Fort-de-France; Dir. M. L. ASSELIN DE BEAUVILLE.**Société Générale de Banque aux Antilles:** 19 rue de la Liberté, B.P. 408, 97204 Fort-de-France; f. 1979; cap. 10m. frs.

INSURANCE

Principal companies in Fort-de-France.

La Nationale (GAN): Rep. Marcel et Roger Boullanger, blvd. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 185.**La Protectrice:** 27 rue Blénac; 97205 Fort-de-France Cédex; Rep. RENÉ MAXIMIN.**Le Secours:** 74 ave. Duparquet, 97200 Fort-de-France; Dirs. Y. ANGARNI, J. C. ASSELIN DE BEAUVILLE.**L'Union des Assurances de Paris:** 28 rue de la République, B.P. 105; Reprs. R. DE REYNAL, R. MARRY.**L'Urbaine et La Seine S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents:** Paris, France; Rep. Société Foncelac, 17 rue Victor Hugo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fort-de-France

Bureau de l'Industrie de l'Artisanat et de la Pêche: Préfecture, 97262 Fort-de-France; f. 1960; government agency; research and documentation and technical and administrative advice on investment in industry and tourism; Dir. RAPHAËL FIRMIN; publs. *Industrial Investment Incentives*, *Guide de l'Investisseur*, etc.**Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Martinique:** 50-56 rue Ernest Deproge; f. 1907; 26 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND H. COTTRELL; Dir.-Gen. HENRI TITINA.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Martinique, Réunion

Chambre Départementale d'Agriculture: 55 rue Isambert, B.P. 432; Pres. M. FABRE.

Chambres de Métiers de la Martinique: Morne Tartenson, 97200; f. 1970; 40 mems.; Pres. P. SAMOT.

Groupeement de Producteurs d'Ananas de la Martinique: B.P. 12, 97201; f. 1967; Pres. C. DE GRYSSE.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole Bananière de la Martinique (Sicabam): Centre Commercial de Dillon, 97200 Fort-de-France; f. 1961; 2,500 mems.; Pres. M. DE GENTILE; Dir. H. HAYOT.

Syndicat des Distilleries Agricoles: immeuble Clément, rive droite Levassor.

Syndicat des Planteurs et Manipulateurs de la Canne: 33 rue Lamartine; Pres. JEAN DE LAGUARIGUE.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum Agricole.

Union Départementale des Coopératives Agricoles de la Martinique: Pres. M. URSULET.

TRADE UNIONS

Centrale Démocratique Martiniquaise des Travailleurs: B.P. 21, 97201 Fort-de-France; Sec.-Gen. LINE BEAUSOLEIL.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; f. 1936; affiliated to WFTU; about 12,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. VICTOR LAMON.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—FO: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to ICFTU; about 1,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. R. FABIEN.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways on Martinique.

ROADS

There are 1,597 km. of Autoroutes and 862 km. of first class roads.

SHIPPING

Alcoa Steamship Co., Alpine Line, Agdwa Line, Delta Line, Raymond Witcomb Co., Moore MacCormack, Eastern Steamship Co.: c/o Ets. René Cottrell, 48 rue Ernest Deproge, Fort-de-France.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: P.O.B. 574, route du Lamentin, Fort-de-France; also represents other passenger and freight lines; Rep. M. J. FIGON.

Compagnie de navigation Mixte: Immeuble Rocade, La Dillon, B.P. 1023, 97209 Fort-de-France; Rep. R. M. MICHAUX.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 34 rue Ernest Deproge, 97200 Fort-de-France; Rep. M. G. PLISSON-NEAU.

CIVIL AVIATION

Martinique is served by the following airlines: Air Canada, American Airlines (U.S.A.), Air France, Air Martinique, LIAT (Antigua), Pan Am (U.S.A.) and Prinair (Puerto Rico).

TOURISM

Bureau de Promotion Touristique—BPT: Préfecture, Fort-de-France; Dir. CHARLES EBION.

Office du Tourisme: Pavillon du Tourisme, blvd. Alfassa, B.P. 520, 97206 Fort-de-France; Pres. EDMOND JEAN-BAPTISTE; Dir. JACQUES GUANNEL.

Syndicat d'Initiative: B.P. 299, 97203 Fort-de-France; Pres. M. R. ROSE-ROSETTE.

RÉUNION

Réunion is an island in the Indian Ocean about 800 km. east of Madagascar. The population is of mixed origin, including people of European, African, Indian and Chinese descent. The capital is Saint-Denis.

First occupied by France in 1642, Réunion gained departmental status in 1946 and became a region in 1974. In 1978 the OAU called for independence for the island but this appears to have little support among the people of Réunion themselves.

The economy is based on sugar cane and rum, and tourism is becoming more important. Tropical fruits, vanilla and other essences are produced in small quantities. In 1980 a hurricane destroyed many crops, and encouraged the Government to invest in diversification.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,510 sq. km. **Population:** 476,675 (census of October 16th, 1974); 502,400 (1980 estimate); Saint-Denis (capital) 104,603 (1974).

Births and Deaths (1980): Births 12,279, Birth rate (per 1,000) 25.0; Deaths 3,235, Death rate (per 1,000) 6.6.

Agriculture (1979, metric tons): Sugar 260,748, Oil of Geranium 76.5, Oil of Vetiver 24.7, Vanilla 93.9, Maize 13.214, Onions 1,500, Tobacco 124, Potatoes 2,335.

Livestock (1979): Cattle 21,560, Pigs 48,620, Goats 32,700, Sheep 2,300.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 779 in 1977; 1,782 in 1978; 2,007 in 1979 (FAO estimate); 1,555 in 1980.

Currency: French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Budget (million francs, 1978): Revenue 3,573 (local origin 948, French origin 2,613).

External Trade (million francs): *Imports:* (1977) 2,465, (1978) 2,659, (1979) 3,230, (1980) 3,922. *Exports:* (1977) 561, (1978) 520, (1979) 594, (1980) 553.

Imports by Commodities (1979): Rice 86, Meat 125, Pharmaceutical products 111, Machinery (non-electric) 149.5 (1978), Road Vehicles 325, Petroleum products 156.5 (1978), Clothing 192. *Exports by Commodities (1979):* Sugar 480.2, Rum 17.1, Oil of Geranium 23.9, Oil of Vetiver Root 9.4, Vanilla 6.7. *Imports by Countries (1978):* France 1,745, other EEC countries 271, Madagascar 54, South Africa 110. *Exports by Countries (1978):* France 404, other EEC countries 79.

Roads (1977): Motor vehicles in use 114,592, incl. Passenger cars 78,629.

Shipping (1979): Vessels entered 408; Freight unloaded 921,800 metric tons; Freight loaded 370,600 metric tons; Passenger arrivals 289; Passenger departures 125.

Civil Aviation (1979): Passenger arrivals 152,323; Passenger departures 153,845; Freight unloaded 5,586 metric tons; Freight loaded 1,846 metric tons.

Education (1977-78): *Primary:* Teachers 4,401, Pupils 127,799, Schools 471; *Secondary:* Teachers 2,828, Pupils 59,299, Schools 112. There is a teacher training college and a university college (1,902 students, 62 teaching staff).

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat des Départements et Territoires d'Outre-mer, 27 rue Oudinot, 75700 Paris and Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Service Départemental de la Réunion, Saint-Denis.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Prefect: MICHEL LEVALLOIS.

President of the General Council: Dr. PIERRE LAGOURGUE.

President of the Regional Council: YVES BARAU.

President of the Economic and Social Committee: EDMOND LAURET.

Representatives to the National Assembly: MICHEL DEBRÉ, JEAN FONTAINE, WILFRED BERTILE.

Representatives to the Senate: GEORGES REPIQUET, LOUIS VIRAPOULLE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche (MRG): P.O.B. 991, 97479 Saint-Denis; f. 1977; campaigns for independence and an economy separate from, but assisted by, France; Pres. JEAN MARIE FINCK.

Mouvement pour l'Indépendance de la Réunion: f. 1981 from *Mouvement pour la Libération de la Réunion*; groups all those favouring autonomy.

Organisation Communiste Marxiste-Léniniste de la Réunion (OCMLR): Saint-Denis; f. 1975, formerly part of PCR; favours autonomy; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES SINAMALE.

Parti Communiste Réunionnais (PCR): Saint-Denis; f. 1959; Sec.-Gen. PAUL VERGÈS.

Parti Socialiste (PS)—Fédération de la Réunion: Sec.-Gen. WILFRID BERTILE.

Rassemblement des Démocrates pour l'Avenir de la Réunion (RADAR): f. 1981; centre party.

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): Sec.-Gen. ARISTIDE PAYET.

Union pour la démocratie française (UDF): f. 1978; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT GÉRARD.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Palais de Justice, 90 rue Dodu, Saint-Denis; Pres. GEORGES DUCASSE.

There are two Tribunaux de Grande Instance.

RELIGION

Roman Catholic: A large majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Bishop of Saint-Denis GILBERT AUBRY, 42 rue de Paris, B.P. 55, 97462 Saint-Denis.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Journal de l'Île de la Réunion: 42 rue Alexis de Villeneuve; B.P. 98, 97463 Saint-Denis; Dir. PHILIPPE BALOUKJY; circ. 26,500.

Quotidien de la Réunion et de l'Océan Indien: B.P. 1200, 97467 Saint-Denis Cedex; f. 1976; Dir. MAXIMIN CHANEKI CHUNE; circ. 13,000.

Témoignages: 21 bis rue de l'Est, B.P. 192, 97465 Saint-Denis; f. 1944; organ of the Parti Communiste Réunionnais; Dir. JACQUES SARPÉDON; circ. 6,000.

PERIODICALS

Cahiers de la Réunion et de l'Océan Indien: 24 blvd. des Cocotiers, 97434 Saint-Gilles-les-Bains; Man. Dir. CLAUDETTE SAINT-MARC.

Les Cahiers du Centre Universitaire de la Réunion: ave. de la Victoire, 97400 Saint-Denis; Dir. DANIEL LEFEVRE; includes *Collections et Travaux du Centre Universitaire de la Réunion* and *Documents du Centre Universitaire de la Réunion*.

Réunion

La Gazette de l'Île de la Réunion: 13 rue du Pont, 97467 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. Mme. PHILIPPE PONIN BALLOM; circ. 5,000.

Le Memento Industriel et Commercial Réunionnais: 54 rue Pasteur, 97400 Saint-Denis; Dir. Mme. CATHERINE LOUAPRE POTTIER; circ. 10,000.

La Réunion Agricole: Chambre d'Agriculture, 24 rue de la Source, 97400 Saint-Denis; monthly; Dir. HENRI ISAUTIER; Chief Editor JEAN-PIERRE TROUCÉLIER; circ. 5,500.

La Revue de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: 25 rue de Paris, 97463 Saint-Denis; every two months; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE FOURTOY.

Télé 7 Jours Réunion: 6 rue Monthyon, 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. MICHEL MEKDOUD; circ. 6,000.

Témoignage Chrétien de la Réunion: 21 bis rue de l'Est, 97465 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. RENÉ PAYET; circ. 2,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

France Régions 3: Place Sarda Garrida, 97045 Saint-Denis; home radio service in French; Dir. LOUIS-MARIE COHC.

There were an estimated 82,500 radio sets and 65,000 television sets in use in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Institut d'Emission des Départements d'Outre-mer: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75340 Paris Cedex 07, France; Agence de la Réunion, 6 rue de la Compagnie, 97487 Saint-Denis Cedex; Dir. BERNARD CHARUEL.

Banque Française Commerciale: 52 rue Alexis de Villeneuve, 97400 Saint-Denis; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE FOUQUET; 7 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinentale: 49 rue Juliette Dodu, B.P. 113, 97463, Saint-Denis; Man. Dir. GILBERT BERAUD.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): rue Juliette Dodu, 97400 Saint-Denis; 11 brs.; Pres. JEAN CALVET; Dir.-Gen. G. BERAUD.

Banque de la Réunion: 15 rue Jean-Chatel, 97400 Saint-Denis; f. 1849; affiliated to Crédit Lyonnais, France; 10 brs.; cap. 20.4m. fr.; res. 11.3m. fr. (1979); Pres. TANNÉGUY DE F. DE CHAUVIN; Dir.-Gen. G. E. DUFOUR.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Réunion (affiliée of *Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole*): Cité des Lauriers "les Camélias", B.P. 84, 97462 Saint-Denis; f. 1949; Pres. HENRY ISAUTIER; Dir. JEAN DE CAMBIAIRE.

INSURANCE

More than twenty major European insurance companies are represented in Saint-Denis.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Saint-Denis

Association pour le Développement industriel de la Réunion: 23 rue F.-Guyon, 97468 Saint-Denis; Pres. XAVIER THIEBLIN.

Bureau de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat: Secrétariat Général pour les Affaires Economiques, ave. de la Victoire.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: 25 rue de Paris, B.P. 120, 97463; f. 1830; Pres. CHARLES ISAUTIER; Dir. Gen. JEAN-PIERRE FOURTOY.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Jeune Chambre Economique de la Réunion: B.P. 1151, 25 rue de Paris, 97483; f. 1963; 24 mems.; Pres. PAUL CHANE TUNE.

Société de Développement Economique: 63 rue Maréchal Leclerc, 97469; Pres. PIERRE PEYRON.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de l'Ile de la Réunion: B.P. 49, 97462 Saint-Denis; oil of geranium, vetiver and vanilla; Pres. CLAUDE BIGEARD.

Syndicat des Fabricants de Sucre de la Réunion: B.P. 57, 97462; Pres. ARMAND BARAU.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum de la Réunion: B.P. 57, 97462; Pres. ARMAND BARAU.

Syndicat des Industries, des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment de la Réunion: B.P. 108, 97463; Pres. I. ACCOT; Sec.-Gen. Mlle. C. D'HANENS.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail de la Réunion (CGTR): 104 rue Maréchal Leclerc, 97400 Saint-Denis; Sec.-Gen. BRUNY PAYET; publ. *Le Travailleur Réunionnais* (2 a month).

Réunion also has its own sections of the major French trade union confederations, *Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT)*, *Force Ouvrière (FO)*, *Confédération Française de l'Encadrement* and *Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (CFTC)*.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

A Route Nationale runs all round the island, generally following the coast and linking all the main towns. Another Route Nationale crosses the island from south-west to

Réunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon

north-east linking Saint-Pierre and Saint-Benoît. In December 1979 there were 348.8 km. of Routes Nationales, 726 km. of departmental roads and 1,433 km. of other roads.

SHIPPING

Compagnie Générale Maritime: 2 rue de l'Est, B.P. 10, 97420 Le Port, Saint-Denis; agents for Mitsui OSK Lines, Unicorn Lines, Farrell Lines, Marine Chartering; Dir. HERVÉ DE FOURNAUX.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire: Résidence du Barachois, P.O.B. 62, 97462 Saint-Denis; rue de St. Paul, B.P. 29, 97420 Le Port; freight only.

Société de Manutention et de Consignation Maritime (SOMACOM): B.P. 7, Le Port; agents for Scandinavian East Africa Line, Bank Line, Clan Line, Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. and States Marine Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Réunion Air Service: B.P. 611, 97473 Saint-Denis; f. 1975; subsidiary of Air France; scheduled service to Mayotte; fleet of one HS748, two Navajo Chieftain, one Cherokee Six, one Cessna 172, one SA315B Lama, one Alouette II; Gen. Man. GÉRARD ETHÈVE.

The following airlines also serve Réunion: Air France, Air Madagascar, Air Mauritius, South African Airways, UTA (France).

TOURISM

Délégation Régionale au Tourisme: Préfecture, 97405 Saint-Denis; Dir. PATRICK GOYET.

Office du Tourisme: rue Rontaunay 97400 Saint-Denis; Pres. S. PERSONNÉ.

About 60,000 tourists visited Réunion in 1980.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon (Iles Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon) lie about 25 kilometres from the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. The territory became a Department in July 1976.

STATISTICS

Area: 242 sq. km. **Population** (census of February 18th, 1974): 5,840 (Saint-Pierre 5,232, Miquelon 608).

Agriculture and Livestock: Vegetables are grown, and some cattle, sheep and pigs are kept for local consumption.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 9,072 in 1978; 9,034 in 1979; 10,011 in 1980. Fish processing is the only industry of consequence, and fish products are the main exports.

Currency: see French Guiana.

French Aid: (1980) 17 million francs.

External Trade (1980—thousand francs): *Imports:* 177,203 (Fuel, meat, clothing, electrical equipment and machinery); *Exports:* 24,213 (Fish, marine equipment). Most trade is with Canada, France and the franc zone, and the U.S.A.

Transport: *Roads:* There are about 2,286 motor vehicles; *Shipping* (1980): Ships entered 1,027, Freight entered 47,600 metric tons, Freight cleared 4,250 metric tons; *Civil Aviation* (1980): Passengers carried 14,300, Freight carried 103 metric tons.

Tourism: In 1980 there were 10,800 tourists.

Education (1979): Government schools: Primary: 9 schools, 50 teachers, 1,103 pupils; Secondary: 3 schools, 55 teachers, 748 pupils; Technical schools 6.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Prefect: CLAUDE GUYON.

President of the General Council and Representative to the Senate: MARC PLANTÉGENEST.

Vice-President: MAX GIRADIN.

Representative to the National Assembly: ALBERT PEN.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: RÉMY BRIAND.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel at Saint-Pierre (Pres. FRANÇOIS DENEAUVE); one Tribunal de Premier Instance (Pres. PATRICK BROSSIER).

Religion: The population is Roman Catholic. Vicar Apostolic FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MAURER, Saint-Pierre.

Press: *Recueil des Actes Administratifs du Département* published by the Government Printer; f. 1886; fortnightly.

Radio and Television: France Régions 3, B.P. 1227, 97500 Saint-Pierre, the Government station, broadcasts 16 hours of radio programmes daily, and 50 hours of television programmes weekly; Dir. J. TURJMAN. In 1980 there were 4,300 radios and 1,950 television sets.

Banking: *Banque des Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon:* rue Jacques-Cartier, Saint-Pierre; f. 1889; cap. 2.5m. francs; Pres. and Gen.-Man. GEORGES LANDRY; Man. GUY ROULET; *Crédit Saint Pierrais:* Pres. MARCEL GIRARDIN; *Caisse d'Epargne:* Pres. MARC MORAZE.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Insurance: *La Foncière-Cie. Assurance Générale de France:* Paris; *Comité Central des Assureurs Maritimes de France:* Paris; Rep. GUY PATUREL, B.P. 80, Saint-Pierre; *Mutuelle Générale Française:* Paris; Rep. J. ANDRIEUX; *La Préserative Vie:* Paris.

Trade: *Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et de Métiers:* B.P. 270, Saint-Pierre; Pres. LOUIS E. HARDY.

Transport: *Shipping: Compagnie Générale Maritime and Italian Line.* Packet boats run to Halifax, Sydney

St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Polynesia

and Louisbourg in Canada and there are container services between Saint-Pierre and Halifax, Nova Scotia. *Civil Aviation:* Air St.-Pierre connects the territory with Sydney and directly with Halifax, Nova Scotia between May and October. Saint-Pierre is also served by Air Canada and Air France.

Tourism: Office du Tourisme; f. 1959; Pres. ANDRÉ PATUREL; Man. JEAN-CHARLES GIRARDIN. Tourists numbered 12,972 in 1979.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

FRENCH POLYNESIA	page 347	MAYOTTE	page 350
FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES	350	NEW CALEDONIA	351
		WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS	355

The Overseas Territories (territoires d'outre-mer) are integral parts of the French Republic, each administered by a Governor, High Commissioner or Superior Administrator appointed by the French Government, a Territorial Assembly elected by universal suffrage and a Council of Government. Certain members of the Assembly sit in the National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris. The Territories have varying degrees of internal autonomy.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

An Overseas Territory since 1958, French Polynesia consists of the following South Pacific Islands: Iles du Vent (the chief of which is Tahiti), Iles Sous le Vent (which with the Iles du Vent constitute the Society Archipelago), Tuamotu-Gambier Archipelago, Austral Islands, Marquesas Archipelago. The 120 islands cover a wide area lying about two-thirds of the way from the Panama Canal to New Zealand. Copra is the major export. French Polynesia's large trade deficit is partly offset by earnings from tourism and French government spending.

The Territory is administered by a High Commissioner appointed by the French Government. Since May 1975 there has been an autonomist majority in the Territorial Assembly divided into several factions. In February 1977 Francis Sanford, leader of the largest and most militant group, informed the French Government in Paris that, unless serious negotiations for increased local autonomy were begun, French Polynesia would seek immediate independence from France. The principles of a new statute for the islands had already been agreed in November 1976, and in March 1977 a revised draft was negotiated. The existing Territorial Assembly was dissolved and the newly-elected Assembly approved the draft statute.

Under the new statute, France retains responsibility for foreign affairs, defence, monetary matters and justice, but the powers of the Territorial Government Council were increased, especially in the field of commerce. The French Governor was replaced by a High Commissioner who presides over the Council of Government and is head of the Administration, but has no vote. The Council's elected Vice-President, responsible for domestic affairs, was granted greater powers. An Economic and Social Committee, responsible for all development matters, was also created, and French Polynesia's economic zone has been extended to 200 nautical miles (370 km.) from the coastline.

In 1977 a small radical group of Polynesians, the *Te toto tupuna* (The Blood of our Ancestors), emerged,

demanding immediate independence and the repatriation of French nationals, and there were outbreaks of violence at the end of the year. In 1978 the leaders of the two main parties in the Assembly, John Teariki and Francis Sanford, again called on the French Government to initiate moves towards independence. However, during a visit to French Polynesia in 1979, President Giscard d'Estaing stressed "Polynesia's French future"; and by November 1981 his successor, François Mitterrand, had given no indication of a significant change to this policy.

The testing of nuclear devices by the French Government began in 1966 at Mururoa Atoll, in the Tuamotu Archipelago, and, in spite of world-wide opposition (particularly from New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and other Pacific nations), tests have continued under President Mitterrand.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 4,200 sq. km.

Population (1981): 143,800; Papeete (capital, 1977) 62,735.

Agriculture (1980—metric tons): Copra 19,891, Vegetables 3,102, Roots and tubers 19,000 (FAO estimate), Fresh fruit 4,000 (FAO estimate).

Livestock (1980—FAO estimates): Cattle 7,000, Horses 2,000, Pigs 22,000, Goats 3,000, Sheep 3,000, Chickens 477,000, Ducks 34,000.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 2,826 in 1976; 699 in 1977; 2,987 in 1978; 2,987 in 1979 (FAO estimate); 2,380 in 1980.

Industry (1979): Coconut oil 20,000 metric tons (1980); Beer 95,000 hectolitres; Printed cloth 200,000 metres; Japanese sandals 600,000 pairs; Electric energy (Tahiti) 147.4 million kWh. (1980).

Currency: 100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté française du pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc). Coins: 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs CFP.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFP. Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFP=5.5 French centimes; £1 sterling=198.41 francs CFP; U.S.\$1=103.15 francs CFP; 1,000 francs CFP=£5.040=\$9.695.

Budget (1981—estimates): 23,069 million francs CFP.

Consumer Price Index (at Jan. 1st; Base: Nov. 1st, 1972=100): 151.0 in 1976; 163.0 in 1977; 172.9 in 1978; 184.5 in 1979; 205.3 in 1980; 226.9 in 1981.

Aid from France (1981—million francs CFP): 37,300; also subsidies to local authorities, of which 660 to general expenses, 381 to FIDES, 2,500 (1978) to public funds; loans at low interest rates 2,500.

External Trade (1980—million francs CFP): *Imports*: 42,030.4 (mainly cereals, petroleum products, metal manufactures), principal suppliers: France 20,016, U.S.A. 8,795; *Exports*: 2,339.8 (mainly coconut oil, cultured pearls, trochus shells, vanilla, fresh fruit), principal customer: France.

Tourism (1980): 88,959 visitors, excluding cruise passengers and excursionists.

Shipping (1980): ships entered 2,014, net registered tons 1,572,533; goods loaded 18,528 metric tons, unloaded 448,670 metric tons (international freight); passenger arrivals 52,999, departures 38,898.

Civil Aviation (Faaa airport, Papeete—1980): aircraft arrivals and departures 36,654, freight handled 5,311 metric tons, passenger arrivals 347,005, passenger departures 329,905.

Education (1980/81): Pupils: Kindergarten 9,354; Primary 29,554; Secondary 10,451; Technical 2,855; Teachers (total): 2,613.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

High Commissioner: PAUL NOIROT-COSSON.

Secretary-General: JACQUES FOURNET.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

(November 1981)

President: The High Commissioner.

Vice-President: FRANCIS SANFORD.

Councillors (elected by the Territorial Assembly): FRANCIS SANFORD (Vice-President), ALEXANDRE ATA, EMILE BULLARD, HANS CARLSON, GASTON MONTARON, MARC TEVANÉ, EMILE VERNAUDON.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Elected every five years on the basis of universal suffrage.

President: FRANTZ VANIZETTE.

(Election, July 1977)

PARTY	SEATS
FUAI* and independents . . .	16
Tahoeraa Huiraatira (RPR) . . .	10
Others† . . .	4

* The *Front uni pour l'autonomie interne* (FUAI) was an alliance of five parties including Te Ea Api.

† Comprising candidates from four different political groups.

French Polynesia

French Polynesia elects two delegates to the French National Assembly, one delegate to the French Senate and one Economic and Social Councillor on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Deputies to the French National Assembly: GASTON FLOSSE, JEAN JUVENTIN.

Representative to the Senate: DANIEL MILLAUD.

Economic and Social Councillor: (vacant).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ia Mana Te Nunaa: rue du Commandant Destrémau, B.P. 1223, Papeete; f. 1976; socialist; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES DROLLET; publs. *Te Ve'a Hepetoma* (weekly), *Ia Mana* (monthly).

Pupu Here Aia: Papeete; f. 1965; advocates autonomy; 7-8,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN TEARIKI.

Pupu Taina (*Rassemblement des Libéraux*): B.P. 169, rue Cook, Papeete; f. 1976; advocates retaining close links with France and the French UDF party; Leader MICHEL LAW.

Taatiraa Polynesia: c/o Territorial Assembly, Papeete; f. 1976; Leader ARTHUR CHUNG.

Tahoeraa Huiraatira: rue du Commandant Destrémau, B.P. 471, Papeete; f. 1958; Pres. GASTON FLOSSE.

Te Autahoeraa: Papeete; Leader CHARLES TAUFA.

Te Ea Api (**United Front Party**): Papeete; Leader FRANCIS SANFORD.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Appeal: Papeete; Pres. THIERRY CATHALA; Procurator of the Republic JEAN BARON.

Court of the First Instance: Papeete; Pres. HENRI RENAUD DE LA FAVERIE; Procurator of the Republic JEAN-DOMINIQUE SARCELET; Clerk of the Court GEORGES REID.

RELIGION

About 50 per cent of the population are Protestant and about 34 per cent Roman Catholics.

Protestant: President du Conseil Supérieur de l'Eglise Evangélique MARURAI UTIA; B.P. 113, Papeete.

Roman Catholic: B.P. 94, Papeete; Archbishop of Papeete Mgr. MICHEL COPPENRATH.

There are also small Sanito, Mormon, Adventist and Jehovah's Witness missions.

THE PRESS

Papeete

La Dépêche de Tahiti: Société Polynésienne de Presse, B.P. 50; f. 1964; daily; Dir. MICHEL ANGLADE.

Les Nouvelles: B.P. 629; f. 1956; daily; Editor G. PUGIN.

Tahiti Sun Press: B.P. 887; f. 1980; weekly; English; Man. Editor G. WARTI; circ. 3,500.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 2679, Papeete.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): B.P. 912, Papeete; Corresp. AL PRINCE.

Reuters (U.K.): B.P. 50, Papeete.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): B.P. 50, Papeete.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

PUBLISHER

Les Editions du Pacifique: 10 ave. Bruat, B.P. 1722, Papeete; f. 1971; travel, natural science, history, non-fiction; Dir. ALBERTO MANGUEL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio-Télé-Tahiti: B.P. 125, 410 rue Dumont d'Urville, Papeete; f. 1951 as Radio-Tahiti, television service began 1965; run by France Régions 3, Paris; daily programmes in French and Tahitian; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE LANNES.

In 1980 there were 80,000 radio receivers and 25,000 television sets, of which about 1,500 were colour sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; frs.=francs)

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez S.A. (France): 2 place Notre-Dame, Papeete; brs. in Papeete, Faaa, Pirae and Uturoa; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS MOULENE.

Banque de Polynésie: B.P. 530, Papeete; Pres. JACQUES DE MALVILLE; Gen. Man. MICHEL OTTAVIANI.

Banque de Tahiti S.A.: B.P. 1602, rue Paul Gauguin, Papeete; f. 1969; affiliated to Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, and Crédit Lyonnais, Paris; cap. 400m. frs. CFP; Pres. PIERRE DE METZ; Dirs. CORNELIS J. GROEN, ROBERT SABATIER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 118, Papeete; f. 1880; 27 mems.; Pres. CHARLES T. POROI; publ. *C.C.I. Bulletin*.

Chambre d'Agriculture et d'Elevage (CAEP): Route de l'Hippodrome, B.P. 5383, Pirae; f. 1886; 10 mems.; Pres. SYLVAIN MILLAUD.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Union Patronale: B.P. 317, Papeete; f. 1948; 34 mems.; Pres. HENRY DEVAY.

Chambre Syndicale des Entrepreneurs du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics (Building and Public Works): Papeete; Pres. JEAN ANESTIDES.

Fédération Polynésienne de l'Hôtellerie et des Industries Touristiques: B.P. 83, Papeete; Pres. CHARLES POROI.

Syndicat des Importateurs et des Négociants (Importers and Businessmen): B.P. 1607, Papeete; Pres. JULES CHANGUES.

Union Interprofessionnelle du Tourisme de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 1528, Papeete; f. 1973; 1,200 mems.; Pres. PAUL MAETZ; Sec.-Gen. JEAN CORTEEL.

TRADE UNIONS

Papeete

Cartel des Syndicats des Dockers Polynésiens: Lot Socredo, Mamuta-Pirae; Pres. FELIX COLOMBEL.

Centrale des Travailleurs Autonomistes Polynésiens: B.P. 1136, Papeete; Pres. NINO SCARANTO.

Fédération Polynésienne de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage: Papara, Tahiti; Pres. MICHEL LEHARTEL.

French Polynesia

Fédération des Syndicats de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 1136; Pres. MARCEL AHINI.

Syndicat Autonome des Travailleurs de Polynésie: Douanes, Papeete; Pres. MAURICE LEHARTEL.

Syndicat des Cadres de la Fonction Publique: Pres. MICHEL BONNARD.

Union des Syndicats Autonomistes Polynésiens: Mairie, Papeete; Pres. TONY MARA.

Union Territoriale des Syndicats Démocratiques: B.P. 2335, Papeete; Pres. ROBERT SALVANAYAGAM.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 243.8 km. of bitumen-surfaced and 497 km. of stone-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

Papeete

Agence Tahiti Poroi: B.P. 83; f. 1958; commission agents, exporters and importers.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: ave. du Général de Gaulle, P.O.B. 96; shipowners and agents; freight services between Europe and most international ports; agents in Papeete for Shell, Chevron Shipping and Morflot; Dir. HUBERT PARISIS.

Pacific Islands Transport Line: Agents: Agence Maritime Internationale Tahiti, B.P. 274; services every six weeks to American Samoa, the U.S.A. and Western Samoa.

Other companies operating services to, or calling at, Papeete are: Daiwa Line, Karlander, Hamburg-Sued, China Navigation Co., Nedlloyd, Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd., Bank Line, Kyowa Line and Polynesia Line Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is one international airport, Faaa airport, on Tahiti and there are about 40 smaller airstrips.

Air Polynésie: B.P. 314, Papeete; f. 1953; inter-islands services to Anaa, Makemo, Hao, Gambier-Mangareva, Ua Pou, Matahiva, Tikehau, Huahine, Raiatea, Bora Bora, Rangiroa, Manihi, Ua-Huka, Moorea, Maupiti, Tubuai, Takapoto, Rurutu, Napuka, Apataki, Hiva-oa, Kaukura, Nuku Hiva, Fakarava, Pukarua, Tatakoto, Raiaoa and Nuku Tavake; Dir.-Gen. J. DE CERNON; fleet of 2 Fairchild FH-227, 4 Fairchild F-27J, 2 Twin Otter DHC-6, 2 BN-2A Islander.

Air Tahiti: B.P. 6019, Papeete; operates internal services between Tahiti and Moorea Island and some inter-territorial services; Dir. Gen. JEAN GILLOT.

The following international airlines also serve Tahiti: Air New Zealand, Air Pacific (Fiji), Air Tungaru (Kiribati), LAN-Chile, Polynesian Airlines (Western Samoa), Qantas (Australia), South Pacific Island Airways (Hawaii) and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Office de développement du Tourisme de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 65, Papeete; f. 1966; Chair. JANINE LAGUESSE; Man. Dir. PATRICK LBOUCHER.

Syndicat d'Initiative de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 326, Papeete; Pres. Mme Piu BAMBRIDGE.

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

The French Southern and Antarctic Territories (*Terres Australes et Antarctiques françaises*) rank as an Overseas Territory but are administered under a special statute. Adélie Land is a narrow segment of the Antarctic mainland. The Kerguelen and Crozet Archipelagos, Saint Paul and Amsterdam lie in the Southern Indian Ocean.

Area (sq. km.): Kerguelen Archipelago 7,000, Crozet Archipelago 500, Amsterdam Island 60, St. Paul Island 7, Adélie Land (Antarctica) 500,000.

Population (the population, comprising members of scientific missions, fluctuates according to season, being higher in the summer; the figures given are approximate): Kerguelen Archipelago, Port-aux-Français 80; Amsterdam Island at Martin de Viviers 30; Adélie Land at Base Dumont d'Urville 27; the Crozet Archipelago at Alfred-Faure 30; St. Paul Island is uninhabited. Total population (January 1982): 160.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): Crayfish in Amsterdam and Saint Paul: 500 (1980); fishing by French and foreign fleets in the Kerguelen Archipelago: 50,000 annually.

Currency: see French Guiana.

Budget: Balanced at approx. 150 million francs annually.

External Trade: Exports consist mainly of crayfish and other fish going to France and Réunion.

Government: *Administrateur Supérieur* FRANCIS JACQUEMONT; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE GUERRIER DE DUMAST; there is a Central Administration in Paris (27 rue Oudinot, 75700 Paris, France).

Consultative Council: composed of 7 members appointed by the Secrétariat d'Etat aux Départements et Territoires d'Outre-Mer, Ministries of National Education, Scientific Research, Merchant Marine, National Meteorology, National Defence and scientists; Pres. GEORGES LACLAVERE.

Transport: *Shipping:* A charter vessel calls four times a year in the Antarctic islands, and another calls twice a year in Adélie Land.

Research Stations: There are meteorological stations and geophysical research stations on Kerguelen, Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

MAYOTTE

Since the Comoros unilaterally declared independence in July 1975, Mayotte has been administered separately by France. The independent Comoran state claims Mayotte as part of its territory and officially represents it in international organizations, including the United Nations. France has introduced a special status for the island, under which it is known as a "collectivité territoriale", something between an overseas territory and an overseas department. Following the coup in the Comoros in May 1978, Mayotte rejected the new government's proposal that it should rejoin the other islands under a federal system, and reaffirmed its intention of remaining linked to France. For further details of the recent history of the island, see the chapter on the Comoros (p. 173).

The economy of the island is entirely agricultural. Vanilla, ylang-ylang, coffee and copra are the main products. The principal towns are Dzaoudzi and Mamoudzou. The island is dependent on French aid, which came to over 105 million francs between 1977 and 1980.

STATISTICS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the statistics for the Comoros on pages 174-177 include Mayotte.)

Area: 375 sq. km. **Population:** 52,000 (result of the Comoran census of March 1980); 53,000 (1981 estimate by Office of the Prefect).

Currency: see French Guiana.

Budget: (million francs CFA) 1979, revised total 9,822; 1980, estimated total 9,850.

External Trade ('000 francs): *Imports:* (1979) 24,670; *Exports:* (1977) 8,706, (1978) 6,509, (1979) 6,586.

Imports by Commodities (1979): Rice 3,423, Sugar 647; Flour 700, Clothing 2,200, Building materials and hardware 3,300, Transport equipment 1,200, Cement 1,000. *Exports by Commodities* (1979): Ylang-ylang 3,682, Vanilla 535, Coffee (green) 627, Copra 1,742. *Imports by*

countries (1979): Réunion 6,770, France 6,686, Pakistan 3,992, Kenya 3,570, Others 3,652. *Exports by countries* (1979): France 6,586.

Roads (1980): 98 km. of main roads, of which 56 km. are tarred, 126 km. of local roads, and 120 km. of tracks unusable in the rainy season; 800 vehicles.

Civil Aviation: (1979) Arrivals: 5,508 passengers, 179,639 kg. freight; Departures: 5,328 passengers, 100,061 kg. freight.

Education (1980/81): *Primary:* Teachers 291, Pupils 9,905; *Secondary:* Teachers 39, Pupils 662.

Source: Office of the Prefect, Dzaoudzi, and *La Zone Franc.*

THE CONSTITUTION

In a referendum in April 1976, the population of Mayotte voted to renounce the status of an overseas territory. They expressed their desire for departmental status, but this has been rejected by the French Government. The status of the island as a "collectivité territoriale" involved the election of a Council with 17 members to assist the Prefect in administering the island. In December 1979 the French National Assembly voted to extend this status for five years. A further referendum is to be held during this period.

THE GOVERNMENT

(January 1982)

Prefect: YVES BONNET.

Secretary-General: GÉRARD BOUGRIER.

Deputy to the French National Assembly: JEAN-FRANÇOIS HORY.

Senator: MARCEL HENRY.

President of the Council: YOUNOUSSA BAMANA.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement Populaire Mahorais (MPM): Dzaoudzi; demands departmental status for Mayotte; Leader Mme. ZÉNA M'DERE.

Parti pour le Rassemblement Démocratique des Mahorais (PRDM): Dzaoudzi; f. 1978; aims at unification with the Comoros; Leader IBRAHIM RAMADAN.

Rassemblement Mahorais pour la République (RMPR): Dzaoudzi; Leader SALIM M'CHAMI.

Union Démocratique Mahoraise (UDM): Dzaoudzi; Leader MAOULIDA AHMED.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel: Pres. RÉMY VALLI.

Procureur de la République: M. FACCENDINI.

Tribunal d'Instance: Pres. M. DERRIEN.

Mayotte, New Caledonia

RELIGION

Ninety-nine per cent of the population are Muslims, and most of the remainder are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics.

RADIO

France Régions 3 (FR3)—Mayotte: B.P.3. Dzaoudzi, 97160; government-owned; broadcasts in French and Mahorian; Station Man. J. C. GELIN.

In 1981 there were approximately 12,000 radio sets.

FINANCE

Institut d'Emission d'Outre-mer: Dzaoudzi, 97610 Mayotte.

Banque Française Commerciale: Dzaoudzi, 97610 Mayotte; 2 brs.

NEW CALEDONIA

New Caledonia lies in the South Pacific, east of Queensland, Australia. Mining of nickel is the chief economic activity. New Caledonia possesses 30 per cent of the world's known reserves of nickel. The Territory is administered by a High Commissioner appointed by the French Government.

New Caledonian demands for a measure of self-government were answered in September 1976 by a new statute which gave the Council of Government responsibility for certain internal affairs. However, this statute was denounced as inadequate by the majority parties in the Territorial Assembly, and the elections held for this body in September 1977 were dominated by the problems of relations with France. Eleven political parties won seats in the Assembly, with a small majority going to those parties in favour of remaining a French possession.

A year later the opposition CU/PS parties obtained a majority of the posts in the Council of Government, putting them in a stronger position to press for further decentralization of power and eventual independence. The year 1978 was marked by riots and demonstrations by the pro-independence factions and continued dissent within the Territorial Assembly. The French Government dismissed the Council of Government in March 1979, following its

failure to support a proposal for a ten-year contract between France and New Caledonia because the plan did not acknowledge the possibility of New Caledonian independence. The territory was then placed under the direct authority of the High Commissioner. A new electoral law, recommended by the French Minister for Overseas Departments and Territories, ensured that minor political parties were not represented in the Assembly following the July general election. Consequently, mainly the Melanesian-supported, pro-independence groups were excluded, and the elections resulted in the two "national" parties loyal to France winning 22 of the 36 seats in the Assembly.

Strikes in the nickel mines in 1977 severely disrupted production and social unrest continued, aggravated by rising unemployment. Tension grew sharply in September 1981 after the assassination of Pierre Declercq, Secretary-General of the pro-independence party *Union Calédonienne*; there were demonstrations and violence by both supporters and opponents of independence for the territory. In November 1981 President Mitterrand called an urgent meeting of ministers in Paris to discuss the situation in New Caledonia and in the following month Christian Nucci, the newly appointed High Commissioner to the Territory, affirmed the French Government's recognition of the need for reforms.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 19,103 sq. km.
POPULATION

	CENSUS (April 23rd, 1976)	1980 ESTIMATE
Melanesians	55,598	59,800
Europeans	50,757	49,200
Wallisians	9,571	17,400
Polynesians	6,391	
Others	10,916	11,600
TOTAL	133,232	138,000

Nouméa (capital): 74,335 (1976 census).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1976 census)

Agriculture	13,564
Services	11,338
Banking, real estate and business	6,458
Industry	5,469
Building and public works	4,475
Transport and telecommunications	2,632
Mining	2,110
Water and electricity	547
Other	96
TOTAL	46,689

Agriculture (1980—metric tons): Maize 1,550, Wheat 250, Sorghum 1,420, Potatoes 3,000, Copra 979, Coffee 597, Sweet Potatoes 500, Bananas 230, Fresh Vegetables 3,530, Fruit 7,608.

Livestock ('000 head, 1980—FAO estimates): Horses 10, Cattle 125, Pigs 37, Sheep 5, Goats 20, Poultry 210.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 900 in 1975, 1,000 in 1976, 1,425 in 1977, 2,324 in 1978, 1,921 in 1979.

MINING

(metal content, metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nickel ore .	113,319	65,171	80,464	86,592

FINANCE

For currency and exchange rates, see French Polynesia.

BUDGET
(million francs CFP)

REVENUE				1980	EXPENDITURE				1980
Taxation . . . . .	.	.	.	9,602	Ordinary expenditure . . . . .	.	.	.	16,187
Other ordinary receipts*	.	.	.	7,606	Extraordinary expenditure . . . . .	.	.	.	2,092
Extraordinary receipts . . . . .	.	.	.	2,091					
TOTAL . . . . .	.	.	.	19,299	TOTAL . . . . .	.	.	.	18,279

* Direct aid from France: 5,217 million francs CFP.

COST OF LIVING

(Index at December 31st each year; base: August 1975=100)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
100.87	107.35	113.90	121.30	133.36	149.42

Aid from France (francs CFP, FIDES 1980): Local section 246 million; General section 697 million.

External Trade (1980—million francs CFP): *Imports*: 35,041 (of which 33.7 per cent from France); *Exports*: 30,805 (of which 59.6 per cent to France).

Road Traffic (1978): Motor Vehicles 41,920, Motor Cycles 2,690, Tractors 900.

Shipping (1980): Vessels entered 413, Freight entered

841,700 metric tons, Freight cleared 2,210,100 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (La Tontouta airport, Nouméa—1979): Freight entered 4,841 metric tons, Freight cleared 1,526 metric tons, Postal traffic handled 667,000 metric tons.

Passengers by air and sea (1980): arrivals 108,930, departures 108,631.

Tourism (1980): 65,507 visitors.

EDUCATION
(1981)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	262	1,516	34,281
Secondary	33	545	9,366
Technical	12	315	3,961
Higher	4	60	421
TOTAL	311	2,436	48,029

Source (unless otherwise stated): Service de la Statistique, B. P. 823, Nouméa.

THE GOVERNMENT

Chef du Territoire: CHRISTIAN NUCCI.

Secretary-General: ALAIN CHRISTNACHT.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

The Council of Government is composed of seven members elected by the Territorial Assembly, either from its own members or, in certain circumstances, from outside. It is elected every five years, after the elections for the Territorial Assembly. The President of the Council is the High Commissioner and does not vote. All proposals to be submitted to debate by the Territorial Assembly or its Standing Committee are drawn up by the Council. The Council is in charge of all legislation over land matters.

President: CHRISTIAN NUCCI.

Vice-President: DICK UKEIWE.

Members:

PIERRE FROGIER.	STANLEY CAMERLYNCK.
PIERRE MARESCA.	GASTON MORLET.
FRANK WAHUZUE.	ALBERT ETUVÉ.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

The Territorial Assembly is composed of 36 members elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term on the basis of proportional representation. According to the new electoral law in force at the 1979 elections, all parties gaining less than 7.5 per cent of the votes lose their deposits.

President: JEAN PIERRE AÏFA (FNCS).

(General Election, July 1979)

PARTY	SEATS
Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République	15
Front Indépendantiste	14
Fédération pour une Nouvelle Société Calédonienne	7
TOTAL	36

Deputies to the French National Assembly: JACQUES LAFLEUR, ROCH PIDJOT.

Representative to the Senate: LIONEL CHERRIER.

Economic and Social Councillor: ANDRÉ CAILLARD.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parties in favour of retaining the status quo or of New Caledonia's becoming a department of France:

Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR): Nouméa; f. 1978; Leader JACQUES LAFLEUR; a coalition of the *Union pour la Renaissance de la Calédonie*, *Sociaux Démocrates Chrétiens* (see below) and the three following parties. All five parties have retained their own identity:

Rassemblement pour la Calédonie: Nouméa; f. 1977; Leaders JACQUES LAFLEUR, ROGER LAROQUE.

Rassemblement de la République: Nouméa; f. 1977; Leader DICK UKEIWE.

Mouvement Liberal Calédonien: Nouméa; f. 1971; Leader JEAN LEQUES.

Union pour la Démocratie Française en Calédonie: f. 1979; a coalition of:

Union pour la Renaissance de la Calédonie: Nouméa; f. 1977; Sec.-Gen. JEAN LOUIS MIR.

Sociaux Démocrates Chrétiens/Entente Toutes Ethnies: f. 1979; Leader Dr. RAYMOND MURA.

Parties in favour of internal autonomy:

Fédération pour une Nouvelle Société Calédonienne (FNCS): Nouméa; f. 1979; Leader JEAN PIERRE AÏFA; a coalition of the following parties:

Mouvement Wallisien et Futunien: f. 1979; Pres. FINAU MELITO.

Parti Républicain Calédonien (PRC): Nouméa; f. 1979; Leader LIONEL CHERRIER.

Union Démocratique (UD): Nouméa; f. 1968; Leader GASTON MORLET.

Union Jeunesse Calédonienne (UJC): Leader JEAN-PAUL BELHOMME.

Union Nouvelle Calédonienne (UNC): Nouméa; f. 1977; Leader JEAN PIERRE AÏFA.

Parties in favour of independence:

Front Indépendantiste (FI): Nouméa; f. 1979 as a grouping of the following pro-independence parties:

Front Uni de Libération Kanak (FULK): Nouméa; f. 1974; Leader YANN CÉLÉNÉ UREGEI.

Libération Kanak Socialiste: Nouméa.

Parti de Libération Kanak (PALIKA): Nouméa; f. 1975; Leader NIDOISH NAISSÉLINE.

Parti Socialiste Calédonien (PSC): Nouméa; f. 1975; Leader M. VIOLETTE.

Union Calédonienne (UC): Nouméa; f. 1952; Leader ROCH PIDJOT.

Union Progressiste Mélanésienne (UPM): Nouméa; f. 1974; Leader ANDRÉ GOPEA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Court of Appeal: Palais de Justice, B.P. F4, Nouméa; First Pres. PIERRE DEROURE; Procurator-General Y. MICOUIN.

Court of the First Instance: Nouméa; Pres. E. DEBUC; Procurator of the Republic J. GAUTHIER.

RELIGION

The population is Christian, Roman Catholics comprising over 60 per cent. There is a substantial Protestant minority.

Roman Catholicism: The Archdiocese of Nouméa comprises New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands; Archbishop of Nouméa Most Rev. EUGÈNE X. KLEIN.

THE PRESS

L'Avenir Calédonien: 10 rue Gambetta, Nouméa; organ of the Union Calédonienne; Dir. PAÏTA GABRIEL.

Corail: 5 rue Gallieni, Nouméa; f. 1980; weekly; Dir. D. TARDIEU; circ. 5,000.

Eglise de Nouvelle-Calédonie: B.P. 170, Nouméa; f. 1976; official bulletin of the Catholic Church in New Caledonia; weekly; circ. 1,000.

Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes: 34 rue de la République, Nouméa; daily; Dir. J. P. LEYRAUD; circ. 14,000.

La Presse Calédonienne: Immeuble Tollindii, Nouméa; f. 1980; daily; Dirs. M. GUATELLA, M. TOURNOVER; circ. 4,000.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Nouméa: B.P. G3, Nouméa; f. 1942; France Régions 3; 16 hours of daily programmes in French; Dir. HENRI SIRE.

Télé Nouméa: B.P. G3, Nouméa; f. 1965; transmits for 6 hours a day.

In 1978 there were 65,000 radio receivers and 28,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): rue de l'Alma et ave. Foch, B.P. G5, Nouméa.

Banque Nationale de Paris Nouvelle Calédonie (France): 60 ave. de la Victoire, B.P. K3, Nouméa; 6 hrs.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Nouvelle-Calédonie): 33 rue de l'Alma, B.P. J3, Nouméa.

Banque de Nouvelle-Calédonie (B.N.C.)/Crédit Lyonnais: 73 rue de Sébastopol, B.P. L3, Nouméa; f. 1974; cap. 150m. fr. CFP (Sept. 1974); Dir. MICHEL GENADINOS.

Société Générale Calédonienne de Banque: 56 ave. de la Victoire, B.P. G2, Nouméa.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre d'Agriculture: B.P. 111, Nouméa; f. 1909; 18 mems.; Pres. ROGER PENE.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 10, Nouméa; f. 1879; 20 mems.; Pres. ARNOLD DALY; Vice-Pres. JEAN LANCHON, G. LAVOIX; Sec. Treas. H. BOISSERY; publ. *Bulletin de la C.C.I.*

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Fédération Patronale de Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances: 13 rue de Verdun, B.P. 466, Nouméa; f. 1936; groups the leading companies of New Caledonia for the defence of professional interests, co-ordination, documentation and research in socio-economic fields; Pres. DIDIER LEROUX; Sec.-Gen. ANNIE BEUSTES.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération des Travailleurs Calédoniens: Nouméa; Sec.-Gen. R. JOYEUX; grouped with:

New Caledonia

Fédération des Fonctionnaires: Nouméa; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT NOUVEAU.

Syndicat Général des Collaborateurs des Industries de Nouvelle Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. H. CHAMPIN.

Union des Syndicats Ouvriers et Employés de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Nouméa; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT DRAYTON.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1975 there was a total of 4,710 km. of roads in New Caledonia, of which 360 km. were bitumen-surfaced, 800 km. unsealed, 1,050 km. stone-surfaced and 2,500 km. tracks; the outer islands had a total of 470 km. of roads and tracks.

SHIPPING

Most traffic is through the port of Nouméa. Passenger and cargo services are regular and frequent.

Shipping companies operating cargo services to New Caledonia include Hamburg-Sued, Nedlloyd and Bank Line (which connect Nouméa with European ports), Kyowa Line (with Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan), Somacal (with Sydney, Australia), Sofrana-Unilines (with various Pacific islands and ports on the west coast of Australia), Daiwa Line (with Sydney, Australia, Japan, and various Pacific Islands), Compagnie des Chargeurs Calédoniens (with Sydney, Australia, and both European and Mediterranean ports) and the China Navigation Company (with New Zealand, Fiji and Japan).

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Calédonie: Aérodrome de Magenta; f. 1955; services throughout New Caledonia and to the Loyalty Islands; fleet of four Twin Otters, two Islanders, one Piper Navajo, one Piper Cherokee Six, one C. 310; Man. Dir. DANNY'S FAMIN.

Foreign airlines serving New Caledonia are: Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Pacific Ltd. (Fiji), Qantas (Australia), Thai Airways International and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Office Territorial du Tourisme de Nouvelle-Calédonie: 25 av. Maréchal Foch, B.P. 688, Nouméa; f. 1960; Dir. MICHEL DOPPLER.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

This self-governing French Overseas Territory comprises two groups: the Wallis Islands, including Wallis Island (also known as Uvea) and 22 islets on the surrounding reef, and, to the southeast, Futuna (or Hooru), comprising the two small islands of Futuna and Alofi. The islands are located north of Fiji and west of Samoa. The total area is 274 square kilometres and in 1976 the total population of the islands was 9,192. The inhabitants are Polynesians.

A French Protectorate since 1888, the islands chose by referendum in December 1959 to become an Overseas Territory. In July 1961 they were granted this status.

Copra, which formerly provided the main cash income for the islands, has been seriously affected by rhinoceros beetle. Most monetary income on the island is derived from government employment and remittances sent home by islanders employed in New Caledonia. Yams, taros, bananas, arrowroot and other food crops are also cultivated.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (sq. km.): Wallis Island 159, Futuna Island and Alofi Island 115, total of all islands 274.

Population (census of March 26th, 1976): 9,192; Wallis Island 6,019 (chief town Mata-Utu), Futuna Island 3,173; Alofi Island uninhabited; about 11,000 Wallisians and Futunians live on New Caledonia and in Vanuatu.

Livestock: (FAO estimates): 4,000 pigs (1980); 11,000 goats (1979).

Currency: *see* French Polynesia.

Budget (1978): 8,164,950 French francs.

External Trade (1976): *Imports:* 217 million francs CFP; *Exports:* n.a.

Aid from France (1978): 18,410,296 French francs.

Transport: *Civil Aviation*, Wallis Island—1977: aircraft arrivals and departures 581, freight handled 171 metric

tons, passenger arrivals 4,555, passenger departures 4,300, mail loaded and unloaded 72 metric tons.

Education (1978): 3,000 pupils in 9 State-financed primary and lower secondary schools.

THE GOVERNMENT

The territory is administered by a French Administrateur Supérieur who is assisted by a 20-member Territorial Assembly. The Assembly, together with a senator and a deputy to the French Parliament, are elected locally on a common roll.

Administrateur Supérieur: ROBERT THIL.

President of the Territorial Assembly: MANUELO LISIAHI.

Representative to the National Assembly: BENJAMIN BRIAL.

Representative to the Senate: SOSEFO MAKAPE PAPILLO.

RELIGION

The entire population is nominally Catholic; Bishop of Wallis and Futuna Mgr. LOLESIO FUAHEA.

RADIO

In 1979 a radio station was opened on Wallis Island, broadcasting in Wallisian and French for 2 hours each day.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Services to Nouméa (New Caledonia), Suva (Fiji), Port Vila and Santo (Vanuatu), are operated by the Compagnie des Chargeurs Calédoniens.

CIVIL AVIATION

UTA (France) operates three flights a week from Wallis to Futuna and external services. Air Nauru and Air Polynésie (French Polynesia) also serve Wallis Island.

GABON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Gabonese Republic is an equatorial country on the west coast of Africa, with Cameroon to the north and the Congo to the south and east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 26°C (79°F) and an annual rainfall of 250 cm. The official language is French but Bantu dialects are widely spoken. About 60 per cent of the population are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most of the others follow animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 4 by 3) consists of horizontal green, gold and blue stripes. The capital is Libreville.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon gained internal autonomy in 1957. It joined the French Community in 1958 and attained independence in August 1960. In February 1961 Léon M'Ba was elected the Republic's first President. Shortly before elections called for February 1964, a military coup, led by Jean-Hilaire Aubame, a long-standing rival, deposed M'Ba. French intervention restored M'Ba to the Presidency, and elections held in April gave M'Ba's *Bloc démocratique gabonaise* (BDG) a large majority in the National Assembly; during the next two years most of the opposition joined the BDG. In 1967 M'Ba created the post of Vice-President, and when he died in November that year he was succeeded by his deputy, Albert-Bernard Bongo. In March 1968 the *Parti démocratique gabonais* (PDG) was set up and one-party government was formally instituted.

In February 1973 Bongo was re-elected President. In April 1975 he abolished the Vice-Presidency, replacing it by a new post of Prime Minister. At the same time local administration was reorganized to confer considerable autonomous powers on the provinces.

President Bongo has taken a hard line against any form of protest or dissent in the country. At the same time, every effort has been made to attract foreign companies and investors to Gabon. Bongo has pursued a policy of close co-operation with France in the fields of economic and foreign affairs. Following official visits to Paris in 1980 and 1981, a Franco-Gabonese Commission was created; there were signs, however, that Bongo wished to increase his Government's share in the major French mining companies operating in Gabon.

In 1977 President Kerekou of Benin accused Gabon of having aided the airborne mercenary attack on Cotonou. President Bongo strongly denied these accusations, and ordered the expulsion of all nationals of Benin from Gabon. Altogether, 6,000 were expelled. In May 1981 several thousand Cameroonians resident in Gabon were airlifted back to Cameroon following violence against the Cameroon communities in Libreville and Port-Gentil.

At a Congress meeting of the PDG in January 1979, elections were held to the Central Committee, thus introducing an element of democracy into the system. Pressure was put upon President Bongo to increase efficiency in

administration by controlling bureaucracy and forbidding plurality of office.

Following his nomination by the PDG, President Bongo stood as the sole candidate in the presidential elections held in December 1979, when he was re-elected for a second seven-year term. Legislative and municipal elections were held in early 1980; for the first time since 1960, independents were free to stand against party candidates. All seats in the National Assembly were none the less won by members of the PDG. In a Cabinet reshuffle in November 1981, Bongo relinquished his ministerial posts and the title of Head of Government, now conferred upon the Prime Minister.

Government

The Constitution of 1967 vests executive power in the President, elected by universal adult suffrage for seven years. The President appoints, and presides over, a Council of Ministers. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 93 members, of whom 84 are chosen by election and nine by nomination, for a five-year term. The country is divided into nine provinces, each under an appointed Governor, and 37 prefectures.

Defence

In July 1981 the army consisted of 1,500 men, the air force of one squadron of 300 men, and the navy of 150 men. There is also a *Force de Police Nationale* (FPN) which numbered 2,800 in 1981.

Economic Affairs

Well over half of the population of Gabon is engaged in subsistence agriculture, largely untouched by the expansion of the market economy. There is a little commercial agricultural production, the main crops being palm oil, coffee, cocoa and bananas. For many years the economy was largely dependent upon forestry, particularly production of *okoumé*, a wood used in the making of plywood. Despite the expansion of the forestry industry for a favourable world timber market, it accounted for only 2 per cent of G.D.P. in 1978, and mineral production has taken over as the leading activity since the late 1960s. A reafforestation project amounting to 4,000 million francs CFA was incorporated into the 1976-80 Plan.

The economy has been heavily dependent on petroleum, which accounted for 79 per cent of exports and provided 60 per cent of total revenue in 1980. However, production, which was the fifth highest in Africa in 1976 at 11.3 million metric tons, is gradually decreasing, although exploration for new deposits continues. The manganese deposits at Moanda in the south form one of the world's richest sources, with production averaging 2 million tons per year. There are also plans for the exploitation of major iron ore deposits at Bélinga in the north-east, which are expected to produce 20-25 million tons per year in the 1980s. Other minerals produced are uranium, which is being developed to produce 1,000-1,500 tons annually by 1983, gold and natural gas. The development of both forestry and mining

is hampered by a lack of transport facilities. Gabon's manufacturing sector is relatively restricted, though it is being expanded, and accounted for 9 per cent of G.D.P. in 1979. However, shortage of labour and a high minimum wage, together with inadequate infrastructure, have prevented further expansion. There are petroleum refineries at Port-Gentil and Pointe Clairette, which serve the four states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), and there are tanker facilities for vessels of up to 25,000 tons. Since July 1972 the "Gabonization" of the economy has been undertaken. Foreigners have been replaced by Gabonese in positions of authority and the state has taken a share in the capital of foreign companies.

The World Bank estimated that G.N.P. was U.S. \$3,370 per caput in 1978, which makes Gabon the richest country in sub-Saharan Africa. Gabon is attempting to use the wealth created by petroleum revenues in developing mineral and timber exploitation and associated industries. The petroleum price rises of 1974 coincided with peak production from Gabon's oilfields, but in 1977 production began to level off and recession set in, as economic expansion had proceeded more rapidly than the availability of finance. An ambitious five-year plan was launched in 1976, of which the most important part was the Trans-Gabon railway, the total construction cost of which is estimated at nearly 500,000 million francs CFA. Lack of financial backing held up construction for several years but by 1982 nearly one-third of its total 900 km. was nearing completion. Development of the railway is essential if Gabon is to be able to exploit efficiently the mineral deposits inland (uranium, manganese and iron ore) when petroleum reserves run out in the mid-1980s. The completion of numerous other projects has had to be postponed for the same lack of finance.

Despite the country's valuable natural resources, Gabon's foreign debt was estimated to be 1,600 million French francs in 1978, which has necessitated a policy of budgetary restraint. In 1978, 58 per cent of the budget went to the service of foreign debt and the investment budget was cut back from 102,000 million francs CFA to 37,000 million, while Gabon tried to re-schedule its debts and raise further long-term loans. As a result of the austerity measures, the country's total debt fell by 15.5 per cent in 1979, and the situation is continuing to improve; a sharp cutback in state spending has effected a reduction of imports, while a steady 31 per cent of export revenue is contributing to debt servicing. In 1977 the balance of payments had a current deficit of 44,000 million francs CFA, but by 1980 it showed a surplus of 6,100 million francs CFA, and G.N.P. increased by 27 per cent in 1980. A 1980-82 *Plan Intérimaire* aims to stabilize growth and offset the predicted decline in oil production by diversifying the economy and developing the rural sector. Public investment will amount to 362,512 million francs CFA, and is to be spent on infrastructure and agricultural projects, with a view to exploiting more efficiently the country's resources. Development of the rural sector

should halt urban drift and reduce Gabon's dependence on imported foodstuffs. After a Franco-Gabonese trade seminar, held at the end of November 1980 in Paris, France agreed to give aid and co-operation for over 20 projects, including a cattle-rearing scheme.

Transport and Communications

The first section of the Trans-Gabon railway, from Owendo to Booué (332 km.), begun in 1974, was expected to be in use by 1982. Two other sections will run from Booué to Belinga in the north (240 km.) and to Franceville in the south (363 km.). In 1979 there were 7,082 km. of roads. The widespread forests make air transport very important and there is an airport capable of handling jets at Libreville, two other international airports, 65 smaller and 50 private airports. The main rivers are navigable only from about 300 km. inland. There are two Atlantic ports at Libreville-Owendo and Port-Gentil.

Social Welfare

There is a national Fund for State Insurance, and a guaranteed minimum wage. In 1981 Gabon had 16 hospitals, 87 medical centres and 258 dispensaries. There were 4,815 hospital beds and 269 physicians. As part of the 1980-82 *Plan Intérimaire*, two hospitals are under construction, each with 200 beds, at Franceville and Port-Gentil. Maternal and infant health is a major priority.

Education

Education is undertaken by state and mission schools, and there is a university in Libreville. Primary-level education is compulsory. Many students go to France for university and technical training.

Tourism

Tourism is being extensively developed with new hotels and several important projects, including a "holiday village" near Libreville opened in 1973, reorganization of Pointe-Denis tourist resort, and the promotion of national parks. There are approximately 2,000 hotel rooms.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), August 15th (Assumption), August 17th (Independence Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 11th (Armistice Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in official use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972 census)
267,667	1,027,529*

* The United Nations gives the latest official estimate of the population as 500,000 at July 1st, 1970, and the UN estimates mid-year population at 535,000 in 1978, 541,000 in 1979 and 548,000 in 1980. The World Bank, however, gives mid-year estimates of 634,000 for 1978 and 645,000 for 1979.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1975)	
Libreville (capital)	251,400
Port-Gentil	77,611
Lambaréné	22,682

EMPLOYMENT

(1972)	
Agriculture	267,000
Forestry, Mining and Construction	60,000
Commerce and Industry	8,200
Civil Service	8,000
Other (incl. Military, Clergy, Students)	38,200

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	210	258	288
Land under permanent crops	125	146	162
Permanent meadows and pastures	4,800	4,750	4,700
Forests and woodland	20,000	20,000	20,000*
Other land	632	613	617
Inland water	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL AREA	26,767	26,767	26,767

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	9	8	9
Cassava (Manioc)	107	110	113
Other roots and tubers	147	161	162
Vegetables and melons	20	20	20
Bananas	8	8	8
Plantains	63	63	63
Cocoa beans	4	4	4
Groundnuts (in shell)	6	7	7
Sugar cane	71	72	72

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	3	3	3
Pigs	6	7	7
Sheep	96	100	100
Goats	89	90	90
Poultry	1,698	1,706	1,714

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood	2,087	1,463	1,201	1,312	1,105†	1,105*
Fuel wood*	1,146	1,157	1,166	1,175	1,184	1,192
TOTAL	3,233	2,620	2,367	2,487	2,289	2,297

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974*	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	0.4	0.4*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Atlantic Ocean	4.5	5.7	5.7*	5.7*	13.0	13.2
TOTAL CATCH	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	13.4	13.6

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1978	1979	1980	1981*
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	10,600	9,798	8,895	7,560
Manganese	" " "	1,710	2,300	1,954	1,990
Uranium concentrates . .	kg.	1,407	1,448	1,448	1,448
of which metal content . .	kg.	1,022	1,101	1,062	1,062

* Provisional figures.

Source: *Annuaire National et International de la République Gabonaise 1981*.

Gold: 40 kg. in 1978.

Natural gas: 56.2 million cubic metres in 1978.

INDUSTRY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Liquefied petroleum gas . .	5	5	6	7
Motor spirit (petrol)* . .	127	134	116	183
Kerosene*	27	24	23	35
Jet fuel*	75	81	64	100
Distillate fuel oils . . .	636	1,081	1,209	929
Residual fuel oil . . .	1	68	756	116

* '000 cubic metres.

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Palm Oil	metric tons	1,593	1,244	n.a.	n.a.
Beer	'000 hectolitres	327	374	462	519
Flour	'000 metric tons	13	19	21	20
Cement	" " "	93	107	164	134
Plywood	'000 cu. metres	63	78	78	75
Veneer Sheets	" " "	22	40	40	42
Electricity	million kWh.	253	328	436	513

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979
Direct taxes	110,050	104,731	Ordinary expenditure	205,000	207,778
Indirect taxes	79,630	64,467	Public debt	118,090	121,921
Customs duties	69,610	56,540	Personnel	38,000	36,714
Stamp duty, registration	3,080	2,600	Materials and other expenditure	28,820	37,050
Taxes on property, companies and services	49,640	53,115	Maintenance	4,360	—
Other revenue	50	54,508	Loans and advances	50	—
			Contributions, subsidies and refunds	14,680	12,093
			Contributions	3,900	n.a.
			Subsidies	4,700	
			Refunds	2,620	
			Relief	3,460	
			Other expenditure	100	74,643
			Development expenditure	37,450	
			Planning and studies	840	472
			Production	1,560	6,713
			Infrastructure	4,780	22,084
			Cultural and social supplies	1,590	2,739
			Administrative supplies	3,080	8,871
			Subsidies and participations	21,650	30,214
			Other expenditure	3,950	3,550
TOTAL	242,450	282,421	TOTAL	242,450	282,421

1980 Budget (revised): Expenses and receipts were balanced at 360,000 million francs CFA.

1981 Budget: balanced at 404,500 million francs CFA.

1982: Draft budget estimated at 453,500 million francs CFA.

INTERIM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1980-82
(public sector proposals, million francs CFA at current prices)

INVESTMENT	1980	1981	1982	TOTAL 1980-82
<i>Production</i>	13,639	28,129	29,238	71,006
Agriculture	7,020	15,081	14,709	36,810
Water and Forests	257	940	820	2,027
Fishing	48	265	385	698
Mines	774	1,758	2,604	5,136
<i>Hydraulic and electric energy</i>	4,515	8,700	8,990	22,205
Industrial development	875	1,000	1,000	2,875
Transport	150	385	730	1,265
<i>Transport infrastructure</i>	45,692	63,310	79,200	188,202
Roads and bridges	7,290	19,020	24,590	50,900
Railways	31,760	39,200	47,100	118,060
Ports	2,000	1,070	1,300	4,310
Rivers	200	1,100	1,300	2,600
Civil aviation	4,442	2,920	4,910	12,272
Telecommunications	6,200	4,710	3,050	13,960
<i>Social Services</i>	13,223	17,001	18,610	48,840
Education	5,178	5,610	5,440	16,228
Health	2,870	3,057	2,470	8,397
Socio-cultural investments	175	840	1,700	2,715
Urbanization and housing	5,000	7,500	9,000	21,500
<i>Other developmental investments</i>	19,446	16,868	18,150	54,464
Research	900	1,368	1,650	3,918
<i>Administration and National Defence</i>	17,154	14,000	14,000	45,154
Equipment	1,392	1,500	2,500	5,392
TOTAL	92,000	125,314	145,198	362,512

Source: Annuaire National et International de la République Gabonaise 1981.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	2.24	6.68	7.57
IMF Special Drawing Rights	5.93	9.50	7.19
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	16.65	10.64	100.31
TOTAL	24.82	26.82	115.07

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	30.47	29.86	34.93
Demand deposits at commercial and development banks	56.91	53.73	58.45
Checking deposits at Post Office	2.45	1.83	0.57
TOTAL MONEY	89.83	85.42	93.96

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs CFA at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Compensation of employees	163,712	199,749	182,900	186,800
Operating surplus	351,840	257,984	166,300	231,500
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	515,552	457,733	349,200	418,300
Consumption of fixed capital	88,307	94,105	85,400	90,100
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	603,859	551,838	434,600	508,400
Indirect taxes	116,607	140,976	104,600	113,800
Less Subsidies	1,373	2,643		
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	719,092	690,171	539,200	622,200
Factor income from abroad	9,630	9,169	-46,800	-76,900
Less Factor income paid abroad	43,469	47,974		
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	685,254	651,366	492,400	545,300
Less Consumption of fixed capital	88,307	94,105	85,400	90,100
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	596,947	557,261	407,000	455,200
Other current transfers from abroad	14,825	13,759	-4,100	-24,600
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	16,753	20,430		
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	595,019	550,590	402,900	430,700

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Government final consumption expenditure	76,007	124,926	73,800	77,900
Private final consumption expenditure	118,297	162,123	196,600	213,000
Increase in stocks	93,030	62,827	-35,200	6,800
Gross fixed capital formation	435,546	338,045	224,000	181,800
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	722,880	687,921	459,200	479,500
Exports of goods and services	327,754	356,104	333,000	142,700
Less Imports of goods and services	331,542	353,854	253,000	
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	719,092	690,171	539,200	622,200

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	956.9	1,149.2	1,217.3	1,300.4	1,308.7	1,815.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-403.0	-599.1	-628.8	-694.0	-557.9	-554.9
TRADE BALANCE	553.9	550.1	588.5	606.4	750.8	1,260.2
Exports of services	48.5	98.1	140.4	186.6	174.2	213.4
Imports of services	-435.0	-658.2	-772.1	-760.5	-808.9	-1,110.7
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	167.4	-10.0	-43.2	32.5	116.1	362.9
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-25.0	-41.2	-50.6	-65.8	-79.0	-153.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	23.1	41.2	42.6	36.4	36.7	35.7
CURRENT BALANCE	165.5	-10.0	-51.2	3.1	73.8	244.9
Direct capital investment (net)	82.9	159.9	1.0	14.6	56.6	48.3
Other long-term capital (net)	31.0	85.7	196.6	-32.1	43.4	-14.6
Short-term capital (net)	-169.2	-90.2	-50.8	167.9	-120.4	-267.6
Net errors and omissions	-59.4	-99.5	-112.7	-264.6	-45.2	-27.4
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	50.8	45.9	-17.1	-111.1	8.2	-16.4
Allocation of IMF						
Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
Valuation changes (net)	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	5.8	0.3	-0.1
CHANGES IN RESERVES	50.9	45.6	-17.2	-104.9	8.8	-12.7

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs CFA)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	34,106	36,977	79,886	100,559	120,237	176,001	139,174	n.a.
Exports f.o.b.	57,500	63,927	184,337	201,921	271,447	329,840	249,849	313,990

* Excluding trade in gold and trade with other countries in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC): Cameroon, the Central African Republic and the Congo.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978
Electrical machinery and appliances	29,883.3	37,280.0	26,579.5
Metals and metal products	29,021.0	33,312.2	21,227.5
Transport equipment	15,390.6	33,759.7	15,746.0
Chemical products	8,033.9	9,409.1	7,626.8
Textiles	4,496.3	5,646.3	5,854.8
Beverages	3,274.5	4,551.7	4,964.7
Plastics and rubber	3,289.5	4,432.2	4,179.4
Meat and fish	883.5	3,034.9	3,673.3
Paper	1,310.6	2,834.5	1,681.3
Cereals and flour	2,402.1	2,483.9	3,041.5
Milk, eggs and honey	1,158.4	2,051.9	2,746.1
Cement	2,946.7	4,792.7	11,317.4
Petroleum products	1,114.3	3,814.1	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	120,237.5	176,000.5	139,174.4

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1976	1977*	1978*
Crude petroleum	213,818.2	242,406.6	181,144.2
Manganese ores and concentrates	24,609.3	57,487.3	24,508.0
Uranium and thorium ores and concentrates	8,374.0	1,292.4	21,203.9
Logs and processed wood	21,476.6	20,126.2	19,492.7
Veneers and plywood	2,713.8	5,483.0	1,204.5
Cocoa	395.5	1,744.0	237.9

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	EXPORTS	1977*	1978*
Belgium/Luxembourg	8,457	4,442	Argentina	17,889	27,715
France	120,013	76,983	Brazil	28,710	21,013
Germany, Fed. Republic	4,278	5,982	Canada	40,941	6,239
Italy	7,857	4,189	Chile	11,970	12,861
Japan	7,310	5,136	France	70,487	62,855
Netherlands	3,497	2,705	Germany, Fed. Republic	5,642	15,949
United Kingdom	1,815	4,160	Gibraltar	8,562	19,203
U.S.A.	5,714	7,998	Spain	19,179	4,006
			U.S.A.	48,490	51,166
TOTAL (incl. others)	176,001	139,174	TOTAL (incl. others)	329,840	249,849

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Motor vehicles in use)

	1968	1969	1970
Cars	5,230	5,921	7,100
Buses	134	168	188
Goods Vehicles	4,490	4,936	5,800

1974 (UN estimates): Passenger cars 10,100, goods vehicles 7,300.

1976 (Europe Outremer estimates): Passenger cars 17,400, commercial vehicles 12,700.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1978	1979	1980
Ships Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	15,743	n.a.	n.a.
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)	11,981	10,195	10,096
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	676	583	617

CIVIL AVIATION
TOTAL SCHEDULED SERVICES*

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres Flown ('000)	3,300	4,700	3,800
Passengers Carried	140,000	190,000	177,000
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	134,000	190,000	129,000
Freight tonne-kilometres ('000)	11,600	13,700	7,800
Mail tonne-kilometres ('000)	600	700	300

* Figures include one-eleventh of the traffic of Air Afrique, from which Gabon withdrew in 1977.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION

(1977/78)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . . .	792	2,866	140,632
Secondary . . .	59	1,255	21,614
Technical . . .	9	246	3,405
Teacher Training . . .	13	84	1,323
University . . .	1	231	1,284

1980: There were 30,000 pupils in secondary education.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Libreville.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated February 1961; revised February 1967, April 1975 and August 1981.)

Preamble: Upholds the Rights of Man, liberty of conscience and of the person, religious freedom and freedom of education. Sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referendum. There is direct, universal and secret suffrage.

Head of State: The President is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of State, of the administration and of the Armed Forces. The President may, after consultation with his Ministers and leaders of the National Assembly, order a referendum to be held. There is a Prime Minister appointed by the President.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers, who are appointed by the President and are responsible to him. The President presides over the Council.

Legislative Power: The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage for a five-year term and normally holds two sessions a year. It may be dissolved or prorogued for up to 18 months by the President, after consultation with the Council of Ministers and President of the Assembly. The President may return a Bill to the Assembly for a second reading when it must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members. If the President dissolves the Assembly, elections must take place within 40 days.

Judicial Power: The President guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and presides over the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature. There is a Supreme Court and a High Court of Justice. The High Court, which is composed of deputies of the National Assembly elected from among themselves, has power to try the President or members of the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: ALBERT-BERNARD (OMAR) BONGO (took office December 2nd, 1967).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1981)

Head of Government, Prime Minister, Chairman of the National Consultative Council, Minister of State Corporations: LÉON MEBIAME.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Transport and Merchant Navy: GEORGES RAWIRI.

Minister of State in charge of Health and Population: ALEXANDRE SAMBAT.

Minister of State in charge of Energy and Water Resources: DIVUNGI DI-NDINGUE.

Minister of State for Registration, Titles, Preservation of Public Land, Housing, Urban Affairs and Surveying: HENRI MINKO.

Minister of State for Commerce, Industrial Development and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises: ETIENNE MOUSSIROU.

Minister of State for Labour and Employment: JULES BOURDÈS OGOULIGUENDE.

Minister of State in charge of Culture and Arts, Youth, Sports and Leisure: JEAN-BAPTISTE NGOMO OBIANG.

Minister of State for Justice, Keeper of the Seals: EDOUARD ALEXIS M'BOUY BOUTZIT.

Minister and Secretary-General to the Presidency: RENÉ RADEMBINO CONQUET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: MARTIN BONGO.

Minister and Personal Adviser to the President in charge of Co-ordination of Economic and Financial Affairs at the Presidency, and of Civil and Commercial Aviation: JEAN-FRANÇOIS NTOUTOUME EMANE.

Minister of Economy and Finance: JEAN-PIERRE LEMBOUMBA.

Minister of Territorial Administration and Local Collectivities: RICHARD NGUEMA BEKALE.

Minister of Mining and Petroleum: ETIENNE-GUY MOUTVAGHA TCHIOBA.

Minister of Public Works and Construction, Commander-in-Chief of the National Gendarmerie: JEAN-BONIFACE ASSELE.

Minister of Planning, Development and Participation: PASCAL NZE.

Minister of Agriculture: MICHEL ANCHOUEY.

Minister of National Education: LOUIS GASTON MAYILA.

Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Environment: JEAN-PIERRE OKIAS.

Minister in charge of National Guidance, Special Party Organization and Civil Service: LÉON AUGUE.

Minister of Tourism and Territorial Management: Dr. HERVÉ MOUTSINGA.

Minister of Social Affairs and Feminine Promotion: Mrs. ANTOINETTE OLIVEIRA.

Minister of Professional Training and Handicrafts: JOSEPH AMIAR NGANGA.

Minister Secretary-General of the Government: ISAAC NGUEMA.

Minister-Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination, Reform of State Corporations and Mixed Economy: DOMINIQUE BOUNGOUERE.

Minister of National Defence and Veterans: JULIEN MPOUHO EPIGAT.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: ZACHARIE MYBOTO.

Minister of Social Security and Welfare: SYLVESTRE DYOUNI.

Minister of Public Security: Gen. BARTHÉLÉMY MBIA.

There are also 14 Secretaries of State.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: AUGUSTIN BOUMAH.

Secretary-General: RICHPIN EYOGHO-EDZANG.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1980

All 84 elective seats were won by the *Parti démocratique gabonais*. A further nine members of the Assembly are nominated.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique gabonais (PDG): Libreville; f. 1968 in succession to the *Bloc démocratique gabonais (BDG)*; made sole political party by presidential decree of March 1968, which stated that the Party would be the guarantee of national unity and of the abolition of ethnic discrimination; Congress is highest party authority; last congress (extraordinary) Nov. 1979; there is a political bureau with 33 members and a central committee with 82 members; the political

bureau can issue decrees without reference to the Council of Ministers; the central committee acts in an advisory capacity; there are four specialized organs as well as numerous local committees: Ecole des Cadres du Parti, Union des Jeunes, Union des Femmes du PDG and Fédération des Syndicats Gabonais; Sec.-Gen. and Founder ALBERT-BERNARD (OMAR) BONGO; Delegate of Sec.-Gen. LÉON MEBIAME.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GABON

- Belgium:** B.P. 4079, Libreville; *Ambassador:* GEORGE HECTOR.
- Cameroon:** B.P. 14001, Libreville; ZACHÉE MONGO SOO.
- Canada:** Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- Central African Republic:** B.P. 2096, Libreville; *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL BONGOPASSI.
- Chad:** Bangui, Central African Republic.
- Chile:** Paris, France.
- China, People's Republic:** B.P. 3914, Libreville; *Ambassador:* LIU YUFENG.
- Congo:** B.P. 269, Libreville; *Ambassador:* ALEXIS OKOL.
- Czechoslovakia:** Lagos, Nigeria.
- Egypt:** B.P. 4240, Libreville; *Ambassador:* AZIZ SEIF EL NASR.
- Equatorial Guinea:** B.P. 14262, Libreville, *Ambassador:* F. OBAMA NGUE MANGUE.
- France:** B.P. 2125, Libreville; *Ambassador:* ROBERT CANTONI.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** B.P. 299, Libreville; *Ambassador:* Dr. WALTER GROENER.
- Ghana:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- India:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- Italy:** blvd. de l'Indépendance, ex-Immeuble Agip, B.P. 2251, Libreville; *Ambassador:* PIER FRANCO VALLE.
- Ivory Coast:** B.P. 3861, Libreville; *Ambassador:* ANOMA KANIE.
- Japan:** B.P. 2259, Libreville; *Ambassador:* KICHISABURO INOUE.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** B.P. 4012, Libreville; *Ambassador:* DJEUN YEUN OUN.
- Korea, Republic:** B.P. 2620, Libreville; *Ambassador:* TAE-HYUK HAHM.
- Lebanon:** Lagos, Nigeria.
- Mauritania:** B.P. 3917, Libreville; *Ambassador:* SIDI OULD CHEIKH.
- Morocco:** B.P. 3893, Libreville; *Ambassador:* MOULAY DRISS EL ALAOU.
- Netherlands:** Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- Nigeria:** B.P. 1191, Libreville; *Ambassador:* SAMUEL OGUNJUYIGBE.
- Philippines:** B.P. 1193, Libreville; *Ambassador:* MONICO VICENTE.
- Romania:** B.P. 557, Libreville; *Ambassador:* PORFIR NEGREA.
- Senegal:** B.P. 3658, Libreville; *Ambassador:* AMADOU BELAL LY.
- Spain:** B.P. 1157, Libreville; *Ambassador:* MARIANO UCELAY DE MONTERO.
- Sudan:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- Sweden:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- Switzerland:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- Togo:** B.P. 14160, Libreville; *Ambassador:* AMADOU KABOUA.
- Tunisia:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- U.S.S.R.:** B.P. 3963, Libreville; *Ambassador:* GUENNADI OURANOV.
- United Kingdom:** B.P. 476, Libreville; *Ambassador:* T. GRADY.
- U.S.A.:** B.P. 4000, Libreville; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR T. TIENKEN.
- Vatican City:** Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- Venezuela:** B.P. 3859, Libreville; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ A. MARTÍNEZ-RAMÍREZ.
- Yugoslavia:** B.P. 930, Libreville; *Ambassador:* JUBOMIR HRNTAK.
- Zaire:** B.P. 2257, Libreville; *Ambassador:* MBILA WAKAHA KAPENDA.

Gabon also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Turkey, Uganda and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: B.P. 1043, Libreville; has four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative, and accounts; Pres. SIMON ESSIMENGANE.

High Court of Justice: Libreville; members appointed by and from the deputies of the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal: Libreville.

Cour de Sûreté de l'Etat: Libreville; 12 members; Pres. ALBERT-BERNARD (OMAR) BONGO.

Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature: Libreville; Pres. ALBERT-BERNARD (OMAR) BONGO; Vice-Pres. Minister of Justice *ex officio*.

There are also *Tribunaux de Grande Instance* (County Courts) at Libreville, Port-Gentil, Lambaréné, Mouila, Oyem, Franceville and Koulamoutou.

RELIGION

About 60 per cent of the population are Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 42 per cent of the total population. About 40 per cent are Animists and less than 1 per cent Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: Ste. Marie, Libreville, B.P. 2146.

Archbishop of Libreville: Mgr. ANDRÉ FERNAND ANGUILÉ; B.P. 2146, Libreville.

Protestant Missions:

Eglise Evangélique du Gabon: B.P. 80, Libreville; f. 1842; the Church has about 60,000 members; Pres. Pastor S. SIMA NDONE and Pastor S. NANG ESSONO.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: The Alliance devotes its activities to the south of the country. There is a total Christian community of 16,000.

THE PRESS

- Bulletin Evangélique d'Information et de Presse:** B.P. 80, Libreville; monthly; religious.
- Bulletin mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et des Mines:** B.P. 2234, Libreville.
- Bulletin mensuel statistique de la République Gabonaise:** B.P. 179, Libreville; monthly bulletin of the National Service of Statistics.
- Dialogue:** Maison du PDG, B.P. 213, Libreville; f. 1969; organ of the Parti démocratique gabonais; Chief Editor J.-J. BOUCAVEL; monthly; circ. 3,000.
- Gabon d'Aujourd'hui:** Libreville; weekly; published by the Ministry of Information.
- Gabon-Matin:** B.P. 168, Libreville; daily; published by the Agence Gabonaise de Presse; Man. MENGUE BA N'NA; circ. 18,000.
- Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise:** B.P. 563, Libreville; f. 1959; twice monthly; Dir.-Gen. HENRI WALKER-DEEMIN.
- Ngondo:** B.P. 168, Libreville; published by Agence Gabonaise de Presse; monthly.
- L'Union:** B.P. 3849, Libreville; f. 1975; weekly; published by Société Nationale de Presse et d'Édition; Dir.-Gen. ALBERT YANGARI; Dirs. J.-M. CORVOL, NDONG ONDO; circ. 15,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Gabonaise de Presse: B.P. 168, Libreville.

PUBLISHERS

- Havas Gabon:** B.P. 213, Libreville.
- Imprimerie Centrale d'Afrique (IMPRIGA):** B.P. 154, Libreville; f. 1973; Pres. JOSEPH VIAL; Dir. M. TESSEIRE.
- Multipress Gabon:** B.P. 3875, Libreville; Pres. LÉON AUGÉ.
- Saint-Joseph:** B.P. 58, Libreville.
- Société Nationale de Presse et d'Édition (SONAPRESSE):** B.P. 3849, Libreville; Pres. LÉON AUGÉ; Man. Dir. ALBERT YANGARI; Dirs. J.-M. CORVOL, M. NDONG ONDO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Gabonaise: B.P. 10150, Libreville; government broadcasting corporation; Dir.-Gen. J. LEGNONGO (radio); P. M. NDONG (television).

RADIO

The national network, "La Voix de la Rénovation", and a provincial network broadcast 24 hours a day on short and medium wave bands in French and local languages. A 100 kW. short wave transmitter at Libreville covers the whole country, but it is supplemented by relay stations throughout Gabon. A French-built international radio station, "Africa No. 1", the most powerful on the continent, was opened at Moyabi in February 1981, and will eventually broadcast 18 hours each day in French with four 500 kW. transmitters. In 1980 there were an estimated 96,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

The 50W. transmitters at Libreville and Port-Gentil were supplemented in 1972 by two 2kW. transmitters, and coverage now extends inland as far as Kango and Lambaréné. Programmes are transmitted by satellite to other African countries. Colour television broadcasts began in December 1975. In 1980 there were an estimated 9,000 television sets in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves;
dep. = deposits; brs. = branches)

BANKING

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; B.P. 112, Libreville; f. 1972; central bank of five African states; cap. 5,000m. francs CFA; Gov. CASIMIR OYE MBA; Gabon Nat. Dir. J. P. LEYIMAN-GOYE.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI): B.P. 335, Libreville; f. 1976; Dir.-Gen. RAZI MUJTABA.

Banque Gabonaise de Développement (BGD): B.P. 5, Libreville; f. 1960; cap. 4,000m. francs CFA; 70 per cent Gabonese; brs. in Franceville, Port-Gentil; Pres. MICHEL ANCHOUEY; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FÉLIX MAMALEPOT.

Banque du Gabon et du Luxembourg: B.P. 3879, Libreville; f. 1974; cap. 600m. francs CFA; 30 per cent Gabonese, 51 per cent Société Intercontinentale de Banque du Luxembourg; Pres. JULIEN MPOUHO; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-MARIE CLAUDEL.

Banque Intercontinentale du Gabon (INTERBANQUE): B.P. 4013, Libreville; f. 1979; Dir. D. ZERBIB.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Gabon (BICIG): B.P. 2241, Libreville; f. 1973; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; brs. in Port-Gentil, Moanda, Mouila, Franceville, Mont Bouet, Nombakélé, Lalala, Louis; Dir.-Gen. E. DOUMBA.

Banque Internationale pour le Gabon (BIPG): Immeuble Concorde, B.P. 106, Libreville; f. 1975; cap. 900m. francs CFA; 90 per cent owned by Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale; brs. in Port-Gentil, Libreville/Oloumi, Moanda; Pres. GILBERT CROUX; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES BARROUMES-GARATIN.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Gabon: B.P. 2253, Libreville; f. 1971; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; Pres. MBOUY BOUTZIT; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN COURTOIS.

Citibank: B.P. 3940, Libreville; Dir.-Gen. GAUTAM CHAKRAVARTY.

Crédit Foncier du Gabon (CREFOGA): B.P. 3905, Libreville; f. 1976; Dir.-Gen. A. NKGUE ESSINGONE.

Union Gabonaise de Banque: B.P. 315, Libreville; f. 1962; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; brs. in Port-Gentil, Oyem, Franceville, Akebe and Mbololo; Pres. PIERRE CLAVER DIVOUNGUY; Gen. Man. DOUPAMBY MATOKA.

DEVELOPMENT

Société Gabonaise de Financement et d'Expansion (SOGAFINEX): B.P. 2151, Libreville; f. 1971; co-ordinates economic development of Gabon; participants include Gabonese, French and other foreign banks; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Pres. R. RADEMBINO CONIQUET; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES GALIBERT.

Société Gabonaise de Participation et de Développement (SOGAPAR): B.P. 1624, Libreville; f. 1971; studies and promotes projects likely to contribute to Gabon's economic development; cap. 750m. francs CFA; Pres. CLAUDE DE KEMOULARIA; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL JACQUET.

Société Nationale d'Investissements du Gabon: B.P. 479, Libreville; f. 1968; state-owned investment company; cap. 100m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH BOUSSAMBA KOUKA.

GABON

INSURANCE

Les Assureurs Conseils Gabonais-Faugère et Jutheau & Cie.: ave. Savorgnan-de-Brazza, B.P. 272, Port-Gentil; B.P. 2138, Libreville; represents foreign insurance companies; Dir. HERVÉ GERARD-BECUWE.

Mutuelle Centrale d'Assurances: B.P. 2225, Libreville; Pres. Dir.-Gen. Mme. FRANCE HAICK.

Omnium Gabonais d'Assurances et de Réassurances: blvd. Triomphal Omar Bongo, B.P. 201, Libreville; f. 1976; general; brs. in Port-Gentil, Bitam Oyem, Moanda; cap. 170m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. EDOUARD VALENTIN.

Société Nationale Gabonaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SONAGAR): B.P. 3082, Libreville; f. 1974; Pres. V. AFENE; Dir.-Gen. P. OYONO.

SOGERO-Gabon: B.P. 2102, Libreville; f. 1975; general; Dir. J. MOURARET.

The following French insurers operate agencies in Gabon: Assureurs Conseils Franco-Africains, Groupe Drouot, La Préservatrice, U.A.P.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT ADVISORY BODY

Conseil Economique et Social de la République Gabonaise: B.P. 1075, Libreville; comprises representatives from salaried workers, employers and Government; Commissions on Economic and Financial affairs, Social Affairs and Forestry and Agriculture; Pres. EMILE KASSA-MAPSI; Dir. de cabinet J.-F. KOUNBA-INIANGA; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL BIGOUNDOU.

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY BODIES

Agence Gabonaise de Promotion Industrielle et Artisanale (PROMO-GABON): B.P. 172, Libreville; f. 1964; promotion of and assistance to national industry and handicrafts; Dir.-Gen. NGOMA MAKAYA.

Office Gabonais d'Amélioration et de Production de Viande (OGAPROV): B.P. 245, Moanda; f. 1971; to improve the quality of meat production; owns ranch at Okouma; Pres. PAUL KOUNDA KIKI; Dir. ANDRÉ NGUEMA-NDONG.

Société Nationale des Bois du Gabon (SNBG): B.P. 67, Libreville; f. 1975; has a monopoly of marketing all wood products; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; Pres. R. RADEMBINOT-CONIQUET; Dir.-Gen. L. A. LACCRUCHE-ALIHANGA.

Mission française de coopération: B.P. 2105, Libreville; office for supervision of bilateral aid from France under terms of co-operation signed in February 1974; Dir. ROGER BOURDIL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et des Mines de la République Gabonaise: B.P. 2234, Libreville; f. 1935; regional offices at Port-Gentil, Oyem, Ndjolé, Tchibanga, Lastoursville, Bitam, Makokou, Franceville, Mouila and Moanda; Pres. PIERRE MEBALEY; Sec.-Gen. DOMINIQUE MANDZA.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Confédération Patronale Gabonaise: B.P. 84, Libreville; f. 1959; groups together the principal industrial, mining, petroleum, public works, forestry, banking, insurance, commercial and shipping concerns; Pres. M. SIPAMIO-BERRE; Sec.-Gen. J. KIEFFER.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs Exportateurs du Gabon (SIMPEX): B.P. 1743, Libreville; Pres. M. BLECH; Sec.-Gen. R. TYBERGHEIN.

Syndicat des Entreprises Minières au Gabon (SYNDIMINES): B.P. 260, Libreville; f. 1960; Pres. A. D. BERRE; Sec.-Gen. Y. MAURICE.

Syndicat des Producteurs et Industriels du Bois du Gabon: B.P. 84, Libreville; Pres. MICHEL MARIS; Sec.-Gen. J. KIEFFER.

Syndicat Professionnel des Usines de Sciages et Placages du Gabon: B.P. 417, Port-Gentil; f. 1956; Pres. M. HERIGAULT.

Union des Représentations Automobiles et Industrielles (URAI): B.P. 1743, Libreville; Pres. M. BLECH; Sec. R. TYBERGHEIN.

TRADE UNIONS

Fédération Syndicale Gabonaise (FESYGA): B.P. 4017, Libreville; f. 1969 by the Government as a specialized organ of the PDG to organize and educate workers without discrimination on ethnic, religious or other grounds, to contribute to social peace and economic development and to protect the rights of trade unions; Pres. G. GOBA WORA; Sec.-Gen. G. INDASSY-GNAMBULT.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Office du Chemin de Fer Transgabonais (OCTRA): B.P. 2198, Libreville; Pres. EMMANUEL MEFANE; Dir.-Gen. CHARLES TSIBAH.

The manganese mine at Moanda is connected with Pointe-Noire (Congo) by a 76-km. cableway and a 296-km. railway. Work was begun in 1974 on the Trans-Gabon railway. Construction of the first stretch from Owendo to Booué, Moanda and Franceville (670 km.) was begun in 1974; the Owendo-Ndjolé section (185 km.) was completed and in use by August 1979. The Ndjolé-Booué section was expected to be in use by 1982. A further stretch from Booué to Bélinga which would serve future iron-ore mines in the north-east is planned.

ROADS

The total network of 7,082 km. (1979) includes 2,891 km. of main roads, 1,597 km. of regional roads, and 2,594 km. of unclassified roads and tracks. A large-scale programme of road development is in progress; a further 500 km. are expected to be macadamized and 1,121 km. of secondary roads improved.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement Gabon (SATA-GABON): B.P. 2258, rue Victor-Schoelscher, Libreville; f. 1961; road freight; Dir. EDOUARD PASTORE.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The most important river is the Ogooué, navigable from Port-Gentil to Ndjolé (320 km.) and serving the towns of Lambaréné, Ndjolé and Sindara.

Compagnie Nationale de Navigation Intérieure (CNI): B.P. 3892, Port-Gentil; f. 1978; owns 3 ships for inland traffic on river Ogooué; Pres., Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE DAMAS.

SHIPPING

The two principal deep-water ports are Port-Gentil, which handles chiefly petroleum exports, and Owendo, near Libreville, which handles mainly barge traffic. There are also timber ports at Mayumba and Nyanga. Work started in 1977 on increasing capacity at Port-Gentil to 300,000 metric tons per year and at Owendo in 1982, where a new timber port came into operation in 1979; facilities for exporting manganese and iron are also planned. The construction of a deep-water port at Mayumba is to begin in the near future.

Compagnie de Manutention et de Chalandage d'Owendo (COMACO): B.P. 2131, Libreville; B.P. 522, Port-Gentil; Dir.-Gen. YVES LE GLOANEC.

Office des Ports et Rades du Gabon: B.P. 1051, Libreville; Pres. GEORGES NKOMA; Dir.-Gen. MARIUS FOUNGUES.

Société Gabonaise de Transport Maritime (SOGATRAM): B.P. 894, Libreville; f. 1972 by the state, which has a majority interest, and four large French companies; Pres. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Dir.-Gen. YVES LE GLOANEC.

Société Nationale des Transports Maritimes (SONATRAM): B.P. 3841, Libreville; river and ocean transport; Pres. GEORGES RAWIRI.

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (SOAEM): B.P. 72, Libreville and B.P. 518, Port-Gentil; shipping freight; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. RENÉ KOŁOWSKI; Dir.-Gen. at Port-Gentil ANTOINE ROQUETTE.

SOCOPAO-Gabon: B.P. 4, Libreville, and B.P. 560, Port-Gentil; Dir. at Libreville M. BECQUERELLE.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville, 65 other public aerodromes and 50 private ones linked mostly with forestry and oil industries. A site has been chosen for the construction of Libreville's second airport.

Air Affaires Gabon: B.P. 3962, Libreville, and B.P. 629 Franceville; f. 1975; domestic passenger and cargo chartered and scheduled flights; fleet of 1 Douglas DC4, 1 Transall C-160, 2 Learjets, 1 Bandeirante, 1 King Air 90, 1 Queen Air 80, 4 Baron 58, 2 Alouette 11; Man. Dir. D. BOMPARD.

Air Gabon International: B.P. 2206, Libreville and B.P. 199, Port-Gentil; f. 1951; internal and international cargo and passenger services; fleet of 1 Concorde, 1 Boeing 747, 1 Boeing 737, 3 F-28-2000, 1 VC9; Pres. JEAN-LOUIS MESSAN.

Air-Service: B.P. 2232, Libreville; f. 1965; flying school and charter flights; Dir.-Gen. FRANCK NAMBLARD.

Gabon is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Maroc, Air Zaïre, Cameroon Airlines, Iberia (Spain), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Royal Air Maroc, SAA (South Africa), Sabena (Belgium), Swissair and UTA (France).

THE GAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of The Gambia is a narrow territory around the River Gambia on the coast of West Africa, surrounded on three sides by Senegal. The climate is tropical and, away from the river swamps, most of the country is savanna bush. The average annual temperature in the capital, Banjul, is 27°C (80°F). English is the official language; the principal vernacular languages are Mandinka, Fula and Wolof. The main religions are Islam and Christianity, with some adherents of animism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has red, blue and green horizontal bands, with two narrow white stripes bordering the centre blue band. Banjul (previously Bathurst) is the capital.

Recent History

In 1962 a new constitution came into effect in The Gambia, then a British colony, and, after a general election, the leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), Dr. (later Sir) Dawda K. Jawara, took office as Premier. Full internal self-government followed in October 1963. On February 18th, 1965, The Gambia became an independent country within the Commonwealth and in April 1970 became a republic, with Sir Dawda Jawara as President. He was re-elected in 1972, when the PPP won 28 of the 32 seats in the House of Representatives, and again in April 1977, when the PPP held 28 seats in the enlarged House. In September 1978 the only United Party member remaining in the House of Representatives, following a by-election defeat in May 1977, joined the PPP, leaving only the five members of the National Convention Party as opposition. Demands for the establishment of a one-party state, however, have always been rejected by President Jawara.

In October 1980 the Government broke off diplomatic relations with Libya, banned two revolutionary opposition groups and was obliged to ask Senegal for troops to help maintain internal security under the terms of a mutual defence pact. A more serious threat was posed on July 30th, 1981, when a coup was staged during President Jawara's absence. Left-wing rebels formed a 12-man National Revolutionary Council, proclaimed their leader, Kukli Samba Sanyang, President and suspended the Constitution, political parties and courts. Senegalese troops again entered Banjul and by August 6th the rebellion had been crushed. Plans were announced in the same month for the integration of the two countries' security forces and for a merger of the two states, which had always had close links, in a confederation to be called Senegambia. These proposals were approved by the National Assembly in December, and came into effect on February 1st, 1982.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral House of Representatives, with 43 members: 35 directly elected by universal adult suffrage for five years; four Chiefs' Representatives Members elected by the Chiefs in Assemblies; three non-voting nominated members; and the

Attorney-General. The executive President is the leader of the majority party in the House. He is Head of State and appoints a Vice-President (who is leader of government business in the House) and a Cabinet consisting of elected members of the House or other nominees.

Defence

There are no armed forces as such, but the police force is over 750 strong. The Field Force, which numbered about 380 before the 1981 coup attempt, was to be integrated with Senegal's security forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on peasant cultivation of groundnuts, which normally accounts for over 90 per cent of The Gambia's exports and makes it particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in its harvests and world price changes. Agriculture provides a living for 80 per cent of the population. Food, machinery and other manufactured goods constitute the country's main import requirements.

Erratic rainfall since 1977 badly affected crops, so that foreign aid, in the form of emergency food supplies, had to be provided. By 1981 groundnut production had fallen to its lowest level for 30 years, exports had declined sharply and there was a trade deficit of 225 million dalasi.

Development programmes have been concerned mainly with improving and diversifying The Gambia's infrastructure. A five-year project begun in 1976 emphasized rural development, irrigation, increased production of subsistence crops, including self-sufficiency in rice, and the expansion of education and health facilities. By 1981 projects to increase cotton, livestock and fish production had come into effect and studies for a joint desalination bridge-barrage with Senegal over the River Gambia were under way. The Second Five-Year Plan, being formulated in 1981, strongly emphasized agricultural development.

Tourism is an important source of revenue and the Government is expanding hotel accommodation and basic infrastructure. However, it was feared that the 1981 rebellion would have an adverse effect on the industry.

Transport and Communications

Roads in and near Banjul are bitumenized and this has now been extended to the provinces; 1,068 miles (1,720 km.) of about 1,858 miles (2,990 km.) of roads can be used in all seasons, but in outlying parts they may be closed during the rains, from mid-July to early November. Construction of a road linking the capitals of The Gambia, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau was being planned in 1979. There are no railways. However, the River Gambia is the best waterway in Africa. The port of Banjul receives about 300 ships annually, and there are intermittent sailings to and from North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Far East. The port was considerably enlarged in 1974. There is an airport of international standard outside Banjul at Yundum which is being further developed. There were 2,752 telephones in 1977.

Social Welfare

At the end of 1980 there were 43 government doctors, 23 private practitioners and five dentists. There were four hospitals and a network of 12 health centres, 17 dispensaries and 68 maternity and child welfare clinics throughout the country. A mother-and-child health scheme, primary health care, immunization and leprosy control programmes are being developed.

Education

In 1979/80 there were 132 primary schools with 34,468 pupils and 23 secondary schools with 8,328 pupils, mostly in the Banjul area. There was a total of 1,923 government-employed teachers. Primary education is free but not compulsory and lasts six years; in 1976 the entry age was raised from 6 to 8. Gambia High School at Banjul provides full secondary courses to university entrance, and the Catholic Mission, the Gambia Muslim Association and the Ahmediyya Mission run secondary schools. There are three centres of post-secondary education, including a teacher-training college at Yundum, which is to be replaced by Brikania College, where agricultural, health, domestic science and rural development courses will also be run. Education is being expanded in rural areas. In 1968 the literacy rate was estimated at around 15 per cent in English and about 20 per cent in Arabic. In 1977 The Gambia introduced Koranic studies in all stages of education.

Tourism

Tourism has been a major industry in The Gambia since 1971 and the Government is committed to its further expansion. It is now second only to agriculture in importance. In 1980/81 21,327 people visited The Gambia. There is a haven for bird watchers, over 400 species of birds having been recorded.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 29th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 18th (Independence), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used. Importers and traders also use the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 butut = 1 dalasi.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 4.00 dalasi;

U.S. \$1 = 2.08 dalasi.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 4,361 sq. miles (11,295 sq. km.).

Population: 493,499 (Census of April 21st, 1973). Estimate (July 1st, 1980): 601,000, excluding seasonal farming immigrants. Nearly half the inhabitants belong to the Mandinka tribe. Other major tribal groups are Fula, Wolof, Jola and Saruhele.

Capital: Banjul (population 39,476 at census of April 21st, 1973). Other centres of population are Serekunda:

16,833; Basse and environs: 86,169; Georgetown and Bansang: 54,232; Kuntaur and Kau'r: 47,669.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 46.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 47.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 22.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

Employment (1978 estimate): Government and quasi-government bodies 17,466, Commercial and others 5,098.

AGRICULTURE**PRINCIPAL CROPS**

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Millet and sorghum . . .	29	20	20*
Rice (paddy) . . .	25	21†	25*
Cassava (Manioc) . . .	6*	7*	7*
Palm oil . . .	2.5*	2.5*	2.8*
Palm kernels . . .	1.6*	1.1*	1.1*
Groundnuts (in shell) .	115*	120*	105*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Groundnuts (Budget Report by Minister of Finance—metric tons): (1978/79) 128,981; (1979/80) 75,000; (1980/81) 45,000.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle . . .	303	312	321
Sheep . . .	146	152	158
Goats . . .	158	164	170
Pigs . . .	10	10	10
Asses . . .	4	4	4
Poultry . . .	250	260	275

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Meat	7	7	7
Cows' milk	5	5	6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	5	5	5	5	5
Other industrial wood	5	5	5	5	5
Fuel wood	568	586	602	620	637
TOTAL	578	596	612	630	647

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Atlantic Ocean	10.0*	22.1	27.7	16.4
TOTAL CATCH	10.8*	23.0	28.7	17.4

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

INDUSTRY

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Palm oil*	metric tons	2,240	2,300	2,400	3,000	2,500
Salted, dried or smoked fish	'000 metric tons	1.7	2.1	7.0†	14.2†	18.8†
Electric energy†	million kWh.	26	27	28	31	35†

Palm oil (metric tons): 2,500 in 1979; 2,800 in 1980 (FAO estimates).

* FAO estimates.

† Twelve months ending June 30th of year stated.

‡ Provisional.

Sources: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FINANCE

100 butut = 1 dalasi.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 butut; 1 dalasi.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 25 dalasi.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 4.00 dalasi; U.S. \$1 = 2.08 dalasi.

100 dalasi = £25.00 = \$48.09.

Note: The dalasi was introduced on July 1st, 1971, replacing the Gambia pound ($G£1 = £1$ sterling) at the rate of $G£1 = 5.00$ dalasi. This exchange rate was maintained until March 1973, when the present relationship between the pound and the dalasi was fixed. In terms of U.S. currency, the central exchange rate was $£1 = 1.92$ dalasi (1 dalasi = 52.1 U.S. cents) from December 1971 to June 1972. The average value of the dalasi was 59.31 cents in 1973; 58.48 cents in 1974; 55.55 cents in 1975; 45.16 cents in 1976; 43.64 cents in 1977; 47.99 cents in 1978; 53.04 cents in 1979; 58.16 cents in 1980.

BUDGET

RECURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

('000 dalasi, July 1st to June 30th)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79*	1979/80*	1980/81*	1981/82*
Revenue . . .	37,139	54,543	66,870	66,132	76,531	87,648	100,600
Expenditure . . .	39,964	60,219	72,031	69,424	72,495	83,964	92,200

*Estimates.

Actual outturn (1980/81): revenue D85 million; expenditure D96.6 million.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1975-80*

	INVEST- MENT ('000 dalasi)	PER- CENTAGE
Agriculture and animal husbandry	22,000	14.9
Forestry, fisheries and mineral resources	10,320	6.8
Manufacturing and commerce	3,099	2.2
Building and construction	4,470	3.1
Tourism	4,693	3.2
Transport	29,895	21.1
Public utilities	23,686	16.6
Education	4,549	3.3
Health	13,490	9.5
Housing and social welfare	2,051	1.3
Central government	11,602	8.1
Quasi-government	1,650	1.1
Local government and rural	5,388	3.6
Environment and urban	7,695	5.2
TOTAL	144,588	100.0

* The Plan was extended to 1981, when the Second National Development Plan was being drawn up.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.47	0.91	—
Foreign exchange	24.60	1.02	5.67
TOTAL	26.07	1.93	5.67

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million dalasi at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	34.53	36.53	36.76
Demand deposits at commercial banks	22.93	20.06	23.95

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer Price Index for Banjul and Kombo St. Mary. Base: 1974=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	180.4	191.8	203.0	213.5
All items	165.7	180.3	191.3	204.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

('000 dalasi at current prices, July 1st to June 30th)

	1974/75	1975/76*	1976/77
Agriculture	96,455	113,940	129,945
Manufacturing	2,645	3,170	6,000
Construction and quarrying	6,043	7,466	8,959
Electricity and water	526	1,600	1,800
Wholesale and retail trade	31,789	30,333	40,469
Transport, storage and communications	5,520	5,654	5,750
Financial services	1,339	1,875	2,250
Rents	281	303	326
Public administration	9,410	12,233	14,680
Ownership of dwellings	2,740	2,825	2,910
Other services	6,375	7,969	9,563
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	163,071	187,368	222,652
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	13,948	23,330	35,000
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	177,019	210,698	257,652

* Provisional.

G.D.P.: D216.6 million in 1977/78; D303.6 million in 1978/79; D260.7 million in 1979/80;
D339.3 million in 1980/81.
(Budget Report by Minister of Finance).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million, twelve months ending June 30th)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	43.86	57.04	44.34	52.93	40.17	53.78
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-41.50	-47.64	-60.38	-62.00	-81.20	-94.79
TRADE BALANCE	2.36	9.40	-16.04	-9.07	-41.03	-41.01
Export of services	10.53	12.26	12.88	14.21	15.24	24.43
Import of services	-14.10	-14.68	-16.42	-17.65	-30.88	-41.35
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-1.21	6.98	-19.58	-12.51	-56.67	-57.93
Private unrequited transfers (net)	0.21	-0.23	1.29	0.97	0.08	-0.88
Government unrequited transfers (net)	6.71	4.62	1.39	3.84	12.90	17.07
CURRENT BALANCE	5.71	11.37	-16.90	-7.70	-43.69	-41.74
Direct capital investment (net)	1.22	0.11	0.95	—	2.02	11.69
Other long-term capital (net)	3.11	1.77	1.56	4.30	8.17	4.95
Short-term capital (net)	3.73	-3.46	1.26	-1.65	3.05	3.99
Net errors and omissions	-9.23	4.31	5.91	6.23	15.76	3.14
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	4.54	14.10	-7.22	1.18	-14.69	-17.97
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	1.22
Valuation changes (net)	-1.64	-2.87	-6.28	-0.70	1.99	1.94
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	1.45	2.17
CHANGES IN RESERVES	2.90	11.23	-13.50	0.48	-11.25	-12.64

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 dalasi, twelve months ending June 30th)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Imports	142,927	169,082	208,094	221,014	290,395	278,000
Exports (incl. re-exports).	75,532	106,713	80,217	94,343	83,064	52,000

* Budget report by Minister of Finance.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 dalasi, twelve months ending June 30th)

IMPORTS	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Food and Live Animals	31,426	41,504	48,790	63,874
Beverages and Tobacco	12,755	13,756	9,930	14,609
Crude Materials (inedible) except Fuels	4,728	4,547	4,386	3,438
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	11,361	19,353	20,982	26,180
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	682	478	340	263
Chemicals	12,447	16,972	13,348	15,835
Basic Manufactured Goods	52,499	48,703	56,986	87,778
Machinery and Transport Equipment	27,121	48,774	48,688	60,757
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	15,067	12,597	15,916	15,711
Other Commodities	996	1,410	1,648	1,950
TOTAL	169,082	208,094	221,014	290,395

EXPORTS	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Groundnuts, shelled	50,224	26,177	40,067	35,799
Groundnut meal and cake	14,002	19,868	5,941	5,098
Groundnut oil	33,974	16,912	16,727	14,732
Palm kernels and palm nuts	159	1,067	784	842
Fish and fish preparations	3,658	5,972	3,651	6,601
Hides and skins	58	217	247	1,705
Other exports	67	1,993	1,916	42
Re-exports	4,571	8,011	25,004	18,245
TOTAL	106,713	80,217	94,343	83,064

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(dalasi)

IMPORTS	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Burma	7,229,601	3,650,530	2,064,000	8,174,000
China, People's Republic	n.a.	n.a.	27,080,000	46,258,000
France	10,630,952	17,581,517	16,697,000	24,710,000
Germany, Federal Republic	9,149,102	14,845,071	18,586,000	20,568,000
Japan	8,352,971	6,455,870	4,584,000	8,328,000
Netherlands	8,428,425	8,818,391	10,942,000	24,209,000
Poland	2,941,621	1,427,834	3,939,000	5,368,000
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	7,702,000	5,630,000
United Kingdom	41,708,213	54,815,778	54,678,000	72,489,000
U.S.A.	5,316,425	11,837,721	11,142,000	7,967,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	169,082,000	208,094,000	221,014,000	290,395,000

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS—continued]

EXPORTS	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	6,237,000	5,703,000
France	10,709,000	21,753,386	12,959,000	4,081,000
Germany, Federal Republic	700,000	4,138,517	83,000	799,000
Italy	4,574,000	86,078	7,054,000	12,944,000
Netherlands	25,309,000	7,578,141	19,186,000	19,538,000
Portugal	13,284,000	5,411,541	5,067,000	3,239,000
Switzerland	1,431,000	11,706,515	18,756,000	5,361,000
United Kingdom	29,956,000	33,190,826	12,856,000	14,957,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	106,713,000	80,217,000	94,343,000	83,064,000

TRANSPORT

Roads (1980): Commercial Vehicles 3,805; Private Vehicles 3,153.

Shipping (1975-76): Principal port Banjul; Ships entered 303, Tonnage entered 686,300.

Civil Aviation (1980/81): 1,742 aircraft landed.

EDUCATION

(1979/80)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	132	1,377	34,468
Secondary Technical	16	266	5,278
Secondary High	7	180	3,050
Post-secondary	5	80	626

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistics Department, Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development, Banjul.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into effect on April 24th, 1970, when The Gambia became a republic.

The President is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He holds office by virtue of being the leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives. The President appoints a Vice-President, who is

leader of government business in the House, and other Cabinet Ministers from members of the House.

The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker (elected by the House) and 35 Members elected by universal adult suffrage, 4 Chiefs (elected by the Chiefs in Assembly), and 4 nominated Members.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Alhaji Sir DAWDA K. JAWARA (took office April 24th, 1970).

CABINET

(December 1981)

Vice-President and Minister of Education, Youth and Sports: ASSAN MUSA CAMARA.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Alhaji MUHAMADU LAMIN SAHO.

Minister of External Affairs: Alhaji LAMIN KITTY JABANG.

Minister of the Interior: Maj. ABDULAY M'BOOB.

Minister of Finance and Trade: SAHOU SABALLY.

Minister of Information and Tourism: BAKARY B. DARBO.

Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare: Alhaji MUHAMADU CHERNO JALLOW.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: SENI SINGHATEH.

Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development: Dr. MOMODOU S. K. MANNEH.

Minister of Local Government and Lands: JALLOW SONKO.

Minister of Works and Communications: Alhaji A. B. A. KELEPHA SAMBA.

Minister of Water Resources and of the Environment: OMAR AMADU JOLLOW.

LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Alhaji Sir ALIEU SULAYMAN JACK.

ELECTION, APRIL 1977

	SEATS
People's Progressive Party . . .	28
United Party . . .	2
National Convention Party . . .	5

In a by-election in May 1977, following the death of a UP member, the PPP gained an additional seat. The remaining UP member joined the PPP in September 1978.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Progressive Party (PPP): Banjul; f. 1958; Leader Sir DAWDA JAWARA; advocates economic and cultural links with Senegal; merged with Gambia Congress Party 1968.

United Party (UP): P.O.B. 63, Buckle St., Banjul; f. 1952; approx. 131,000 mems.; Leader PIERRE S. N'JIE; Gen. Sec. K. W. FOON.

National Convention Party (NCP): Banjul; f. 1975; Leader SHERIF MUSTAPHA DIBBA (arrested August 1981).

National Liberation Party (NLP): Banjul; f. 1975; Leader CHEYASSIN PAPA SECKA (arrested August 1981).

In November 1980 two opposition groups, the **Movement of Justice for Africa (MOJA)** and the **Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party (GSRP)** were banned.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES
ACCREDITED TO THE GAMBIA

(In Banjul unless otherwise stated)
(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Austria: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Bangladesh: Dakar, Senegal (HC).

Belgium: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Canada: Dakar, Senegal (HC).

China, People's Republic: Cameron St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

France: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Ghana: Dakar, Senegal (HC).

Guinea: 69 Hagan St. (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji S. CAMARA.

Guinea-Bissau: Dakar, Senegal (E).

India: Dakar, Senegal (HC).

Italy: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Japan: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Leman St. (E); *Ambassador:* PARK CHUNG HEE.

Korea, Republic: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Liberia: Freetown, Sierra Leone (E).

Mali: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Mauritania: 8 Grant St. (E); *Ambassador:* TAKI OULD SIDI.

Morocco: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Nigeria: Buckle St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. OBIAJA (acting).

Pakistan: Nouakchott, Mauritania (E).

Poland: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Romania: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Senegal: Cameron St. (E); *Ambassador:* MBAYE MBENGUE.

Sierra Leone: 67 Hagan St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* DENIS WOODS.

Spain: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Sweden: Rabat, Morocco (E).

Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Turkey: Dakar, Senegal (E).

U.S.S.R.: Buckle St. (E).

United Kingdom: 48 Atlantic Rd., Fajara, P.O.B. 507 (HC); *High Commissioner:* DAVID B. LE BRETON.

U.S.A.: Buckle St. (E); *Ambassador:* LARRY G. PIPER.

Vatican City: *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Most Rev. JOHANNES DYBA.

Yugoslavia: Dakar, Senegal (E).

The Gambia also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Uganda, Viet-Nam, Zaire and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of The Gambia is based on English Common Law and legislative enactments of the Republic's Parliament which include a Muslim Law Recognition Ordinance by which a Muslim Court exercises jurisdiction in certain cases between, or exclusively affecting, Muslims.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge; has unlimited jurisdiction; appeal lies to the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Sir PHILLIP BRIDGES.

Master: (vacant).

The Gambia Court of Appeal: Established in 1961 to succeed the Sierra Leone and the West Africa Court of Appeal. It is the Superior Court of Record and consists of a President, Justices of Appeal and other Judges of the Supreme Court *ex officio*. Final appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

President (acting) and Justice of Appeal: Sir PHILLIP BRIDGES.

The Banjul Magistrates Court, the Kanifing Magistrates Court and the Divisional Courts: the subordinate courts are all courts of summary jurisdiction presided over by a Magistrate or in his absence by two or more lay Justices of the Peace. With effect from March 1974 a system of travelling magistrates was introduced to help promote more effective administration of justice in the Provinces. They have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and appeal lies from these courts to the Supreme Court.

The Muslim Courts have jurisdiction in matters between, or exclusively affecting, Muslim Gambians and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testa-

THE GAMBIA

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry

ments and guardianship. The Courts administer Muslim Law. A Cadi, or a Cadi and two assessors, preside over and constitute a Muslim Court. Assessors of the Muslim Courts are *Justices of the Peace of Muslim faith*.

Group Tribunals are established by the Government under the Group Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These are appeal courts which deal with cases touching on customs and traditions. Each court consists of three district tribunal presidents, one of whom is selected as Chairman, and other court members from the area over which it has jurisdiction.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Imam of Banjul: Alhaji MOMODU LAMIN BAH.

About 90 per cent of the people are Muslims.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

There are a few animists, mostly of the Jola tribe.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, Bishops-court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bishop of The Gambia: Rt. Rev. J. RIGAL ELISEE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Banjul: Most Rev. MICHAEL J. CLEARY, P.O.B. 165, Banjul.

OTHER CHURCHES

Methodist Church: Rev. IAN ROACH, P.O.B. 288, Banjul.

THE PRESS

Gambia News Bulletin: Bedford Place Bldgs., Banjul; f. 1943; Government newspaper issued 3 times weekly; Editor A. A. N'JIE; circ. 2,500.

Gambia Onward: 48 Grant St., Banjul; weekly.

Gambia Outlook: 29 Grant St., Banjul; 3 times weekly; Editor M. B. JONES.

The Gambian: 60 Lancaster St., Banjul; 3 times weekly; Editor A. N'GAING THOMAS.

The Gambian Times: Banjul; f. 1981; twice weekly; organ of People's Progressive Party; Editor S. A. BAKARR.

The Nation: People's Press Printers, 3 Box Bar Rd., P.O.B. 334, Banjul; fortnightly; Editor W. DIXON-COLLEY.

The Worker: 6 Albion Place, P.O.B. 508, Banjul; 3 times weekly; organ of the Gambia Labour Congress; Editor M. M. CEESAY.

RADIO

Radio Gambia: Mile 7, Banjul; f. 1962; non-commercial government service of information, education and entertainment; 2 MW transmitting stations which broadcast about 15 hours daily in English and Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, Jola and Sarahulay; a second channel was to be commissioned in 1981, thus providing English programmes and Schools Broadcasting on

Channel One, and vernacular languages and rural broadcasting on Channel Two; Dir. SWAEBOU CONATEH.

Radio Syd: P.O.B. 279/280, Banjul; commercial station broadcasting 20 hours a day, mainly music; broadcasts in English, French, Wolof, Mandinka, Fula, Jola and Sarahulay; tourist information in Swedish; Dir. Miss CONSTANCE W. ENHORNING.

There were an estimated 65,000 radio receivers in use in 1981. There is no television service in The Gambia but programmes can be received from Senegal.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in dalasi unless otherwise stated)

Central Bank of The Gambia: 3-4 Buckle St., Banjul; f. 1971; cap. and res. 4.5m.; dep. 51.1m. (1977); Gov. SHERIFF S. SISAY; Gen. Man. A. A. FAAL.

The Gambia Commercial and Development Bank: 78-79 Leman St., P.O.B. 666, Banjul; f. 1972; 51 per cent government-owned; cap. 1.0m.; res. 1.0m.; dep. 28.4m. (1976); Chair. C. L. CARAYOL; Man. Dir. HOUSAINOU N'JAI; brs. at Bakau, Basse and Yundum Airport.

General Merchant Financial Institution Holding Company Ltd.: 10A Cameron St., P.O.B. 168, Banjul; commercial bank; f. 1980; cap. U.S. \$10m.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. T. A. DIALLO.

International Bank for Commerce and Industry: 7 Cameron St., Banjul; brs. at Bakau and Serrekunda.

Standard Bank Gambia Ltd.: 8 Buckle St., P.O.B. 259, Banjul; f. 1978, to take over Gambian brs. of Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.; cap. 1.0m.; res. 4.4m.; dep. 21.7m. (1979); Chair. N. BROWNHILL; 2 brs.

INSURANCE

The Gambia National Insurance Corporation: Wellington St., P.O.B. 750, Banjul; f. 1979; Man. Dir. OMAR B. Y. DIBBA.

The Northern Assurance: Buckle St., Banjul; f. 1972; Man. Dir. MOMODOU M. TAAL.

French and British firms are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gambia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 333, Banjul; f. 1961; affiliated to Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce, London; Pres. M. B. N'JIE; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

TRADE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Gambia Produce Marketing Board: Marina Foreshore, Banjul; Government organization; Chair. A. A. N'JAI; Man. Dir. KABA JALLOW.

National Trading Corporation of The Gambia: P.O.B. 61, Wellington St., Banjul; f. 1973; Chair. M. B. N'JIE; Man. Dir. ALUN MBOGE; 15 brs.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Gambia Employers' Association: P.O.B. 333, Banjul; f. 1961; affiliated to the Overseas Employers' Federation, London; Chair. J. MADJ; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

THE GAMBIA

TRADE UNIONS

Gambia Labour Congress: 6 Albion Pl., P.O.B. 508, Banjul; f. 1935; 10,000 mems.; affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; Pres. B. B. KEBBEH; Gen. Sec. M. M. CEESAY.

The following are registered unions:

Darsilami Farmers Association.
Gambia Electrical Contractors' Union.
Gambia Foundation for People's Progress.
Gambia General Transport Union.
Gambia Gold, Silversmiths' and Allied Workers' Union.
Gambia Stewards, Gardeners and Laundresses Union.
Gambia Ladies Sewing Society.
Gambia Lorry Owners and Drivers Association.
Gambia Tailors' Association.
Gambia Union of Factory Workers.
Gambian Union of African Produce Traders.
Harbour, Port and Dock Workers' Union.
Motor Drivers' and Allied Workers' Union: Pres. DADDY SOWE.
National Union of General and Municipal Workers.
Nyodema Drivers Co-operative Union.
Traders and Dealers' Union.

The Gambia Teachers' Union is unregistered.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Gambia Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 505, Banjul; Sec.-Man. (vacant).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

By January 1974 there were about 1,858 miles (2,990 km.) of roads in The Gambia. Of this, about 1,068 (1,720 km.) were all-weather roads including 190 miles (306 km.) of bituminous surface and 330 miles (531 km.) of laterite gravel surface. The South Bank Trunk Road linking Banjul with the Trans-Gambian Highway is bitumenized as far as Soma where the two roads intersect. Thereafter the South Bank Trunk Road continues to Basse, about 240 miles (386 km.) from Banjul. It was decided in 1977 to upgrade the gravel surface to tarmac, with the aid of a 3.5 million dinar loan from the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Development. The North Bank Trunk Road connects Barra with Georgetown. In 1977 various international organizations agreed to finance the construction of 360 km. of feeder roads. Under the 1975-80 development plan,

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

all-weather roads linking Banjul to the eastern parts of the country were to be built.

Gambia Public Transport Corporation: Banjul; f. 1979; (formerly Gambian-Libyan Public Transport Corporation); fleet of 50 buses; Chair. Alhaji A. J. SENGHORE; Man. Dir. ARTHUR CARROL.

SHIPPING

Gambia Ports Authority: runs Banjul port which underwent substantial expansion with a World Bank loan and was completed in 1974; plans for further expansion, financed by an IDA loan of U.S. \$5 million, were announced in 1979; Man. Dir. Capt. BABOUARR SALLAH.

Gambia River Development Organization: f. 1976; a joint project with Senegal to develop the river and its basin.

Regular shipping services to Banjul are maintained by **Elder Dempster Agencies**. Other British and Scandinavian lines run occasional services. The Gambia is also served by **Nigerian National** and **Black Star Lines**.

A weekly river service is maintained between Banjul and Basse, and a ferry plies between Banjul and Barra. The Gambia and Senegal agreed in 1978 to construct a barrage across the river.

CIVIL AVIATION

The only airport is at Yundum, 17 miles (27 km.) from Banjul.

Gambia Airways: P.O.B. 268, Banjul; f. 1964; handling agency only; operated in partnership with British Caledonian Airways, Gambian Government majority shareholding from June 1973; owns no aircraft; Gen. Man. MICHAEL TURLEY.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The Gambia is also served by Air Guinea, British Caledonian Airways, Ghana Airways, Air Mali and Nigeria Airways.

TOURISM

The total number of tourists was a record 29,572 in 1978/79, and 25,391 in 1979/80, mainly from Scandinavia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1980/81, however, this number fell to 21,237. There were 2,100 hotel beds in 1978; it was hoped to provide 6,000 by 1985.

Ministry of Information and Tourism: 13 Marina Parade, Banjul.

GHANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa between the Ivory Coast to the west and Togo to the east. It is bordered by Upper Volta to the north. The climate is tropical, with temperatures of 21°–32°C (70°–90°F) and rainfall of 2,000 mm. (80 inches) per year on the coast, decreasing inland. English is the official language, but there are eight major national languages. Many people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians make up 42 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of red, gold and green, the gold stripe being charged with a five-pointed black star. The capital is Accra.

Recent History

Ghana was formed by a merger of the Gold Coast, a former British colony, and the British-administered part of Togoland, a UN Trust Territory.

In the Gold Coast the 1951 elections were won by the Convention People's Party, led by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who became Prime Minister in March 1952. In May 1956, by a UN-supervised plebiscite, British Togoland voted to join the Gold Coast in an independent state. Ghana was duly granted independence, within the Commonwealth, on March 6th, 1957, and Dr. Nkrumah continued in power. The country was proclaimed a republic in July 1960, with Dr. Nkrumah as the first President, and in 1964 became a one-party state.

In 1966 President Nkrumah was overthrown. A National Liberation Council (NLC) of army and police personnel was established to rule by decree. Civilian government under a new democratic constitution was restored in 1969, following the electoral victory of the Progress Party, whose leader, Dr. Kofi Busia, became Prime Minister.

In the wake of increasing economic and political difficulties, the army seized power again in January 1972. The constitution was abolished and all political institutions were replaced by a National Redemption Council (NRC) under the chairmanship of Lt.-Col. (later Gen.) Ignatius Acheampong. In October 1975 supreme legislative and administrative authority was transferred from the NRC to a Supreme Military Council (SMC), also led by Gen. Acheampong.

In 1976 Gen. Acheampong put forward plans for a return to civilian rule without political parties, in the form of "union" government, in which it was envisaged that the military should continue to play a role. Fears that this would amount only to a continuation of military rule, and increasing dissatisfaction with the economic situation and the prevalence of smuggling and profiteering, led to unrest. In response the Government announced a definite programme for return to civilian government by July 1979, beginning with a referendum held in March 1978, which resulted in a vote of 54 per cent in favour of Union Government. This result was, however, largely discredited.

In July 1978 Acheampong's deputy, Lt.-Gen. Frederick Akuffo, assumed power in a bloodless coup and declared

that the return to a popularly elected government would take place in July 1979 as planned. He introduced a number of civilians into the NRC and freed many political prisoners. A Constituent Assembly was set up in December to decide on the form of the new constitution. The six-year ban on party politics was lifted in January 1979. Of the 16 new parties which were registered, the main contenders inherited the characteristics of earlier parties, the People's National Party (PNP) and the Popular Front Party being formed by veterans of the former Convention People's Party and Progress Party respectively.

Only a fortnight before the elections were due to take place, a coup was staged by junior officers of the armed forces, led by Flight-Lt. Jerry Rawlings. Their main grievance was the fact that the military rulers past and present were evidently not going to be held responsible for the economic mismanagement and widespread corruption of recent times; the new draft constitution allowed former rulers immunity from financial investigation. Under Rawlings an Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) took over power and began a "house-cleaning exercise" to stamp out *kalabule* (corruption) at all levels. A "Revolutionary Court" found Acheampong, Akuffo and seven other senior officers guilty of corruption and they were executed.

Although the return to civilian rule was postponed until September, the elections took place in June as planned. The PNP gained a majority of parliamentary seats and its leader, Dr. Hilla Limann, was elected President, taking office on September 24th, 1979.

During the next two years the Government took measures to improve the chronic food shortages, stamp out corruption and smuggling at all levels and to stem civil and tribal unrest. However, in October 1980 the United National Convention (UNC) broke their alliance with the PNP, accusing them of ineptitude, and left the latter with a one-vote majority in Parliament. In June 1981 the UNC joined three other parties to form the All People's Party, a viable alternative to the PNP.

Dissatisfaction with the Government came to a head in December 1981, when Flight-Lt. Rawlings once again took power in a military coup and established a Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), with himself as Chairman. The Council of State was abolished, the Constitution suspended, Parliament dissolved and political parties banned. Rawlings announced the formation of "local defence committees" to fight corruption, and of special tribunals to judge crimes against the people.

Government

Upon its return to civilian rule in 1979, Ghana adopted an executive presidency with a separate Parliament. The President was Head of State and appointed Ministers of State, Regional Ministers and an advisory Council of State, all subject to Parliamentary approval. The President and Parliament (140 members from single-member constituencies) were elected by direct universal adult suffrage, for

terms of four and five years respectively. The Constitution, suspended after the December 1981 coup, forbade the establishment of a one-party state. Upon its accession to power, the PNDC dissolved Parliament and abolished the Council of State.

Defence

The defence forces consist of units of the army (12,700 in July 1981), air force (1,400) and navy (1,200). There is a paramilitary force of 5,000 and three Border Guard battalions. The headquarters of the Defence Commission of the OAU is in Accra.

Economic Affairs

Ghana is primarily an agricultural country, and cocoa accounts for over 60 per cent of total exports. Production has been declining since the early 1970s and estimated output fell from 470,000 metric tons in 1971/72 to about 290,000 tons in 1979/80, due to ageing and diseased trees, poor transport facilities, and considerable smuggling across Ghana's borders. Producer prices were tripled in 1981 as an incentive to farmers. Production of foodstuffs has suffered in recent years from adverse weather conditions and economic mismanagement; serious food shortages have had to be met by overseas aid. A two-year agricultural programme was launched in May 1980, aimed at self-sufficiency in staple foods, which included irrigation, mechanization and fisheries projects. It was hoped to diversify exports away from cocoa.

The timber and mining industries, although estimated to be working at only 25 per cent capacity, are next in importance after agriculture, with gold, bauxite, diamonds and hardwoods as major sources of foreign exchange. In 1981 a project was adopted to revitalize the ailing gold-mining industry which involved investment of 3,000 million cedis. There is considerable state participation in the major sectors of the economy, although it was hoped that a new investment code introduced in 1981 would attract more foreign capital. Ghana is seeking to develop its energy resources; oil and hydroelectric power are produced, whilst natural gas was discovered offshore in 1980.

Political instability and general mismanagement have had a disastrous effect on the economy. In recent years there have been heavy balance of payments deficits, a rapidly increasing money supply and soaring inflation, despite successive devaluations of the currency. Contributory factors include an artificially high exchange rate, over-reliance on imports, especially petroleum, shortages of raw materials and spare parts, the decline in world prices and markets, inadequate marketing and distribution facilities and smuggling. However, under the Limann Government, inflation slowed, import restrictions were liberalized and some minor foreign debts were settled.

Ghana is a member of ECOWAS. Overseas aid comes mainly from the EEC, particularly the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, and also the UN, the People's Republic of China, Canada and the U.S.A.

Transport and Communications

The 953-km. rail network forms a rough triangle linking Accra and Takoradi on the coast with the inland centre of Kumasi. Ghana has some 32,000 km. of roads, but only about one-third of the 12,000 km. trunk road network is metalled. The Ghana Highway Authority co-ordinates and administers improvements to both trunk and feeder roads. A project to rehabilitate several hundred miles of road is being financed by the IDA and Canada. National air and shipping lines have been formed and a satellite communications station outside Accra was to be commissioned in June 1981.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and medical care at nominal rates, and there is a government pension scheme. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and the Department of Rural Development deal with both urban and rural problems including the need to improve literacy, child welfare and factory legislation.

Education

In April 1974 the NRC announced that a new educational structure would be introduced. It consists of an initial phase of six years' primary and three years' junior secondary education to be compulsory and free. A second phase would prepare pupils for "O" level technical and commercial courses. There are three universities. The new military regime stressed the need for education to be geared more closely to the country's practical needs. The illiteracy rate in 1970 was 69.8 per cent.

Tourism

Ghana's tourist industry is expanding. The attractions include fine beaches, game reserves, traditional festivals and old trading forts and castles. In 1978 revenue from tourism was about 13.6 million cedis and in 1979 there were 47,429 visitors. There were 2,220 hotel beds in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: July 1st (Republic Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 13th (National Redemption Day, anniversary of the 1972 coup), March 6th (Independence Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pesewas = 1 new cedi.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 5.29 cedis;

U.S. \$1 = 2.75 cedis.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 92,100 sq. miles (238,537 sq. km.).

POPULATION
(Census enumerations)

REGION	MARCH 20TH, 1960	MARCH 1ST, 1970	1970 DENSITY (per sq. mile)
Western	626,155	770,087	83
Central	751,392	890,135	235
Greater Accra	491,817	851,614	851
Eastern	1,094,196	1,261,661	164
Volta	777,285	947,268	119
Ashanti	1,109,133	1,481,698	157
Brong-Ahafo	587,920	766,509	50
Northern	531,573	727,618	27
Upper	747,344	862,723	82
TOTAL	6,726,815	8,559,313	93

Estimated Population: 10,309,000 (July 1st, 1976); 11,450,000 (July 1st, 1980).

Chief Tribal Groups (1960 census) (per cent): Akan 44, Mole-Dagbani 15.9, Ewe 13, Ga-Adangbe 8.3, Guan 3.7, Gurma 3.5.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1970 Census)

	CITY PROPER	CONURBATION
Accra (Capital)	636,067	738,498*
Kumasi	260,286	345,117
Tamale	83,653	—
Tema	60,767	—
Takoradi	58,161	160,868†
Cape Coast	51,653	—
Sekondi	33,713	—

*Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area.

†Sekondi-Takoradi City Council.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 48.6 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 48.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 19.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 17.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1970 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Employers and workers on own account	918,736	1,046,109	1,964,845
Salaries employees and wage earners	662,715	94,648	757,363
Family workers	136,477	274,362	410,839
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,717,928	1,415,119	3,133,047
Unemployed	141,467	57,104	198,571
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	1,859,395	1,472,223	3,331,618

In 1970 about 58 per cent of the economically active population were in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	340†	365†	339
Millet	72†	93†	66
Sorghum	88†	69†	106
Rice (paddy)	60	55	62
Sugar cane	195†	190†	192†
Cassava (Manioc)	2,100*	2,200*	2,250*
Other roots and tubers	1,951*	2,110*	2,126*
Onions	20*	21*	21*
Tomatoes	102†	113†	119*
Eggplants (Aubergines)	28*	28*	29*
Pulses	15†	15†	15†
Oranges	150*	155*	165*
Lemons and limes	30*	30*	30*
Bananas	8*	8*	8*
Pineapples	29†	30†	31*
Palm kernels	30†	30†	30*
Groundnuts (in shell)	80*	90*	92
Coconuts	300*	300*	300*
Copra	10*	10*	10*
Coffee (green)	1*	1*	4*
Cocoa beans	265†	290†	255†
Tobacco (leaves)	1†	1†	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.**LIVESTOCK**

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	4	4	4
Asses	25	25	26
Cattle	900	930	950
Pigs	390	400	415
Sheep	1,600	1,650	1,700
Goats	1,900	2,000	2,100
Poultry	11,000	11,500	12,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	12	13	13
Mutton and lamb	5	5	5
Goats' meat	6	6	6
Pig meat	9	9	9
Poultry meat	14	16	18
Other meat	39	43	45
Cows' milk	7	8	8
Hen eggs	11	12	14
Cattle hides	1.6	1.6	1.7

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	2,138	2,138	2,138
Pitprops (mine timber)	18	18	18
Other industrial wood	363	363	363
Fuel wood	6,426	6,630	6,840
TOTAL	8,945	9,149	9,359

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

	1974	1975	1976
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	453	398	316
Railway sleepers	4	5	65
TOTAL	457	403	381

1977-79: Annual production as in 1976 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	41.9	41.9	41.9
Atlantic Ocean	226.2	222.1	188.0
TOTAL CATCH	268.1	264.0	229.9

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

	1976	1977	1978
Gold ore ('000 kg.)	16.6	15.0	12.5
Diamonds ('000 carats)	2,055	1,752	1,755
Manganese ore ('000 tons)*	128	107.0	128.6
Bauxite ('000 tons)	267	277	252

* Provisional.

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	52	64	n.a.	n.a.
Raw sugar	" " "	8	12	25	20
Beer	'000 hectolitres	500	628	998	n.a.
Cigarettes	millions	2,339	3,107	3,325	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	239	224*	225	230*
Kerosene	" " "	100	98	110	110*
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	355	337	406	410*
Residual fuel oil	" " "	444	287	368	380*
Cement	" " "	688	650*	610*	610*
Aluminium (unwrought)	" " "	143.2	146.6	153.0	114.0
Radio receivers	'000	90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh.	3,996*	4,226*	4,447*	4,600*

* Provisional.

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

FINANCE

100 pesewas = 1 new cedi.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 pesewas; 1 cedi.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 cedis.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 5.29 cedis; U.S. \$1 = 2.75 cedis.

100 cedis = £18.90 = \$36.36.

Note: The original cedi was introduced in July 1965, replacing the Ghana pound (£G1 = £1 sterling) at the rate of £G1 = 2.40 cedis (1 cedi = 8s. 4d. sterling). The exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 85.71 pesewas (1 cedi = \$1.167). This currency was itself replaced in February 1967 by the new cedi, valued at 10 shillings sterling or U.S. \$1.40 (\$1 = 71.43 pesewas), the exchange rate being 1 new cedi = 1.2 old cedis. In July 1967 the new cedi was devalued by 30 per cent to 98 U.S. cents (\$1 = 1.0204 cedis), worth 7 shillings (£1 = 2.857 new cedis) until November 1967 and 8s. 2d. or 40.83 new pence (£1 = 2.449 new cedis) from November 1967 to August 1971. In December 1971 the new cedi was further devalued to 55 U.S. cents (\$1 = 1.8182 new cedis) or 21.11p (£1 = 4.738 new cedis). In February 1972, following the military coup, this devaluation was partially reversed and the new cedi was revalued at 78.125 U.S. cents (\$1 = 1.28 new cedis), worth 29.98p (£1 = 3.335 new cedis) until June 1972. From February 1973 to June 1978 the exchange rate was \$1 = 1.15 new cedis (1 cedi = 86.96 U.S. cents). The new cedi was devalued in June 1978 and other devaluations followed. Since August 1978 the exchange rate has been \$1 = 2.75 new cedis (1 cedi = 36.36 U.S. cents).

BUDGET

(million cedis, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78*	EXPENDITURE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78*
Taxes on income . . .	199.2	236.0	398.1	Education . . .	321.7	416.3	367.8
Mineral duty . . .	6.6	3.3	10.5	Public health . . .	118.0	158.9	171.0
Export duties . . .	169.0	284.0	634.4	Other social services . . .	160.8	168.9	228.2
Import duties . . .	93.3	117.4	287.8	Economic services . . .	160.9	288.9	404.8
Other indirect taxes . . .	230.0	319.9	402.1	National defence . . .	92.2	112.3	124.7
Income from property . . .	54.1	45.9	56.1	Interest on public debt . . .	100.0	176.7	270.3
Sales of goods and services . . .	38.7	49.5	55.3				
TOTAL (incl. others)† .	819.4	1,074.6	1,860.2	TOTAL (incl. others) .	1,438.6	1,945.2	2,283.3

* Estimates.

† Excluding foreign grants (million cedis): 1.1 (budget estimate) in 1977/78.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Budget Estimates (million cedis): Expenditure (current) 2,900, (capital) 1,500; Receipts (taxation) 3,200, (capital) 752 (1978/79); Recurrent expenditure 8,358, Development expenditure 1,667, Receipts (taxation) 5,592.7 (1981/82).

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S.\$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold . . .	8.1	8.1	19.0
IMF Special Drawing Rights . . .	12.4	18.0	—
Foreign exchange . . .	267.1	273.6	196.7
TOTAL . . .	287.6	299.7	215.7

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million new cedis at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks . . .	2,121.6	2,458.5	3,521.3
Demand deposits at commercial banks . . .	1,786.9	1,872.5	2,090.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Accra. Average of monthly figures; base: 1970=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food	141.9	184.7	252.4	414.1	886.8	163.5	283.7	359.4
Fuel and light	127.6	170.9	237.8	294.7	409.4	n.a.†	n.a.†	n.a.†
Clothing	127.1	160.4	224.8	323.2	450.1	165.3	266.7	356.9
Rent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	134.6†	167.9†	251.9†
ALL ITEMS	127.9	163.3	230.5	351.5	634.9	169.9	276.4	377.8

* Base: 1977=100.

† Fuel and light are included with rent.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million new cedis at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Domestic factor incomes*	2,307	2,903	3,847	4,329	5,559	9,824
Consumption of fixed capital	171	216	256	323	378	524
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	2,478	3,119	4,103	4,652	5,936	10,348
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	337	382	557	631	590	815
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,815	3,501	4,660	5,283	6,526	11,163
Net factor income from abroad	-40	-30	-47	-42	-48	-40
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,775	3,471	4,613	5,241	6,478	11,123
Less consumption of fixed capital	171	216	256	323	378	524
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	2,604	3,255	4,357	4,918	6,100	10,599
Other current transfers from abroad (net)	15	12	20	51	31	67
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	2,619	3,266	4,377	4,970	6,131	10,666

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises. The amount is obtained as a residual.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Government final consumption expenditure	355	382	569	689	799	1,409
Private final consumption expenditure	2,106	2,652	3,670	3,873	5,171	8,638
Increase in stocks	-44	48	53	59	-62	186
Gross fixed capital formation	244	268	555	614	641	1,049
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	2,662	3,350	4,847	5,235	6,549	11,282
Exports of goods and services	582	751	868	1,023	1,025	1,171
Less Imports of goods and services	428	600	1,054	974	1,047	1,289
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,815	3,501	4,660	5,283	6,526	11,163
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1975 PRICES	5,349	5,646	6,033	5,283	5,097	5,212

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	779.1	889.7	892.8	1,066.0	1,159.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-690.2	-860.1	-780.4	-669.1	-1,075.2
TRADE BALANCE	88.9	29.6	112.4	396.9	84.2
Export of services	115.0	130.9	104.4	120.8	122.3
Import of services	-304.6	-298.4	-321.3	-334.4	-369.2
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-100.7	-137.9	-104.5	183.3	-162.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-4.3	-6.1	-5.1	-2.3	-2.9
Government unrequited transfers (net)	31.1	64.7	63.4	75.2	72.0
CURRENT BALANCE	-73.9	79.3	-46.2	256.2	-93.6
Direct capital investment (net)	-18.4	19.3	9.8	-2.8	9.2
Other long-term capital (net)	4.8	69.7	100.4	97.2	89.3
Short-term capital (net)	-23.2	-30.0	9.4	-31.8	-99.6
Net errors and omissions	-26.5	11.6	-119.2	-248.4	-11.1
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-137.2	-8.7	-45.8	70.4	-105.8
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	14.2	14.6
Valuation changes (net)	14.9	-47.0	44.2	-0.1	8.9
Payments arrears	53.9	22.9	129.7	-74.9	—
Loans to finance balance of payments (net)	24.1	95.0	1.8	-60.1	—
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	34.1	28.0
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-44.3	62.2	129.9	-16.4	-53.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 cedis)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Imports c.i.f.	393,293	525,950	943,706	909,297	969,000	1,315,000	1,653,100
Exports f.o.b.*	564,412	730,440	840,933	928,265	952,100	1,166,200	1,644,600

* Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 cedis)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food and live animals	72,221	111,734	140,627	104,956
Beverages and tobacco	2,342	4,905	7,109	6,751
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	13,244	22,761	28,670	27,879
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	45,297	46,823	156,543	150,861
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5,217	6,023	15,410	9,933
Chemicals	63,896	91,135	123,342	126,627
Basic manufactures	68,196	105,804	221,008	207,876
Machinery and transport equipment	104,294	111,287	212,381	228,072
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,310	14,897	27,699	28,939
Other commodities and transactions	7,276	10,581	10,920	17,402

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Cocoa	289,058	344,833	466,427	551,427
Logs	42,292	88,551	63,955	49,102
Sawn timber	21,173	41,755	33,956	28,168
Bauxite	2,682	2,574	3,465	4,333
Manganese ore	10,075	7,315	10,519	16,872
Diamonds	18,643	13,063	14,570	12,723
Gold	50,436	70,106	94,843	83,766
Re-exports and other items	130,053	162,243	153,198	181,874

Source: Bank of Ghana.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
('000 cedis)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Canada	10,524	7,323	18,307	19,296
China, People's Republic	n.a.	n.a.	42,330	17,850
France	20,415	29,092	42,509	34,833
Germany, Federal Republic	49,481	63,470	120,095	103,528
Italy	8,323	11,272	15,661	24,308
Japan	22,474	34,472	52,806	59,046
Libya	—	—	25,606	49,080
Netherlands	13,648	19,415	28,045	24,489
Nigeria	13,654	21,082	64,318	61,349
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	21,644	30,275
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	n.a.	40,766	9,391
United Kingdom	61,209	88,713	137,182	136,718
U.S.A.	68,955	81,757	100,723	146,767
TOTAL (incl. others)	393,293	526,949	943,706	909,297

EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Australia	n.a.	n.a.	19,726	15,090
Germany, Federal Republic	59,311	57,524	93,595	76,621
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	16,822	10,412
Italy	17,202	36,169	17,770	19,713
Japan	45,248	58,363	55,409	66,426
Netherlands	48,908	59,507	85,921	97,025
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	23,424	34,457
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	25,147	36,120
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	n.a.	42,188	63,332
United Kingdom	104,664	124,004	151,569	134,724
U.S.A.	74,437	96,779	98,381	105,837
Yugoslavia	n.a.	n.a.	27,819	46,600
TOTAL (incl. others)	564,412	688,362	840,933	928,265

Source: Bank of Ghana.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Passengers carried	7,441,410	7,348,610	7,897,260	7,268,565
Freight tons carried	1,592,270	1,702,679	1,389,721	1,132,068
Passenger-kilometres	447,895,760	433,198,732	500,948,634	521,180,058
Net ton-kilometres	292,700,640	306,699,975	292,700,641	311,621,562

ROAD TRANSPORT*
(^{'000} motor vehicles)

	1975	1976	1977
Passenger cars	61.6	68.1	72.4
Commercial vehicles	42.5	45.9	49.3

* Including vehicles no longer in circulation.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

SHIPPING

	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	TONNAGE ENTERED (net reg. tons)	TONNAGE CLEARED (net reg. tons)	CARGO LOADED (tons)	CARGO UNLOADED (tons)
1971 . .	1,789	1,804	6,368,373	6,386,285	2,374,701	3,221,033
1972 . .	1,667	1,156	5,972,886	5,959,574	2,765,616	2,442,384
1973 . .	1,519	1,520	5,846,928	5,835,678	2,258,557	2,743,879
1974 . .	1,324	1,319	5,141,176	5,131,410	2,117,524	3,331,215

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown (millions) . .	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5
Passengers carried (^{'000}) . .	140	154	215	249
Passenger-km. (millions) . .	149	185	194	234
Freight ton-km. (millions) . .	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.7
Mail ton-km. (millions) . .	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8
Total ton-km. (millions) . .	17	20	22	23

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

TOURISM

Number of Visitors: (1976) 55,834, (1977) 58,988, (1978) 46,253, (1979) 47,429.

Tourist Revenue (million cedis): (1976) 15.6, (1977) 12.6, (1978) 13.6.

Hotel Beds (1980): 2,220.

Source: Ghana Tourist Board, Accra.

EDUCATION
(1978)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary*	7,611	1,294,872	48,397
Secondary	n.a.	613,710	31,812†
University‡	3	7,179	963

* Data refer to grades I to VI and cover public education only.

† Including all teacher-training (936 teachers in 1978).

‡ 1975 figures.

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

In 1974/75 there were 168 secondary schools (Source: *Ghana Official Handbook 1977*).

Source (except where otherwise stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, Accra.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the coup in December 1981, the Constitution was suspended. It had been promulgated by the AFRC in June 1979 and had come into effect on September 24th. The following is a summary of its main provisions:

The preamble declares the faith of the people of Ghana in freedom and justice, the principle that all powers of government spring from the sovereign will of the people, the principle of universal adult suffrage, the rule of law, and the protection of fundamental human rights and of national unity and stability.

Executive power is vested in the President who is Head of State, Head of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He is elected by universal adult suffrage and must obtain more than 50 per cent of the votes. He holds office for a term of four years and for not more than two terms.

The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and between 10 and 19 Ministers of State appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament. Members of Parliament who are appointed as Ministers must resign their seats. The President and Ministers of State may not hold any other office of profit or emolument.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament with not less than 140 members, each representing one constituency, elected by universal adult suffrage. Parliament meets at least once a year and continues for five years after the date of its first sitting. Any 20 members may call for a meeting of Parliament.

The Council of State aids and advises the President and Parliament. Members include former Presidents, the President of the House of Chiefs, and others who are chosen by the President, with the approval of Parliament, from among former holders of public office, representatives of professional bodies and other eminent citizens; each Region must be represented. The Council meets at least four times a year.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council: Flt.-Lt. JERRY RAWLINGS (took power December 31st, 1981).

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

(February 1982)

Flt.-Lt. JERRY RAWLINGS (Chairman)
Brig. JOSEPH NUNOO-MENSAH (Chief of Defence Staff)
Warrant Officer JOSEPH ADJEI BUADI (Co-ordinator for
Armed Forces Defence Committees)
Sgt. DANIEL ALOLGA AKATA-PORE (Secretary to Armed
Forces Defence Committees)

VINCENT DAMUAH
CHRIS BUKANI ATIM
JOACHIM ARMATEY KWEI

CABINET

(February 1982)

Secretary for Fuel and Power: APPIAH KORANG.
Secretary for Trade: K. B. ASANTE.
Secretary for Local Government: J. A. KUFFUOR.
Secretary for Education: AMA-ATTAH AIDOO.
Secretary for Rural Development: KWEKU ANKOMAH.
Secretary for Internal Affairs: JOHNY HANSEN.
Secretary for Culture and Tourism: ASIEDU YIRENKYI.
Secretary for Youth and Sports: ZAYA YOBOK.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Dr. OBED ASSAMOAH.
Secretary for Information: ATTOH AUSTIN.

Secretary for Transport and Communications: Alhaji IDRISU MAHAMAH.
Secretary for Works and Housing: Prof. MANWUSI DAKE.
Secretary for Industry, Science and Technology: Dr. KAKU SIAMAH.
Secretary for Justice and Attorney General: G. E. K. AIKINS.
Secretary for Agriculture: Prof. BOTEI DOKU.
Secretary for Roads and Highways: Dr. DON ARTHUR.
Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning: KWAME AMOAH.
Secretary for Health: Lt.-Col. (ret'd.) I. O. TWUM-AMPOFOH.

Further appointments were to be announced

REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Ashanti: KWAME KESSIE.
Brong-Ahafo: K. SAARAH-MENSAH.
Central: KOFI ACQUAH HARRISON.
Eastern: YAW AKWASI SARPONG.
Greater Accra: ATUKWEI OKAI.

Northern: JOHN A. NDEBURGRE.
Upper: Dr. AWUDU TINOGA.
Volta: Dr. YAO FIAGBE.
Western: A. B. APPIAH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

After the coup in December 1981, all political parties were proscribed, as they had been in 1966-69 and 1972-79. Those in existence before the coup included:

All People's Party (APP): Accra; f. 1981 by merger of four smaller parties which had participated in the 1979 elections; Leader VICTOR OWUSU; Deputy Leader MAHAMA IDDRISU; Chair. JOHN BILSON; comprising:

Popular Front Party (PFP): Leader VICTOR OWUSU.

Social Democratic Front (SDF): Leader Alhaji IBRAHIM MAHAMA.

Third Force Party: Leader Dr. JOHN BILSON.

United National Convention (UNC): Leader WILLIAM AFORI-ATTA.

People's National Party (PNP): Accra; includes members of the former Convention People's Party; Leader Dr. HILLA LIMANN.

United Action Front: Accra; f. 1979, as the Action Congress Party; Leader Col. FRANK G. BERNASKO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO GHANA

(In Accra unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

- Afghanistan:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Algeria:** House No. F.606/1, Off Cantonments Rd., Christiansborg, P.O.B. 2747 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD BEN MEHAL.
- Argentina:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Australia:** 2 Milne Close, Off Dr. Amilcar Cabral Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 2445 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ANTHONY F. DINGLE.
- Austria:** Mobil House, Liberia Rd., P.O.B. 564 (E).
- Bangladesh:** Dakar, Senegal (HC).
- Benin:** C175 Odoi Kwao Crescent, P.O.B. 7871 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* CYRILLE OGUIN.
- Brazil:** No. 6 Kanda Estate, P.O.B. 2918 (E); *Ambassador:* LYLE AMAURY TARRISSE DA FONTOURA.
- Bulgaria:** 3 Kakramadu Rd., East Cantonments, P.O.B. 3193 (E); *Ambassador:* KOSTADIN GEORGIEV GYAUROV.
- Cameroon:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Canada:** No. 95, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1639 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. FAGUY.
- China, People's Republic:** No. 7, Agostinho Neto Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 3356 (E); *Ambassador:* JIA HUAJI.
- Cuba:** 10 Ridge Rd., Roman Ridge, Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 9163 Airport (E); *Ambassador:* NIEL RUIZ GUERRA.
- Czechoslovakia:** C.260/5, Kanda High Rd. No. 2, P.O.B. 5226, Accra-North (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK LUNDAK.
- Denmark:** Plot No. 67, Dr. Isert Rd., North Ridge (West) Residential Area, P.O.B. 3328 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* HENNING SVANHOLT.
- Egypt:** House No. F.805/1, Off Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 2508 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MOUSTAFA EL-KHOUDY.
- Ethiopia:** F/32495, North Labone (near Cantonments Circle), P.O.B. 1646 (E); *Ambassador:* Ato ASSEFAW LEGGESSE.
- Finland:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- France:** 12th Rd., Off Liberation Ave., P.O.B. 187 (E); *Ambassador:* IAN ZEBROWSKI.
- Gabon:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
- Gambia:** Lagos, Nigeria (HC).
- German Democratic Republic:** House No. 40, Liberation Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 2348 (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT DENZLER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Valldemosa Lodge, Plot No. 18, North Ridge Residential Area, 7th Ave. Extension, P.O.B. 1757 (E); *Ambassador:* GOTTFRIED FISCHER.
- Greece:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Guinea:** 11, Osu Badu St., Dzorwulu, P.O.B. 5497, Accra-North (E); *Ambassador:* MAMADU CHERIF DIALLO.
- Hungary:** H/No. F.582 A/1, Salem Rd., Christiansborg, P.O.B. 3027 (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS BOZI.
- India:** 12 Mankata Ave., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 3040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. A. NAZARETH.
- Indonesia:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Iran:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Iraq:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Italy:** Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 140 (E); *Ambassador:* ONOFRIO SOLARI-BOZZI.
- Ivory Coast:** House No. 9, 8th Lane, Off Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 3445, Christiansborg (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS COFFI BILE.
- Jamaica:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Japan:** 8 Rangoon Ave., Off Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 1637 (E); *Ambassador:* MASATADA HIGAKI.
- Kenya:** Lagos, Nigeria (HC).
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 139 Roman Ridge, Ambassadorial Estate, Nortei Ababio Estate, P.O.B. 13874 (E); *Ambassador:* CHOI U JIN.
- Korea, Republic:** 12 First St., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 13700 (E); *Ambassador:* KWANG HAN HWANG.
- Lebanon:** 2 Rangoon Ave., P.O.B. 562 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HAZOU.
- Lesotho:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Liberia:** F.675/1, Off Cantonments Rd., Christiansborg, P.O.B. 895 (E); *Ambassador:* D. WEAHPLAH WILSON (*withdrawn Jan. 1982*).
- Libya:** 14 Sixth St., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 6995 (E).
- Malaysia:** Lagos, Nigeria (HC).
- Mali:** Crescent Rd., Block 1, P.O.B. 1121 (E); *Ambassador:* DIALLO DEMBA.
- Mauritania:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
- Netherlands:** 89 Liberation Rd., National Redemption Circle, P.O.B. 3248 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* J. C. LANDMAN.
- Niger:** E.104/3, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 2685 (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji HABBIBOU ALLELE.
- Nigeria:** Akosombo Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 1548 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Chief ADEJOJU ADEYEMI.
- Norway:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Pakistan:** 11, Ring Rd. East (E); *Ambassador:* Miss SALMA KISHWAR JAN.
- Philippines:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Poland:** House No. F.820/1, Off Cantonments Rd., Christiansborg, P.O.B. 2552 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* KAZIMIERZ DABROWSKI.
- Portugal:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Romania:** 3 Nine Lane, P.O.B. M.112; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN HERASCU.
- Saudi Arabia:** F868/1 Off Cantonments Rd., OSU RE (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ABDUL HAMEE AL-GAREE.
- Sierra Leone:** C.135/3, Asylum Down, P.O.B. 6706 (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. W. GANDI-CAPIO.

GHANA

Somalia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Spain: Airport Residential Area, Lamptey Ave. Extension, P.O.B. 1218 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA SIERRA.

Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Switzerland: 9 Water Rd. S.I., North Ridge Area, P.O.B. 359 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL VON SCHENCK.

Tanzania: Lagos, Nigeria (HC).

Togo: Togo House, near Cantonments Circle, P.O.B. 4308 (E); *Ambassador:* NAMPOUGUINI LARE.

Trinidad and Tobago: Lagos, Nigeria (HC).

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Uganda: P.O.B. 4260 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ANNA AMAILUK.

U.S.S.R.: F.856/1, Ring Rd. East, P.O.B. 1634 (E); *Ambassador:* ANATOLY IVANSTOV.

Ghana also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Belgium, Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Qatar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Turkey, Viet-Nam and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

United Kingdom: Barclays Bank Bldg., High St., P.O.B. 296 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JAMES MELLON.

U.S.A.: Intersection of Kinbu Rd. and Liberia Rd., P.O.B. 194 (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS W. M. SMITH.

Upper Volta: House No. 772/3, Asylum Down, Off Fartar Ave., P.O.B. 651 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANCIS M. IRRIGA.

Vatican City: 2 Akosombo St., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 9675; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Mgr. FRANCISCO NAVARRO.

Venezuela: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Yugoslavia: 10 West Cantonments, off Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 1629 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* TOMISLAV DIMITRIJEVIĆ.

Zaire: 58 Third Rangoon Close E.I, P.O.B. 5448 (E); *Ambassador:* MUTUALE KIKANYE.

Zambia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Ministry of Justice: Attorney-General's Dept., Accra.

The civil law in force in Ghana is based on the Common Law, doctrines of equity and general statutes which were in force in England in 1874, as modified by subsequent Ordinances. Ghanaian customary law is, however, the basis of most personal, domestic and contractual relationships. Criminal Law is based on the Criminal Code, enacted at the end of the nineteenth century and dependent on English Criminal Law, and since amended at intervals. The **Superior Court of Judicature** consists of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice; the **Inferior Courts** embrace the Circuit Courts, the District Courts and such other inferior courts as may be provided by law.

Supreme Court: The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than six other Justices of the Supreme Court. It is the final court of appeal in Ghana and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the enforcement or interpretation of the Constitution.

The Court of Appeal: The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than five Judges of the Court of Appeal. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from any judgment, decree or order of the High Court.

The High Court: The High Court of Ghana consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than twelve Justices of the High Court and has an original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, other than those for offences involving treason. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in Ghana and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960, provides that all trials on indictment shall be by a jury or with the aid of Assessors.

The Circuit Court: Circuit Courts were created in 1960, and the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court consists of an original jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount involved does not exceed C8,000 on contractual matters and C15,000 on land issues. It also has jurisdiction with regard to the guardianship and custody of infants, and original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, except

offences where the maximum punishment is death or the offence, treason. Finally it has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of any District Court situated within its circuit.

District Courts: To each magisterial district is assigned at least one District Magistrate who has original jurisdiction to try civil suits in which the amount involved does not exceed C2,000. District Magistrates also have jurisdiction to deal with all criminal cases, except first-degree felonies, and commit cases of a more serious nature to either the Circuit Court or the High Court. A Grade I Circuit Court can impose a fine not exceeding C1,000 and sentences of imprisonment of up to two years and a Grade II Circuit Court may impose a fine not exceeding C500 and a sentence of imprisonment of up to 12 months. A District Court has no appellate jurisdiction, except in rent matters under the Rent Act.

Juvenile Courts are empowered to hear charges against juveniles, persons under 17 years, except where the juvenile is charged jointly with an adult. They consist either of three citizens selected from a panel of Juvenile Court Magistrates or of a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting with two of the panel. The public is excluded from proceedings of Juvenile Courts which can make orders as to the protection and supervision of a neglected child and can negotiate with parents to secure the good behaviour of a child.

Special Tribunal: replaced the Special Courts set up by the AFRC in 1979 to investigate allegations of corruption.

It was announced in January 1982 that, in addition to the usual courts, special **People's Tribunals** would be set up to judge "crimes against the people".

Chief Justice: F. K. APALOO.

President of the Court of Appeal: Justice K. E. AMUA-SEKYI.

President of the Special Tribunal: (vacant).

RELIGION

According to the 1960 census, the distribution of religious groups was:

	per cent
Christians	42.8
Traditional Religions	38.2
Muslims	12.0
No Religion	7.0

CHRISTIANITY

The Christian community in Ghana is divided principally into Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians. An advisory role within the community is played by the Christian Council of Ghana (P.O.B. 919, Accra), founded in 1929. The Council comprises 13 churches, though excluding the Roman Catholic Church.

ANGLICAN COMMUNITY

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT; Bishops-court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Cape Coast: Most Rev. JOHN KODWO AMISSAH; Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 112, Cape Coast.

Archbishop of Tamale: Most Rev. PETER POREKU DERY, P.O.B. 42, Tamale.

METHODIST CHURCH

President: Rev. T. WALLACE KOOMSON.

Secretary: Rev. I. K. A. THOMPSON.

Methodist Church of Ghana: Liberia Rd., P.O.B. 403, Accra; became fully autonomous July 1961; 238,538 mems.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Church of Ghana: P.O.B. 1800, Accra; 346,269 mems.; Moderator Rt. Rev. I. H. FREMPONG.

OTHER CHURCHES

African Methodist Episcopal Church.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: P.O.B. 239, Sekondi.

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: P.O.B. 3906, Accra.

Evangelical-Lutheran Church: P.O.B. 197, Kaneshie; 250 mems.; Sec. Rev. V. SCHINDLER.

Evangelical-Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 18, Ho; f. 1847; Moderator Rt. Rev. Prof. N. K. DZOBO; 185,000 mems.

Feden Church.

Ghana Baptist Church: P.O.B. 1, Abuakwa, Ashanti.

Ghana Conference of Seventh-day Adventists: Cape Coast; 24,100 mems.

Mennonite Church: P.O.B. 5485, Accra; f. 1957; Moderator Rev. E. A. GALBAH-MUSETOR; Sec. ABRAHAM K. WETSEH; 767 mems.; publ. *Mennonite News Herald*.

West African Union of Seventh-day Adventists: P.O.B. 1016, Accra.

ISLAM

There are a considerable number of Muslims in the Northern Region. The majority are Malikees.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILY

Daily Graphic: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1950; government-owned; Editor KOJO YANKAH; circ. 200,000.

The Ghanaian Times: P.O.B. 2638, Accra; f. 1958; government-owned; Editor K. GYAWU-KYEM; circ. 150,000.

People's Evening News: P.O.B. 7505, Accra; Man. Editor OSEI POKU; circ. 40,000.

The Pioneer: P.O.B. 325, Kumasi; English; Editor K. OPUKU-ACHEAMPONG.

WEEKLY

Believer: P.O.B. 10599, Accra-North; Editor GAB KOFI AKRONG.

Business Weekly: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1966; government-owned; Editor MARK BOTSIO; circ. 3,000.

Champion: P.O.B. 10599, Accra-North; Man. Dir. MARK D. N. ADDY; Editor P. K. GODWIN.

Echo: P.O.B. 3460, Accra; f. 1968; Dirs. S. KISSI-AFARE, KWAKU ASANTE OWARE; Editor S. KISSI-AFARE; circ. 30,000

The Mirror: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1953; government-owned; Sundays; Editor YAW BOAKYE OFORI-ATTA; circ. 180,000.

The Palaver Tribune: P.O.B. 5018, Accra; f. 1970; Editor-in-Chief CHRISTIAN ASHER; Editor BENJAMIN BAAH ARMAH; circ. 100,000.

Punch: P.O.B. 10599, Accra-North; f. 1976; Man. Dir. MARK D. N. ADDY; Editor PRINCE K. GOSWIN; circ. 10,000.

Radio and T.V. Times: P.O.B. 1633, Accra; f. 1960; Editor V. A. WRISTBERG; circ. 20,000.

The Scope: P.O.B. 8339, Tema; Editor EMMANUEL DOE ZIORKLUI; circ. 20,000.

Sporting News: P.O.B. 5481, Accra-North; f. 1967; Man. Editor J. OPPONG-AGYARE.

The Standard: P.O.B. 765, Accra; f. 1938; National Catholic paper; Editor ANTHONY BONNAH KOOMSON; circ. 30,400.

Star: Accra; Editor J. W. DUMOGA.

The Statesman: Accra; Man. Editor W. K. DUMOGA (acting).

Weekly Spectator: New Times Corpn., P.O.B. 2638, Accra; government-owned; f. 1963; Sun.; Editor KWESI WOODE; circ. 165,000.

PERIODICALS

FORTNIGHTLY

Kpodoga: Tsito; publ. by the Institute of Education and UNESCO.

Legon Observer: Legon; f. 1966 (banned 1974-78); published by Legon Society of National Affairs; Editor Dr. YAW TWUMASI.

New Ghana: Information Services Dept., P.O.B. 745, Accra; English; political, economic and cultural affairs for international dissemination.

The Post: Information Services Dept., P.O.B. 745, Accra; f. 1980; government publication; current affairs and analysis.

MONTHLY

African Woman: Ring Road West, P.O.B. 1496, Accra.

Armed Forces News: Ghana Armed Forces, Burma Camp, Accra.

Boxing and Football Illustrated: P.O.B. 8392, Accra; f. 1976; Editor NANA O. AMPOMAH; circ. 10,000.

Chit Chat: P.O.B. 7043, Accra; Editor ROSEMOND ADU.

Christian Messenger: P.O.B. 3075, Accra; f. 1883; English, Twi and Ga editions; Editor G. B. K. OWUSU; circ. 40,000.

Drum: P.O.B. 1197, Accra; general interest.

Garden City News: P.O.B. 1916, Kumasi; Edited by Kumasi City Council.

Ghana Journal of Science: Ghana Science Association, P.O.B. 7, Legon; Editor Prof. E. LAING.

Ghana Trade Journal: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1959; Editor MARK BORSIO.

Ideal Woman (Obaa Sima): P.O.B. 5737, Accra; Editor KATE ABBAM.

Police News: Police Headquarters, Accra; Editor S. S. APPIAH; circ. 20,000.

Students World: P.O.B. M18, Accra; educational magazine for African students; Editor KWESI SAM-WOODE; circ. 10,000.

The Symbol: P.O.B. 8162, Tema; Editor EMMANUEL DOE ZIORKLUI; circ. 10,000.

The Teacher: Ghana National Union of Teachers, P.O.B. 209, Accra.

The Ghana Information Services (P.O.B. 745, Accra) publish the following periodicals:

Akwansosem: Akwapim Twi; Editor FOSTER APPIAH.

Ghana Digest: monthly; features UN, OAU and agency reports; Editor S. IKOR-KWAKU; circ. 12,000.

Ghana News Bulletin: f. 1974; Editor E. A. AFRO; circ. 8,000.

Ghana Review: f. 1961; review of economic, social and cultural affairs; Editor J. OPPONG-AGYARE; circ. 18,000.

Kabaare: f. 1967; edited by I.S.D.; circ. 2,000.

Kakyevole: Nzema; Editor T. E. KWESI; circ. 10,500.

Kasem Labie (Kasem): P.O.B. 57, Tamale; Editor A. C. AZIIBA.

Lahabili Tsugu: P.O.B. 57, Tamale; Dagbani; Editor T. T. SULEMANA.

Mansralo: Ga; Editor MARTIN NII-MOI.

Motabiala: Ewe; Editor K. GROPHONE; circ. 10,000.

Nkwantabisa: Asante, Twi and Fante; Editors FOSTER APPIAH (Twi), E. N. S. EDUFUL (Fante); circ. 20,000.

Volta Review: f. 1976; edited by I.S.D.; circ. 3,000.

QUARTERLY

Ghana Enterprise: Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 6027, Accra; f. 1976; Editor KEN AMANKWAH.

Ghana Manufacturer: Ghana Manufacturers Association, P.O.B. 8624, Accra-North; f. 1974; Editor W. O. ESSUMAN; circ. 1,000.

Insight and Opinion: P.O.B. 5446, Accra; Editorial Sec. W. B. OHENE.

OTHERS

Economic Bulletin of Ghana: Economic Society of Ghana, P.O.B. 22, Legon; Editor Prof. JOHN COLEMAN DE GRAFT-JOHNSON.

Health Digest: P.O.B. 5446, Accra; every 2 months; Editorial Sec. W. B. OHENE.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 2118, Accra; f. 1957; Chair. AKUA ASAABEA AYISI; Gen. Man. K. B. BROWN; 8 regional offices, 24 district offices and 4 overseas offices; 400 employees.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 3055; Chief EDWARD ANKRAH.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 6172, Accra; Chief P. K. COBBINAH-ESSEM.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): P.O.B. 9141, Accra; Agent IGOR AGEBEKOV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 9715, Accra; Chief R. A. QUANSAH.

Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): Accra; Correspondent YAO LIU.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany) is also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Afram Publications: 72 Ring Rd. East, P.O.B. Mr8, Accra; f. 1973; textbooks and general; Man. Dir. KWESI SAM-WOODE.

Anowuo Educational Publications: P.O.B. 3918, Accra; f. 1966; educational books, novels and poetry in English and the nine main Ghanaian languages; about 30 titles annually; Publisher SAMUEL ASARE KONADU.

Bureau of Ghana Languages: P.O.B. 1851, Accra; f. 1951; educational and general books in eleven Ghanaian languages; research and translation agency; Dir. F. S. KONU; 96 mems.

Catholic Mission Press: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; publishers of religious works and textbooks.

Ghana Publishing Corporation (Publishing Division): P.M.B. Tema; f. 1965; textbooks and general; Man. Dir. FIL NYARKO.

Ghana Universities Press: P.O.B. 4219, Accra; f. 1962; publishes scholarly and academic works for all the universities and institutions of higher education and research in Ghana; Dir. A. S. K. ATSU.

Methodist Book Depot Ltd.: P.O.B. 100, Cape Coast; f. 1881; brs. in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi, etc.; publishers, book-sellers, stationery manufacturers, educational contractors; Man. Dir. S. MARKIN YANKAH.

Moxon Paperbacks Ltd.: P.O.B. M160, Accra; f. 1967; publishers of travel and guide books, handbooks, *Africana*, modern novels and poetry; quarterly catalogue of Ghana books and periodicals in print; Proprietor R. J. MOXON.

Sedco Publishing Ltd.: P.O.B. 2051, Accra; f. 1975; educational books; Man. Dir. KWAMI SEGBAWU.

Waterville Publishing House: P.O.B. 195, Accra; Man. Dir. F. E. Y. ATTIPOE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ghana Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 1633, Accra; f. 1935; Chair. ERIC OTOO; Dir.-Gen. KWAME KARIKARI (acting); Dir. of TV SAM BANNERMAN.

RADIO

Broadcasts in English and six Ghanaian languages; there is an external service in English, French and Hausa. There are two sound transmitting stations and 53 relay stations. In 1981 there were an estimated 1,869,757 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

The television service came into operation in 1965; there are two studios in Accra and four transmission stations: Ajangote about 20 miles from Accra, Kissi in the Central Region, Jamasi in Ashanti and Tamale in the Northern Region.

In 1981 there were an estimated 56,576 television receivers in the country.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; auth.=authorized; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.=branch; amount in cedis)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Ghana: P.O.B. 2674, Accra; f. 1957; auth. cap. C100m.; res. C14.8m.; dep. C1,163m.; Gov. ALEX E. K. ASHABOR; Deputy Govs. YAW MANU SARPONG, SAMUEL K. BOTCHWAY.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank: P.O.B. 4191, Accra; f. 1965; cap. C45m.; state-owned; credit facilities for agriculturists; Chair. and Man. Dir. BEN SELORMEY.

Bank for Housing and Construction: Mobil House, P.O.B. M.I., Accra; f. 1973; auth. cap. C10m., cap. p.u. C9.6m.; Man. Dir. YAN OSAFO-MAAFO (acting).

Ghana Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 134, Accra; f. 1953; state-owned; cap. p.u. C35m.; dep. C4,600m. (June 1980); 131 brs.; Chair. PAUL ANSAN; Exec. Dir. QUINTIN-QUARTEY.

Ghana Co-operative Bank: Liberty Ave., P.O.B. 5292, Accra-North; f. 1974; cap. p.u. C102,315; dep. C9,057,540; Man. Dir. KWASI AKOMPONG.

National Investment Bank: 37 Kwame Nkrumah Ave., P.O.B. 3726, Accra; f. 1963; provides long-term capital to industry; cap. p.u. C29m.; Chair. Alhaji MAHAMA IDDRISU; Man. Dir. J. A. NUAMAH (acting).

National Savings and Credit Bank: Kwame Nkrumah Ave., Accra; f. 1988; state-owned; auth. cap. C6m.; cap. p.u. C4m.; dep. C189.2m. (1981); Man. Dir. J. F. ASAFU-ADJAYE (acting).

National Trust Holding Co.: Dyson House, Liberty Ave., P.O.B. 9563, Airport, Accra; f. 1976; auth. cap. C15m.; cap. p.u. C3.3m.; to mobilize funds to enable Ghanaians to buy companies under the indigenization decree, 1976, to finance investment in Ghanaian companies and to assist in their development and expansion; and to engage in Trusteeship business; Man. Dir. W. COOKE.

Social Security Bank: P.O.B. K444, Accra Newtown; f. 1976; cap. p.u. C10m.; Man. Dir. J. BENTUM-WILLIAMS.

There are rural banks at Asiama, Agona, Biriwa and Afosu.

MERCHANT BANK

Merchant Bank (Ghana) Ltd.: Swanmill, Kwame Nkrumah Ave., P.O.B. 401, Accra; f. 1972; for hire purchase and merchant banking; 30 per cent government-owned; cap. C6m.; Chief Exec. M. B. DISSANAYAKE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd.: High St., Accra, P.O.B. 2949; f. 1971; 40 per cent government-owned; cap. C5m.; res. C5m.; dep. C804m. (1979); Ghana Chair. Prof. S. SEY; Man. Dir. JOHN DUCKETT; 43 brs.

Standard Bank Ghana Ltd.: High St., P.O.B. 768, Accra; f. 1970; ownership: Standard Chartered Bank 60 per cent, Government 27 per cent; cap. C4.3m.; res. C19.6m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. A. KWAME KWATENG; Man. Dir. H. C. ARNOLD; 25 brs. and 3 sub-brs.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Corporation of Ghana: Accra; f. 1962 to undertake general insurance particularly in the

areas of housing, agriculture and providing investment to support the economy; government-owned.

Social Security and National Insurance Trust: P.O.B. M149, Accra; f. 1972; aims to protect and benefit Ghanaian workers; covers 1,251,500 employees; Chief Administrator A. AWUKU.

Vanguard Assurance Co. Ltd.: Post Office Square, Insurance Hall, P.O.B. 1868, Accra; f. 1975; general accident, marine and motor insurance.

Several foreign insurance companies operate in Ghana.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation: P.O.B. 2784, Accra; f. 1967; manages 16 state enterprises, including the steel, paper, bricks, paint, pharmaceuticals, electronics, metals, canneries, distilleries and boat-building factories; also has three wholly-owned subsidiaries and four joint ventures; aims to run these on a commercial basis; foreign investment in some of these interests is being encouraged; in 1979 it was decided to convert all divisions into wholly-owned limited liability companies; Chair. KOFI BATSA; Man. Dir. J. K. ASARE.

Aluminium Industries Commission: Accra; f. 1972; centralizing agency for the development of the aluminium industry in Ghana.

Bast Fibres Development Board: P.O.B. 1992, Kumasi; f. 1970; promotes the cultivation of bast fibres on a commercial scale, and processes, handles and grades the fibres.

Capital Investments Board: P.O.B. M193, Accra; f. 1963, re-inc. 1973; central investment promotion agency of the Government; Chief Exec. SAMUEL ODAME LABI; publs. *Investors' Manual*, *Investment Journal*

Cotton Development Board: f. 1968; 15 regional offices throughout Ghana; Chair. HARRY GANDA.

Diamond Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. M108, Accra; f. 1965 to grade, value and process diamonds, buy all locally won, produced or processed diamonds, promote the industry, charged with securing the most favourable terms for purchase, grading, valuing, export and sale of diamonds produced in Ghana.

Food Production Corporation: P.O.B. 1853, Accra; f. 1971; a State organization, with 10,000 mems. providing employment for youth in large scale farming enterprises; controls 190,000 acres of land with 40,000 acres under cultivation; operates 87 food farms on a co-operative and self-supporting basis, as well as rearing poultry and livestock; Corp'n. is controlled by a four-member Management headed by a Man. Dir.; policy is controlled by a Board of Dirs. under a Chairman.

Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board: P.O.B. 933, Accra; f. 1947 as Gold Coast Marketing Board; in process of reorganization, to be replaced by a Cocoa Council; responsible for purchase, grading and export of cocoa, coffee and shea nuts; Chair. HARRY DODOO.

Ghanaian Enterprises Development Commission: Accra, f. 1975; assists the indigenization of the economy; especially small and medium-scale industrial and commercial enterprises, by making loans and advisory services available to Ghanaians; Chief Exec. G. A. BOATENG.

Ghana Food Distribution Corporation: P.O.B. 4245, Accra; f. 1971 by merger of Food Marketing Corporation and

Task Force Food Distribution unit; buys, stores, preserves, distributes and sells foodstuffs throughout the country; 9 regional centres for preservation, storage, distribution and sales.

Ghana Investment Centre: Central Ministerial Area, P.O.B. M193, Accra; f. 1981; negotiates new investments and fixes degree of government participation; Chair. Minister of Economy and Finance.

Ghana National Manganese Corporation: P.O.B. 2, Nsuta-Wassaw, Western Region; f. 1975 following government takeover of African Manganese Company's operations at Nsuta; a five-year expansion programme costing C50 million began in 1975; Chair. P. O. AGGREY; Man. Dir. J. E. CUDJOE.

Ghana National Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 67, Accra; f. 1961; organizes exports and imports of commodities determined by the Corporation; over 500 retail outlets in 14 administrative districts; Man. Dir. B. K. OWUSU

Ghana Standards Board: c/o P.O.B. M245, Accra; f. 1967; establishes and promulgates standards; promotes standardization, industrial efficiency and development and industrial welfare, health and safety; Certification Mark Scheme (introduced January 1971); 285 mems.; Dir. Dr. L. TWUM-DANSO; Sec. F. K. DONKOR; publs. *GSB Monthly Newsletter* and *Annual Report*.

Ghana Timber Marketing Board: P.O.B. 515, Takoradi; f. 1960; assists general development and controls exports of timber; Chief Executive P. E. K. BOATENG.

Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation: P.O.B. M194, Accra; f. 1966; charged with provision, distribution and conservation of water for public, domestic and industrial purposes

Grains and Legumes Development Board: Accra; f. 1970; main government organ to develop and promote a viable and efficient grain and legume industry.

National Irrigation Authority: f. 1977; undertakes the training of technicians, farmers and co-operatives in scientific agriculture.

Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: Posts and Telecommunications Bldg., Accra-North; f. 1974; provides both internal and external postal and telecommunication services.

State Construction Corporation: Ring Road West, Industrial Area, Accra; f. 1966; a State organization with a labour force of 13,000; construction plans are orientated to aid agricultural production; Man. Dir. J. A. DANSO Jr.

State Farms Corporation: Accra; operates in all regions but Upper Region; 41 operational and farm projects; Man. Dir. E. N. A. THOMPSON (acting).

State Fishing Corporation: P.O.B. 211, Tema; f. 1961; Government sponsored deep-sea fishing, distribution and marketing (including exporting) organization; owns 12 deep-sea fishing trawlers.

State Gold Mining Corporation: P.O.B. 109, Tarkwa; Accra Office, P.O.B. 3634; f. 1961; manages four gold mines; Chair. PAUL POLKU; Man. Dir. J. A. DANSO.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. 7542, Accra-North; f. 1965; responsible for all state-owned hotels, restaurants, etc.; charged with providing such establishments of a reasonable standard in all main cities and towns; 13 brs.; Man. Dir. Lieut.-Col. W. A. ODJIDJA; Gen. Man. FRANCIS ADU.

State Housing Corporation: P.O.B. 2753, Accra; f. 1955 to increase housing in Ghana; manages over 19,000 properties.

Tema Development Corporation: P.O.B. 46, Tema; f. 1952; responsible for administration, planning and development of Tema township; Man. Dir. O. S. ADAMS.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ghana National Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2325, Accra; f. 1961; 2,000 mems.; Pres. DANIEL A. KUMI; Exec. Sec. JOHN B. K. AMANFU; publ. *Journal* (quarterly) and annual report.

Member Chambers:

Accra District Chamber: P.O.B. 2325, Accra; 1,000 mems.

Agona Swedru District Chamber: P.O.B. 129, Agona Swedru; 26 mems.

Akim Oda District Chamber: P.O.B. 150, Akim Oda; 6 mems.

Cape Coast District Chamber: P.O.B. 100, Cape Coast; 14 mems.

Ho District Chamber: P.O.B. 319, Ho; 41 mems.

Hohoe District Chamber: 1 mem.

Keta District Chamber: P.O.B. 184, Keta; 53 mems.

Koforidua District Chamber: P.O.B. 394, Koforidua; 107 mems.

Kpando District Chamber: P.O.B. 152, Kpando; 4 mems.

Kumasi District Chamber: P.O.B. 528, Kumasi; 166 mems.

Sekondi-Takoradi District Chamber: P.O.B. 45, Takoradi; 48 mems.

Sunyani District Chamber: P.O.B. 155, Sunyani; 76 mems.

Tamale District Chamber: P.O.B. 595, Tamale; 78 mems.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ghana Export Promotion Council: P.O.B. M.146, Accra; f. 1972; Chair. and representatives appointed by Ghana Manufacturers' Association, Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, Ghana Export Co. Ltd., Capital Investments Board, Ministries for Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Information, Industries, Trade and Tourism, Bank of Ghana, and the Ghana Standards Board.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 2891, Accra; f. 1939; Sec. SADHWANI JAYDEE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Ghana Employers' Association: Kojo Thompson Rd., P.O.B. 2616, Accra; f. 1959; 353 mems.; Chair. ALFRED GAISIE; Vice-Chair. DAVID ANDOH; Exec. Dir. F. BANNERMAN-MENSON.

AFFILIATED BODIES

Ghana Booksellers' Association: P.O.B. 7869, Accra-North; Pres. SAMPSON BRAKO; Gen. Sec. H. S. SIMPSON.

Ghana Chamber of Mines: P.O.B. 991, Accra; f. 1928; promotes mining interests in Ghana; Exec. Dir. SAM POKU.

Ghana Electrical Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 1858, Accra.

Ghana Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 8624, Accra-North; f. 1957; Pres. A. APPIAH-MENKA; Exec. Sec. E. H. IMBEAH-AMOAKUH.

Ghana National Contractors' Association: c/o J. T. Osei and Co., P.O.B. M11, Accra.

Ghana Port Employers' Association: c/o Ghana Cargo Handling Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 488, Tema.

Ghana Timber Federation: P.O.B. 246, Takoradi; f. 1952; aims to promote, protect and develop timber industry of Ghana; Chair. H. WALTERS.

CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Co-operatives: f. 1944 as the Department of Co-operation; controlling body of co-operative societies, responsible for registration, auditing and supervision; headed by a government-appointed Registrar.

Ghana Co-operatives Council: Accra; co-ordinates activities of all co-operative societies; over 100,000 members.

The co-operative movement began in Ghana in 1928 among cocoa farmers, and grew into the largest farmers' organization in the country. In 1944 the Department of Co-operatives, known then as the Department of Co-operation, was established as the controlling body of co-operative societies.

The movement was dissolved by the Nkrumah Government in 1960, but was re-established after the *coup d'état* in 1966. It is now under the direction of a government-appointed Secretary-General. There are 1,261 co-operative societies and 43 co-operative produce marketing unions. The structure of the movement in Ghana is co-operative associations at the top, co-operative unions in a secondary position of seniority in the towns, and village co-operative societies at the base.

The co-operative associations (1978) are:

Ghana Co-operative Credit Association: P.O.B. 3040, Accra.

Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association: Accra; f. 1967; includes over 200 fish marketing societies; Gen. Sec. WILLIAM BUCKMAN.

Ghana Co-operative Marketing Association: P.O.B. 832, Accra; f. 1944.

Ghana Co-operative Poultry Farmers' Association: Accra.

Ghana Co-operative Transport Association: Accra; f. 1960; comprises 28 primary societies with seven regional unions; especially involved with cocoa exporting.

TRADE UNIONS

Ghana Trades Union Congress: Hall of Trade Unions, P.O.B. 701, Accra; f. 1945; governed by an Executive Board comprising the National Chairmen and General Secretaries of each of the 17 affiliated National Unions, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Executive Board; 8 specialized departments; total membership 555,964; Chair. E. O. AMOAH; Sec.-Gen. A. M. ISSIFU; publ. *TUC Newsletter* (monthly).

The following Unions are affiliated to the Congress (figures refer to membership in 1979):

Construction and Building Workers' Union: 46,000 mems.; General Agricultural Workers' Union: 127,000 mems.;

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General Transport, Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Union: 12,504 mems.; Private Road Transport Workers' Union: 21,700 mems.; Health Services Workers' Union: 12,000 mems.; Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union: 115,052 mems.; Local Government Workers' Union: 38,933 mems.; Maritime and Dockworkers' Union: 23,720 mems.; Mine-workers' Union: 22,000 mems.; National Union of Seamen: 5,000 mems.; Post and Telecommunications Workers' Union: 11,500 mems.; Public Services Workers' Union: 45,000 mems.; Public Utility Workers' Union: 25,000 mems.; Railway Enginemen's Union: 701 mems.; Railway and Port Workers' Union: 13,216 mems.; Teachers' and Educational Workers' Union: 34,000 mems.; Timber and Woodworkers' Union: 22,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Transport and Communications: P.O.B. M38, Accra.

State Transport Corporation: Accra; f. 1901 as Government Transport Department, name changed after incorporation in 1965; Man. Dir. Lieut.-Col. AKYEA-MENSAH.

RAILWAYS

There were 953 km. of railway in 1978, forming a triangle between Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi.

Ghana Railway Corporation: P.O.B. 251, Takoradi; exclusively responsible for the operation and maintenance of Ghana's railway; Gen. Man. E. MOORE.

ROADS

There are about 32,000 kilometres of roads, of which 2,875 kilometres (1,195 kilometres bitumen) are maintained by the Division of Public Construction. Regional Organizations maintain 2,435 kilometres, Local and Municipal Councils 3,700, and there are about 3,125 kilometres of private and Chiefs' roads. The road network is being rehabilitated.

Ghana Highway Authority: P.O.B. 1641, Accra; f. 1974 to plan, develop, classify and maintain roads and ferries; Chair. Dr. R. P. BAFFOUR; Chief Exec. B. T. K. ADADEVOH (acting).

The Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission was set up to implement the 1968 agreement to improve communications between the two countries. A road is to be built between Accra and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, as part of the planned West African Highway.

SHIPPING

The two main ports are Tema (near Accra) and Takoradi, both of which are linked with Kumasi by rail. In 1978 the Government announced that new quays were to be constructed at Tema to counter increasing congestion. In 1975 goods loaded totalled 2,495,000 tons, and goods unloaded 3,576,000 tons.

Black Star Line Ltd.: 4th Lane, Kuku Hill Osu, P.O.B. 2760, Accra; f. 1957; Government-owned line; operates passenger and cargo services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A., the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and West Africa. Agents for Gold Star Line Ltd., Woermann Line, Zim West Africa Lines Ltd., Nigerian National Shipping Line, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Seven Stars (Africa) Line, Société Ivoirienne de Transport Maritime (SITRAM), and Compagnie Maritime Zairoise (CMZ); fleet of 16 freighters; Chair. T. E. K. KWAKA; Man. Dir. J. H. TACHIE MENSON.

Alpha (West Africa) Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 451, Tema; operates regular cargo services to West Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Far East and northern

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Europe; agents for Mercandia (West Africa) Line, Cameroon National Line, Pakistan National Lines, Uiterwyk West Africa Lines and Great South America Line; Man. Dir. E. COLLINGWOODE-WILLIAMS; Gen. Mans. E. T. ADDY, E. P. O. KWAFO.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 269, Accra; P.O.B. 216, Tema; and P.O.B. 18, Takoradi; cargo services to and from North America and the Far East; agents in Ghana for Royal Intercean Lines and Dafra Line.

Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd.: P.O.B. 66, Accra; P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; P.O.B. 214, Tema; freight services to and from United Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Italy; intermediate services between West African ports; freight services from India and Pakistan; agents for Bank Line, Barber Line, Elder Dempster Lines, Guinean Gulf Line, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines and Palm Line; Gen. Man. J. R. G. IRVINE.

Scanship (Ghana) Limited: P.O.B. 1705, Accra; agents for Maersk Line, Splorna Plovba Line, Hoegh Line, United West Africa Service, Nopal West Africa Line, Svea Line, Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba-Split, Marasia S.A., Greek West Africa Line, Acomar, Usafrika Line, E.A.L.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Kotoka (Accra) and there are also airports at Takoradi, Kumasi, Sunyani and Tamale.

Gemini Air Transport (Ghana) Ltd.: America House, P.O.B. 7328, Tudu, Accra; f. 1974; Gemini Air Transport (Nassau) Ltd. holds 30 per cent of stock; runs scheduled cargo operations between Accra and London, Paris and Frankfurt; fleet of one Britannia 253C; Chair. W. K. ENIN; Gen. Man. Capt. J. GINNS.

Ghana Airways Corporation: Ghana House, P.O.B. 1636, Accra; f. 1958; Government-owned company operates international, regional and domestic services; fleet of one DC-10, one Fokker F28, one DC 9-50; Chair. G. Y. ODOI.

Accra is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Mali, British Caledonian Airways, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MEA (Lebanon), Nigeria Airways, Pan African Airlines (Nigeria), Sierra Leone Airways, Swissair, UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ghana Tourist Board: State House Complex, 6th Floor, Bay 2, P.O.B. 3106, Accra; f. 1968; Chair. Dr. KOFI AFFRIFAH; Exec. Dir. Dr. ADJEI-BARWUAH; Deputy Exec. Dir. BETTY ADUMUAH-BOSSMAN (acting); publ. *Okwantuni and Odonu*.

Ghana Association of Tourist and Travel Agencies: Ramia House, Kojo Thompson Rd., P.O.B. 7140, Accra; Pres. JOSEPH K. ANKUMAH; Sec. JOHNNIE MOREAUX.

Ghana Tourist Development Co. Ltd.: Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 8710, Accra; Man. Dir. ABEL EDUSEI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Ghana: P.O.B. 2738, Accra; f. 1958 to promote and develop the arts and to preserve traditional arts; Exec. Sec. CHARLES PHILLIPS.

Ghana Museums and Monuments Board: Ghana National Museum, Barnes Rd., P.O.B. 3343, Accra; f. 1957; Chair. Dr. I. S. EPHSON; Dir. Prof. R. B. NUNOO.

National Cultural Centre: P.O.B. 3085, Kumasi; traditional crafts and music.

GRENADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies. The country also includes some of the small islands known as the Grenadines. The climate is semi-tropical with an average temperature of 24°C (82°F); most of the rainfall occurs between June and December. The majority of the population speak English and belong to Christian churches. The national flag, displaying seven stars and a nutmeg, consists of a diagonally-quartered green and yellow rectangle on a red ground. The capital is St. George's.

Recent History

Grenada was initially colonized by the French but was captured by the British in 1762. Full internal self-government and statehood in association with the United Kingdom were achieved in March 1967. The political life of Grenada was dominated by Mr. (later Sir) Eric Gairy, who in 1950 founded the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), with the support of an associated trade union. In 1951 GULP won a majority of the elected seats on the Legislative Council but in 1957 it was defeated by the Grenada National Party, led by Herbert Blaize. Gairy was Chief Minister in 1961-62, became Premier after the elections of 1967 and again after those of 1972, which he fought chiefly on the issue of total independence. Grenada became independent within the Commonwealth on February 7th, 1974, with Gairy as Prime Minister. Opposition within the country was expressed in demonstrations and a general strike, and in the reduction of GULP's majority in the elections of 1976.

In March 1979 Gairy was replaced in a bloodless coup by the leader of the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM), Maurice Bishop, and a People's Revolutionary Government was formed. The regime has come increasingly under pressure, both internally and externally, to hold promised elections and in October 1981 Bishop finally announced that elections were scheduled for 1982 pending public approval of a new constitution. However, involvement in government at local levels has been encouraged through community health and education councils, as the first step towards the Government's ideal of a "participatory democracy". The discovery of an ultra-leftist coup plot in May 1980, the attempted assassination of Bishop and his Cabinet at a rally in June and a spate of bombing and shooting incidents in the second half of 1980 convinced the Government of its vulnerability. In June 1981 the Government closed down a new newspaper, *The Grenadian Voice*, and arrested four of its owners in connection with an alleged CIA plot, subsequently banning the printing of all non-official newspapers for a year. Bishop appealed for help to the UN and foreign governments in July, when he became convinced that manoeuvres by U.S. forces off Puerto Rico were a trial run for an invasion of Grenada; this was strenuously denied by the U.S.A.

Government

Grenada has dominion status within the Commonwealth. The British monarch is Head of State and is

represented by a Governor-General. Following the coup in March 1979, Parliament was dissolved and replaced by a People's Revolutionary Government, comprising a Cabinet of Ministers and a Revolutionary Council. The regime has announced plans to create a People's Consultative Assembly to draft a new Constitution.

Defence

There is a People's Revolutionary Army numbering over 1,000, the Royal Grenada Police Force, and the People's Militia which consists of over 25,000 volunteers.

Economic Affairs

The economy of Grenada is essentially agricultural and centres on the traditional production of spices, particularly nutmeg. Nutmeg, cocoa and bananas are the principal exports, although mace, sugar, cotton, coffee, coconuts, citrus fruit and minor spices are also significant. Flooding in 1979, a hurricane in 1980 and storms in 1981 held down exports and falling world prices, particularly of cocoa, further reduced export income in 1980 and 1981. The larger estates formerly belonging to Gairy are now worked as farming co-operatives and it is hoped to develop a co-operative sector alongside the private and public sectors throughout the economy. Cuba and the U.S.S.R. are providing Grenada with equipment and expertise to develop its fishing industry. The development of manufacturing industries has not kept pace with other activities, owing mainly to the small size of the local market. Tourism is an increasingly important sector of the economy, but in late 1980 was only just recovering from the effects of the coup. The Government's economic policy is based on the development of agro-industries and fisheries geared to import substitution, and the promotion of tourism. The Government is pledged to nationalizing agriculture and has begun to nationalize the marketing of agricultural imports through central agencies.

With the unemployment rate running at over 35 per cent and a trade deficit of EC\$91 million for 1980, the rebuilding of the economy took priority in 1981. Expenditure of EC\$70 million on capital projects was raised largely from foreign aid donors and in June the IMF granted a one-year stand-by credit of 3.425 million SDRs to support the Government's financial programme. Major co-operation agreements were signed with Canada and Mexico in 1981, and substantial Cuban aid for 1982 was to be directed primarily at development of infrastructure.

Transport and Communications

There are some 980 km. (610 miles) of roads in Grenada, most of which are suitable for motor traffic. A new highway linking St. Andrew's, St. David's and St. George's was being constructed in 1979. A programme of further road construction is also being planned. Several foreign shipping lines serve the island and there is an airport 30 km. (18 miles) from St. George's, although this is not fully equipped to cope with the demands of the growing tourist traffic. A new airport being built at Point Salines is expected to be fully operational in 1982.

GRENADA

Social Welfare

There was no system of social security payments in Grenada prior to March 1979. New initiatives launched in 1979 include the Youth for Reconstruction Programme to provide basic para-medical services and assistance to the elderly and disabled, a national milk distribution programme and the establishment of community-directed day care centres.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen years. The standard of education is high and is modelled to a large extent on the British pattern. There are 20 primary, 46 all-age, 4 junior secondary and 16 secondary schools. Technical Centres have been set up in each parish and there is a Technical and Vocational Institute in St. George's. The Extra Mural Department of the University of the West Indies has a branch in St. George's and there is also a Teachers' Training College. A School of Medicine has been established at St. George's, a School of Agriculture at Mirabeau and a School of Fishing at Victoria.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

The colonial architecture of the capital, the excellent yachting facilities and Grand Anse beach are the major tourist attractions. There were 148,667 visitors in 1978, including cruise ship passengers.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 31st (Whit-Monday), June 10th (Corpus Christi), August 2nd (Emancipation Day), November 29th (Thanksgiving), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st, 2nd (New Year), February 7th (Independence Day), March 13th (Grenada Revolution), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system was introduced in 1980.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = EC \$5.19;

U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 344 sq. km. (133 sq. miles).

Population (1979 estimate): 110,100; St. George's (capital) 7,500.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (⁰⁰⁰ lb.)

	1976	1977	1978
Cocoa	6,996	4,591	5,300
Nutmeg	6,141	6,618	4,400
Mace	957	490	600
Bananas	35,000	30,889	31,500
Lime juice (gallons)	18,000	n.a.	n.a.

Livestock (FAO estimates, 1980): Cattle 7,000; Sheep and Goats 25,000; Asses 2,000; Poultry 295,000.

Fishing (metric tons): Total catch 3,241 in 1977; 3,509 in 1978; 4,202 in 1979.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = EC \$5.19; U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

EC \$100 = £19.26 = U.S. \$37.04.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Dominica.

1981 Budget (estimates, EC \$ million): Expenditure 160.0 (current 70.0; capital 90.0).

EXTERNAL TRADE (EC \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	84.7	96.3	117.7	135.0
Exports	38.4	45.8	63.4	44.0

COMMODITY EXPORTS, 1979 (EC \$'000)

Cocoa	27,030
Nutmeg	12,100
Banana	10,460
Mace	2,450

Source: Year Book of the Commonwealth 1981.

Tourism (number of visitors): 24,551 (1976); 28,536 (1977); 36,336 (1978).

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the coup in March 1979, the independence Constitution was suspended. The bicameral Parliament was dissolved and replaced by a People's Revolutionary Government. A constitutional conference is to be convened to draw up a new constitution. The British monarch will, however, remain Head of State and will continue to be represented by a Governor-General.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir PAUL SCOON, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

(December 1981)

Comprises the Cabinet and a Revolutionary Council.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and the Interior and Minister of Health: MAURICE BISHOP.

Minister of Planning, Finance and Trade: BERNARD COARD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism: UNISON WHITEMAN.

Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Cooperatives: GEORGE LOUISON.

Minister of Justice, Industrial Development and Fisheries: KENRICK RADIX.

Minister of Education, Youth, Social Affairs, Women's Affairs, Culture and Sport: JACQUELINE CREFT.

Minister of National Mobilization: SELWYN STRACHAN.

Minister of Housing: NORRIS BAIN.

Minister of Communications, Works and Labour, Secretary of State for Defence and the Interior, Commander of the Armed Forces: Gen. HUDSON AUSTIN.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Dr. BERNARD GITTENS (Secretary of State for Health)

ANGELA BISHOP (Secretary of State for Tourism)

LYLE BULLEN (Secretary of State for Carriacou and Petit Martinique Affairs)

VINCENT NOEL (Secretary of State for National Mobilization)

CALDWELL TAYLOR (Secretary of State for Information and Culture)

GELLINEAU JAMES (Secretary of State for Agriculture)

CLAUDETTE PITT (Secretary of State for Social Affairs)

PHYLLIS COARD (Secretary of State for Women's Affairs)

LYDEN RAMDHANNY

SYDNEY AMBROSE

FITZROY BAIN

LEON CORNWALL

LIAM JAMES

SIMON CHARLES

BASIL GAHAGAN

POLITICAL PARTIES

Grenada National Party: St. George's; f. 1956; Leader HERBERT BLAIZE.

New Jewel Movement (Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation): St. George's; f. 1972; socialist party; Leader MAURICE BISHOP.

People's Action Movement: St. George's; f. 1979 from United People's Party and other smaller groupings.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES, HIGH COMMISSIONS AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO GRENADA

(HC) High Commission.

Argentina: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Australia: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

Belgium: Kingston, Jamaica.

Brazil: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Canada: Bridgetown, Barbados (HC).

Cuba: P.O.B. 295, St. George's; *Ambassador:* JULIÁN TORRES RIZO.

France: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Germany, Federal Republic: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

India: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Israel: Kingston, Jamaica.

Italy: Caracas, Venezuela.

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Japan: Caracas, Venezuela.

Korea, Republic: Caracas, Venezuela.

Mexico: Caracas, Venezuela.

Netherlands: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Portugal: Caracas, Venezuela.

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela.

United Kingdom: Bridgetown, Barbados (HC).

U.S.A.: Bridgetown, Barbados.

Uruguay: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Venezuela: St. George's; *Ambassador:* HERMES JOSÉ SALAS RIVERO.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Havana, Cuba.

Yugoslavia: Georgetown, Guyana.

Grenada also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the U.S.S.R., the Vatican City, Viet-Nam and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Grenada Supreme Court, composed of a High Court of Justice and a two-tier Court of Appeal. The Court of Magisterial Appeals is presided over by the the Chief Justice. The Itinerant Court of Appeal consists of three judges and sits twice a year; it hears appeals from the High Court and is the final court of appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts which administer summary jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: ROBERT ARCHIBALD NEDD.

Puisne Judge: SATROHAN SINGH.

RELIGION

Archdeacon of Grenada (Anglican): H. HUGGINS, Rectory, Church St., St. George's.

Bishop of St. George's in Grenada (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. SYDNEY CHARLES, Bishop's House, Morne Jaloux, P.O.B. 375, St. George's.

The Presbyterian, Methodist, Plymouth Brethren, Baptist, Berean and Seventh-Day Adventist faiths are also represented.

GRENADA

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, etc.

THE PRESS

The Free West Indian: Hillsborough St., St. George's; f. 1915; state-owned; weekly; Editor DON ROJAS; circ. 6,500.

Government Gazette: St. George's; weekly; official.

The New Jewel Movement Weekly: St. George's; circ. 5,000.

The Newsletter: St. George's; independent.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Free Grenada: P.O.B. 34, Morne Rouge, St. George's; f. 1955; owned and operated by the Government; medium-wave transmissions to Grenada and the Grenadines, and short-wave transmissions to Europe and the Americas; Man. COLVILLE MCBARNETTE.

In 1980 there were 65,000 radio receivers.

Free Grenada Television: Scott St., St. George's; f. 1980; Dir./Man. E. BALLY.

FINANCE

BANKING

Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 8 Church St., St. George's; f. 1932; Man. Dir. and Sec. G. V. STEELE; brs. in St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's.

Grenada Development Bank: The Carenage, St. George's; f. 1976 after merger of the Grenada Agricultural Bank and the Grenada Development Corporation; Chair. DAVID FLETCHER; Man. DANIEL A. ROBERTS.

National Commercial Bank of Grenada Ltd.: St. George's; f. 1979; state-owned; 2 brs.; Gen. Man. M. B. ARCHIBALD.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): P.O.B. 194, Halifax St., St. George's; Man. W. PROVIDENCE (acting); sub-br. Grand Anse.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 37, St. George's; Man. G. COMISSONG; brs. in Grenville and Carriacou; sub-brs. in Gouyave and Grand Anse.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 57, St. George's; Man. M. W. SMITH; brs. in Sauteurs and St. Andrew's.

Royal Bank of Canada: brs. in St. George's and Grenville; Man. (St. George's) F. R. DE ABREU.

INSURANCE

Several locally-owned and foreign insurance companies operate in Grenada and the other islands of the group.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Inc.: P.O.B. 129, St. George's; f. 1921, incorporated 1947; 78 mems.; Pres. DAVID C. MINORS; Man. E. BRATHWAITE.

Grenada Cocoa Association: St. George's; f. 1964; Chair. L. J. RAMDHANNY.

Grenada Co-operative Banana Society: Scott St., St. George's; f. 1955; a statutory body to control production and marketing of bananas; Chair. R. MARK.

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association: P.O.B. 160, St. George's; f. 1947; processes and markets all the nutmeg and mace grown on the island; Gen. Man. R. S. RENWICK.

National Import and Marketing Board: f. 1974; imports basic food items; Chair DAVID FLETCHER; Man. MILTON JOHN.

Windward Islands Cocoa Board: St. George's.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Co-operative Department was established in 1957. There are 26 Marketing Societies, 30 Credit Unions, one Credit Union League and one Farmers' Co-operative Council.

TRADE UNIONS

Grenada Trade Union Council: P.O.B. 405, Green St., St. George's; f. 1955; about 5,000 mems.; six affiliated unions; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; Pres. PERCIVAL LOUISON; Sec. C. B. STUART; among the affiliates are:

Commercial and Industrial Workers' Union: St. George's; 400 mems.; Pres. VINCENT NOEL.

Grenada Union of Teachers: Marine Villa, St. George's; f. 1913; 900 mems.; Pres. JULIUS FORSYTH.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union: P.O.B. 154, St. George's; f. 1952; 500 mems.; Pres. ARTHUR RAMSAY.

Technical and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 405, Green St., St. George's; f. 1958; about 1,400 mems.; Pres. CURTIS B. STUART.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are approximately 980 km. (610 miles) of roads, of which nearly all are suitable for motor traffic. In 1978 there were 6,676 vehicles registered. Public transport is provided by small private operators, with a system covering the entire country.

SHIPPING

The chief port is St. George's. Grenville on Grenada and Hillsborough on Carriacou are mostly used by small craft. Extensions and improvements to the Hillsborough facilities were in progress in 1979.

The chief lines are the Harrison, Saguenay Steamship, Royal Netherlands Steamship, Geest, Booth, West Indian Shipping, Atlantic, James Nourse Line, Linea C Line, Booker Seaway and Blue Ribbon Line. Several local craft ply regularly between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airfield at Pearls, 18 miles from St. George's, is served by Air Martinique, Inter Island Air Services (subsidiary of LIAT) and LIAT (Antigua). Lauriston Airport, on the island of Carriacou, offers regular scheduled services to Grenada, Saint Vincent and Palm Island (Grenadines of St. Vincent). An international airport is under construction at Point Salines with Cuban assistance.

TOURISM

Grenada Tourist Department: P.O.B. 293, St. George's; Dir. of Tourism JANE BELFON; Exec. Sec. Mrs. G. PROTAINE, M.B.E.

GUATEMALA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guatemala lies in the Central American isthmus, bounded to the north and west by Mexico, with Honduras and Belize to the east and El Salvador to the south. It has a long Pacific coastline and a narrow outlet on to the Caribbean. The climate is tropical in the lowlands with an average temperature of 28°C (83°F) and more temperate in the central highland area with an average temperature of 20°C (68°F). The official language is Spanish, but Indian dialects are widely spoken. Over 90 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics; there are a few Protestants. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consist of vertical stripes of blue, white and blue, the white stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is Guatemala City.

Recent History

Under Spanish colonial rule, Guatemala was part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Independence was obtained from Spain in 1821, from Mexico in 1824 and from the Federation of Central American States in 1838. Subsequent attempts to revive the Federation failed and under a series of dictators there was relative stability, tempered by periods of disruption. A programme of social reform was begun by Juan José Arvalo (President in 1944-50) and his successor, Col. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, whose land reform policy evoked strong opposition from land owners. In 1954 he was overthrown in a coup led by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, who invaded the country with U.S. assistance. Castillo became President but was assassinated in July 1957. The next elected President, Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, took office in March 1958 and ruled until he was deposed in March 1963 by a military coup, led by Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia. He assumed full powers as Chief of Government, suspended the Constitution and dissolved the Legislature. A Constituent Assembly, elected in 1964, produced a new Constitution in 1965. Dr. Julio César Méndez Montenegro was elected President in 1966, and in 1970 the candidate of the Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN), Col. (later Gen.) Carlos Arana Osorio, was elected President after a turbulent campaign. Despite charges of fraud in the elections of March 1974, Gen. Kjell Laugerud García of the MLN took office as President in July.

President Laugerud sought to discourage extreme right-wing violence and claimed some success, although in September 1979 Amnesty International estimated the number of lives lost in political violence since 1970 at 50,000 to 60,000. In February 1976 a series of earthquakes in central Guatemala resulted in 23,000 dead, 77,000 injured and one million homeless. A National Reconstruction Committee was set up to co-ordinate reconstruction and foreign relief aid. In March 1978 Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas García was elected President. Despite his promise to restore peace, the level of violence continued to increase, with more than 5,000 deaths and 1,500 people reported missing in the first six months of 1981.

Following the resignation in May 1980 of the Vice-President, Dr. Francisco Villagrán Kramer, because of government involvement in right-wing terrorism and

repression, certain government agencies were accused of carrying out a campaign of murder and torture against trade unionists, teachers, students and, in particular, Indian communities, as a reprisal for their alleged support of the guerrilla cause. Thousands of Indian peasants sought safety by fleeing across the northern border into Mexico, until July 1981 when the Mexican Government refused to allow refugees entry. The anti-Indian campaign has caused unrest in the army, whose rank-and-file is composed almost entirely of Indians.

Guatemala remains steadfast in its claims to the neighbouring former British dependency of Belize. In protest at the U.K.'s decision to grant independence to Belize, in accordance with a UN resolution of November 1980, Guatemala severed diplomatic relations with the U.K. An appeal was launched with the Security Council, only days before Belize's independence celebrations in September 1981, but was overruled.

Government

Guatemala is a republic comprising 22 departments. Under the 1966 Constitution, legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Congress, with 61 members elected for four years by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is held by the President, also directly elected for four years. He is assisted by a Vice-President and an appointed Cabinet.

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 15,050, of whom 14,000 were in the army, 600 in the navy (including 200 marines) and 450 in the air force. There were paramilitary forces of 3,000. Military service is by conscription for two years. Defence expenditure in 1980 was 115.7 million quetzales.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, with over half of the country's active population being employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Guatemala is Central America's second leading coffee producer and in 1980 it received about 30 per cent of its total export earnings from coffee. The Government's policy of curtailing production in line with international coffee agreements and rising production costs have reduced the share of coffee production in real G.D.P. Other major crops are sugar cane, bananas, cardamom and cotton. Attempts to diversify agricultural production have resulted in increased exports of tobacco, vegetables, fruit and beef, and in 1980 the country was the largest Central American producer of basic grain crops. Extensive forests provide timber and chicle.

The liberal treatment granted to foreign capital in Guatemala has benefited export diversification as it has led to the modernization of the manufacturing sector and the expansion of mining activities. Exports of manufactured goods more than trebled between 1972 and 1978, partly due to increased trade with other Central American Common Market members, and official trade figures in

GUATEMALA

1980 showed a 22.5 per cent increase on the previous year. The main industries are food processing, rubber, textiles, paper and pharmaceuticals.

Commercial quantities of petroleum were discovered in 1974 and 1975, and the Rubelsanto and West Chinajá fields have reserves estimated at 27 million barrels. Further deposits were found in 1981 in Alta Verapaz and the Petén Basin and are now being exploited by Texaco, Amoco and Elf-Aquitaine. A pipeline, linking Rubelsanto and the Caribbean coastline, was completed in 1981. Oil sales in 1980 amounted to U.S. \$24 million.

The Exmibal consortium has invested 224 million quetzales in exploiting the nickel deposits, estimated at 60 million tons, near Lake Izabal at Chalac-El Estor. The nickel plant began operating in mid-1977 and at full capacity was to have produced 28 million lb. (12,700 metric tons) of nickel per year, but in November 1981 it was decided to close down the mine indefinitely as falling sales, the rising cost of fuel and new taxation had made the venture financially unviable.

Despite the earthquake, Guatemala experienced a strong economic revival in 1976. The G.D.P. rose by 9 per cent in 1976, but the rate dropped to 5.2 per cent in 1978 and to 3.4 per cent in 1980, as a result of reduced world prices for coffee, cotton and sugar and the decline in tourism. In 1980 the balance of payments registered an overall deficit of \$305.3 million and the current account showed a deficit of \$163.4 million because of increased payments for services as well as imports. Foreign exchange reserves rose to a record \$776.4 million in April 1979 but had fallen to \$147 million by September 1981. Government policy to reduce inflation by price controls on essential commodities brought the rate down from 11.5 per cent in 1979 to 8.8 per cent in 1980. A reconstruction programme was begun in 1976, to be completed by 1987 at a cost of over 2,000 million quetzales.

Transport and Communications

There were 1,828 km. of railways and 17,278 km. of roads in 1979. The chief ports are Puerto Barrios, San José, Santo Tomás de Castilla and Champerico. The construction of a 1,500-km. network of new highways, including a four-lane motorway from the capital to San José, began in 1981, and new port facilities are being provided at Champerico and San José. A new international airport is to be built at a cost of U.S. \$200 million at Santa Elena Petén by 1982.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Social Welfare

Social security is compulsory, all employers with five or more workers being required to enrol with the State Institute of Social Security. Benefits are available to registered workers for industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, disability, widowhood and hospitalization. A \$51 million project to improve health services, including two new hospitals in Guatemala City and one in Antigua, was announced in 1980.

Education

Elementary education is free and, in urban areas, compulsory between seven and fourteen years of age. Both primary and secondary education last for six years. There are five universities. The rate of illiteracy was about 50 per cent in 1980, but a "national literacy crusade" was launched by the Government in 1981 in an attempt to alleviate this problem.

Tourism

The main attractions lie in the mountain regions, with their volcanoes, lakes and mountain villages which remain much the same as in the days of the Maya Empire. The old capital, Antigua, retains the ruins of buildings wrecked in the great earthquake of 1773. The Government is expanding tourist facilities in the Izabal-El-Petén region.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 30th (Anniversary of the Revolution), August 15th (Assumption, Guatemala City only), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Columbus Day), October 20th (Revolution Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 24th, 25th (Christmas), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), March 29th–April 1st (Holy Week).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in official use, but old Spanish weights and measures are used in local trade.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 quetzal.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.92 quetzales;

U.S. \$1 = 1.00 quetzal.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		
	April 18th, 1964	March 26th, 1973			1979	1980	1981
		Males	Females	Total			
108,889 sq. km.*	4,287,997	2,589,264	2,570,957	5,160,221	7,045,916	7,262,400	7,477,427

* 42,042 square miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been 3.7 per cent in 1964.

DEPARTMENTS
(estimated population in 1911)

Alta Verapaz . . .	379,688	Jalapa . . .	160,072
Baja Verapaz . . .	149,685	Jutiapa . . .	323,024
Chimaltenango . . .	261,746	Quezaltenango . . .	437,506
Chiquimula . . .	213,806	Retalhuleu . . .	199,618
El Petén . . .	98,120	Sacatepéquez . . .	134,359
El Progreso . . .	99,583	San Marcos . . .	539,780
El Quiché . . .	420,012	Santa Rosa . . .	245,617
Escuintla . . .	475,371	Sololá . . .	170,625
Guatemala . . .	1,704,599	Suchitepéquez . . .	297,444
Huehuetenango . . .	510,024	Totonicapán . . .	231,764
Izabal . . .	277,787	Zacapa . . .	147,197

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1973 census)

Guatemala City (capital)	700,504	Puerto Barrios . . .	22,598
Quezaltenango . . .	53,021	Retalhuleu . . .	19,060
Escuintla . . .	33,205	Chiquimula . . .	16,126
Mazatenango . . .	23,285		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1975 . . .	249,478	40.0	24,354	3.9	78,708	12.6
1976 . . .	266,497	41.4	28,555	4.4	81,627	12.7
1977 . . .	284,513	42.9	28,894	4.4	71,816	10.8
1978 . . .	283,853	41.5	28,493	4.2	66,835	9.8
1979 . . .	295,225	41.9	29,290	4.2	72,211	10.2

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(official estimates for 1980)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing . . .	1,216,155	21,593	1,237,748
Mining and quarrying . . .	3,685	30	3,715
Manufacturing . . .	224,804	64,837	289,641
Construction . . .	86,605	472	87,077
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services . . .	5,528	177	5,705
Commerce . . .	106,874	49,911	156,785
Transport, storage and communications . . .	53,437	1,298	54,735
Services . . .	112,402	146,932	259,334
Activities not adequately described . . .	33,168	9,734	42,904
TOTAL . . .	1,842,658	294,984	2,137,642

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable land . . .	1,460*
Land under permanent crops . . .	350*
Permanent meadows and pastures . . .	880*
Forests and woodland . . .	4,630†
Other land . . .	3,523
Inland water . . .	46
TOTAL AREA . . .	10,889

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Sugar Cane	6,147	5,965	4,786	4,342	4,768
Cotton	108	135	149	161	143
Maize	836	766	906	941	983
Rice	24	24	26	37	42
Dry Beans	148	134	144	137	120
Wheat	50	55	60	57	44
Coffee	141	146	151	156	160
Bananas ('000 stems)	14,030	12,297	13,510	13,564	16,271

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses*	100	100	100
Cattle	1,500	1,575	1,653
Sheep	600	685	679
Pigs	704	747	792
Goats†	76	76	76
Chickens	13,545	13,800*	14,000*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS			BROADLEAVED			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . .	283	320	163	193	136	17	476	456	180
Other industrial wood* .	10	10	10	—	—	—	10	10	10
Fuel wood*	5,172	5,301	5,430	5,151	5,310	5,471	10,323	10,611	10,901
TOTAL	5,465	5,631	5,603	5,344	5,446	5,488	10,809	11,077	11,091

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood . . .	175	241	205	246	126
Broadleaved sawnwood . .	44	79	142	97	12
Railway sleepers	219	320	347	343	138
TOTAL	222	326	353	346	138

*FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Total catch	5,710	5,918	6,646

Source: DIRENARE, Ministry of Agriculture.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978
Antimony	1,120	918	230
Nickel	—	300	1,800

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Cement	'000 metric tons	445	489	533	556	583
Sugar	" " "	530	501	391	322	392
Electricity	million kWh.	1,057	1,352	1,422	1,490	1,602
Cigarettes	million	3,226	3,689	2,695	2,433	2,758

* Preliminary.

Sources: Industrial companies, Dirección General de Estadística and Ministry of Finance.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 quetzal.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 centavos.

Notes: 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 quetzales.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 1.92 quetzales; U.S. \$1 = 1.00 quetzal.

100 quetzales = £51.99 = \$100.00.

Note: The quetzal's value is fixed at par with that of the U.S. dollar and this parity has remained in effect despite two devaluations of the dollar, in December 1971 and February 1973. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate was £1 = 2.40 quetzales from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 2.6057 quetzales from December 1971 to June 1972. The Central American peso, used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is also at par with the U.S. dollar.

BUDGET
(million quetzales)

REVENUE	1979	1980*	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980*
Taxation	621.5	691.6	Education	104.9	144.4
Treasury Bills and Foreign Loans	149.7	424.7	Health	75.9	127.4
Other Receipts	48.9	73.0	Agriculture	47.4	75.0
			Defence	98.6	115.7
			Communications and Public Works	175.7	195.2
			Transportation	81.2	132.7
			Other Items	337.7	403.5
TOTAL	820.1	1,189.3	TOTAL	921.4	1,193.9

* Preliminary.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million quetzales)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,448	6,044	6,890	7,794
Less balance of exports and imports	-99	-351	311	214
Less net factor income from abroad	-32	-27	12	59
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	5,579	6,422	7,213	8,067
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	4,126	4,675	5,432	6,217
Government consumption expenditure	354	434	488	610
Gross domestic fixed capital investment	1,039	1,218	1,286	1,275
Increase in stocks	60	95	7	35

* Preliminary.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY ('000 Central American pesos on December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gross Reserves at the Central Bank	543,966	722,224	791,425	776,123	526,912
Gold and Foreign Currency	484,604	661,272	731,995	690,669	438,541
Gold Deposits with IMF	14,328	14,738	16,692	17,600	27,051
SDRs	13,801	13,865	13,996	24,187	22,607

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	582.3	640.9	760.4	1,160.2	1,092.4	1,221.4	1,519.9
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-631.5	-672.4	-950.7	-1,086.9	-1,284.0	-1,401.7	-1,472.4
TRADE BALANCE	-49.2	-31.5	-190.3	73.3	-191.6	-180.3	47.5
Exports of services	137.8	156.5	247.4	209.3	256.8	330.9	314.5
Imports of services	-247.1	-268.6	-333.4	-413.9	-451.3	-482.7	-634.9
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-158.5	-143.6	-276.3	-131.3	-386.1	-332.1	-272.9
Private unrequited transfers (net)	56.6	78.3	197.7	93.8	115.1	123.1	108.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-1.2	-0.5	1.2	1.9	0.8	3.2	1.2
CURRENT BALANCE	-103.1	-65.8	-77.4	-35.6	-270.2	-205.8	-163.0
Direct capital investment (net)	47.4	80.0	12.5	97.6	127.2	117.1	111.2
Other long-term capital (net)	22.7	88.7	87.4	101.7	140.3	140.3	136.5
Short-term capital (net)	17.8	11.8	142.7	41.9	131.2	-44.4	-316.0
Net errors and omissions	0.1	-10.6	52.0	-27.4	-58.6	-30.0	-24.0
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-15.1	104.1	217.2	178.2	69.9	-22.8	-255.3
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	7.0
Valuation changes (net)	5.0	-1.7	-9.9	-0.3	3.0	-28.9	-3.3
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-10.1	102.4	207.3	177.9	72.9	-44.9	-251.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 quetzales)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Imports	735,303	964,920	1,043,868	1,283,781	1,403,165	1,598,217
Exports	640,909	784,411	1,178,786	1,092,427	1,221,393	1,519,834

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(^{'000} quetzales)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Basic Manufactures	201,243	261,850	320,316	303,148
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	355,194	395,450	423,404	359,025
Chemicals and Products	191,952	253,983	273,031	314,687
Food Products	55,423	77,580	83,033	103,565
Combustible Minerals, Lubricants and Products	148,425	167,741	241,988	343,761
Crude Materials, excl. Combustibles . . .	18,084	22,372	28,329	43,301
Animal and Vegetable Oils	5,326	5,263	8,388	11,130
Beverages and Tobacco	3,586	3,213	5,544	6,769

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Coffee, incl. Soluble	526,686	475,943	432,962	464,945
Cotton	152,057	141,687	192,373	166,148
Fresh Meat	27,890	10,742	41,449	29,083
Bananas	21,116	24,047	19,096	45,396
Sugar	81,802	44,237	53,518	69,258
Nickel	—	6,480	27,237	59,100
Zinc, Lead and Other Metals	7,287	3,293	5,950	5,466
Vegetables	10,488	12,945	16,617	36,957
Tyres and Inner Tubes	8,572	11,785	9,405	17,278
Cardamom	27,092	27,369	49,218	55,596
Fresh and dried fruits	8,345	11,557	13,917	19,175
Petroleum	—	—	—	23,731

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(^{'000} quetzales)

	1978		1979		1980*	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
China, People's Republic	1,084	29,159	1,836	66,346	1,999	62,536
Costa Rica	39,867	60,315	61,875	71,305	65,323	89,818
El Salvador	113,459	120,618	163,716	153,325	99,270	193,984
Germany, Federal Republic	108,206	135,773	107,210	108,420	86,718	126,018
Honduras	24,968	36,500	29,793	50,297	36,850	60,591
Italy	27,408	51,682	22,192	48,675	21,499	73,294
Japan	136,102	72,625	122,898	98,679	128,470	41,980
Netherlands	11,175	52,536	13,701	55,845	13,803	63,087
Nicaragua	29,281	37,644	19,786	31,581	16,417	96,430
United Kingdom	31,976	9,947	31,408	15,672	36,863	66,698
U.S.A.	382,547	316,304	480,410	368,162	546,913	418,127
Venezuela	94,334	1,536	110,292	467	158,964	1,301

*Preliminary.

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979	1980
No. of tourists	444,843	415,580	503,908	466,041
Expenditure (U.S. \$ million)	104.8	106.6	200.6	183.5

Source: Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT).

TRANSPORT
ROAD TRAFFIC
('000 motor vehicles in use)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars . . .	82.7	102.3	156.4	147.5	166.9
Commercial vehicles . .	50.1	48.7	56.0	73.1	81.5

SHIPPING
('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Goods loaded . . .	1,699	1,779	1,348	2,026
Goods unloaded . . .	1,478	1,798	2,597	2,540

* Preliminary.

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

		1974	1975	1976	1977
Passengers . . .	'000	89	114	119	138
Passenger/km. . .	million	100	139	132	143
Freight ton/km. . .	"	4.6	4.7	7.1	6.7

EDUCATION
(1980)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-primary . . .	564	1,700	99,137
Primary . . .	7,708	24,242	826,613
Secondary . . .	753	9,613	171,903

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banco de Guatemala; Dirección General de Estadística, Guatemala City.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of Guatemala was decreed on September 15th, 1965, and took effect on July 1st, 1966. The main points are as follows:

Guatemala has a republican representative democratic system of government and power is exercised equally by the legislative, executive and judicial bodies. The official language is Spanish. Suffrage is universal and secret, obligatory for those who can read and write and optional for those who are illiterate. The free formation and growth of political parties whose aims are democratic is guaranteed. To register, parties must have at least 50,000 adherents, of which at least 20 per cent must be literate. There is no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinions.

The State will give protection to capital and private enterprise in order to develop sources of labour and stimulate creative activity.

Monopolies are forbidden and the State will limit any enterprise which might prejudice the development of the community. The right to social security is recognized and it shall be on a national, unitary, obligatory basis.

Constitutional guarantees may be suspended in certain circumstances for up to thirty days (unlimited in the case of war).

CONGRESS

Legislative power is in the hands of Congress, which is made up of deputies elected directly by the people through universal suffrage. Congress meets on June 15th each year

and ordinary sessions last four months; extraordinary sessions can be called by the Permanent Commission or the Executive. All Congressional decisions must be taken by absolute majority of the members, except in special cases laid down by law. Deputies are elected for four years; they may be re-elected after a lapse of one session, but only once. Congress is responsible for all matters concerning the President and Vice-President and their execution of their offices; for all electoral matters; for all matters concerning the laws of the Republic; for approving the budget and decreeing taxes; for declaring war; for conferring honours, both civil and military; for fixing the coinage and the system of weights and measures; for approving, by two-thirds majority, any international treaty or agreement affecting the law, sovereignty, financial status or security of the country.

PRESIDENT

The President is elected by universal suffrage, by absolute majority for a non-extendable period of four years. Re-election or prolongation of the presidential term of office are punishable by law. The President is responsible for national defence and security, fulfilling the constitution, leading the armed forces, taking any necessary steps in time of national emergency, passing and executing laws, international policy, nominating and removing ministers, officials and diplomats, co-ordinating the actions of Ministers of State. The Vice-President's duties include presiding over Congress and taking part in the discussions of the Council of Ministers.

ARMY

The Guatemalan Army is intended to maintain national independence, sovereignty and honour, territorial integrity and peace within the Republic. It is an indivisible, apolitical, non-deliberating body and is made up of land, sea and air forces. The President of the Republic is General Commander of the Army.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For the purposes of administration the territory of the Republic is divided into departments and these into municipalities, but this division can be modified by Congress to suit the interests and general development of the Nation without loss of municipal autonomy.

JUDICIARY

Justice is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Court of Justice and other tribunals. Administration of Justice is obligatory, free and independent of the other functions of State. The President of the Judiciary, judges and other officials are elected by Congress for four years. The *Supreme Court of Justice* is made up of at least seven judges. The President of the Judiciary is also President of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court nominates all other judges. Under the Supreme Court come the Court of Appeal, the Administrative Disputes Tribunal, the Tribunal of Second Instance of Accounts, Jurisdiction Conflicts, First Instance and Military, the Extraordinary Tribunal of Protection. There is a Court of Constitutionality presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. FERNANDO ROMEO LUCAS GARCÍA (took office July 1st, 1978).

Vice-President: Col. OSCAR MENDOZA AZURDIA.

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

(A coalition of the Partido Institucional Democrático (PIR) and the Partido Revolucionario (PR).)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ing. RAFAEL CASTILLO VALDEZ.

Minister of the Interior: Lic. DONALDO ALVAREZ RUÍZ.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. RENÉ MENDOZA PALOMO.

Minister of Economy: Lic. VALENTÍN SOLORZANO FERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Finance: Lic. ARNALDO BELTETÓN SANJOSÉ.

Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance: Dr. ROQUELINO RECINES MÉNDEZ.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: Ing. GREGORIO VILLATA URÍAS.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. FRANCISCO RENÉ BOBADILLA P.

Minister of Education: Col. CLEMENTINO CASTILLO CORONADO.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. CARLOS ALARCÓN MONSANTO.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Lic. JORGE GARCÍA GRANADOS.

Secretary-General of Economic Planning: Lic. RAÚL VILLATORO.

PRESIDENT

(Election, March 5th, 1978)

	VOTES
Gen. FERNANDO ROMEO LUCAS GARCÍA (PR/PID/CAO)	269,973
Col. ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA (MLN)	211,393
Gen. RICARDO PERALTA MÉNDEZ (PDC)	156,730

Since no candidate achieved the required overall majority, the final decision was made by Congress, which endorsed Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas García as President.

Presidential elections were scheduled for March 1982.

LEGISLATURE**CONGRESO NACIONAL**

President: Dr. JOSÉ TRINIDAD UCLÉS RAMÍREZ.

(Election, March 5th, 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
PR/PID/CAO coalition	34
MLN	20
PDC	7
TOTAL	61

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Central Auténtica Nacionalista (CAN): Guatemala City; f. 1980 from the CAO (Central Arañista Organizado); Leader CARLOS ARAÑA OSORIO.

Frente de Unidad Nacional (FUN): f. 1977; extreme right-wing group, representative of private enterprise; Leader Col. ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA.

Frente Unido de la Revolución (FUR): social democratic party; Leader AMÉRICO CIFUENTES RIVAS.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): 5A Calle 1-20, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1960; right-wing; 95,000 mems.; Leader Lic. MARIO SANDOVAL ALARCÓN.

Partido Democracia Cristiana (PDC): 8 Avda. 14-53, Zona 1, Guatemala City (all offices closed in June 1980 after murder of two leading activists); 89,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIO VINICIO CEREZO; right-wing faction led by Dr. FRANCISCO VILLAGRÁN KRAMER.

Partido Institucional Democrático (PID): 2A Calle 10-73, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1965; 60,000 mems.; moderate conservative; Dir. DONALDO ALVAREZ RUÍZ.

Partido Nacionalista Renovador (PNR): Guatemala City; granted legal status in August 1978; 72,000 mems.; Leader Lic. ALEJANDRO MALDONADO AGUIRRE.

Partido Revolucionario (PR): 14 Avda. 1-42, Zona 6, Guatemala City; f. 1957; democratic party; 100,000 mems.; Leader JORGE GARCÍA GRANADOS.

The following parties do not have legal status:

Frente Demócrata Guatemalteca: Leader CLEMENTE MARROQUÍN ROJAS.

* These organizations announced their "unification in the revolutionary struggle" in January 1981, although the PGT withdrew in August.

Frente Democrático contra la Represión (FDCR): opposition coalition; Leader RAFAEL GARCÍA.

Pantinamit: f. 1977 to represent the interests of Guatemala's Indian population; Leader FERNANDO TEZA-HUIC TOHON.

***Partido Guatemalteco del Trabajo (PGT):** communist party; Gen. Sec. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centro-americanos (PRTC): Guatemala City.

Partido Socialista: Guatemala City; f. 1980.

Partido Socialista Democrático (PSD): Guatemala City; Leader GALLARDO FLORES.

The principal guerrilla groups are:

Comando de las Fuerzas Populares: f. 1981; left-wing.

***Ejército Guerrillero de los Pobres (EGP):** f. 1868, existed in secret until 1975; guerrilla group fighting for political and trade union freedom.

Ejército Secreto Anticomunista (ESA): right-wing guerrilla group.

Escadrón de la Muerte (EM): right-wing death squad.

Frente Popular 31 de Enero (FP-31): f. 1981; left-wing amalgamation of student, peasant and trade union groups.

***Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (FAR):** left-wing guerrilla group.

***Organización del Pueblo en Armas (ORPA):** f. 1979; left-wing guerrilla group.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GUATEMALA

(In Guatemala City unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 2A Avda. 11-04, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* RODOLFO C. SANTOS.**Australia:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Austria:** 6 Avda. 20-25, Zona 10; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Dr. HANS KAUFMANN.**Belgium:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Apdo. 1243, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* THEO LANLOOT.**Bolivia:** *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Dr. JOSÉ GABINA VILLANUEVA G.**Brazil:** Edificio La Continental, 6° piso, 7A Avda. 10-34, Zona 1; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RONAL DE CARVALHO.**Canada:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Chile:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* SILVIO SALGADO RAMÍREZ.**China (Taiwan):** Edif. Pan Am 303-304, 6A Avda. 11-43, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* MAO CHI-HSIEN.**Colombia:** Edif. Ejecutivo, 5°, 7 Avda. 15-13, Zona 1; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO VIVES.**Costa Rica:** 24 Calle 16-09, Zona 10; *Chargé d'affaires:* ROBERTO CHÁVEZ LIZANO.**Czechoslovakia:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Denmark:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Dominican Republic:** 7A Calle "A" 4-28, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* PEDRO PABLO ALVAREZ BONILLA.**Ecuador:** Diagonal 6, 13-08, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* LUIS ORTIZ TERÁN.**Egypt:** 12 Calle 6-15, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ABBAS.**El Salvador:** 3 Calle 6-09, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* AGUSTÍN MARTÍNEZ VARELA.**Finland:** México, D.F., Mexico.**France:** 14 Calle 5-52, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* LOUIS DEBLÉ.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Avda. 1a Reforma 14-70, 13°, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* GERHARD DOHMS.**Greece:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Honduras:** 12 Calle 6-14, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* OSCAR COLINDRES COARRALES.**Iraq:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Israel:** 13 Avda. 14-07, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* ELIEZER ARMON.**Italy:** 8A Calle 3-14, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEPH NITTI.**Japan:** Ruta 6, 8-19, Apdo. 531, Zona 4; *Ambassador:* FUJIO HARA.**Korea, Republic:** 4A Avda. 16-61, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* NAM-KI LEE.**Lebanon:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Malta:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO BALZARETTI Y MACÍAS.**Mexico:** Edif. Valenzuela, 5°, 14 Calle 6-12, Zona 1; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MACEDO FIGUEROA.**Nicaragua:** 2A Calle 15-95, Zona 13; *Chargé d'affaires:* LEONEL ROSALES MANZANARES.**Norway:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Paraguay:** San Salvador, El Salvador.**Peru:** 2A Avda. 9-58, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉS ARAMBURU ALVAREZ-CALDERÓN.**Portugal:** México, D.F., Mexico.**Sweden:** 4A Avda. 12-70, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* CARL ERHARD LINDAHL.**Switzerland:** 4 Calle 7-73, Apdo. 1426, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* MAX DAHINDEN.**Turkey:** México, D.F., Mexico.**U.S.A.:** Avda. Reforma 7-01, Zona 10; *Ambassador:* FREDERIC L. CHAPIN.**Uruguay:** 20 Calle 8-00, Apdo. 2b, Zona 10; *Chargé d'affaires:* HÉCTOR L. PEDETTI A.**Vatican:** 10A Calle 4-47, Zona 9 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Mgr. CIRO BOVENZI.**Venezuela:** 8A Calle 0-56, Zona 9; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROGELIO ROSAS GIL.

Guatemala also has diplomatic relations with the Netherlands, Panama, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Lic. ENRIQUE OVANDO BARILLAS.**Civil Courts of Appeal:** 10 courts, 5 in Guatemala City, 2 in Quezaltenango, 1 each in Jalapa, Zacapa and Antigua. The two Labour Courts of Appeal are in Guatemala City.**Judges of the First Instance:** 7 civil and 10 penal in Guatemala City, 2 civil each in Quezaltenango, Escuintla, Jutiapa and San Marcos, 1 civil in each of the 18 remaining departments of the Republic.

RELIGION

The vast majority of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, which had nearly 5 million members in 1976.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 723, Guatemala City; His Eminence Cardinal MARIO CASARIEGO

PROTESTANT

Presbyterian: Iglesia Evangélica Presbiteriana Central, 6A Avda. "A" 4-68, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1882; Pastor: Rev. SAMUEL REINOSO.**Union:** 12 Calle 7-37, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City.**Episcopal:** Avda. Castellana 40-06, Zona 8, Guatemala City; diocese founded 1967; Bishop: Rt. Rev. ARMANDO GUERRA; Cathedral Church of St. James and six missions in Guatemala City, three missions in Quezaltenango, one mission in El Quiché and 12 rural missions in the departments of Iazbal and Zacapa.**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints:** 12 Calle 3-37, Zona 9, Guatemala City; 17 bishoprics, 9 chapels; Regional Rep. GUILLERMO ENRIQUE RITTSCHER.

GUATEMALA

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

GUATEMALA CITY

Diario de Centroamérica: 18 Calle 6-72, Zona 1; f. 1880; evening; official; Dir. FEDERICO ZELAYA BÖCKLER; circ. 12,000.

El Gráfico: 14 Avda. 4-33, Zona 1; f. 1963; morning; Dir. JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE; circ. 56,000.

La Hora: 1A Avda. 9-18, Zona 1; f. 1944; evening; independent; Dir. OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 18,000.

El Imparcial: 7A Calle 10-54, Zona 1; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir. (vacant); circ. 50,000.

La Nación: 2A Calle 6-51, Zona 2; f. 1969; circ. 22,000.

Prensa Libre: 13 Calle 9-31, Zona 1; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir. PEDRO JULIO GARCÍA; Man. HUGO CONTRERAS VALLADARES; circ. 65,000.

La Tarde: 14 Avda. 4-33, Zona 1; evening; independent; Dir. JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE; circ. 19,000.

PERIODICALS

GUATEMALA CITY

AGA: 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1; agricultural; monthly.

La Hora Dominical: 9A Calle "A" 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1948; weekly; Editor OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 26,000.

Industria: Ruta 6 No. 9-21, Zona 4; monthly; official organ of the Chamber of Industry.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (APG): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; Pres. Lic. JULIO SANTOS.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ACAN-EFE (Spain): Imparcial, 6-7-A, Calle 10-54, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Bureau Chief HORACIO MAURICIO BARRERA.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Sexta Calle 15-52, Zona 13, Guatemala City; Chief ALFONSO ANZUETO LÓPEZ.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 5A Calle No. 4-30, Zona 1, Apdo. 2333, Guatemala City; Bureau Chief JULIO CÉSAR ANZUETO.

UPI (U.S.A.) is also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial del Ministerio de Educación: 15 Avda. 3-22, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Editorial Universitaria: Edif. de Recursos Educativos, Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12, Guatemala City; literature, social sciences, health, pure and technical sciences, humanities, secondary and university educational textbooks; Editor JON KRAKER ROLZ.

Seminario de Integración Social Guatemalteco: 11 Calle 4-31, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1956; sociology, anthropology, social sciences.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión Nacional: 5A, Avda. 13-18, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1931; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. MARIO MONTERROSO MIRÓN.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

RADIO

There are 5 government and 6 educational stations, including.

La Voz de Guatemala: 5A Avda. 13-18, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Government station; Dir. MARIO MONTERROSO MIRÓN.

Radio Cultural TGN-TGNA: 4A Avda. 30-09, Zona 3, Apdo. 601, Guatemala City; f. 1950; religious and cultural station; programmes in Spanish and English, Cakchiquel, Mam and Kekchí; Dir. ESTEBAN SYWULKA; Man. WAYNE BERGER.

There are 77 commercial stations of which the most important are:

Emisoras Unidas de Guatemala: 7A Avda. 6-45, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Dirs. CARLOS ARCHILA, JORGE EDGARDO ARCHILA, ROLANDO ARCHILA.

La Voz de las Américas: 11 Calle 2-69, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. JOSÉ FLAMENCO Y COTERO.

Radio Cinco Sesenta: 6A Avda. 12-15, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. R. A. DÍAZ.

Radio Continental: 13 Calle 9-31, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. R. VIZCAÍNO R.

Radio Nuevo Mundo: 6A Avda. 10-45, Zona 1, Apdo. 281, Guatemala City; Man. H. GONZÁLEZ G.

Radio Panamericana: Km. 12, Carretera Roosevelt, Guatemala City; Dir. M. V. DE PANIAGUA.

In 1980 there were 289,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Canal Cultural: 5A Calle 18-38, Zona 1, Guatemala City; government station.

Radio-Televisión Guatemala, S.A.: 30A Avda. 3-40, Zona 11, Apdo. 1367, Guatemala City; f. 1956; commercial station; Gen. Man. W. G. CAMPBELL.

Tele Once: 20 Calle 5-02, Zona 10, Guatemala City; commercial; Dir. A. MOURRA.

Televisión Centro-Canal 7: 3A Calle 6-24, Zona 9, Apdo. 1242, Guatemala City; f. 1964; commercial station channel 7; Dir. Dr. J. VILLANUEVA P.

Trecevisión S.A.: 3A Calle 10-70, Zona 10, Guatemala City; commercial; Dir. MARIO BATRES S.

In 1980 there were 175,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in quetzales)

Superintendencia de Bancos: 7A Avda. 22-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1946; Superintendent Lic. EDMUNDO QUIÑONES SOLÓRZANO; Gen. Sec. Lic. GILBERTO BATRES PAZ.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Guatemala: 7A Avda. 22-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1946; guarantee fund 95.5m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. Lic. PLINIO GRAZIOSO BARILLAS; Man. Lic. GUILLERMO MATA O.

STATE COMMERCIAL BANK

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional de Guatemala: 7A Avda. 22-77, Zona 1; f. 1930; government-owned; cap. p.u. 11.7m.; res. 1.1m.; dep. 93.9m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. OSCAR MARROQUÍN MILLA; Gen. Man. LUIS MARIO MONTÚFAR LUNA; 2 brs.

GUATEMALA

Finance

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

Guatemala City

Banco Agrícola Mercantil, S.A.: 7 Avda. 9-11, Zona 1; f. 1926; cap. 5m.; res. 5.7m.; dep. 124.6m. (Sept. 1981); Man. Dir. ARMANDO GONZÁLEZ CAMPO; 1 br.

Banco del Agro S.A.: 9 Calle 5-39, Zona 1; f. 1958; cap. 4.2m.; res. 0.0m.; dep. 94.5m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. RICARDO RODRÍGUEZ PAÚL; Man. Lic. JOSÉ FALLA SÁNCHEZ.

Banco del Café, S.A.: Avda. La Reforma 9-00, Zona 9, Apdo. 831; f. 1978; cap. 5.0m.; res. 0.0m.; dep. 73.6m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. EDUARDO GONZÁLEZ RIVERA; Man. Lic. ROBERTO MAZARIEGOS GODOY.

Banco del Ejército, S.A.: 5A Avda. 6-06, Zona 1; f. 1972; cap. 7.3m.; dep. 94m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. CARLOS A. MORALES VILLATORO; Man. LEONARDO FIGUEROA VILLATE.

Banco Granai y Townson S.A.: 7A Avda. 1-86, Zona 4; f. 1962; cap. 7.3m.; res. 1.0m.; dep. 161.7m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. MARIO GRANAI ARÉVALO; Man. Lic. MARIO ASTURIAS ARÉVALO.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: 7A Avda. 5-10, Zona 4; f. 1968 to promote industrial development; cap. 25m.; res. 3.0m.; dep. 241.2m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. RAMIRO CASTILLO LOVE; Man. NORBERTO RODOLFO CASTELLANOS DÍAZ.

Banco Inmobiliario S.A.: 8A Avda. 10-57, Zona 1; f. 1958; cap. 15m.; dep. 125.4m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSÉ CARLOS ALVAREZ V.

Banco Internacional, S.A.: 7A Avda. 11-20, Zona 1; f. 1976; cap. 5.5m.; res. 0.8m.; dep. 70.7m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. Lic. JORGE SKINNER-KLÉE; Man. JULIO VIELMAN PINEDA.

Banco Metropolitano, S.A.: 5A Avda. 8-24, Zona 1; f. 1978; cap. p.u. 4.5m.; dep. 37.2m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. FRANCISCO ANTONIO AYCINENA ARRIVILLAGA; Man. EDWIN RENÉ GRAJEDA GRANADOS.

Banco de los Trabajadores: 8A Avda. 9-41, Zona 1; f. 1966; cap. 9.1m.; dep. 25.0m. (Sept. 1981); deals with loans for establishing and improving small industries as well as normal banking business; Pres. Dr. OSCAR FERNANDO PONTAZA BATRES; Man. ROLANDO MORENO RAMÍREZ.

Quezaltenango

Banco de Occidente, S.A.: 4A Calle 11-38, Zona 1; f. 1881; cap. 3.3m.; dep. 142.8m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. JUAN ARTURO GUTIÉRREZ; Dir. MARIO ANTONIO MEJÍA GONZÁLEZ; 1 br.

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola—BANDESA: 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1971; cap. 10.6m.; dep. 41.3m. (Sept. 1981); agricultural development bank; Pres. Lic. RENE BOBADILLA PALOMO; Man. Lic. JOSÉ FRANCISCO LÓPEZ URZÚA.

Banco Nacional de la Vivienda—BANVI: 6A Avda. 1-22, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1973; cap. 32m.; dep. 22.5m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. Col. y Lic. RUBÉN ALVAREZ ARTIGA.

FINANCE CORPORATIONS

Corporación Financiera Nacional—CORFINA: 8A Avda. 10-43, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1973; provides assistance for the development of industry, mining and tourism; cap. 11.7m.; res. 0.2m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. Lic. VALENTÍN SOLÓRZANO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. Lic. RAÚL SIERRA RAMÍREZ.

Financiera Guatemalteca, S.A.—FIGSA: 7A Avda. 1-70, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1962; cap. 2.9m.; res. 0.2m.

(Sept. 1981); Pres. VENANCIO BOTRÁN BORJA; Man. Ing. RAFAEL ANTONIO VIEJO RODRÍGUEZ.

Financiera Industrial y Agropecuaria, S.A. (FIASA): Avda. La Reforma 10-00, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1969; private development bank; medium- and long-term loans to private industrial enterprises in Central America; cap. 2.5m., res. 2.2m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. JORGE CASTILLO LOVE; Gen. Man. Lic. FEDERICO LINARES MARTÍNEZ.

Financiera Industrial, S.A. (FISA): 7A Avda. 5-10, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1981; cap. 2m. (Sept. 1981); Gen. Man. Lic. CARLOS H. ALPÍREZ P.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America, N.T. & S.A.: 5A Avda. 10-55, Zona 1, Apdo. 1335, Guatemala City; f. 1957; cap. 3m.; res. 2.8m.; dep. 56m. (Sept. 1981); Man. KEITH PARKER.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: 8A Avda. 10-67, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1959; cap. 5.0m.; res. 0.3m.; dep. 79.0m. (Sept. 1981); Man. J. E. PLUNKETT; 6 brs.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de Guatemala: Edif. Quinta Montúfar 2°, 12 Calle 4-74, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1961; represents all state and private banks; Pres. Lic. N. RODOLFO CASTELLANOS DÍAZ; Vice-Pres. Lic. MARIO A. MEJÍA GONZÁLEZ.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Guatemala City

La Alianza, Cía. Anglo-Centroamericana de Seguros, S.A.: Edif. Etiza 6°, Plazuela España, Zona 9; f. 1968; Pres. F. ANTONIO GÁNDARA GARCÍA; Man. FRANCISCO CATALÁN MOLINA.

Aseguradora General, S.A.: 3A Avda. 9-81, Zona 1; f. 1968; Pres. JUAN O. NIEMAN; Man. ENRIQUE NEUTZÉ AYCINENA.

Aseguradora Guatemalteca de Transportes, S.A.: 5A Avda. 6-06, Zona 1; f. 1978; Pres. Col. CARLOS ENRIQUE SOSA AVILA; Dir. Lic. MAXIMINO RUANO AYALA.

Cía. de Seguros Generales Granai & Townson, S.A.: 7A Avda. 1-82, Zona 4; f. 1947; Pres. ERNESTO TOWNSON; Man. MARIO GRANAI ARÉVALO.

Cía. de Seguros Panamericana, S.A.: 7A Avda. 11-63, Zona 9; f. 1968; Pres. G. FRANK PURVIS, JR.; Man. OSCAR ECHEVERRÍA.

Cía. de Seguros El Roble, S.A.: 3A Calle 6-11, Edif. Sánchez 6°, Zona 9; f. 1973; Pres. FEDERICO KONG VIELMAN; Man. Ing. RICARDO ERALES COBAR.

Comercial Aseguradora Suizo-Americana, S.A.: 7A Avda. 7-07, Apdo. Postal 132, Zona 9; f. 1946; Pres. SAM W. SCALES; Dir.-Gen. JUAN J. PENABAD FRAGA.

Cruz Azul de Guatemala, S.A.: 16 Calle 6-17, Zona 10; f. 1951; Gen. Man. RICARDO ROLANDO CAO MARTÍNEZ.

Departamento de Seguros y Previsión del Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avda. 22-77, Zona 1; f. 1935; Pres. JOSÉ SAÚL MARTÍNEZ; Man. CARLOS HUMBERTO MAYORGA MALDONADO.

Reaseguradora de Centroamérica, S.A.: 6A Avda. 0-60, Zona 4; f. 1968; Pres. LUIS FIGUEROA GUTIÉRREZ; Man. LUIS AGUILAR PÉREZ.

La Seguridad de Centroamérica, S.A.: Avda. La Reforma 12-01, Zona 10; f. 1967; Pres. CARLOS TALAVERA KLINGENSUSS.

Seguros de Occidente, S.A.: 7A Avda. 11-52, 3°, Zona 1; f. 1979; Pres. Ing. HERCULANO AGUIRRE MONTALVO; Gen. Man. RAMÓN GARCÍA FARGAS.

GUATEMALA

Seguros Universales, S.A.: 4A Calle 7-73, Zona 9; f. 1962; Pres. and Man. FRANCISCO JAVIER VALLS PLANAS.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Asociación Guatemalteca de Instituciones de Seguros—AGIS: 6A Avda. 6-47, Edificio Fiat 3°, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1953; 8 mems.; Pres. CARLOS TALAVERA KLINGENSUSS; Man. Lic. FEDERICO PINOL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Comité Coordinador de Asociaciones Agrícolas, Comerciales, Industriales y Financieras (CACIF): Edif. Cámara de Industria de Guatemala, Ruta 6, No. 9-21, Zona 4, Guatemala City; co-ordinates work on problems and organization of free enterprise; mems.: 9 chambers.

Cámara de Comercio de Guatemala: 10A Calle 3-80, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1894; Pres. JULIO P. MATHEU DUCHEZ.

Cámara de Industria de Guatemala: Ruta 6, 9-21, Zona 4, Apdo. 214, Guatemala City; f. 1958, Pres. JUAN ARTURO GUTIÉRREZ; Man. Lic. ROBERTO VELÁSQUEZ OLIVA.

Cámara Guatemalteca de la Construcción (Guatemalan Chamber of Building): Ruta 4, 3-56, Zona 4, Edif. Cámara de Construcción, Apdo. 2083, Guatemala City; f. 1974; 380 mems.; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ TOLEDO SÁENZ; Man. JORGE F. FRANCO S.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Centro Nacional de Promoción de las Exportaciones (GUATEXPRO): 6A Avda. 0-60, Torre Profesional 5°, Zona 4, Guatemala City; national agency for the promotion of Guatemalan exports; Exec. Dir. Lic. RONALDO PORTA-ESPAÑA.

Corporación Financiera Nacional (Corfina): see under Finance.

Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarrollo Económico de El Petén (FYDEP): 11A Avda. B32-46, Zona 5, Guatemala City; attached to the Presidency; economic development agency for the Department of El Petén; Dir. Col. JORGE MARIO REYES PORRAS.

Instituto de Fomento de Hipotecas Aseguradas (FHA): 16 Calle 1-45, Zona 10, Guatemala City; f. 1961; insured mortgage institution for the promotion of house construction; Pres. Lic. JUAN JOSÉ ALONSO ESTRADA; Gen. Man. Col. Lic. RAÚL REINA ROSAL.

Instituto Nacional de Administración para el Desarrollo (INAD): 6A Avda. 4-38, Zona 9, Apdo. 971, Guatemala City; f. 1964; provides technical experts to assist all branches of the government in administrative reform programmes; provides in-service training for local and central government staff; has research programmes in administration, sociology, politics and economics; provides post-graduate education; Dir. Lic. FEDERICO SEGURA TRUJILLO.

Instituto Nacional de Transformación Agraria: 14 Calle 7-14, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1962 to carry out agrarian reform; current programme includes development of the "Faja Transversal del Norte".

Oficina Promotora de Negocios: Guatemala City; trade promotion.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala (ASAZGUA) (Sugar Producers' Association): Edif. Tivoli Plaza, 6A Calle 6-38, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1957; 18 mems.; Gen. Man. Lic. RAMIRO DE LEÓN CARPIO.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Asociación de Exportadores de Café (Coffee Exporters' Association): 11 Calle 5-66, 3°, Zona 9, Guatemala City; 28 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO GONZÁLEZ.

Asociación General de Agricultores (General Farmers' Association): 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1920; 350 mems.; Man. Lic. MANUEL ANTONIO GAROZ.

Asociación Nacional de Agricultores (National Association of Agriculturalists): 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Nacional de Avicultores (ANAVI) (National Association of Poultry Farmers): Apdo. 83-A, Guatemala City; f. 1964; 60 mems.; Gen. Man. Dr. MARIO ANTONIO MOTTA GONZÁLEZ.

Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Alcoholes y Licores (ANFAL): Avda. La Reforma 6-39, Apdo. 2065, Zona 10, Guatemala City; f. 1947; distillers' association; Pres. GUILLERMO GONZÁLEZ BARRIOS; Man. Lic. CARLOS RIVERA CIFUENTES.

Asociación Nacional del Café—Anacafé (National Coffee Association): Edificio Etisa, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1960; Pres. ENRIQUE ROESCH ZÚÑIGA; Man. Dr. LEONEL GONZÁLEZ BOLAÑOS; publ. *Revista Cafetalera*.

Asociación de Productores de Aceites Esenciales (Essential Oils Producers' Association): 6A Calle 1-36, Apdo. 272, Zona 10, Guatemala City; f. 1948; 40 mems.; Man. Ing. FEDERICO LEHNHOFF.

Cámara del Agro: 15 Calle A, No. 7-65, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1973; Man. CÉSAR BUSTAMANTE ARAUZ.

Consejo Nacional del Algodón: Avda. de las Américas 13-08, Zona 13, Guatemala City; f. 1965; consultative body for cultivation and classification of cotton; mems.: 125 firms; Man. AMILCAR ALVAREZ.

Gremial de Huleros de Guatemala (Union of Rubber Producers): 7A Avda. 7-78, Zona 4, 4°, Guatemala City; f. 1970; mems.: 125 firms; Pres. FRANCISCO BENECKE; Man. Lic. JOSÉ BUITRÓN ESPINOZA.

CO-OPERATIVES

The following federations group all Guatemalan co-operatives:

Federación de Cooperativas Artesanales.

Federación Guatemalteca de Cooperativas de Consumo.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Vivienda y Servicios Varios.

TRADE UNIONS

Frente Nacional Sindical—FNS (National Trade Union Front): Apdo. 959, Guatemala City; f. 1968, to achieve united action in labour matters; affiliated are two confederations and eleven federations, which represent 97 per cent of the country's trade unions and whose General Secretaries form the governing council of the FNS. The affiliated organizations include:

Confederación General de Sindicatos (General Trade Union Confederation): 18 Calle 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959, Guatemala City.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores (National Workers' Confederation): 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL ANGEL ALBI-ZÚREZ.

Consejo Sindical de Guatemala (Guatemalan Trade Union Council): 18C Calle 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959,

Guatemala City; f. 1955; admitted to ICFTU and ORIT; 30,000 mems. in 105 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. JAIME V. MONGE DONIS.

Federación Autónoma Sindical Guatemalteca (*Guatemalan Autonomous Trade Union Federation*): 2A Avda. 10-52, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Federación de Obreros Textiles (*Textile Workers' Federation*): 6A Avda. 14-33, Edif. Briz, Of. 503, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. FACUNDO PINEDA.

Federación Central de Trabajadores de Guatemala (*Central Guatemalan Workers' Federation*): 5A Calle 4-33, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Sec.-Gen. JUAN FRANCISCO CALDERÓN.

A number of unions exist without a national centre, including the Union of Chicle and Wood Workers, the Union of Coca-Cola Workers and the Union of Workers of the Enterprise of the United Fruit Company.

Central Nacional de Trabajadores (CNT): 9A Avda. 4-29, Zona 1, Apdo. 2472, Guatemala City; f. 1972; 23,735 mems.; cover all sections of commerce, industry and agriculture including the public sector; Sec.-Gen. JULIO CELSO DE LEÓN; publ. *Acción Popular*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles de Guatemala—FEGUA: 9A Avda. 18-03, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1968; government owned; 1,782 km. open from Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castilla on the Atlantic Coast to Tecún Umán on the Mexican border, via Zacapa, Guatemala City and Santa María. Br. lines: Santa María-San José; Las Cruces-Champerico. From Zacapa another line branches southward to Anguiatú, on the border with El Salvador; owns the ports of Barrios (Atlantic) and San José (Pacific); Chair. of Board Lic. BORNEO HERNÁNDEZ; Man. CARLOS H. DEL VALLE PAZ.

Verapaz Railway: Livingston, Izabal; 46.4 km., Panzos-Pancajche; serves the coffee district; Man. Col. MANUEL MALDONADO.

ROADS

In 1979 there were 17,278 km. of roads, of which 2,850 km. were asphalted. The Guatemala section of the Pan-American highway is 824 km. long, including 552 km. of paved roads.

SHIPPING

Guatemala's major ports are Puerto Barrios, San José, Santo Tomás de Castilla and Champerico. A major port reconstruction and expansion programme began in 1976.

Armadora Marítima Guatemalteca S.A.: 7A Avda. 16-45, Apdo. 1008, Zona 1, Guatemala City; cargo services; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. L. CORONADO ALVAREZ.

Flota Mercante Gran Centroamericana, S.A.: 12 Calle 1-25, Zona 10, 4^o Nivel, Edif. Géminis, Guatemala City; f. 1959; services from Europe (in association with WITASS), Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Atlantic and East Coast Central American ports.

Líneas Marítimas de Guatemala, S.A.: 3A Calle 6-11, Apdo. 1485, Zona 9, Guatemala City; cargo services; Pres. J. R. MATHEU ESCOBAR; Gen. Man. F. HERRERAS E.

Several foreign lines link Guatemala with Europe, the Far East and North America.

CIVIL AVIATION

AVIATECA—Empresa Guatemalteca de Aviación: Avda. Hincapié, Aeropuerto "La Aurora", Zona 13, Guatemala City; f. 1945; internal services and external services to El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico and the U.S.A.; fleet: 3 Boeing 727-100C, 2 DC-6A, 4 DC-3 and 3 Fokker F27; Pres. Col. LUIS ERNESTO SOSA AVILA.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also serve Guatemala: Air Panama, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), Mexicana de Aviación, Pan Am (U.S.A.), Sabena (Belgium), SAHSA (Honduras), SAM (Colombia), TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Guatemala Tourist Commission: 7A Avda. 1-17, Centro Cívico, Guatemala City; f. 1971; policy and planning council; 16 mems. representing Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Communications and Public Works, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Council of National Economic Planning, Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industry, Press Association, Guatemalan Travel Agencies Association, Hotel Association, Guatemalan Airlines Association and Guatemala Tourism Association; Pres. ALVARO ENRIQUE ARZÚ.

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT): 7A Avda. 1-17, Zono 4, Centro Cívico, Guatemala City; f. 1945; executive body; Dir.-Gen. ALVARO ENRIQUE ARZÚ.

Asociación Guatemalteca de Agentes de Viajes (AGAV) (*Guatemalan Association of Travel Agents*): Apdo. 67, Guatemala City; Pres. SUZANNE R. JOHNSON.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes y de Extensión Cultural de Guatemala: 6A Avda. 22-00, Guatemala City; f. 1946; seven branches covering all aspects of Fine Arts; Dir. Lic. FRANCIS POLO SIFONTES.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1944.

Ballet Guatemala: 5C, No. 3-43, Zona 1; f. 1947; Dir. ANTONIO CRESPO.

Compañía Nacional de Teatro de Bellas Artes: 3A Avda. 7-40, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1965; state-aided; three seasons annually; classical, contemporary, international seasons annually; classical, contemporary, international, Guatemalan; directors are engaged for each different season.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Dirección General de Energía Nuclear: Diagonal 17 29-78, Zona 11, Apdo. 1421, Guatemala City; programmes include the applications of nuclear energy in agriculture and industry and nuclear medicine; Dir. Ing. JOSÉ ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ.

GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, with Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south, Senegal to the north and Mali and the Ivory Coast inland to the east. The coastal strip is hot and moist, with temperatures ranging from about 17°C (62°F) in the dry season to about 30°C (86°F) in the wet season. The interior is higher and cooler. The official languages are French and one of the eight national languages, pending the introduction of either Soussou or Maninka as the official language. Most of the people are Muslims but some still adhere to traditional animist beliefs. There are a few thousand Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green. The capital is Conakry.

Recent History

Guinea was formerly French Guinea, part of French West Africa. It became the independent Republic of Guinea on October 2nd, 1958, after 95 per cent of voters had rejected the Constitution of the Fifth Republic under which the French colonies became self-governing within the French Community. The new state was the object of punitive reprisals by the outgoing French authorities; all aid was withdrawn and the government infrastructure destroyed. The administration was rebuilt on the basis of the Guinean *Confédération Général du Travail*, which had organized a series of strikes culminating in a general strike in 1953, and the *Parti démocratique de Guinée* (PDG), which won 58 of the 60 seats in the Territorial Assembly in 1957. Its leader, Ahmed Sekou Touré, became President and the PDG the sole political party. Under President Sekou Touré, Guinea has vigorously pursued the aim of socialist revolution with emphasis on its ideological content and on popular political participation. Opposition has been ruthlessly crushed at home and by 1978 over one million Guineans were estimated to have fled abroad. The Soviet bloc has been Guinea's most consistent ally.

There were attempted coups in 1961, 1965 and 1967 and in 1970 an invasion by Portuguese and Guinean exiles was repulsed, after which there were many arrests. During 1972 Sekou Touré made changes in the party structure and improved relations with other countries, but in 1973 he accused the Ivory Coast and Senegal of planning to invade Guinea. Reports of a "permanent conspiracy" by foreign powers to overthrow the Government continued to circulate but in 1975 Guinea resumed normal relations with its African neighbours and the Western powers, signing the Lomé Convention and joining ECOWAS.

All private trade was forbidden in 1975 and transactions were conducted through official co-operatives under the supervision of an "economic police". In September 1977 demonstrations against the abolition of the traditional market were held by women in Conakry and other centres, whose support had been the basis of Sekou Touré's power.

During 1977 and 1978 the regime was accused of widespread violations of human rights. These allegations were

denied but in that period nearly 1,000 prisoners were released and exiles encouraged to return. In March 1978 President Sekou Touré came to an understanding with Presidents Houphouët-Boigny and Senghor of the Ivory Coast and Senegal at a "Summit of Reconciliation" in Monrovia. In November the 11th Congress of the PDG was held, at which the membership of the central organs of the party was increased to allow the expression of new opinion and the merging of the functions of party and state was announced. The country was renamed the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The President reiterated Guinea's commitment to socialist aims but expressed its desire for co-operation with western investors. In December 1978 President Giscard d'Estaing made the first visit of a French President to independent Guinea and plans for economic co-operation between the two countries were discussed. During 1979 Guinea furthered relations with other countries and there was a general move away from rigid Marxism; from July 1979, private enterprise became legal, although substantial deposits, depending on the nature of the enterprise, are payable to the Guinean Government before starting operations.

The Government was reshuffled in June 1979 and again in May 1981. In legislative elections held in January 1980, the voters approved the list of 210 candidates to the National Assembly, and Sekou Touré remained President.

During anniversary celebrations of the PDG in May 1980, a grenade attack was made on Sekou Touré's life, killing one man and wounding many others. The attacker was not traced.

Relations with Guinea-Bissau deteriorated during 1980, owing to a dispute over territorial waters containing oil reserves.

Government

Under the 1958 Constitution, as amended in 1963, legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, with 210 members elected by universal adult suffrage for seven years. The Assembly elects a Commission to be its permanent organ. Full executive authority is vested in the President, also directly elected for seven years. He appoints and leads a Cabinet, including a Prime Minister. Guinea has a single political party, the *Parti démocratique de Guinée*, which exercises "sovereign and exclusive control of all sections of national life". The party's directing organ is the Central Committee.

National policies are enacted through the National Economic Council. Local government is centrally controlled but each Revolutionary Local Authority possesses wide responsibilities, including defence.

Defence

In July 1981 Guinea had an army of 8,500, a navy of 600 and an air force of 800. There was also a People's Militia of about 9,200. Each Revolutionary Local Authority has a local militia of about 100.

Economic Affairs

More than 80 per cent of the population are engaged in farming, the principal export crops being bananas, groundnuts, palm kernels, pineapples and coffee, though they contribute less than 5 per cent of total exports. Rice is the staple food crop, production of which was 350,000 metric tons in 1980. Only 1.4 million of the 7 million cultivable hectares are productive but there are plans to bring a further 48,000 hectares under cultivation. Drought during the 1970s caused severe crop failure, necessitating food aid from the U.S.A. Private commerce, which had been abolished in 1975, was resumed, subject to strict conditions, following protests in 1977. Some private fields have been integrated into collectively-owned farms. In 1979 action was taken to deal with low yields, poor application of modern technology and lack of crop specialization, but the reorganization was largely administrative and productivity has not improved. Foreign investment is being sought to develop the large areas of arable land as yet unexploited, and EEC aid has been granted for rural training and a variety of agro-industrial projects.

The economy relies on bauxite, with known reserves of 8,000 million tons, the largest in the world. In 1979 12 million tons were extracted, producing 700,000 tons of alumina. In June 1980 an agreement was concluded with companies from several Western states for the construction of a complex which will produce 1.2 million tons of alumina and 150,000 tons of aluminium from the Ayekoye field in the north-west. At present Cameroon processes much of Guinea's alumina. The Mount Nimba iron-ore mine has reserves estimated at 1,500 million tons and a "mixed" company, in association with the Government of Guinea, is mounting a project to extract 15 million tons per year. Production investment includes plans to construct a 1,200-km. railway to the mine, a steelworks and a second deep-water port at Conakry to export the ore. Offshore oil deposits are being explored. Diamond mining, suspended in the late 1970s due to smuggling and theft from the mines, was resumed in 1980, with a U.S. company expecting to produce up to 20,000 carats per month. Guinea also has considerable hydroelectric resources. The mining sector provides 75 per cent of revenue and a new Guarantee Code for foreign investment came into force in 1980. Most areas of trade and industry are controlled by the state and the economy is supervised by five sectoral companies responsible for all state enterprises. In 1977 income tax was abolished to stimulate productivity.

Despite its mineral wealth, Guinea is one of the world's poorest countries. The World Bank estimated its G.N.P. to be \$270 per head in 1979. Development aid from CMEA countries failed to generate the capital necessary to launch new projects and expand the industrial base and, since 1975, Guinea has received assistance from Western countries. Loan commitments from these sources for the period 1977-80 totalled \$250 million. At the end of 1978 Guinea's total foreign debt was U.S. \$1,050 million, servicing of which absorbed 27 per cent of export revenue in 1979. The Government has asked for the restructuring of its foreign debts for the duration of the 1981-85 development plan.

In 1980 Guinea became a member of both the Mano River Union (with Sierra Leone and Liberia) and the Gambia River Development Organization (with Senegal and The Gambia), thus strengthening economic links with the rest of West Africa.

Transport and Communications

The main port is Conakry. Bauxite is exported through Kamsar where a port was opened in 1973. There are rail links between Conakry and Kankan, Kamsar and Sangaredi, and Conakry and the Friguia aluminium factory. New lines are planned to transport iron ore from near the Liberian border to the coast. There is an international airport at Conakry. There are about 28,400 km. of roads, mostly soft-surfaced. A cross-country road runs 895 km. from Conakry to Bamako, the capital of Mali, and an international road crosses Guinea connecting Dakar, capital of Senegal, with Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast.

Social Welfare

All workers must belong to the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is affiliated to the General Union of the Workers of Black Africa. Wages are fixed according to the Government Labour Code. The 48-hour week is in force for industrial workers.

Education

Education is free, and compulsory for all children aged 7 to 12 years. Educational establishments are known as *Centres d'Education Révolutionnaire* (CER) and are divided into four cycles. Education is closely linked with society and the State, and, in addition to basic knowledge, pupils receive political and professional training. It is estimated that 80 per cent of Guinean children attend primary schools, and the literacy rate is high. University education is divided into two stages of 2 and 3 years, often interrupted for periods of practical experience in the chosen field. The eight national languages have been taught since 1968, though French is still widely used.

Tourism

Guinea is noted for the beauty of its scenery, especially in the mountains of the Futa Jallon.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, End of Ramadan), September 28th (Referendum Day), October 2nd (Republic Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, birth of Muhammad).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 *cauris* = 1 *syli*.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 40.67 *syli*;

U.S. \$1 = 21.14 *syli*.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	MID-YEAR POPULATION (UN estimates)						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
245,857 sq. km.*	4,309,000	4,416,000	4,527,000	4,642,000	4,761,000	4,885,000	5,014,000

* 94,926 sq. miles.

Population: 5,143,284 (government figure, December 1972).

REGIONS

(Population at mid-1963)

REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (⁰ 000)	REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (⁰ 000)
Beyla	17,452	170	Kindia	8,828	152
Boffa	6,003	90	Kissidougou	8,872	133
Boké	11,053	105	Kouroussa	16,405	93
Conakry	308	172	Labé	7,616	283
Dabola	6,000	54	Macenta	8,710	123
Dalaba	5,750	105	Mali	8,800	152
Dinguiraye	11,000	67	Mamou	6,159	162
Dubréka	5,676	86	N'Zérékoré	10,183	195
Faranah	12,397	94	Pita	4,000	154
Forécariah	4,265	98	Siguiri	23,377	179
Fria	n.a.	27	Télimele	8,155	147
Gaoual	11,503	81	Tougué	6,200	75
Guéckédou	4,157	130	Youkounkoun	5,500	55
Kankan	27,488	176			
			TOTAL	245,857	3,360

Principal Towns (population at December 1972): Conakry (capital) 525,671 (later admitted to be overstated); Kankan 60,000.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 46.6 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 46.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 22.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 20.7 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	784	609	1,393	884	699	1,584
Industry	76	20	96	118	41	159
Services	81	9	90	114	14	128
TOTAL	942	637	1,579	1,116	754	1,870

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,793; Total 2,237 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(unofficial estimates, '000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land*	1,500	1,500	1,500
Land under permanent crops*	70	70	70
Permanent meadows and pastures*	3,000	3,000	3,000
Forests and woodland†	11,250	11,000	10,740
Other land	8,776	9,026	9,286
TOTAL AREA	24,596	24,596	24,596

* FAO estimates.

† A report of an inter-ministerial commission of the Guinean Government estimated that there were 575,624 hectares of classified forests in 1977.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Maize	320*	300	290
Sorghum	4	4	4
Rice (paddy)	366	348	350
Other cereals	68	69	70
Sweet potatoes	72	73	74
Cassava (Manioc)	500*	475	500
Other roots and tubers	105	106	108
Pulses	30*	30*	30
Vegetables	113*	115	116
Bananas	80*	75*	70
Plantains	220*	222	225
Pineapples	16*	16*	17
Other fruit	98	101	103
Palm kernels	35¢	35¢	35†
Groundnuts (in shell)	82	82	83
Coffee (green)	35*	35*	35

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	1,650	1,700	1,760
Sheep	425	430	437
Goats	388	395	405
Pigs	37	37	39
Asses	3	3	3
Chickens	6,000	6,450	7,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	16,000	17,000	18,000
Poultry meat	8,000	9,000	9,000
Other meat	7,000	7,000	7,000
Cows' milk	38,000	39,000	41,000
Goats' milk	3,000	3,000	3,000
Hen eggs	6,300	6,720	7,350
Cattle hides	2,880	3,060	3,168

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	180	180	180	180
Other industrial wood	317	325	333	342
Fuel wood	2,716	2,785	2,857	2,932
TOTAL	3,213	3,290	3,370	3,454

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total (incl. boxboards)	70	80*	85*	90*

* FAO estimate.

1973-79: Annual production as in 1972 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979
Inland waters	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0*
Atlantic Ocean	11.1	12.4	8.9	8.1	9.0	17.5
TOTAL CATCH	12.1	13.4	9.9	9.1	10.0	18.5

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)*	7,600	7,650	10,298	10,841	12,065
Diamonds ('000 carats)†	80	80	80	80	80

* Source: World Metal Statistics (London).

† Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Iron ore (metal content): 1,040,000 metric tons in 1970.**INDUSTRY****SELECTED PRODUCTS**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Electricity (million kWh.)	450	500	500	500	500	500
Raw Sugar ('000 metric tons)	0	0	0	13	13	13
Palm Oil ('000 metric tons)	40	37	40	35	40*	40.6
Plywood ('000 cubic metres)*	2	2	2	2	2	2

* FAO estimates.

1979: Raw sugar 15,000 metric tons; palm oil 40,000 metric tons (FAO estimate).**1980:** Raw sugar 17,000 metric tons; palm oil 42,000 metric tons (FAO estimate)

FINANCE

100 cauris (corilles)=1 syli (sily).

Coins: 50 cauris; 1, 2 and 5 sylis.

Notes: 10, 25, 50 and 100 sylis.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=40.67 sylis; U.S. \$1=21.14 sylis.

1,000 sylis=£24.59=\$47.30.

Note: The official value of the syli is 36 milligrammes of gold. The currency was introduced in October 1972, replacing the Guinea franc (FG) at the rate of 1 syli=10 francs. The Guinea franc was introduced in March 1960, replacing (at par) the franc CFA. The franc's value was fixed at 3.6 milligrammes of gold, worth 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=246.853 francs) until August 1971. The Guinea franc was equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc=50 FG) until August 1969. Between December 1971 and October 1972 the Guinea franc was valued at 0.4398 U.S. cent (\$1=227.365 Guinea francs). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=592.447 Guinea francs. After the syli was introduced, it maintained its original value of 4.3982 U.S. cents (\$1=22.7365 sylis) until the dollar's devaluation in February 1973, when a new exchange rate of \$1=20.65 sylis (1 syli=4.8426 U.S. cents) was introduced. This remained in force until June 1975, since when the currency has been linked to the IMF Special Drawing Right at the rate of 1 SDR=24.6853 sylis. The average exchange rate (sylis per U.S. dollar) was: 20.67 in 1975; 21.38 in 1976; 21.14 in 1977; 19.72 in 1978; 19.11 in 1979; 18.97 in 1980. Some of the figures in this statistical survey are still in terms of Guinea francs.

BUDGET*
(million sylis)

	1975/76	1976/77
Ordinary budget:		
Revenue	4,312	5,283
Expenditure	3,047	3,904
Capital budget. . . .	1,614	3,089

* Unofficial estimates.

1979 (million sylis): Balanced at 11,250 (Current Budget 6,790, Capital Budget 4,460).**FIRST FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1973-78****Plan for Local Revolutionary Authorities:** total planned expenditure 582 million sylis.**National Plan:** Rural Development, Industrial Development and Mining; underwritten by unspecified foreign loans.**EXTERNAL TRADE**

(million sylis—estimates)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	1,308	1,728	n.a.	1,225	1,613	1,728	1,976
Exports	1,333	1,432	1,260	1,308	1,403	1,390	1,235

1976 (million sylis): *Imports* 6,055 (c.i.f.) or 5,207 (f.o.b.); *Exports* (f.o.b.) 4,949 (*Europe Outremer* estimates).**1977** (million sylis f.o.b.): *Imports* 5,664; *Exports* 6,629 (*Europe Outremer* estimates).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million sylis, year ending September 30th)

IMPORTS	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76*
Food	380	256	240
Textiles	267	606	600
Vehicles and transport equipment	97	235	500
Petroleum products	64	194	300
Building materials	5	90	100
External aid imports	900	848	1,039
Bauxite company imports	411	641	200
Friguia company imports	570	605	905
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,181	3,806	4,184

EXPORTS†	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76*
Coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels	300	197	350
Bauxite	691	1,670	3,700
Alumina	1,319	1,459	2,000
TOTAL	2,310	3,326	6,050

* October 1st, 1975–November 30th, 1976.

† These are estimated to comprise 93 per cent of total exports.

Source: *Europe Outremer, L'Afrique d'expression française et Madagascar*, 17th edition.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
France	9.2	9.2	20.6	1.5	0.9	1.5
Germany, Federal Republic	3.4	2.9	4.4	4.1	6.9	7.8
Italy	1.0	2.3	7.9	0.1	0.2	1.0
Norway	—	—	—	9.9	14.1	15.4
Switzerland	1.1	1.1	1.5	3.7	1.0	3.7
United Kingdom	1.8	3.3	3.3	—	0.1	2.3
U.S.A.	6.4	10.6	7.3	4.5	5.4	6.8
Yugoslavia	1.7	4.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	49.6	65.3	n.a	52.9	56.8	56.3

Imports (14 months, 1975–76): EEC 2,301 million sylis, U.S.A. 743 million sylis.

Exports (1973): EEC 1,260 million sylis, U.S.A. 545 million sylis.

TRANSPORT

Railways: (1967) Passenger-km. 50m., Freight ton-km. 20m.; (1968) Freight ton-km. 21m.

Roads: (1971) Cars 10,000, Lorries and Commercial vehicles 10,000; (1972) Cars 10,200, Commercial vehicles 10,800 (UN estimates); (1978) Cars 9,948, Commercial vehicles 9,992 (figures from *L'Economie Africaine*).

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons—estimates)

	1973	1974	1975
Freight Loaded . . .	1,500	1,550	1,500
Freight Unloaded . . .	570	580	600

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES*
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000
Passengers carried . . .	65	65	66
Passenger-km. . .	26,000	26,000	27,000
Freight ton-km. . .	200	200	200

* UN estimates.

EDUCATION
(1978)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
First cycle (primary)	2,370	6,413	272,000
Second and third cycles (secondary)	346	3,700	106,000
Fourth cycle (higher)	45	650	24,000

Source: *Bulletin d'Information*, Embassy of Guinea, Paris, France.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique Générale et de la Mécanographie, Conakry.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated November 1958; amended October 1963)

The Constitution was altered and enlarged according to Law No. 1 on October 31st, 1963. The principle of the Republic is "Government of the people by the people for the people".

1. The State is a Democratic Republic.

3. Sovereignty rests in the people, and is exercised by their representatives in the National Assembly.

The National Assembly

4-8. Equal and secret elections for the National Assembly on a national list are held every seven years.

9. The first duty of the Assembly is to pass laws.

10. Representatives enjoy the usual parliamentary immunity.

11. A permanent Commission elected from the National Assembly manages the business of the Assembly between sittings (two per year).

14. The President and the Representatives are responsible for the initiation and formulation of laws.

17. The Representatives are in control of the Budget and expenditure; limited only in that any proposal for an increase in expenditure must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in revenue.

The President

20. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

21. Executive power is practised solely by the President; the Cabinet is nominated by him and subordinate to him.

22. The President is elected for a period of seven years and can stand for re-election as often as he wishes.

24. The President is responsible to the Assembly, but there are no definite curbs upon the executive.

28. If the Presidency is vacant the Cabinet continues to govern until a new President is elected.

The Judiciary

35. The President guarantees the independence of the judiciary; he also has the power to pardon. The Judges are responsible only to the law.

36. The accused has a right to defence.

The Basic Rights and Duties of the Citizen

39. All the inhabitants of the Republic of Guinea have the right to vote.

40-46. The Constitution confers the right of freedom of speech, assembly, coalition, demonstration and conscience upon all citizens; the Press is free, the post is secret property is inviolable; all citizens have the right to work, go on holiday, to receive social support and education, and to go on strike.

42. It is the duty of all citizens to uphold the Constitution, to defend their country, and to fulfil social responsibilities.

45. Racial discrimination, or regional propaganda is punishable by law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMED SEKOU TOURÉ (took office October 2nd, 1958).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Prime Minister, Minister of Planning and Statistics: Dr. LANSANA BEAVOGUI.

Minister of the Environment and Town Planning: MOUSSA DIARITÉ.

Minister of Energy with responsibility for the Konkoure Dam: N'FAMARA KEITA.

Minister of Public Health: (vacant).

Minister of Mining and Geology: ISMAËL TOURÉ.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: MAMADI KEITA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: El Hadj ABDOULAYE TOURÉ.

Minister of Transport: SIAKA TOURÉ.

Minister of the Interior: SEKOU CHERIF.

Minister of the People's Army: GEN. LANSANA DIANE.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ALAFÉ KOU-ROUMA.

Minister of Social Affairs: MME. JEANNE-MARTINE Cissé.

Minister of Youth, Sport and Popular Culture: (vacant).

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs: BOUBACAR DIALLO.

Minister of Industry: MAMADY KABA.

Commissioner for Information (with Ministerial Status): SEKOU KABA.

Minister of Internal Trade: ABDOULAYE DIAO BALDÉ.

Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives: SENAINON BEHANZIN.

Minister of Labour: MAMADOU SY.

Minister of Livestock and Fishing: IBRAHIMA FONFANA.

Minister of Public Works: ABRAHAM BASSAN KEITA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. SIKHÉ CAMARA.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Dr. MAMOUNA TOURÉ.

Minister of State Control: SEKOU BARRY.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: GALEMA GUILAVOGUI.

Minister of Vocational Education and Professional Training: MOUKTAR DIALLO.

Governor of Banks and Insurance (with Ministerial Status): MOHAMED LAMINÉ TOURÉ.

Minister-Delegate to the Presidency with responsibility for Economic and Financial Affairs: SORIBA TOURÉ.

Minister-Delegate to the EEC: N'FALY SANGARE.

Minister with responsibility for Islamic Affairs: FODÉ SORIBA CAMARA.

Minister of International Co-operation: MARCEL CROS.

Minister of Small Businesses and Crafts: Fily Cissoko.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: DAMANTANG CAMARA.

ELECTION, JANUARY 1980

All seats were won by the *Parti démocratique de Guinée*. The term is seven years, and the new National Assembly has 210 members, compared with 150 in the previous one.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique de Guinée (PDG): B.P. 69; Conakry; f. 1947.

The Party is the ultimate source of authority in the country, possessing "sovereign and exclusive control of all sections of national life".

NATIONAL BODIES

Congress is the highest authority of the Party; 11th congress, November 1978. **National Revolutionary Council** meets between congresses. **Central Committee** since 1972 is the directing organ and executive body of the party; 25 members are elected for five years; in November 1978 it was decided to increase this number to 75. The **Political Bureau** is the main executive body; at the 11th Congress a 15-member Bureau was elected to run the party until the election of a new National Council.

Sec.-Gen.: Pres. AHMED SEKOU TOURÉ; **Perm. Sec.:** DAMANTANG CAMARA.

REGIONAL BODIES

Federal Congress is the decision-making body of the PDG in the 33 regions; there are 34 Federal Congresses (Conakry region having two), each with a Federal Secretary. **Federal Conference** meets between sessions of the Federal Congress. The **Federal Committee**, of nine members including the Governor of the region, is elected for three years as the executive body of the region.

DISTRICT BODIES

Section Congress is the decision-making body in the districts. The **Section Conference** meets between sessions

GUINEA

of the Section Congress. The **Directive Committee**, the executive body of the district, consists of eight members elected for a two-year term.

LOCAL BODIES

Revolutionary Local Authorities (*Pouvoirs Révolutionnaires Locaux—PRL*) are completely responsible for local social, economic and political affairs. There are 4,221 PRLs, each representing 1,500–2,000 people living within a 10-km. radius. Each one is directed by a

Political Party, Diplomatic Representation

committee of seven members elected for two years and headed by a mayor.

There are three special movements integrated into the Party structure. They are automatically represented on governing bodies at all levels:

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens (CNTG): (see Trade and Industry).

Union Révolutionnaire des Femmes Guinéennes (URFG).

Youth of the Democratic African Revolution: f. 1959.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GUINEA (In Conakry unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Algiers, Algeria.

Algeria: B.P. 1004; *Ambassador:* MESLOUB HOCINE.

Argentina: Monrovia, Liberia.

Austria: Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: Dakar, Senegal.

Benin: B.P. 787; *Ambassador:* JONAS GBOHOUNDADA.

Bulgaria: B.P. 629; *Ambassador:* T. MITREV.

Canada: Dakar, Senegal.

Cape Verde: B.P. 293, Conakry; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

China, People's Republic: B.P. 714; *Ambassador:* KANG XIAO.

Congo: B.P. 178; *Ambassador:* Mme. C. ECKOMBAND.

Cuba: B.P. 71; *Ambassador:* CARLOS CADELO SERRET.

Czechoslovakia: rue de l'Aviation-au-Kilomètre 4, B.P. 1009 bis; *Ambassador:* MICHAL KOLLAR.

Denmark: Rabat, Morocco.

Egypt: B.P. 389; *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN EL-NAZER.

Equatorial Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria.

Ethiopia: Accra, Ghana.

France: B.P. 373 and 570; *Ambassador:* JEAN OMNES.

Gambia: Freetown, Sierra Leone.

German Democratic Republic: B.P. 699 bis, Comité Madina, marché Kilometre 7; *Ambassador:* ELEONORA SCHMID.

Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 540; *Ambassador:* Dr. BERNHARD ZIMMERMAN.

Ghana: B.P. 732; *Ambassador:* MARIAN JUDITH KAMARA.

Greece: Lagos, Nigeria.

Guinea-Bissau: B.P. 298; *Ambassador:* ARAFAN ANSU KAMARA.

Hungary: B.P. 1008 bis; *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ DIRDA.

India: B.P. 186 bis; *Ambassador:* VIRENDRA PAL SINGH.

Indonesia: Algiers, Algeria.

Italy: B.P. 84; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO ROSSELINI.

Japan: *Chargé d'affaires:* HIDEO KAKINUMA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 723; *Ambassador:* SON YONG-SUN.

Lebanon: B.P. 342; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Liberia: B.P. 18; *Ambassador:* Col. D. K. WRIGHT.

Madagascar: Algiers, Algeria.

Mali: *Ambassador:* Major ABDULRAHMAN MEGA.

Mauritania: Bamako, Mali.

Mexico: Accra, Ghana.

Mongolia: Algiers, Algeria.

Netherlands: Monrovia, Liberia.

Nigeria: B.P. 54; *Ambassador:* J. D. CHINADE.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria.

Poland: B.P. 1063; *Ambassador:* JAN KEZYWICKI.

Romania: B.P. 348; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Rwanda: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Saudi Arabia: B.P. 611; *Chargé d'affaires:* RAWAF AL-RAWAF.

Sierra Leone: B.P. 625; *Ambassador:* Mrs. MARIAM KAMARA.

Spain: Dakar, Senegal.

Sweden: Monrovia, Liberia.

Switzerland: B.P. 720; *Chargé d'affaires:* RAYMOND RYSER.

Syria: B.P. 609; *Chargé d'affaires:* BADREDDINE LOUFTI.

Tanzania: B.P. 189; *Ambassador:* JAFAR MSOLOMI.

Trinidad and Tobago: Lagos, Nigeria.

Turkey: Dakar, Senegal.

Uganda: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 329; *Ambassador:* VIKTOR MININ.

United Kingdom: Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.A.: B.P. 603; *Ambassador:* ALLEN CLAYTON DAVIS.

Venezuela: Lagos, Nigeria.

Viet-Nam: B.P. 551; *Ambassador:* HUYNH BU BI.

Yugoslavia: B.P. 1154; *Ambassador:* FERENC DEAK.

Zaire: B.P. 880; *Ambassador:* B. KALUBYE.

Zambia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Guinea also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, the Comoros, Djibouti, Finland, Gabon, Guyana, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Lesotho, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court whose jurisdiction covers political cases. The Cour d'Appel, the Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the Tribunal Supérieur de Cassation are at Conakry. The National Assembly is the "supreme revolutionary tribunal".

Tribunaux du Premier Degré exist at Conakry and Kankan and have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases and also act as Industrial Courts. A Justice of the Peace sits at N'Zérékoré.

Procurator-General: M. MARCEL MARTIN.

Président, Cour d'Appel: FODÉ MAMADOU TOURÉ.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 95 per cent of the population are Muslims and 1.5 per cent Christians

In May 1967, the President ordered that all priests should be Guinea nationals.

Roman Catholic Missions: L'Archevêché, B.P. 1006 bis; in the archdiocese of Conakry there are about 32 mission centres, with a personnel of 41; **Archbishop of Conakry** Mgr. ROBERT SARAH.

Protestant Missions: There are six mission centres, four run by British and two by American societies.

THE PRESS

Fonikée: Conakry; organ of the Jeunesse Démocratique Africaine.

Horoya (*Liberty*): Guinea Press Service, Conakry, B.P. 341; weekly; organ of the Parti démocratique de Guinée; Dir. MUSA DUMBAYA.

Journal officiel de Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 156; fortnightly government publication.

Le Travailleur de Guinée: Conakry; organ of the Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Guinéenne de Presse: B P 191, Conakry; f 1960; Dir. ALPHA DIALLO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): c/o U.S.S.R. Embassy, Conakry; Dir. NIKOLAI A. SOLOGUBOVSKY.

Xinhua (*People's Republic of China*): c/o Chinese Embassy, Conakry.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) is also represented.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Guinéenne (RTG): B.P. 391, Conakry; programmes in French, English, Créole-English, Portuguese, Arabic and local languages; Dir - Gen. L. BANGOURA

In 1980 there were about 121,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Broadcasting, in black and white, started in 1977. There were an estimated 6,000 television sets in use in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; m. = million; amounts in sylis.)

CENTRAL BANK

In January 1980 the National Assembly approved the creation of The National Currency Institute, which has replaced the Central Bank and has control of all banking activity.

The following are the only three licensed banking organizations:

Banque Guinéenne du Commerce Extérieur: Conakry; f. 1961; cap. 15m.; Dir. LAMINE TOURÉ.

Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole: ave. de la République, Conakry; Dir. MORV FODÉ CONDÉ.

Crédit National pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Habitat: 6e avenue, Conakry; f. 1961; Dir. M. GUILAO.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances et de Réassurances de la République de Guinée (SNAR): B.P. 179, Conakry; has monopoly of insurance in Guinea; Dir.-Gen. OUSMANE SANOKO

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY BODIES

National Economic Council: Conakry; f. 1974 by the President to manage national economic policy.

The economy of the country is supervised by five state-owned "sectoral companies" responsible for all state-owned enterprises. They are: COFICOM, SECOMEX, OCOFI, SERCOM and SECOFI. Private enterprise has been reintroduced, but foreign trade is supervised by:

Importex: B.P. 125, Conakry; f. 1975; has monopoly of all imports and acts for state-owned companies in foreign trade; Dir. MANSA KEITA.

There are six *Comités d'Etats* established in 1974, each under a member of the Political Bureau of the PDG, to supervise projects and co-operative agreements with foreign investors. The Committee responsible for co-operation with western Europe is:

Comité d'Etat pour la Coopération avec l'Europe Occidentale: Conakry; Pres. N'FAMARA KEITA.

In 1975 a number of *Conférences régionales économiques* were set up to supervise the workings of local economies.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

The Government has established a number of state companies responsible for all sectors of the economy. Among the most important are: AGRIMA (agricultural materials), ALIMAC (food produce), BATIPOINT (building materials), ONAH (petroleum products), SONATEX (textiles).

TRADE UNION

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens (CNTG): P.O.B. 237, Bourse du Travail, Conakry; 19 federations and national unions, 32 local administrative offices; integrated with PDG; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. KANDAS KONDE; publ. *Le Travailleur de Guinée*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Office National des Chemins de Fer de Guinée: B.P. 581, Conakry; Gen. Man. SEKOU CAMARA.

There are 662 km. of 1 metre gauge track from Conakry to Kankan in the east of the country, crossing the Niger at Kouroussa. A second line, 144 km. long, links Conakry and the aluminium works at Fria. In the west of the country a 136 km. railway has been built to carry bauxite from the Sangaredi mine to the port of Kamsar. A line links Conakry and Debele, also for the exploitation of bauxite deposits. In 1974 it was announced that work would soon begin on a 1,200 km Trans-Guinea railway linking Conakry and the iron mines of Nimba and Simandou near the Liberian border, at an estimated cost of U.S. \$555 million.

ROADS

Office National Rail-route (ONRR): Conakry.

There are 28,400 km. of roads and tracks, of which 1,300 km. are tarred. The main roads are those running along the coast from Sierra Leone to Guinea-Bissau (via Conakry) and from Conakry into the interior, with branches to the frontiers of Senegal, Mali and the Ivory Coast.

In 1979 loans from the Islamic Development Bank, the Arab Development Bank, and the IDA, totalled over U.S. \$20 million to finance road repairs in Guinea.

SHIPPING

Port de Conakry: B.P. 534, Conakry.

Conakry's 2,450 metres of quays provide 9 alongside berths for ocean-going vessels. The port facilities are being expanded to cope with increased freight traffic resulting

from the development of mining and a deep water port is being built to handle the traffic of the new Trans-Guinea railway. A new deep-water port at Kamsar came into operation in 1973. It exports bauxite from Sangaredi. The Government is to set up the *Office Guinéen pour le Transport Maritime* as a national company with foreign interests, to construct a merchant fleet and act for *Importex* (see Trade and Industry above) in all matters connected with maritime transport.

ENTRAT: P.O.B. 315, Conakry; state stevedoring and forwarding firm; Dir.-Gen. DAOUDA DIAWARA.

Société Navale Guinéenne: P.O.B. 522, Conakry; f. 1968; state shipping firm; agents for Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre, Delta Steamship Lines Inc., Elder Dempster Line, Hanseatic Africa Line, Leif Hoëgh and Co. A/S, Lloyd Triestino, Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots (N.C.P.), Palm Line Ltd., Scandinavian West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, United West Africa Service; Dir.-Gen. NABY SYLLA.

SOTRAMAR: Kamsar; f. 1971; bauxite export from mines at Boké through port of Kamsar.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Guinée: B.P. 12, ave. de la République, Conakry; f. 1960; international and internal services; flights to Bamako, Banjul, Casablanca, Dakar, Freetown and Monrovia; fleet of one Ilyushin Il-18, one Antonov An-12B, two An-24, one Boeing 707-320C, one Boeing 727-100C; Dir.-Gen. NFA MOUSSA DIANE.

Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Algérie, Air Mali, Air Maroc, Air Zaire, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), LIA (Guinea-Bissau), Sabena (Belgium), Sierra Leone Airways and UTA (France) also serve Conakry.

GUINEA-BISSAU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau lies on the west coast of Africa between Senegal to the north and Guinea to the east and south. The climate is tropical although maritime and sahelian influences are felt. The average temperature is 20°C (68°F). The official language is Portuguese, but Crioulo and several dialects are widely spoken. The principal beliefs are animism and Islam. There is a small minority of Roman Catholics and other Christian groups. The flag has horizontal stripes of yellow above green and a red vertical stripe at the hoist with a five-pointed black star at its centre. The capital is Bissau.

Recent History

Guinea-Bissau was settled by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Small nationalist groups began to form in the 1950s and the *Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde* (PAIGC) was formed in 1956. Fighting broke out in the early 1960s and by 1972 the PAIGC was in control of two-thirds of the country. In 1973 a National Assembly was elected and the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was proclaimed in September, with Luiz Cabral as President of the State Council. The Government introduced measures to regularize relations with Portugal (which recognized the new Republic in September 1974), lay the foundations for a socialist state and enter into friendly relations with other states, in particular in Africa but also with the U.S.S.R. and European countries. At elections held in December 1976 and January 1977 voters chose regional councils from which a new National Assembly was later selected. In July 1978 Francisco Mendes, who had been Chief State Commissioner since 1973, was killed in a road accident. A new Council of State Commissioners was subsequently formed, led by Commander João Vieira, the former State Commissioner for the Armed Forces and President of the National Assembly.

Until 1980 the PAIGC supervised both Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, the two constitutions remaining separate, but with a view to eventual unification. However, on November 14th, four days after the Government had approved a new constitution which gave President Cabral almost total control and, some claimed, gave unfair preference to Cape Verdeans (who were permitted to hold top administrative and government posts), Cabral was deposed in a coup and Vieira installed as President of the Council of the Revolution.

At the PAIGC Congress in November 1981 it was decided to preserve the single-party status of the PAIGC, with Vieira as Secretary-General, despite Cape Verde's withdrawal. It was also announced that presidential and legislative elections were to be held in early 1982 and that a new constitution was to be drawn up before then.

Government

In November 1980 a new constitution, giving President Cabral greatly-increased powers, replaced that of 1973, which had proclaimed the PAIGC, the only permitted

political party, to be "the supreme expression of the sovereign will of the people". However, following the overthrow of Cabral, the 150-member National People's Assembly and the Council of State Commissioners were dissolved. Their functions were assumed by the Council of the Revolution, presided over by Vieira.

Defence

Since the independence of Guinea-Bissau the Republic has had control over its armed forces, consisting of about 6,250 troops, and all Portuguese military personnel have been withdrawn. The army is supported by a militia, the *Forças Armadas da Libertação*.

Economic Affairs

Subsistence agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, engaging about 80 per cent of the population. Rice is the staple food, and maize, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes are also grown. Groundnuts, coconuts and palm kernels are exported, providing about 65 per cent of export earnings. Cattle-breeding is important in the interior. The Government plans to make the country self-sufficient in essential foods, to increase production for export and to diversify crops; tobacco, cotton and sugar are being grown experimentally. Co-operative farming methods are being introduced. The fishing industry is being modernized and has expanded rapidly; in 1979 fish products made up 28 per cent of export earnings.

Industry, based on the processing of food and raw materials, is being developed in order to provide employment, reduce imports and satisfy consumer demand; however, only timber is exported. The agro-industrial complex at Cumeré, due to open in 1981, is capable of processing 50,000 metric tons of rice and 70,000 tons of groundnuts annually. The mining sector has still to be developed: the exploitation of bauxite, phosphates and petroleum deposits is being studied. However, there is a serious lack of basic infrastructure and transport facilities. Plans include the construction of a dam on the Corrubal river to supply hydroelectric power for the development of a modern aluminium industry.

Since independence the country has had a serious trade deficit, which has increased since 1977 because of the effects of the drought on crops, rising oil prices and world inflation, and stood at U.S. \$45 million in 1979. Commander Vieira's Government aimed to downgrade many of the prestigious projects begun under President Cabral and to emphasize rural development. The need for co-ordination was recognized and the first development plan was to be completed in 1981. Guinea-Bissau is receiving many foreign loans and credits and is a member of ECOWAS.

Transport and Communications

In 1979 there were 3,300 km. of roads, 540 km. of which were tarred. Plans have been made for an international road to link Guinea-Bissau with The Gambia and Senegal. There is an international airport at Bissalanca, which there are plans to expand. Transport on the network of inland waterways is being developed.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Social Welfare

Medical services are limited due to a severe shortage of facilities. The Government aims to set up one regional hospital in each of the eight regions. In 1976 only three regions had hospitals, but it was announced in 1977 that three further hospitals would be constructed with U.S. \$2.2 million aid from the EEC, while in 1979 the Netherlands agreed to pay for the building of 20 health centres. The People's Republic of China and Cuba are providing extensive help in these areas.

Education

In the school year 1978/79 there were 740 schools and colleges providing basic education for over 96,000 pupils. Mass literacy campaigns have been launched, but in 1977

the adult illiteracy rate was still 90 per cent. In 1977 the Government announced a programme of educational reform to be completed by 1982. This included provision for six years of primary education and three years of secondary education.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Guinea peso.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 72.49 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 37.69 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Dec. 30th, 1960	Dec. 15th, 1970†	April 16th-29th, 1979‡			
			Males	Females	Total	1979
36,925 sq. km.*	521,336	487,448	375,026	402,188	777,214	21.0

* 13,948 sq. miles.

† The census covered only those areas under Portuguese control.

‡ Provisional results.

POPULATION BY REGIONS (1979 census, provisional results)

Bissau	109,486
Bafatá	117,202
Biombo	57,724
Bolama-Bijagós	25,713
Buba	35,360
Cacheu	134,108
Gabú	105,500
Oio	137,595
Tombali	54,526
TOTAL	777,214

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy) . . .	40	35	23
Maize	3	4	2
Millet	6	6	3
Sorghum	5	5	4
Roots and tubers . .	35	40	40
Groundnuts (in shell)	35	35	30
Coconuts	24	25	25
Copra	5	5	5
Palm kernels . . .	12.0	10.0	10.0
Palm oil	4.7	4.8	4.7
Vegetables and melons	23	22	20
Plantains	25	25	25

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.**Forestry:** Total roundwood production (1979) 524,000 cubic metres (FAO estimate).**Industry:** (1978): Vegetable oils 5,000 metric tons, Sawn-wood 16,000 cubic metres, Electrical energy 26 million kWh. (UN estimates).

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	180	190	200
Pigs	105	110	115
Sheep	40	45	50
Goats	100	110	120
Poultry	380	390	400

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING

(metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL CATCH . . .	3,758	3,729*	3,724*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Guinea peso.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 pesos.

Notes: 50, 100 and 500 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 72.49 pesos; U.S. \$1 = 37.69 pesos;

1,000 Guinea pesos = £13.79 = \$26.53.

Note: The Guinea peso was introduced in March 1976, replacing (at par) the Guinea escudo, itself at par with the Portuguese escudo. The link with the escudo was maintained until March 1977. In May 1978 the currency was tied to the IMF Special Drawing Right at a mid-point of 1 SDR = 44 pesos. The average exchange rate (Guinea pesos per U.S. dollar) was: 33.67 in 1977; 35.04 in 1978; 34.06 in 1979; 33.81 in 1980. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cape Verde.

GENERAL BUDGET
('000 pesos)

EXPENDITURE	1979
Defence	229,727.8
Finance	240,405.1
Rural development	73,485.4
Interior	171,017.5
Health and social welfare . .	140,054.3
Public works, construction and urban affairs	44,465.6
Education	195,940.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,474,300.0

Revenue: 890,300,000 pesos.INVESTMENT BUDGET
('000 pesos)

EXPENDITURE	1979
Rural development	168,659.3
Fisheries	305,298.0
Natural resources	355,961.8
Commerce and industry	333,450.0
Public works, construction and urban affairs	671,634.4
Energy	117,646.6
Transport and tourism	191,687.0
Posts and telecommunications . .	203,056.2
Education	111,706.6
Finance	154,093.5
Public and mixed firms	415,550.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,500,000.0

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million pesos)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Imports	1,076.5	1,095.3	964.3	1,106.3	1,235.2	1,726.4
Exports	78.9	74.4	180.6	186.9	427.6	422.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million pesos)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978
Food and drink . . .	268.1	326.3	711.2
Other consumer goods . . .	155.8	228.2	163.3
Supplies for industry . . .	289.8	240.3	269.4
Fuels . . .	104.1	148.5	78.8
Machinery and parts . . .	118.0	185.0	288.7
Transport equipment . . .	127.6	106.8	215.0
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	1,106.3	1,235.2	1,726.4

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978
Coconuts	n.a.	n.a.	120.4
Fish	8.4	26.1	25.8
Groundnuts (shelled) . . .	110.5	258.0	169.3
Shellfish	9.5	55.7	4.1
Wood	13.6	6.4	9.3
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	186.9	427.6	422.6

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million pesos)

IMPORTS	1978
France	79.4
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	193.3
Italy	126.7
Netherlands	73.5
Portugal	355.7
Sweden	183.4
U.S.S.R.	147.5
United Kingdom	70.3
U.S.A.	175.8
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	1,726.4

EXPORTS	1978
Angola	147.5
Denmark	26.8
Guinea	21.8
Portugal	75.8
Senegal	8.0
Spain	77.5
United Kingdom	42.1
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	422.6

Source: Boletim Mensal de Comércio Externo, Direcção-Geral de Estatística, Bissau.

Transport: Road Traffic (1972): Cars 3,268, Lorries and Buses 1,098, Motor Cycles 758, Total 5,124. Shipping (1974): Vessels entered 169, Freight loaded 53,000

metric tons, unloaded 134,000 metric tons. Civil Aviation (1973): Passengers landed 11,592, Freight entered 180 metric tons.

EDUCATION

(1977/78)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Basic 1st cycle	630	2,620	76,197
" " " (adults)			8,096
Basic 2nd cycle	14		5,603
" " " (adults)			3,360
<i>Ensino Geral Polivalente:</i>			
Liceus (secondary schools) . . .	5	540	4,612
Technical school	1		76
Teacher-training colleges . . .	3		284
TOTAL*	665	3,237	100,007

* Totals also include 13 *Instituto Amizade* schools which were attended by 1,779 pupils at all levels.

Source: Comissariado de Estado da Educação Nacional.

THE CONSTITUTION

Prior to the coup in November 1980, the Government approved a new constitution which gave wider powers to President Cabral and, unlike Cape Verde's constitution which stipulates that the archipelago's President must be Cape Verdean, the new Guinea-Bissau constitution contained no such provision for a Guinean President. Neither did it abolish the death penalty. These points were unacceptable to Commdr. Vieira and his supporters and contributed to the causes of the coup. It was announced in

March 1981 that a new constitutional law was to be published, reinforcing the powers of Commdr. Vieira, who would become C-in-C. of the Armed Forces and Head of Government. The Council of the Revolution, consisting of nine members and four aides, was defined as the country's supreme directing body. It was decided at the PAIGC Congress in November 1981 that a new constitution would be drawn up before the elections, due to be held in early 1982.

THE GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION

(assumed power November 14th, 1980)

President: Commdr. JOÃO BERNARDO VIEIRA.

Vice-President: VICTOR SAÚDE MARIA.

Other Members: Commdr. IAFAI CAMARA, First Commdr. PAULO CORREIA, Commdr. BUOTA NAMBATCHA, Commdr. JOÃO DA SILVA, Capt. BENGHATE NA BEATE, MANUEL SATURNINO DA COSTA, SAMBA LAMINE MANÉ.

Advisers to the Council: JOSEPH TURPIN, VITOR FREIRE MONTEIRO, MARIO CABRAL, JOÃO CRUZ PINTO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: VICTOR SAÚDE MARIA.

Minister of the Interior: MANUEL SATURNINO DA COSTA.

Minister of Defence and the Armed Forces: PAULO CORREIA.

Minister for Natural Resources: SAMBA LAMINE MANÉ.

Minister of Commerce and Fisheries: JOSEPH TURPIN.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: AVITO JOSÉ DA SILVA.

Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Planning: VASCO CABRAL.

Minister of Finance: CARLOS CORREIA.

Minister of Transport, Tourism and Communications: MANUEL DOS SANTOS.

Minister of Education: MARIO CABRAL.

Minister of Public Works, Construction and Town Planning: ALBERTO LIMA GOMES.

Minister of Justice: FIDELIS CABRAL DE ALMEIDA.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: CARMEN PEREIRA.

Minister of Information and Culture: FILINTO DE BARROS.

Minister without Portfolio: JOÃO CRUZ PINTO.

Governor of the Central Bank: VITOR FREIRE MONTEIRO.

Minister of State for Veterans' Affairs: BRAHIMA BANGURA.

Minister of State for Youth and Sports: ADELINO NUNES CORREIA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (*African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde*): Bissau; f. 1956, by Dr. Amílcar Cabral; previously the ruling party in both Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, but after the coup in November 1980 Cape Verde withdrew from the party. Guinea-Bissau decided to retain the old party name and initials; Sec.-Gen. Commdr. JOÃO BERNARDO VIEIRA; Political Bureau

VICTOR SAÚDE MARIA, IAFAI CAMARA, PAULO CORREIA, MANUEL SATURNINO DA COSTA, BUOTA N'BATCHA, JOÃO DA SILVA, SAMBA LAMINE MANÉ, VASCO CABRAL, CARLOS CORREIA, TIAGO ALELUIA LOPES, CARMEN PEREIRA (full mems.); BENGHATE NA BEATE, FIDELIS CABRAL, JOSEPH TURPIN, MANUEL DOS SANTOS (supplementary mems.); Perm. Sec. of Central Cttee. VASCO CABRAL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GUINEA-BISSAU

(In Bissau unless otherwise stated)

Austria: Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: Dakar, Senegal.

Brazil: Avda. Pansau Na Isna no. 29; *Ambassador:* RAYMUNDO NONNATO LOYOLA DE CASTRO.

Canada: Dakar, Senegal.

China, People's Republic: Rua Eduardo Mondlane 31; *Ambassador:* LIU YINGXIAN.

Cuba: Rua Joaquim N'Com 1; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO PÉREZ MORALES.

Czechoslovakia: Conakry, Guinea.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, etc.

Egypt: Rua 12 de Setembro 6-A; *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDEL-KADER ELMOLLA.

France: Rua Eduardo Mondlane 67-A; *Chargé d'affaires:* HUGUES JEAN DE DIANOUX.

Gambia: Dakar, Senegal.

German Democratic Republic: Avda. Osvaldo Vieira 28; *Ambassador:* MANFRED SEIFERTH.

Germany, Federal Republic: Dakar, Senegal.

Guinea: *Ambassador:* BARRY BOCAR BIRO.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Italy: Conakry, Guinea.

Japan: Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* CHOE KWANG-KOK.

Liberia: Conakry, Guinea.

Libya: Rua 16; People's Bureau.

Mali: Dakar, Senegal.

Niger: Dakar, Senegal.

Nigeria: Conakry, Guinea.

Guinea-Bissau also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Angola, Finland, Grenada, Hungary, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Senegal and Zaire.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Pakistan: Nouakchott, Mauritania.

Poland: Conakry, Guinea.

Portugal: Rua 16, no. 6; *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO DE OLIVEIRA PINTO DA FRANÇA.

Romania: Conakry, Guinea.

Sierra Leone: Conakry, Guinea.

Spain: Dakar, Senegal.

Sweden: Rua 13, no. 16; *Chargé d'affaires:* KLAS MARKENSTEN.

Tanzania: Conakry, Guinea.

Turkey: Dakar, Senegal.

Uganda: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: Avda. Pansau Na Isna; *Ambassador:* LEV VLADISLAVOVICH KRYLOV.

United Kingdom: Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.A.: Avda. Domingos Ramos; *Ambassador:* JON DE VOS.

Viet-Nam: Conakry, Guinea.

Yugoslavia: Conakry, Guinea.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In 1976 Guinea-Bissau became a united territory with Cape Verde for the purposes of laws, legal personnel, prisons and punishment for crimes.

RELIGION

About 60 per cent of the population are animist, 35 per cent are Muslim and 5 per cent are Roman Catholic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Bissau: C.P. 20, Bissau; Bishop Mgr. SETTIMIO ARTURO FERRAZZETTA.

THE PRESS

Nô Pintcha: Bissau; official government publication; three times a week; Dir. Sra. CABRAL.

RADIO

Rádiodifusão Nacional da República da Guiné-Bissau: C.P. 191, Bissau; broadcasts on short-wave, medium-wave and FM in Portuguese; Dir. FRANCISCO BARRETO.

There were an estimated 10,000 radio receivers in 1981. There is no television service.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banco Nacional da Guiné-Bissau: C.P. 38, Bissau; central and commercial bank; f. 1976; Governor Dr. VITOR FREIRE MONTEIRO.

Caixa de Crédito da Guiné: Bissau; government savings and loans institution.

Caixa Económica Postal: Bissau; postal savings institution.

INSURANCE

In June 1979 it was announced that a single state-owned firm would be set up to handle insurance. The Portuguese company **Ultramarina** was to cease its activities in this field by the end of the year.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Since independence the Government has been actively pursuing a policy of small-scale industrialization to compensate for the almost total lack of manufacturing capacity. It has adopted an elaborate state control programme and in late 1976 acquired 80 per cent of the capital of a Portuguese company, **Ultramarina**, a large firm specializing in a wide variety of trading, ship-repairing and agricultural processing. The Government has also acquired major interests in the **CICER** brewery and created a joint venture company with the Portuguese concern **SAGOR** to sell petroleum products after the construction of new storage facilities. Since 1975 three fishing companies have been set up with foreign participation: **GUIALP** (with Algeria), **Estrela do Mar** (with the U.S.S.R.) and **SEMAPESCA** (with France). In December 1976 **SOCOTRAM**, an enterprise for the sale and processing of timber, was inaugurated. It operates a new factory in Bissau for the production of wooden tiles and co-ordinates sawmills and carpentry shops all over the country. The state-owned **Empresa Nacional de Pesquisas e Exploração Petrolíferas e Mineiras (PETROMINAS)** regulates all mineral prospecting. In 1979 the **Empresa de Automóveis de Guiné** opened an assembly plant at Bissau, capable of producing 500 cars a year.

TRADE UNION

National Union of Workers (UNTG): Bissau; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ PEREIRA.

GUINEA-BISSAU

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The construction of a railway from Boé to Buba is planned.

ROADS

There were 3,500 km. of roads in 1979, of which 540 km. were tarred. An international road is planned, which would link Guinea-Bissau with The Gambia and Senegal.

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional de Agências e Transportes Marítimos (Guinémar): Sociedade de Agências e Transportes da Guiné Lda., Rua Guerra Mendes, 4-4A, Bissau.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Bissalanca, which there are plans to expand, and ten smaller airports serving the interior.

Transport, Tourism

Linhas Aéreas da Guiné-Bissau (LIA): Aeroporto Cravieiro Lopes, C.P. 111, Bissau; f. 1977; domestic services and flights from Bissalanca International Airport to Guinea, Cape Verde and Senegal; fleet of one HS-748, one Dornier Sky-servant, one DO-27 and one Cessna U206; Gen. Man. Capt. JOSÉ POMBO.

The following foreign airlines also serve Guinea-Bissau: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Algérie, Air Guinée, Air Sénégal, TACV (Cape Verde), TAP (Portugal).

TOURISM

The island of Bubaque is being developed as a tourist resort, with 110 rooms in 1979. Between November 1978 and April 1979 3,500 tourists visited the island.

Centro de Informação e Turismo: C.P. 294, Bissau; official Tourism and Information Department.

GUYANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana lies on the north coast of South America between Venezuela to the west and Suriname to the east, with Brazil to the south. The narrow coastal belt has a moderate climate with two wet seasons, from April to August and November to January, alternating with two dry seasons; inland there are tropical forests and savannah and the dry season lasts from September to February. The average temperature is 27°C (80°F). English is the official language but Hindi, Urdu and Amerindian dialects are also spoken. The principal religions are Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3 when flown on land, but 2 by 1 at sea) is green, with a white-bordered yellow triangle (apex at the right-hand edge) on which is superimposed a black-bordered red triangle (apex in the centre). The capital is Georgetown.

Recent History

Guyana was formerly British Guiana, a colony of the United Kingdom. A new constitution, providing for universal adult suffrage, was introduced in 1953. The elections of April 1953 were won by the left-wing People's Progressive Party (PPP), led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan. In October, however, the United Kingdom Government, claiming that a communist dictatorship was threatened, suspended the constitution. An interim administration was appointed. The PPP split in 1955, and in 1957 some former members founded a new party, the People's National Congress (PNC), under the leadership of Forbes Burnham. The PNC draws its support mainly from the African-descended population, while PPP support comes largely from the Indian community. Both parties adhere to Marxist-Leninist ideology.

A revised constitution was introduced in December 1956 and fresh elections held in August 1957. The PPP won and Dr. Jagan became Chief Minister. Another constitution, providing for internal self-government, was adopted in July 1961. The PPP won the elections in August and Dr. Jagan was appointed Premier in September. In the election of December 1964, held under the system of proportional representation introduced the previous year, the PPP won the largest number of seats but not a majority. A coalition government was formed by the PNC and the United Force, with Burnham as Prime Minister. This coalition led the colony to independence, as Guyana, on May 26th, 1966.

The PNC won the general elections held in December 1968 and again in July 1973, although the results of the latter were disputed by the opposition parties. In February 1970 Guyana became a Co-operative Republic, and Arthur Chung was elected President in March. In May 1976 the PPP, which had boycotted the National Assembly since 1973, offered the Government its "critical support". In October 1980 Forbes Burnham declared himself President of Guyana, a new constitution was promulgated and elections were announced for December. Internal opposition to the PNC Government increased after the

assassination in June 1980 of Dr. Walter Rodney, leader of the Working People's Alliance (WPA), as the Government was widely believed to have been involved in the incident. As all the opposition parties except the PPP called for a boycott of the December elections, the PNC under Burnham, was returned with a large majority, although allegations of substantial electoral malpractice were made. The Government's international reputation was further diminished when an international observer team denounced the elections as fraudulent. In 1981 arrests and trials of opposition leaders continued and a demonstration held by the WPA in September was broken up by the police with considerable force. Reports issued in 1981 by the U.S. State Department and the Guyana Human Rights Association detailed many abuses of human rights and were highly critical of the Government, the security forces and the PNC.

Guyana has border disputes with Venezuela and Suriname. In 1962 Venezuela renewed its claim to 130,000 sq. km. of land west of the Essequibo river (nearly two-thirds of Guyanese territory). The area was accorded to Guyana in 1899 and the Port of Spain Protocol of 1970 put the issue in abeyance until 1982. Tension intensified in 1981 and Venezuela based its claim on a papal bull of 1493 referring to Spanish colonial possessions. The area is thought to be rich in mineral resources. Suriname restored diplomatic representation in Guyana in 1979 and bilateral talks were resumed at the end of the year.

Government

Under the 1980 Constitution, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 53 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage, using proportional representation, and 12 regional representatives. Executive power is held by the President, who leads the majority party in the Assembly and holds office for its duration. The President appoints and leads a Cabinet, which includes a Prime Minister, and may include Ministers who are not elected members of the Assembly. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the National Assembly. Guyana comprises ten regions, each having a Regional Democratic Council which returns a representative to the National Assembly.

Defence

The armed forces are combined in a single service consisting of 7,000 men in July 1981. Paramilitary forces total 5,000. Defence expenditure in 1978 was \$G17 million. National Service was established in 1974.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and the production of bauxite. The chief crops are sugar cane and rice, while other important products are citrus fruits, coconuts, groundnuts, oil palms and a variety of vegetables.

By 1979 the country had become self-sufficient in sugar, rice, vegetables, fish, meat, poultry and fruit. Sugar accounts for about 30 per cent of export earnings. Low yields in other Caribbean countries, and the fact that

Guyana alone can harvest two sugar crops each year, made the country the leading sugar producer in CARICOM in 1978. Heavy rains, inefficiency and crop damage (by suspected arson) reduced production of sugar and rice in 1980 and 1981; sugar output of 270,000 metric tons and rice output of 163,000 tons were each nearly 20 per cent below the original target, and figures for the first six months of 1981 showed continued underachievement. Most severely affected by the rains were the small rice farmers, who in 1981 expressed dissatisfaction over the discrepancy between the price paid to the Guyana Rice Board (\$G108 per bag) and the price paid to them by the Board (\$G45). In 1981 work continued on three large drainage and irrigation schemes, the completion of which should double the current food production. The exploitation of the vast timber resources (over 80 per cent of Guyana is covered by tropical forest) has been hampered by inadequate transport facilities.

Bauxite is Guyana's chief export earner despite a fall in the production level from 3.6 million tons in 1973-74 to 1.8 million tons in 1980. Production in 1979 was severely curtailed by the 41 strikes in the industry during the first six months of the year. By the end of 1975 the whole bauxite industry had been nationalized and in 1977 came under the control of Guymine. Industrial development depends on the expansion of energy sources, and the 750 MW hydroelectric project on the Upper Mazaruni, scheduled for completion in 1985, should make possible the construction of a local aluminium smelter. In order to supplement the inadequate electricity supply, 1981 was declared a "year of energy" and feasibility studies were undertaken on three hydroelectric projects.

As world prices for sugar and bauxite have not kept pace with those for Guyana's imported commodities, there is a deficit on the current balance of payments. In 1980 this deficit was U.S. \$128 million, or 21.4 per cent of the G.D.P., and Libya offered a support loan of U.S. \$10 million. Although the G.D.P. grew by 1.5 per cent in 1980, compared with declines in 1977, 1978 and 1979, by 1981 Guyana was experiencing severe economic problems. In June a package of deflationary measures was introduced, including a 15 per cent devaluation (the Guyana dollar, previously tied to the U.S. dollar alone, was tied at a lower rate to a "basket" of five currencies), cuts in subsidies and capital spending and the levying of taxes on consumption. This package was approved by the IMF in July and an extended funding arrangement was agreed.

Guyana is a founder member of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) and the International Bauxite Association.

Transport and Communications

The coastal strip has a well developed road system. In the whole country there are more than 3,000 miles (4,830 km.) of paved and good weather roads and trails. Long-distance buses link the principal towns, villages and sugar estates. Communication with the interior is still chiefly by river, the main rivers being the Mazaruni, the Potaro, the Essequibo, the Demerara and the Berbice. There is a

national railway line covering the 36 miles (58 km.) from Ituni to Mackenzie and Guymine operates the 80-mile (130-km.) standard gauge railway from Ituni to Linden; neither caters for passengers. There are airstrips at the more important settlements in the interior and an international airport at Timehri, 26 miles (42 km.) outside Georgetown.

Social Welfare

Improved water supplies, anti-tuberculosis campaigns and the control of malaria have steadily improved general health. A National Insurance scheme, compulsory for most workers and employers, was established in 1969, and was subsequently extended to cover self-employed people.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between 5 and 14. The estimated literacy rate is 90 per cent. In 1976 the Government took over all church and private schools. In 1980 Guyana had 374 nursery, 432 primary and 84 secondary schools. Children receive secondary education either in a general secondary school for five years or stay on at primary school for a further three years. The total number of pupils in all schools was 252,160 in 1980. There are also 16 technical, vocational, special and higher educational institutions. These include the University of Guyana in Georgetown and two colleges of education.

Tourism

Guyana does little to encourage tourism despite the beautiful scenery in the interior of the country. Tours to the interior, including the famous Kaieteur falls (with a drop of 741 ft. or 226 metres) and the diamond fields at Kurupung on the Mazaruni river, may be arranged.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 3rd (Caribbean Day), August 7th (Freedom Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 23rd (Republic Day), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

In addition, the Muslim festivals of Eid-ul-Ahaz (October or November) and Youman Naubi (February) and the Hindu festivals of Deepavali (October) and Phagwah (March) are celebrated. These festivals are dependent on sightings of the moon and their precise dates are not known until two months before they take place.

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used. The metric system is being introduced and will be in force by 1982.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Guyana dollar (\$G).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = \$G5.77;

U.S. \$1 = \$G3.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						
	Census of April 7th, 1960			Census of April 7th, 1970			Estimate, 1979
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
83,000 sq. miles*	279,128	281,202	560,330	349,233	352,652	701,885	850,000

* 214,969 square km.

ETHNIC GROUPS
(1970 Census)

"East" Indians	362,735
Africans	218,400
Europeans	7,849
Chinese	3,402
Amerindians	34,302
Mixed	72,316
Others	844
TOTAL	699,848

Capital: Georgetown, population 63,184 at 1970 census;
1976 estimate: 187,600.**Employment:** Total labour force 351,444 (1977 survey).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable land	364*
Land under permanent crops	15*
Permanent meadows and pastures	999†
Forests and woodlands	18,190†
Other land	117
Inland water	1,812
Total area	21,497

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	305	244	313†
Maize	2	2	3†
Roots and tubers*	26	26	27
Coconuts	25	30	29*
Sugar cane	4,165†	3,900*	3,780†
Oranges	12*	12*	12†
Bananas*	5	5	5
Plantains*	20	21	21

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Note: Official figures released in 1981 gave rice production as 142,000 metric tons in 1979 and 163,000 metric tons in 1980.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head)

	1978	1979	1980*
Cattle	270	280	295
Pigs	130	132	135
Sheep	112	113	114
Goats	66	68	70
Chickens	11,500	12,000	12,500

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Beef and veal	3	3	4
Pig meat	2	2	2
Poultry meat *	12	12	12
Cows' milk	13*	13	13
Hen eggs*	3.8	3.85	3.9

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

* FAO estimates.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	207	211	166	131	154	155
Other industrial wood	14	13	10	5	11	3
Fuel wood	15	16	78	46	69	1
TOTAL	236	240	254	182	234	159

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL (incl. boxboards)	82	66	82	57	52	62

SEA FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fishes	15.9	15.9	18.6	14.5	21.3	17.7
Shrimps and prawns	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.6
TOTAL CATCH	20.1	19.1	21.8	17.7	25.3	21.3

MINING

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	3,344	3,013	1,795	1,837
Gold	kilogrammes	370	479	301	315
Diamonds: industrial	'000 metric carats	17	17	15.8	10.2

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	35	36	40	36
Raw sugar	" " "	246	330	303	274
Rum	'000 proof gallons	3,249	3,380	3,564	3,997
Beer	'000 hectolitres	178	163	168	173
Cigarettes	million	558	519	549	567
Electric energy	million kWh.	431	405	n.a.	n.a.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Guyana dollar (\$G).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = \$G5.77; U.S. \$1 = \$G3.00;

\$G100 = £17.33 = U.S. \$33.33.

Note: The Guyana dollar was introduced in November 1965, replacing (at par) the West Indian dollar. The prevailing exchange rate was £1 = 4.80 dollars and this remained in effect until August 1971. From November 1967 the rate was U.S. \$1 = \$G2.00 and this relationship was retained until June 1972, despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December 1971, when the sterling exchange rate became £1 = \$G5.2114. When the British currency was "floated" in June 1972 the Guyana dollar's link with U.S. currency was severed and it "floated" (in line with sterling) until October 1975, when a new exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = \$G2.55 was established. This remained in effect until June 1981, when a new rate of U.S. \$1 = \$G3.00 was introduced. The average rates (Guyana dollars per U.S. dollar) were: 2.087 in 1972; 2.127 in 1973; 2.229 in 1974; 2.355 in 1975.

BUDGET (\$G '000)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979
Income taxes	156,327	141,100	166,300	Interest on public debt	72,208	78,332	132,500
Other direct taxes	18,918	6,500	15,100	Subsidies	21,300	7,903	14,600
Export duties	1,580	1,600	2,100	Current expenditure on goods and services	243,978	259,263	293,600
Import duties	39,090	40,000	36,300	Current transfers to:			
Excise duties	26,454	27,526	39,700	Households	20,579	21,040	19,100
Other indirect taxes	58,139	62,360	74,700	Non-profit institutions	9,126	9,514	14,900
Income from property	1,904	2,385	1,535	Public authorities	1,891	2,223	3,000
Interest and dividends	41,545	39,861	44,300	Rest of the world	5,816	4,711	6,000
Sales of goods and services	1,995	1,891	2,500	Other current expenditure	3,115	2,458	4,000
Transfers from:				Capital expenditure	154,190	182,822	300,000
Households and unincorporated enterprises	5,282	5,601	9,200				
Rest of the world	92	660	65				
Other receipts	3,558	2,858	4,000				
Capital receipts	86,137	151,497	230,000				
TOTAL	441,021	483,839	626,000	TOTAL	532,203	568,266	787,700

1980: Budget \$G1,086 million; Current expenditure \$G638 million.

1981: Budget (projected) \$G1,330 million.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; Ministry of Economic Development, Georgetown; Bank of Guyana, *1979 Annual Report*.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
IMF Special Drawing Rights	3.6	3.7	—
Foreign exchange	54.7	13.8	12.7
TOTAL	58.3	17.5	12.7

MONEY SUPPLY
(\$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	156.4	148.3	167.0
Demand deposits at commercial banks	137.7	133.5	154.6
TOTAL MONEY *	301.1	291.3	330.3

* Including also private sector deposits at the Bank of Guyana.

URBAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1970=100)

	ALL ITEMS	Food*	CLOTHING	HOUSING	MISCELLANEOUS
1976	157.6	192.3	162.5	113.4	147.6
1977	170.5	208.7	185.9	115.3	164.6
1978	196.5	244.7	235.8	116.6	195.5
1979	231.4	291.0	313.0	125.3	228.6
1980	264.0	326.2	365.6	140.7	273.5

* Including beverages and tobacco.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	270.1	351.4	279.5	259.4	295.7	292.8	388.9
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-230.3	-305.8	-330.9	-286.7	-253.4	-288.9	-386.3
TRADE BALANCE	39.8	45.5	-51.4	-27.3	42.3	3.9	2.6
Exports of services	23.0	20.4	15.2	16.2	18.4	22.4	22.1
Imports of services	-70.0	-84.5	-100.6	-82.5	-83.4	-109.3	-152.0
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-7.2	-18.5	-136.8	-93.6	-22.7	-83.0	-127.3
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-2.3	-4.4	-4.4	-3.5	0.3	0.1	0.9
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-1.2	-1.7	-1.7	-0.4	-6.8	0.3	-1.8
CURRENT BALANCE	-10.7	-24.6	-142.9	-97.5	-20.2	-82.6	-128.2
Direct capital investment (net)	1.3	0.8	-26.1	-1.8	—	0.6	0.5
Other long-term capital (net)	29.0	80.8	44.8	29.7	32.6	27.5	33.6
Short-term capital (net)	4.8	-3.9	-4.0	2.7	2.3	1.0	3.8
Net errors and omissions	8.8	-19.1	14.0	9.8	20.3	-8.5	-0.2
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	33.2	34.0	-144.2	-57.1	26.0	-62.0	-90.5
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.7	-4.3	-2.7	-0.8	-1.3	-0.6	3.4
Valuation changes (net)	12.9	15.9	26.1	13.3	0.4	—	45.7
Loans received	—	—	—	32.6	-10.4	4.8	2.3
Payments arrears (net)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES	47.8	45.6	-90.8	-12.0	14.7	-54.4	-37.5

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$G million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	297.9	372.5	567.0	810.6	927.4	800.9	711.1	810.1	1,081.0
Exports f.o.b.	306.5	293.0	602.5	858.1	711.3	661.8	750.2	742.7	991.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$G million)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980*	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980*
Consumer goods	131.0	147.6	200.5	Sugar	234.6	226.3	307.6
Food	62.6	62.2	81.3	Molasses	8.9	13.1	12.2
Clothing and footwear	11.7	12.2	16.3	Rum	9.6	12.5	23.3
Durables	9.5	12.7	21.6	Rice	96.0	80.8	89.6
Other	47.3	68.1	89.3	Shrimps	12.4	17.6	7.8
Intermediate goods	421.2	64.1	661.3	Timber	10.9	14.3	16.8
Food and foodstuffs	48.8	497.0	70.4	Bauxite/Alumina	328.3	327.5	479.3
Fuel and lubricants	170.0	230.0	360.0	Diamonds	1.5	1.0	1.3
Chemicals	42.6	39.0	40.0				
Textiles	27.6	29.4	30.3				
Other	132.2	149.0	160.5				
Capital goods	153.6	146.0	216.8				
Building materials	45.6	51.8	87.8				
Machinery and transport equipment	66.6	56.6	84.6				
Other	41.7	37.6	44.4				

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(\$G '000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Canada	29,651	28,848	26,522	Canada	34,195	52,567	70,992
Commonwealth Carib- bean	206,396	205,649	267,283	Commonwealth Carib- bean	102,728	116,099	114,077
United Kingdom	168,829	155,889	150,701	United Kingdom	219,242	218,625	212,956
U.S.A.	214,895	160,063	205,608	U.S.A.	121,620	156,671	125,087

TRANSPORT

Roads ('000 vehicles, 1976): Passenger cars 27.5; Lorries and vans 7.5; Tractors and trailers 9.5; Motor cycles 20.1.

International Sea-borne Shipping ('000 net registered tons, 1977): Vessels entered 3,450; Vessels cleared 2,972.

Civil Aviation (1975): Passenger arrivals 42,210, departures 59,364. Freight picked up 2,438 tons, set down 1,297 tons.

EDUCATION

(1979/80)

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	424	6,021	164,830
Secondary	87	2,513	46,595
Technical	12	242	3,595
Teacher training	3	106	1,052
University	1	n.a.	1,889

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Ministry of Information, Georgetown; Ministry of National Development, Georgetown.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated October 6th, 1980)

Guyana is a sovereign democratic state, and became a republic within the Commonwealth on February 23rd, 1970.

The Constitution declares the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to be an indivisible, secular, democratic sovereign state in the course of transition from capitalism to socialism. The bases of the political, economic and social system are political and economic independence, involvement of citizens and socio-economic groups, such as co-operatives and trade unions, in the decision-making processes of the state and in management, social ownership of the means of production, national economic planning and co-operativism as the principle of socialist transformation. Personal property, inheritance, the right to work, with equal pay for men and women engaged in equal work, free medical attention, free education and social benefits for old age and disability are guaranteed. Individual political rights are subject to the principles of national sovereignty and democracy, and freedom of expression to the state's duty to ensure fairness and balance in the dissemination of information to the public. Relations with other countries are guided by respect for human rights, territorial integrity and non-intervention.

The President

The President is the supreme executive authority, head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, elected for a term of office, usually of five years' duration, with no limit on re-election. The successful presidential candidate is the nominee of the party with the largest number of votes in the legislative elections. The President may prorogue or dissolve the National Assembly (in the case of dissolution, fresh elections must be held immediately) and has discretionary powers to postpone elections for up to one year at a time for up to five years. He may be removed from office on medical grounds, or for violation of the constitution (with a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly), or for gross misconduct (with a three-

quarters majority vote of the Assembly if allegations are upheld by a tribunal).

The President appoints a First Vice-President and Prime Minister who must be an elected member of the National Assembly, and a Cabinet of Ministers, which includes non-elected members and is collectively responsible to the legislature. The President also appoints a Minority Leader, who is the elected member of the Assembly deemed by the President most able to command the support of the opposition.

The Legislature

The legislative body is a unicameral National Assembly of 65 members; 53 members are elected by universal adult suffrage in a system of proportional representation, 10 members are elected by the 10 regional democratic councils and two members are elected by the National Congress of Local Democratic Organs. The Assembly passes bills, which are then presented to the President, and may pass constitutional amendments.

Local Government

Guyana is divided into 10 regions, each having a regional democratic council elected for a term of up to five years and four months, although it may be prematurely dissolved by the President. Local councillors elect from among themselves deputies to the National Congress of Democratic Organs. This Congress and the National Assembly together form the Supreme Congress of the People of Guyana, a deliberative body which may be summoned, dissolved or prorogued by the President and is automatically dissolved along with the National Assembly.

Other provisions

Impartial commissions exist for the judiciary, the public service and the police service. An Ombudsman is appointed, after consultation between the President and the Minority Leader, to hold office for four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: LINDEN FORBES SAMPSON BURNHAM (inaugurated January 18th, 1981).

CABINET

(January 1982)

First Vice-President, Prime Minister and Minister of Information: DR. PTOLEMY A. REID.

Vice-President for Economic Planning, Finance and Regional Development: HUGH DESMOND HOYTE.

Vice-President for Public Welfare and Labour Affairs: HAMILTON GREEN.

Vice-President for Works and Transport: STEVE NARINE.

Vice-President for Parliamentary Affairs and State and Party Relations: BISHWAISHWAR RAMSAROOP.

SENIOR MINISTERS

Minister of Energy and Natural Resources: HUBERT O. JACK.

Minister of Trade and Consumer Protection and Caribbean Community Affairs: FRANK E. HOPE.

Minister of Agriculture: JOSEPH A. TYNDALL.

Minister of National Development and Forestry: ROBERT H. O. CORBIN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: RASHLEIGH E. JACKSON.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: DR. MOHAMMED SHAHABUDDIN.

Minister of Higher Education: RANJI CHANDSINGH.

Minister of Education: JEFFREY R. THOMAS.

Minister of Home Affairs: STANLEY MOORE.

Minister of Regional Development: OSCAR E. CLARKE.

MINISTERS

Minister of Information: FRANK V. A. CAMPBELL.

Minister of Health, Environment and Water Supply (at Ministry of Public Welfare): RICHARD VAN WEST-CHARLES.

Minister of Mechanical Equipment (at Ministry of Works and Transport): (vacant).
Minister of Co-operatives: URMIAH JOHNSON.
Minister of Public Service: YVONNE HAREWOOD-BENN.
Minister of Consumer Protection: JEAN MAITLAND-SINGH.
Minister at Office of the President: HAROON RASCHID.
Minister at Office of Prime Minister: YVONNE HAREWOOD-BENN.
Minister of Drainage and Irrigation: RALPH C. VAN SLUYTMAN.

Minister of Crops and Livestock: SEERAM PRASHAD.

Minister of Finance: SALIM SALLAHUDDIN.

Minister of Fisheries: ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

Minister of State for Youth and Sports (at Ministry of National Development): ROY FREDERICKS.

Minister of State for Culture: MALCOLM CORRICA.

Minister of State for Construction (at Ministry of Works and Transport): CONRAD WRIGHTS.

In a Cabinet reshuffle in December 1981 the Ministries of Forestry and Environment and Water Supply were absorbed into other ministries and the ministers dismissed. The Minister of Mechanical Equipment, Christopher Nascimento, resigned and left the country, but retained honorary ministerial status.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: SASE NARAIN.

Elected Members: 53.

ELECTION, December 15th, 1980

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
People's National Congress .	312,988	41
People's Progressive Party .	78,414	10
United Force	11,612	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Congress (PNC): National Exhibition Park, Sophia, Georgetown; f. 1957 after a split with the PPP in 1955; Marxist-Leninist; Leader FORBES BURNHAM; Chair. BISHWAISHWAR RAMSAROOP; Gen. Sec. Dr. PTOLEMY A. REID; publ. *New Nation* (weekly).

People's Progressive Party (PPP): 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; Marxist-Leninist mass party; Gen. Sec. Dr. CHEDDI JAGAN; publs. *Mirror* (weekly), *Thunder* (quarterly).

United Force: 96 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; right-wing; advocates rapid industrialization through government partnership and private capital; Leader MARCELLUS FEILDEN SINGH.

Liberator Party: P.O.B. 730, Georgetown; f. 1972; includes former leaders of United Force and is an off-shoot of the Anti-Discrimination Movement; Leader Dr. GUNRAJ KUMAR; Chair. Dr. MAKEPEACE RICHMOND.

Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy (VLD): Georgetown; f. 1979 as opposition party to PNC government; represents business interests.

Working People's Alliance (WPA): originally popular pressure group, became political party 1979; Collective Leadership: EUSI KWAYANA, Dr. RUPERT ROOP-NARINE, MOSES BHAGWAN, TACUMA OGUNSEYE, ANDAIYE; publ. *Dayclean*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO GUYANA

(In Georgetown unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

Bahamas: Caracas, Venezuela (HC).

Bangladesh: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Barbados: Caracas, Venezuela (HC).

Belgium: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Brazil: Regent and Hincks Sts. (E); *Ambassador:* ASDRUBAL PINTO DE ULYSSÉA.

Bulgaria: Havana, Cuba (E).

Canada: Bank of Guyana Bldg., Church St. and Ave. of the Republic (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN W. GRAHAM.

China, People's Republic: 108 Duke St., Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* WANG YANCHANG.

Colombia: 306 Church and Peter Rose Sts., Queenstown (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SANTIAGO GEREVILA.

GUYANA

Costa Rica: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Cuba: 46 High St., Kingston (Georgetown) (E); *Ambassador:* IVÁN CÉSAR MARTÍNEZ.
Cyprus: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, U.S.A. (HC).
Denmark: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Dominica: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).
Dominican Republic: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Egypt: 59 Premniranjan Place, Prashad Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-AZIZ FAHMY OMAR.
German Democratic Republic: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).
Greece: Brasília, Brazil (E).
Grenada: St. George's, Grenada (HC).
Guinea: Havana, Cuba (E).
India: Ave. of the Republic (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. SOMARI.
Iraq: Georgetown (E).
Italy: Bogotá, Colombia (E).
Japan: Bogotá, Colombia (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 44 Blygezight Gdns. (E); *Ambassador:* PAK NI-HYON.
Korea, Republic: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Libya: Ganges St., Prashad Nagar (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* AHMED IBRAHIM EHIWASS.
Malaysia: Ottawa, Canada (HC).
Mexico: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Guyana also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Chile, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Haiti, Hungary, Jamaica, Kampuchea, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Uganda, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicature of Guyana comprises the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court (both of which are superior courts of record), and a number of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice, and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. This Court came into operation in June 1966.

The High Court of the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice as President of the Court and Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction is both original and appellate. It has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it on indictment. A person convicted by the Court has a right of appeal to the Guyana Court of Appeal. The High Court of the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty and certain other matters. Under certain circumstances, appeal in civil matters lies either to the Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court, which is composed of not less than two judges, or to the Guyana Court of Appeal.

A magistrate has jurisdiction to determine claims where the amount involved does not exceed \$1,500. Appeal lies to the Full Court.

Chancellor: Hon. VICTOR E. CRANE.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

New Zealand: Ottawa, Canada (HC).
Nigeria: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).
Pakistan: Ottawa, Canada (HC).
Peru: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Poland: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Romania: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Sierra Leone: Havana, Cuba (HC).
Suriname: 304 Church St., P.O.B. 338 (E); *Ambassador:* OTMAR POCORMI (recalled December 1981).
Sweden: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Switzerland: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Tanzania: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).
Trinidad and Tobago: 91 Middle St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* MAURICE O. ST. JOHN.
Turkey: Brasília, Brazil (E).
U.S.S.R.: 48 Chandra Nagar St., Prashad Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH KHARCHEV.
United Kingdom: 44 Main St., P.O.B. 10849 (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. L. V. MALLET.
U.S.A.: 31 Main St. (E); *Ambassador:* Adm. GERALD EUSTIS THOMAS.
Venezuela: 296 Thomas St. (E); *Ambassador:* SADIO GARAVINI.
Viet-Nam: Havana, Cuba (E).
Yugoslavia: 72 Brickdam, P.O.B. 256 (E); *Ambassador:* JANKO LAZAROVSKI.
Zambia: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Chief Justice: Hon. K. M. GEORGE.

Appeal Court Judges: Hons. R. H. LUCKHOO, K. S. MASIAH, C. J. E. FUNG-A-FATT.

High Court Judges: Hons. F. VIERA, L. F. COLLINS, R. H. HARPER, G. A. G. POMPEY, A. F. R. BISHOP, I. O. CHURAMAN, C. C. KENNARD, C. BABURAM, DESIRÉE P. BERNARD, L. L. PERRY.

Attorney-General: Dr. MOHAMMED SHAHABUDDEN.

RELIGION

The principal Christian religious bodies with places of worship in the state are Anglican (Church of the West Indies), Roman Catholic, Presbytery of Guyana, Guyana Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational Union, Moravian, Lutheran, Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses. Hindus and Muslims also maintain places of worship.

CHRISTIANITY

Bishop of Guyana (Anglican): Rt. Rev. RANDOLPH GEORGE; Austin House, Georgetown; Anglicans in Guyana number about 170,000.

Bishop of Georgetown (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. Monsignor G. B. SINGH, S.T.D., 27 Brickdam, Georgetown; Roman Catholics number about 100,000.

HINDUISM

The Hindu religious centre is Maha Sabha, Lamaha St. Georgetown; Hindus number about 360,000; Leader SASE NARAIN, C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

ISLAM

Guyana United Sad'r Islamic Anjuman Inc.: P.O.B. 101175, 157 Alexander St., Kitty, Greater Georgetown; est. 1936; Muslims number about 120,000; Pres. MOHAMED YACOOB ALLY; Sec. MOHAMED ISHMAEL (acting).

THE PRESS

The Constitution does not provide for complete freedom of expression, and indirect press censorship is exercised by the state control of newsprint.

DAILY

Guyana Chronicle: Lama Ave., Bel Air Park, Georgetown; f. 1881; Gen. Man. H. HAREWOOD; Editor HENRY HARPER; circ. 60,000 (weekdays), 100,000 (Sundays).

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

The Catholic Standard: Catholic Centre, Brickdam, Georgetown; f. 1905; weekly; Editor Rev. ANDREW MORRISON, S.J.; circ. 8,000.

Guyana Business: 156 Waterloo St., Georgetown; f. 1889; organ of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce; quarterly; Editor C. D. KIRTON.

Guyamine News: Linden; f. 1971; organ of Guyamine; local edition published weekly, overseas edition quarterly; Editor LOUIS LONDON; circ. 12,000 (local and overseas).

Mirror: Lot 8, Industrial Estate, Ruimveldt, East Bank, Demerara; owned by the New Guyana Co. Ltd.; Sundays; Editor JANET JAGAN; circ. 12,800.

New Nation: 131 Crown and Albert Sts., Georgetown; f. 1955; organ of the People's National Congress; weekly; Editor HENRY W. JOSIAH; circ. 26,000.

The Official Gazette of Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,156.

Sugar News: 201 Camp St., Georgetown; f. 1955; monthly; house journal of the Guyana Sugar Corporation; Editor A. B. POOLE; circ. 15,000.

Sunday Chronicle: Lama Ave., Bel Air, Georgetown; f. 1881; Editor HANK F. HARPER; circ. 75,000.

Thunder: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; organ of the People's Progressive Party; quarterly; Editor CLINTON COLLYMORE; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Guyana News Agency: Georgetown; f. 1981; state-run.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 39 Begonia Ave., Bel Air Park, Georgetown; Corresp. JORGE LUNA. Associated Press (U.S.A.) is also represented.

RADIO

Guyana Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 560/561, Georgetown; f. 1979; formed from the Guyana Broadcasting Service and the Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (Radio Demerara) when the Government took over the assets of the latter; Exec. Chair. L. PHILADELPHIA; Gen. Man. TERRENCE HOLDER (acting).

In 1978 there were approximately 301,000 radios in use in Guyana.

In August 1980 the Government announced plans to set up a national television network.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Guyana: Church St. and Ave. of the Republic, P.O.B. 1003, Georgetown; f. 1965; assets \$G619.2 million (June 1979); Central Bank of note issue; Gov. PATRICK E. MATTHEWS.

LOCAL BANKS

Guyana Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank: Lot 126, Parade and Barrack Sts., Kingston, Georgetown; f. 1973; 10 brs.; Man. Dir. JOHN C. YATES.

Guyana Co-operative Mortgage Finance Bank: 2 North St., P.O.B. 1083, Georgetown; f. 1973; Man. Dir. ALFRED E. O. BOBB.

Guyana National Co-operative Bank: 1 Lombard and Cornhill Sts., P.O.B. 242, Georgetown; f. 1970; 7 brs. and 3 agencies; deposits \$G132m. (1976); Man. Dir. STEPHEN BAKKER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Baroda (India): 10 Regent St. and Ave. of the Republic, P.O.B. 10768, Georgetown; f. 1908; Man. A. A. RAVAL; 2 brs.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): P.O.B. 441, Alico Bldg., Regent and Hincks Sts., P.O.B. 441, Georgetown; Man. CHESTER HINCKSON.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 10280, Water St., Georgetown, 2 offices in Guyana; Guyana Man. R. E. SHIPMAN.

Chase Manhattan Bank (U.S.A.): Church St. and Ave. of the Republic, P.O.B. 825, Georgetown; Man. WILLIAM KOGE.

Royal Bank of Canada: 38-39 Water St., P.O.B. 10440, Georgetown; 6 brs.; District Man. STANLEY AFFONSO.

INSURANCE

Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 61-62 Robb St. and Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown; f. 1891; Chair. GAVIN KENNARD; Gen. Man. HUGH K. GEORGE.

Guyana Co-operative Insurance Service: 46 Main St., Georgetown; f. 1976; Chair. B. CLAUDE BONE; Gen. Man. HAROLD WILSON; Sec. D. COLE.

Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 27-29, Robb and Hincks Sts., Georgetown; f. 1925; Chair. ERIC S. STOBY; Man. Dir. A. BELGRAVE; also sister company Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 1, 2 and 3, Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown; f. 1865; Chair. Maj. A. D. GOMES, M.B.E.; Sec. MOHAMED E. HASSAN; Man. Dir. C. O. PERSUAD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association: CMC Bldg., Esplanade Rd., New Amsterdam; f. 1931; Pres. M. TAHARALLY.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce: 156 Waterloo St., Cummingsburg, P.O.B. 10110, Georgetown; f. 1889; 104 mems.; Pres. E. P. CHRISTIANI; publ. *Guyana Business*.

GUYANA

Linden Chamber of Industry, Commerce and Development: c/o G.T.M., Linden, Upper Demerara River; Pres. S. SEAFORTH (acting).

Upper Corentyne Chamber of Commerce: Corriverton, Berbice; Pres. DAVID SUBNAUTH.

PRODUCERS' AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Guyana State Corporation (Guystac): Georgetown; holding co. for state enterprises.

Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry Ltd.: 303 B East St., P.O.B. 10730, Georgetown; f. 1962; 6 mem. assns., 12 assoc. mems.; Chair. O. A. BAPTIST.

Forest Products Association of Guyana: 6 Croal St. and Manget Place, Georgetown; f. 1944; 43 mems.; Pres. L. J. P. WILLEMS; Exec. Officer F. E. DALZELL.

Guyana Manufacturers' Association: 8 Church St., Georgetown; Pres. G. JARDIN; Exec. Sec. J. KARRAN; publ. *Manufacturer's Directory*.

Guyana Marketing Corporation: 1 Lombard St., Georgetown; Chair. WILFRED LEE; Gen. Man. THOMAS R. RHODES; Sec. FRED VIGILANCE.

Guyana Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.: 1 Public Rd., La Penitence, Georgetown; Exec. Chair. W. A. LEE; Technical Dir. Dr. L. CHIN.

Guyana Rice Producers' Association: Lot 104 Regent St., Lacytown, Georgetown; f. 1946; c. 35,000 families; Pres. BUDRAM MAHADEO; Gen. Sec. PARIAG SUKHAI; publ. *Rice Review* (occasional).

Guyana Sugar Corporation Ltd. (Guysuco): 22 Church St., Georgetown; f. 1976; Chair. HAROLD B. DAVIS; Sec. V. J. CORREIA.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Bauxite Industrial Development Company: Georgetown.

Guyana Mining Enterprise Ltd. (Guymine): Georgetown; f. 1977 by merger of the Guyana Bauxite Co. (Guybau) and Berbice Mining Enterprises; Exec. Chair. HASLYN PARRIS.

Guyana Rice Board: 1-2 Water St., Georgetown; f. 1973 to develop the rice industry and promote the expansion of its export trade, and to engage in commercial, industrial and agricultural activities necessary for the development of the rice industry; Exec. Chair. CLAUDE A. SAUL.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Chief Co-operatives Development officer: HENRY CAMERON.

In January 1980 there were 1,435 registered co-operative societies, mainly agricultural credit societies, with a total membership of approx. 135,000.

TRADE UNIONS

Trades Union Congress: Georgetown; national trade union body; 23 affiliated unions; total mems. 75,262; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH POLLYDORE; publ. *Voice of Labour*.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are more than 3,000 miles (4,830 km.) of paved and good-weather roads and trails. A floating two-lane bridge to replace ferry services on the Demerara River to Georgetown was opened in July 1978.

SHIPPING

Guyana's principal ports are at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture

John Fernandes Ltd.: Water St., Georgetown; containerized and break bulk cargo; reps. for Atlantic Line, Mini Line, West Indies Shipping Corp'n. (WISCO) and Carib Shipping Service; Man. B. A. FERNANDES.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts., Georgetown; f. 1952; Chair. C. M. FISHER; Sec. and Man. J. S. CHUNG; members:

Caribbean Molasses Co. Ltd.: Mud Lots 1-2, Water St., Georgetown; exporters of molasses in bulk; Man. Dir. R. NEWNHAM.

Guyana National Engineering Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 10520, 2-9 Lombard St., Charlestown, Georgetown; agents for Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Mercandia Caribbean Line, W.I. Shipping Co. Inc., Ivaran Lines, Linhas Brasileiras de Navegação S.A., Shipping Corp'n. of India Ltd., Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, S.A.; Exec. Chair. PAT CARMICHAEL.

Guyana National Shipping Corporation Ltd.: 5-9 Lombard St., La Penitence, Georgetown; reps. for Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc., Booker, Harrison and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Mini and China National Chartering Lines, Pan American Airways, Lloyd Brasileiro and Lloyd Agencies; Exec. Chair. C. M. FISHER.

Guyana National Trading Corporation Ltd.: 45-47 Water St., Georgetown; importers and distributors of a wide range of goods; reps. for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Suriname Navigation Co., Himmelman Supply Co., Smit-Lloyd and K-Line; travel agent for British Airways and British West Indian Airways; Exec. Chair. N. GONSALVES.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Timehri International, 26 miles (42 km.) from Georgetown.

Guyana Airways Corporation: 32 Main St., P.O.B. 102, Georgetown; f. 1939; state-owned; Exec. Chair. G. PERRY; Gen. Man. R. DORNFORD; operates internal scheduled services and to the Caribbean and the U.S.A.; fleet of 2 Twin Otters, 1 DC-6A, 2 HS-748, 1 Boeing 737.

Guyana is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, BWIA (Trinidad and Tobago), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Cubana, KLM (Netherlands), Pan Am (U.S.A.) and Air Martinique.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Department of Culture: Carifesta Avenue, Georgetown; f. 1965 to promote the study of national history and to encourage cultural development in Guyana as a whole; an Institute of Creative Arts was founded in 1974 with Departments of Art, Dance, Drama, Music and Creative Writing; government-funded organization; Chair. Miss LYNETTE DOLPHIN, A.A., M.B.E.; Sec. LEILA PERRY.

The National Cultural Centre: Georgetown; f. 1976; with seating for over 2,000 people, the largest theatre of its kind in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The Theatre Guild of Guyana Ltd.: P.O.B. 814, Parade St., Kingston, Georgetown; f. 1957 to sponsor and support West Indian and international plays, promote the writing of local plays and encourage the development of all aspects of theatre in Guyana; non-profit organization, Government subsidy since 1966; Chair. DAVID WELLS; Playhouse Dir. RON ROBINSON; Sec. ULITA ANTHONY.

HAITI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Haiti occupies the west of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola (the Dominican Republic occupies the rest of the island) and some smaller off-shore islands. Cuba, to the west, is less than 80 km. away. The climate is tropical but the mountains and fresh sea winds mitigate the heat. Temperatures vary little with the seasons, the average in Port-au-Prince being about 27°C (80°F). May to November is the rainy season. The official language is French but a Creole dialect is generally spoken. Roman Catholicism is the official religion, and voodoo is the folk religion. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has equal vertical bands of black and red, with a white rectangular panel, containing the coat of arms, in the centre. The capital is Port-au-Prince.

Recent History

A military coup in 1950 led to the present Constitution. There were further risings in 1956 and 1957, when Dr. François Duvalier was elected President. In May 1963 Dr. Duvalier's term of office was extended for a further six years, but in 1964 his tenure was changed to life Presidency. The Duvalier regime maintained its authority by means of a notorious private army, known as the Tonton Macoute (later renamed National Security Volunteers), which used extortion and intimidation to crush all opposition. There were several attempted coups.

In January 1971 the President's son Jean-Claude was designated his successor. This was subsequently ratified by referendum and, on his father's death in April, Jean-Claude Duvalier became President for life, since when a number of political prisoners have been released. President Jean-Claude Duvalier has been opposed by conservative elements led by his mother, Simone Duvalier. Elections held in February 1979 for the National Assembly produced disputed results and allegations of ballot rigging by the Government. The rearrest of Sylvio Claude, the leader of the Christian Democratic party, in October 1980 for alleged subversion was followed in December by over 300 arrests among the opposition. Detainees included Grégoire Eugène, the president of the Christian Democratic Party of June 27, the secretary of the Haitian Human Rights League, journalists and broadcasters. Eugène and nineteen others were expelled in December. Sylvio Claude, his daughter and 24 others were tried and sentenced to 15 years hard labour in August 1981.

In 1981 there was evidence of a power struggle between the President's mother and his new wife, who is seen to represent the mulatto business elite. In March and April the President had several relations and friends of his mother deported, and expelled the head of the secret police, and the title of First Lady was officially transferred from Simone Duvalier to Michelle Duvalier. Under an agreement between the Haitian and U.S. Governments aimed at halting the flood of illegal Haitian immigrants into southern Florida (an estimated 20,000 made the crossing in 1980), which was continuing in 1981 at the rate of around 4,000 per month, a U.S. coastguard cutter began patrolling the Windward passage in October to intercept boats carrying refugees and return them to Haiti. In January

1982 a much-publicized invasion attempt organized by an expatriate Haitian businessman Bernard Sansaricq, was rapidly crushed. Government forces dispersed a small group of dissidents who had seized a military outpost on Ile de la Tortue, killing five, and a boat carrying Sansaricq himself and a force of 26 was intercepted by the U.S. patrol vessel on its way to the mainland.

Relations with other countries, which deteriorated seriously under the elder Duvalier, have improved considerably since 1971, leading to a marked increase in foreign aid. Haiti is a member of the OAS.

Government

The President has absolute power, holds office for life and may nominate his successor. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Secretaries of State. The unicameral legislative chamber has 58 members elected for six years by universal adult suffrage. There are nine *Départements*.

Defence

In July 1981 Haiti had a defence force with a total strength of about 7,500, including two companies of commando-type troops known as the *Léopards*. The army of about 7,000 men serves also as a gendarmerie. The navy has about 300 men, and the air force about 200. There is also a militia, the National Security Volunteers of some 7,000 men, and para-military forces total 14,900. In the 1981/82 budget U.S. \$22 million was allocated to defence.

Economic Affairs

Haiti is a predominantly agricultural country, with over 60 per cent of the working population on the land. Coffee, Haiti's principal export, has suffered from poor yields in recent years. Efforts to increase agricultural productivity through the improvement of power, transportation and irrigation are hindered by deforestation and soil erosion. Coffee accounts for about 40 per cent of Haiti's export earnings, followed by light industrial products, bauxite, essential oils and cocoa. The destruction of more than half the coffee crop by Hurricane Allen in 1980, coinciding with falling world prices, led to a decline of 61 per cent in export earnings between September 1980 and September 1981. Processing industries include the assembly of sophisticated electronic equipment. Tourism and the construction industry are also principal areas of growth. Trade is largely with the U.S.A., although the EEC is now a significant trading partner. As the poorest country in Latin America, Haiti is a major beneficiary of international aid organizations and up to 75 per cent of its budget is financed by foreign donors. In 1981 disbursement of aid was increasingly accompanied by demands for an end to administrative corruption; the U.S.A. cut its large aid programme and made further aid conditional on the satisfactory use of previous finance. Food aid is constantly supplied by the FAO, and some "food for work" schemes have been introduced. A U.S. \$20 million loan from the IMF to cover loss of earnings from coffee exports relieved a chronic shortage of foreign exchange in early 1982.

HAITI

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Transport and Communications

An all-weather road from Port-au-Prince to Cap Haïtien on the northern coast has been completed with finance from the World Bank. Another major road, connecting Port-au-Prince with Jacmel, has been built and financed by France. Haiti has also received a \$15 million credit from the IDA for the reconstruction and upgrading of roads, the rebuilding of two major bridges and the development of port facilities at Port-au-Prince and two other ports. The only railway is run by the Haitian American Sugar Company. There are regular freight services to the U.S.A., Caribbean ports, Latin America, the Far East and Europe. An internal air service, Haiti Air Inter, is managed by Turks and Caicos Airways, and foreign lines provide international services.

Social Welfare

Industrial and commercial workers are provided with free health care.

Education

Education is free and is provided by the State, the Roman Catholic Church and missionary churches in nursery schools, elementary schools, secondary schools, including 21 *lycées*, and the State University. In 1978/79 the budget allocation for education was 47.4 million gourdes. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12 years, but a large majority of children do not attend school owing to lack of facilities and staff. Basic adult education in Creole dialect is being undertaken in rural areas, where 85 per cent of the peasants are illiterate.

Tourism

Haiti's bays, beaches, mountains, folklore and primitive art are of interest to tourists. Another attraction is the magnificent 150-year-old citadel and palace of King Henry Christophe. Tourism is Haiti's second largest source of foreign exchange. Most tourists are from the U.S.A.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 18th (Flag Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 22nd (National Sovereignty), June 10th (Corpus Christi), June 14th (Holy Trinity, half day), June 22nd (President's Day), August 15th (Assumption Day), October 17th (Death of Jean Jacques Dessalines), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day, half day), November 18th (Army Day), December 5th (Discovery Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (National Day), January 2nd (Heroes of Independence), February 14th (half day) and February 15th (Shrove Tuesday), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Officially the metric system is in force but many United States measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 gourde.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 9.62 gourdes;

U.S. \$1 = 5.00 gourdes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION			DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1979
	Aug. 31st, 1971*	June 30th, 1978	June 30th, 1979	
27,750 sq. km.	4,329,991	4,832,504	4,918,695	182

* Census result.

Capital: Port-au-Prince, estimated population 703,100 (incl. suburbs) in 1978.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 35.0 per 1,000; death rate 14.96 per 1,000 (Institut Haïtien de Statistique).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1976 survey)

	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing .	1,260,280
Mining and quarrying	7,756
Manufacturing	120,212
Electricity, gas and water	3,878
Construction	15,508
Trade, restaurants and hotels	160,928
Transport, storage and communications .	9,695
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,756
Community, social and personal services .	343,184
Activities not adequately described .	9,695
TOTAL	1,937,892

* Persons aged 10 years of age and over.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	114	122	110*
Maize	161	183	175*
Sorghum	100	123	110*
Potatoes	9	9*	9*
Sweet potatoes	306	265	260*
Cassava (manioc)	261	254	250*
Other roots and tubers	164	149	149
Beans (dry)	46	52	45*
Other pulses	47	43	34*
Coconuts	33	34*	34*
Vegetables and melons*	266	278	285
Sugar cane	2,844	2,900*	3,000*
Oranges*	27	28	29
Lemons and limes*	25	25	25
Avocados*	55	57	58
Mangoes*	310	318	326
Bananas*	195†	210	200*
Plantains*	279†	301	290*
Coffee (green)†	32	25	38
Cocoa beans†	3	3	3
Sisal†	9	11	16

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses . . .	400	407	410
Mules . . .	79	80	80
Asses . . .	202	204	206
Cattle . . .	900†	1,000†	1,100
Pigs . . .	2,000†	1,900†	2,000
Sheep . . .	85	87	89
Goats . . .	945	997	995
Chickens . . .	4,600	4,700	4,800
Ducks . . .	117	118	119
Turkeys . . .	187	188	189

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . . .	23	24	24
Goats' meat . . .	6	6	6
Pig meat . . .	31	32	33
Horse meat . . .	4	4	4
Poultry meat . . .	5	6	6
Cows' milk . . .	23	20	19
Goats' milk . . .	26	26	26
Cheese . . .	1.6	1.6	1.7
Hen eggs . . .	2.7†	2.9†	2.9
Cattle hides . . .	2.8	3.0	3.0

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.**Fishing:** Total catch 4,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bauxite (exports) . . .	779	793	523	739	701	630

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

(Twelve months ending September 30th)

		1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Sugar . . .	'000 short tons	52.5	54.3	58.8
Molasses . . .	million gallons	2.8	2.8	2.8
Cooking oil . . .	'000 metric tons	14.1	12.4	14.3
Cement . . .	" "	232.0	257.2	255.7
Cotton textiles . . .	million yards	2.4	1.4	1.5
Cigarettes . . .	million	718.0	782.0	919.3
Footwear . . .	'000 pairs	218.9	334.9	288.4
Flour . . .	'000 metric tons	67.7	80.3	76.0
Soap . . .	" " "	7.7	9.5	10.4
Lard . . .	" " "	2.1	2.5	2.6
Soft drinks . . .	million bottles	40.2	43.9	51.6
Essential oils . . .	metric tons	336.6	262.9	310.7
Electricity* . . .	million kWh.	208.5	215.0	246.0

* Figures for Port-au-Prince only.

Source: Institut Haïtien de Statistique.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 gourde.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 250 and 500 gourdes (U.S. currency notes also circulate).

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=9.62 gourdes; U.S. \$1=5.00 gourdes;

100 gourdes=£10.40=\$20.00.

Note: The exchange rate is fixed at U.S. \$1=5.00 gourdes (1 gourde=20 U.S. cents) and this has remained in effect despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar, in December 1971 and February 1973. The gourde's relationship to sterling is based on the pound-dollar rate. The central exchange rate was £1=12.00 gourdes from November 1967 to August 1971 and £1=13.0286 gourdes from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million gourdes, year ending September 30th)

REVENUE	1976/77	1977/78	EXPENDITURE	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Taxes on income . . .	43.5	60.5	Public debt service . . .	40.8	46.8	23.0
Import duties . . .	112.0	122.5	Public health . . .	34.3	41.8	46.3
Export duties . . .	32.5	74.0	Education . . .	26.5	31.9	47.4
Other indirect taxes . . .	76.6	87.4	Defence . . .	58.7	67.3	92.1
Other receipts . . .	47.1	43.1	Other expenditure . . .	151.4	199.7	208.8
TOTAL . . .	311.7	387.5	TOTAL . . .	311.7	387.5	473.5

Development Budget: 896.6 million gourdes (1977/78), 862.0 million gourdes (1978/79).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million, year ending September 30th)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	99.6	137.7	150.0	138.0	211.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-164.1	-199.9	-207.5	-234.0	-294.6
TRADE BALANCE	-64.5	-62.2	-57.5	-96.0	-82.9
Exports of services	41.9	37.8	63.4	85.3	81.3
Imports of services	-62.9	-76.6	-118.5	-138.0	-157.3
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-85.5	-101.0	-112.6	-148.7	-158.9
Unrequited transfers (net)	65.2	63.4	67.7	89.7	81.3
CURRENT BALANCE	-20.3	-37.6	-44.9	-59.0	-77.6
Direct capital investment (net)	7.8	8.0	10.0	12.0	13.1
Other long-term capital (net)	36.2	59.9	32.9	49.2	40.5
Short-term capital (net)	-7.4	-0.7	-3.1	-0.8	-19.7
Net errors and omissions	-5.1	-19.3	9.5	7.8	n.a.
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	11.2	10.3	4.4	9.2	n.a.
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	3.1	3.1
Valuation changes (net)	2.6	-2.7	-6.4	3.6	n.a.
IMF Subsidy Account grants	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	2.4	7.1	5.8	7.4
CHANGES IN RESERVES	13.9	10.2	5.3	22.0	n.a.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million gourdes, year ending September 30th)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Imports c.i.f.	329.2	383.5	556.6	712.6	1,005.3	1,127.0	1,010.0
Exports f.o.b.*	211.5	256.5	356.7	405.9	587.7	716.5	776.0

* Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million gourdes)

IMPORTS	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Food and live animals	151.7	217.7	188.4
Beverages and tobacco	13.2	17.9	16.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	26.8	37.4	34.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	64.6	85.6	101.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	39.6	75.1	81.5
Chemicals	59.3	73.8	78.4
Basic manufactures	138.0	202.9	213.2
Machinery and transport equipment	141.1	175.2	290.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	50.3	83.7	107.3
Other commodities and transactions	28.1	36.0	14.8
TOTAL	712.7	1,005.3	1,127.0

EXPORTS	1975/76	1976/77
Coffee	219.8	318.3
Bauxite	91.4	86.6
Cocoa	11.7	20.5
Sisal	6.9	5.2
Meat	6.3	7.7
Manufactured articles	113.4	131.3
Industrial articles	33.7	46.2
Essential oils	41.2	32.2
Cement	12.2	15.7
Sugar	7.6	—
TOTAL (incl. others)	587.6	716.5

Source: Administration Générale des Douanes.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1974/75	1975/76	EXPORTS	1974/75	1975/76
Belgium	3.5	3.0	Belgium	4.6	6.8
Canada	7.8	12.2	Dominican Republic	0.5	2.1
France	6.6	7.0	France	2.8	12.2
Germany, Federal Republic	4.9	6.6	Italy	2.3	7.3
Japan	9.7	11.7	Netherlands	2.6	3.3
Netherlands	3.9	4.8	Puerto Rico	2.6	0.4
Netherlands Antilles	11.4	14.9	United Kingdom	0.1	2.4
United Kingdom	3.9	4.5	U.S.A.	30.1	75.9
U.S.A.	75.2	110.4			

Source: Administration Générale des Douanes.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

CIVIL AVIATION
(INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS)

	1974	1975	1976
Passengers arriving .	115,708*	117,419	217,657
Passengers departing	125,735	127,582	147,668

* Transit passengers not included.

Roads (1977): 15,618 passenger vehicles, 8,758 commercial vehicles.

Shipping (1975/76): 854,918 metric tons of freight loaded, 484,531 (1974) metric tons unloaded.

Tourism (1976/77): 286,315 visitors of whom 193,339 by boat, 52,976 by air. Tourism comes second to coffee as a source of external income.

EDUCATION
(1976/77)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Urban public primary . . .	328	3,413	133,348
Urban private primary . . .	738	4,206	230,619
Country primary	572	4,521	244,381
Public secondary	22	621	13,778
Private secondary	112	2,703	42,040

1976/77 (public sector): 18 vocational training centres, 42 domestic science centres.

Source: Ministry of Education.

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Conseil National de Développement et de Planification.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was promulgated in 1957 and revised in 1964 and 1971.

President: Has the right to nominate his successor. The President is assisted by a Council of Secretaries of State nominated by him. The President may dismiss the National Assembly and Cabinet, and govern by decree, in cases of grave conflict.

Legislature: In April 1961 the two houses of the legislature

were amalgamated into one, with a National Assembly consisting of 58 deputies who are elected for six years. Men and women over 18 have the vote. Deputies may be re-elected for an indefinite period.

Judicature: A Supreme Court called the Court of Cassation, and subordinate courts.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Life President of the Republic: JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER (took office April 22nd, 1971).

CABINET

(January 1982)

Secretary of State for the Presidency: HENRI P. BAYARD.

Secretary of State of Finance and Economic Affairs: EMMANUEL BROS.

Secretary of the Interior and National Defence: EDOUARD BERROUET.

Secretary of State of Public Health and Population: GÉRARD DÉSIR.

Secretary of State of Co-ordination and Information: JEAN-MARIE CHANOINE.

Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Worship: EDOUARD FRANCISQUE.

Secretary of State of Trade and Industry: JACQUES SIMÉON.

Secretary of State of Labour and Social Affairs: ULYSSE PIERRE-LOUIS.

Secretary of State of Public Works, Transport and Communication: ALIX CINÉAS.

Secretary of State of Agriculture and National Resources: RENÉ DESTIN.

Secretary of State of Education: JOSEPH BERNARD.

Secretary of State of Justice: RODRIGUE CASIMIR.

Secretary of State of Planning: PIERRE SAM.

Secretary of State of Mining and Energy Resources: FRITZ PIERRE-LOUIS.

Secretary of State for Youth and Sports: THÉODORE ACHILLE.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

Elections were held on February 11th, 1979. About 300 candidates, of whom only one declared himself opposed to the Government of President Duvalier, contested the 58 seats.

President: VICTOR NEVERS CONSTANT.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti de l'Unité Nationale: Port-au-Prince; f. 1963, as Parti Unique de l'Action Révolutionnaire et Gouvernementale; the official party; Leader President DUVALIER.

Haitian Christian Democratic Party of June 27: f. 1979; Leader GRÉGOIRE EUGÈNE; publ. *Fraternité*.

Haitian Christian Democratic Party: f. 1979; Leader SYLVIO CLAUDE (arrested Oct. 1980); publ. *La Conscience* (weekly).

Haitian National Christian Party: f. 1979; Leader RENÉ DES RAMEAUX.

United Haitian Communist Party: Sec.-Gen. THÉODORE RENÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO HAITI

(In Port-au-Prince unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Maison R. Martelly, impasse Mérovée, Bourdon; *Ambassador:* JORGE ALBERTO GIRALDES.

Austria: Bogotá, Colombia.

Barbados: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Brazil: Maison Pierre Wiener, Bourdon; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CARLOS DE ABREU E SILVA.

Canada: Route de Delmas; *Ambassador:* HOWARD B. SINGLETON.

Chile: Messeau 4, Bourdon; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CLAUDIO ALIAGA FREIRE.

China (Taiwan): 35 ruelle Rivière; *Ambassador:* LEE NAN HSING.

Colombia: Route de Delmas, entre rues 42 et 44 numéro 384, 7; *Ambassador:* JUAN ZAPATA OLIVELLA.

Denmark: Caracas, Venezuela.

Dominican Republic: rue Panaméricaine 121, Pétionville; *Ambassador:* Gen. RAFAEL A. VÁLDEZ H.

Ecuador: impasse Ciceron, Bourdon; *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANCISCO TOBAR GARCÍA.

France: pl. des Héros de l'Indépendance, 51 Bourdon; *Ambassador:* MARCEL BARTHÉLÉMY.

Germany, Federal Republic: ave. Marie-Jeanne (Rond Point), P.O.B. 1147; *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL HEINZ KUNZMANN.

Haiti also has diplomatic relations with Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mali, Monaco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Uruguay.

Israel: 8 rue Berthé; *Ambassador:* ZVI LOKER.

Italy: Cité de l'Exposition; *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE LOFARO.

Japan: Villa Bella Vista, Impasse Tulipe 2, Desprez; *Chargé d'affaires:* TOKUYA SHINMURA.

Liberia: Canapé Vert 23; *Ambassador:* HENRY THOMAS HOFF.

Mexico: Maison Roger Esper, route de Delmas; *Ambassador:* MANUEL NÁJERA DÍAZ.

Panama: ave. Lambert, Pétionville; *Ambassador:* EUGENIO NEWMAN DACOSTA.

Peru: Debussy 28; *Ambassador:* JAIME CASTRO MENDÍVIL.

Poland: Route Assad, Delmas (Legation); *Chargé d'affaires:* STANISLAW GLOGOWSKI.

Spain: Maison Mme Janine Flory, Lyles Estate; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JAVIER CHAPA Y GALINDEZ.

Sweden: Caracas, Venezuela.

Switzerland: México, D.F., Mexico.

United Kingdom: Kingston, Jamaica.

U.S.A.: bld. Harry Truman; *Ambassador:* ERNEST PREEG.

Vatican: ave. John Brown (Lalue) (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI CONTI.

Venezuela: bld. Harry Truman; *Ambassador:* ELÍAS CAZADO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law is based on the French Code, substantially modified during the presidency of Dr. François Duvalier.

Court of Cassation: Port-au-Prince; Pres. FOURNIER FORTUNÉ.

Courts of Appeal. Civil Courts. Magistrates' Courts. Judges of the Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal appointed by the President.

Courts of Appeal and Civil Courts sit at Port-au-Prince and the three provincial capitals: Gonaïves, Cap-Haïtien and Port de Paix. In principle each commune has a Magistrates' Court.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the official religion, followed by 85 per cent of the population; the folk religion is voodoo.

Archbishop of Haiti: FRANÇOIS-WOLFF LIGONDÉ.

There is an Archbishopric of Port-au-Prince and six Suffragan Bishops.

The Episcopal (Anglican) Church is strong and its first Haitian bishop was consecrated in 1971. Other sects are well represented, including Methodists, Baptists and many American missionary churches.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Port-au-Prince

Haïti-Journal: B.P. 866; f. 1930; French; independent; Editor EDOUARD CHARLES; circ. 2,000.

Le Jour: French; pro-government; Editor WEBER ALEXANDRE; circ. 2,000.

Le Matin: rue Américaine; f. 1908; French; Editor FRANK MAGLOIRE; circ. 10,000.

Le Nouveau Monde: major newspaper of Haiti; Dir. ULYSSE PIERRE-LOUIS; circ. 8,000.

Le Nouvelliste: B.P. 1013; f. 1896; French; evening; independent; Editor LUCIEN MONTAS; circ. 6,000.

Panorama: French; Editor JULES BLANCHET; circ. 3,000.

Provinces

Artibonite Journal: Gonaïves.

Le Courier du Sud: Les Cayes.

Le Journal Sud-Ouest: Jacmel; Editor EMILE DELINCE.

Le Septentrion: Cap Haïtien; Editor NELSON BELL.

PERIODICALS

Convictions: Port-au-Prince; weekly; Dir. ULRICH SAINT-LOUIS; circ. 2,000.

Hebdo Jeune Presse: Port-au-Prince; French; weekly.

Le Messager du Nord-Ouest: Port de Paix; weekly.

Le Moniteur: Port-au-Prince; French; the official gazette; three a week; Dir. SIMON DESUARIEX.

News of Haiti: Port-au-Prince; English; monthly; tourist promotion.

Optique: B.P. 1316, Port-au-Prince; monthly; magazine of the French Institute; literature and arts; Dir. LUCIEN MONTAS.

Petit Samedi Soir: Port-au-Prince; weekly; independent; Editor DIEUDONNÉ FARDIN; circ. 3,000.

Revue de la Société Haïtienne d'Histoire: Port-au-Prince; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor HENOCK TROUILLOT.

PRESS AGENCIES

Haitian News Service: Port-au-Prince; f. 1981.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Rue Combite 5, Bourdon; Rep. FRANCISCO GRACIA FERNÁNDEZ.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 382 Blvd. J. J. Dessalines, Etage Galerie Monnin, Port-au-Prince; Bureau Chief DOMINIQUE LEVANTI.

U.S. news agencies are also represented.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Conseil National des Telecommunications (CONATEL): B.P. 2002, Port-au-Prince; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO RIMPEL.

There are 25 radio stations. Principal stations:

Radio Haïti Inter: B.P. 737, Port-au-Prince; Dir. J. L. DOMINIQUE.

Radio Métropole: B.P. 62, Port-au-Prince; Dir. H. WIDMAER.

Radio Nationale: rue du Magasin de l'Etat, Port-au-Prince; Dir. REMY MATHIEU.

Radio Nouveau Monde: place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Port-au-Prince; Dir. WEBERT GUERRIER.

In 1978 there were an estimated 100,000 radio receivers in use in Haiti.

TELEVISION

Télé Haïti: blvd. J. J. Dessalines, B.P. 1126, Port-au-Prince; f. 1959; private, commercial company, at present holding monopoly rights of transmission; programmes are transmitted by cable in French and English; Gen. Man. EDWARD B. HATTON.

In 1978 there were an estimated 15,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; m. = million; dep. = deposits; amounts in gourdes.)

Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti: rue Américaine and rue Férou, Port-au-Prince; f. 1911; the central bank and bank of issue; cap. 30m., dep. 642.2m. (Sept. 1975); 11 brs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. (vacant); Vice-Pres. ADRIEN BONNEFIL.

Banque Industrielle et Commerciale d'Haïti: P.O.B. 1007, Port-au-Prince.

Banque Populaire Colombe Haïtienne: Port-au-Prince; f. 1955; state bank; cap. 5m.; Dir.-Gen. ALLAN NOLTE.

Banque de l'Union Haïtienne: rue du Quai, Port-au-Prince; cap. 15m.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MARCEL LEGER; 5 brs.

Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel: rue du Magasin de l'Etat, Port-au-Prince; f. 1961; autonomous development bank; cap. 50m.; Dir.-Gen. GEORGE LOUIS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): P.O.B. 686, blvd. J. J. Dessalines, Port-au-Prince.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): rue du Quai, Port-au-Prince.

Citibank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. W-88, Delmas Rd., Port-au-Prince.

First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.): rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; 2 brs.

First National Bank of Chicago (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 2374, 33 rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; Man. MARK T. COX.

Royal Bank of Canada: rue Abraham Lincoln and rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince.

INSURANCE

North American and European insurance companies have branches in Haiti.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce d'Haïti: P.O.B. 982, Port-au-Prince; Pres. HUBERT A. DUFORT; Exec. Dir. LOUIS A. BRUN; publ. *Hebdo Commerce* (weekly).

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Conseil National de Développement et de Planification (CONADEP): Palais des Ministères, Port-au-Prince; f. 1963; deals with plans and major government projects, and general co-ordination of technical assistance; Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER; Exec. Sec. Dr. RAOUL BERRET.

Conseil National de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre l'Erosion: to conserve environmental resources; Pres. ANTONIO RIMPEL.

HAITI

Secrétairerie d'Etat des Mines et des Ressources Energétiques: to grant prospecting rights, approve research into energy sources and supervise their development and control the mining industry; Sec. of State FRITZ PIERRE-LOUIS.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Autonome des Travailleurs Haitiens: Port-au-Prince; f. 1980; Sec. YVES ANTOINE RICHARD.

Fédération Haitienne de Syndicats Chrétiens (*Haitian Federation of Christian Unions*): B.P. 416, Port-au-Prince; Pres. LÉONVIL LEBLANC.

Union Nationale des Ouvriers d'Haïti—UNOH (*National Union of Workers of Haiti*): B.P. 276, Port-au-Prince; f. 1951; admitted to ORIT; 3,000 mems. from 8 affiliated unions; Pres. MARCEL VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. FRITZNER St. VIL.

A number of unions are non-affiliated and without a national centre, including those organized on a company basis.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The only railway is used to transport sugar cane.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

ROADS

There are 4,000 km. of roads; a construction and repair programme is being undertaken.

SHIPPING

Many European and American vessels call at Haiti.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Haiti: Ave. Jeanne Marie 35, Port-au-Prince; freight service operated from points in the Bahamas; f. 1969; Gen. Man. ERNEST CINEAS; fleet of 1 DC-6A, 5 Curtiss C-46. Internal services are operated by **Haiti Air Inter** under the management of Turks and Caicos Airways.

Haiti is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Air Jamaica, American Airlines (U.S.A.), Eastern Air Lines (U.S.A.), KLM (Netherlands), Pan Am (U.S.A.).

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme et des Relations Publiques: Ave. Marie-Jeanne, Port-au-Prince; Dir. JEAN SAUREL.

HONDURAS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Honduras lies in the middle of the Central American isthmus. It has a long northern coastline on the Caribbean and a narrow southern outlet to the Pacific. Its neighbours are Guatemala to the west, El Salvador to the south-west and Nicaragua to the south-east. The climate ranges from temperate in the mountainous regions to tropical in the lowlands. The rainy season is from May to November. The national language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is the predominant faith. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of blue, white and blue, with five blue stars, arranged in a diagonal cross, in the centre of the white band. The capital is Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Recent History

Honduras was ruled by Spain from the sixteenth century until independence in 1821, when the Federation of Central America was formed. Honduras emerged as an independent state in 1838. Between 1939 and 1949 the country was ruled as a dictatorship by Gen. Tiburcio Carías Andino, leader of the Partido Nacional (PN). He was succeeded by Juan Manuel Gálvez. In 1954 the leader of the Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH), Dr. José Ramón Villeda Morales, was elected President but was immediately deposed by Julio Lozano Díaz, himself overthrown by a military junta in 1956. The junta organized the elections in 1957, in which the PLH secured a majority in Congress and Dr. Villeda Morales was re-elected President for a six-year term. He was overthrown in 1963 by Col. (later Brig.-Gen.) Oswaldo López Arellano, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who, following elections held on the basis of a new constitution, was appointed President in June 1965.

Presidential elections took place in 1971, in which Ramón Ernesto Cruz Uclés, the PN candidate, was elected, but popular discontent over government austerity measures and delayed land reforms culminated in a bloodless coup led by the former President, Gen. López Arellano, in December 1972. A group of young army officers, in favour of social reform, took control of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and in March 1974 replaced President López Arellano as Commander-in-Chief of the Army with Col. Juan Melgar Castro. The President's position was weakened by his apparent inability to cope with the reconstruction of the country after hurricane damage in 1974, and he was replaced by Col. (later Gen.) Melgar Castro in April 1975. In 1976 President Melgar Castro postponed the 1977 elections until 1979. The President was forced to resign by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces in August 1978 and was replaced by a military junta comprising the commanders-in-chief of the army, air force and national police. Gen. Policarpo Paz García assumed the role of Head of State and the junta promised that elections would be held.

Military rule was ended officially when, in April 1980, elections to a Constituent Assembly were held. The PLH won 52 per cent of the vote but was unable to assume power. General Paz was appointed interim President for

one year and, as the armed forces were allowed to nominate four members of the coalition Cabinet, the PLH was in a minority. Hoping to extend his term of office, Gen. Paz attempted to postpone the elections scheduled for November 1981, but his hopes were destroyed when his Finance Minister, Valentín Mendoza, was involved in a land deal scandal. Elections were duly held, resulting in victory for the PLH, led by Dr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, who obtained 54 per cent of the vote.

Relations with El Salvador and Nicaragua have been strained by armed border incidents and the influx of refugees, following the overthrow of Presidents Romero and Somoza in 1979. In January 1981 a national commission was set up to deal with the problem of the estimated 30,000 refugees in Honduras. As a protest against the Government's granting asylum to some 5,000 former Nicaraguan National Guards, a bomb was set off in the National Assembly building in Tegucigalpa by supporters of the left-wing regime in Nicaragua. Honduras, traditionally regarded as one of the more stable countries of Central America, has had to turn to the U.S.A. for military aid to bolster its border security, which in turn has provoked further attacks by rebel factions.

Government

Honduras was under military rule from December 1972 until the elections of April 1980. The 1965 Constitution was revised by the Constituent Assembly, prior to the elections of November 1981: the party winning most votes appoints the President, usually the party leader. The President holds executive power and has a four-year mandate. Legislative power rests with the 82-member National Assembly, elected by popular vote for a term of four years.

Defence

Military service is by conscription. Active service lasts eight months, with subsequent reserve training. In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 11,200, of whom 10,000 were in the army, 200 in the navy and 1,000 in the air force. Para-military forces numbered 3,000 men. Defence expenditure in 1980 was 90.4 million lempiras.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the prime sector of the economy and accounted for 31 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1980. Bananas, coffee, timber and meat account for 70 per cent of all export earnings. Coffee became the leading export earner in 1975, after Hurricane Fifi destroyed 75 per cent of the 1974 banana crop. However, because of increased demand, banana sales rose by 41 per cent in 1979 and the crop resumed its traditional position as leading export. The coffee, banana and cotton crops were expected to rise annually by 11, 5 and 15.4 per cent respectively in the period 1980-83. All exported bananas are sold to U.S. companies as there is no national marketing organization.

Forests cover nearly 45 per cent of the land area and wood is the fourth largest export. A U.S. \$600 million forestry project at Olancho, involving the construction of three sawmills and a pulp and paper plant, should greatly

increase lumber exports by 1983. The project was adversely affected by fires in 1980, which destroyed a total of 44,000 hectares of woodland throughout the country. Silver, gold, lead and zinc are mined, and there are also deposits of copper and low-grade iron ore.

Although industry is still a small part of the economy, the sector grew by 20 per cent in 1979, with development mainly in the San Pedro Sula area. In 1975 a free trade zone was established at Puerto Cortés in an attempt to stimulate industry. Honduras became a member of the Central American Common Market (CACM) on its formation in 1960. Hurricane damage to crops and industries on the north coast in 1974 was estimated at U.S. \$900 million. In January 1975 a new agrarian reform law was passed, aiming at the distribution of 600,000 hectares of land to 100,000 families by 1980. However, only about one-third of the land had actually been expropriated, and still less redistributed, by 1979. This has provoked a campaign of protests, invasions and land occupations co-ordinated by the militant alliance of peasant unions, FUNACAMH.

Improvement in the economy after 1975 was the result of increased agricultural production, and in particular a temporary rise in the value of coffee exports. In June 1979 the IMF approved a three-year extended arrangement with Honduras, authorizing purchases of up to SDR 47.6 million and the economy continued to grow, although at a slower rate than in the previous three years.

In 1980, however, the G.D.P. growth rate fell to only 2 per cent as a result of events in neighbouring countries, lower world coffee prices and the rise in petroleum prices. The overall surplus in the balance of payments became a deficit (of U.S. \$81 million) for the first time in six years. The cost of living rose by 19.9 per cent in 1980, compared with only 8.8 per cent in 1979. The Government launched an austerity plan for 1981-82 in an attempt to reduce the public sector deficit and stabilize the balance of payments. A 10 per cent import tax was introduced, tax administration tightened up, and in October 1981 currency controls were imposed.

The 1976-81 Development Plan has helped to improve transport, communications and electricity supplies. The most important project included in the Plan was the construction of the 300 MW hydroelectric complex at El Cajón. About a third of the \$1,000 million invested in the Development Plan was allocated to agriculture and forestry, including the Olancho forest industries project, and the extensive land reform programme.

Transport and Communications

In 1981 there were 1,268 km. of railways, located entirely in the north and used mainly to carry bananas, wood and grains to the ports. Many areas are accessible only by air but the road network has been greatly improved in recent years. In 1981 the road network measured 8,695 km., including 1,674 km. of paved roads. An IDB loan of

U.S. \$25.2 million was negotiated in 1980 to reconstruct the Tela-La Ceiba road, damaged by floods in 1979, and to provide secondary roads for the Olancho pulp and paper enterprise. There are three international airports serving Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula. In 1979 the port at San Lorenzo was opened, and the port at Puerto Castilla, to serve the Olancho forestry project, was completed in 1980.

Social Welfare

There is a state social security system in operation; it provides benefits for sickness, maternity, orphans, unemployment, accidents, and also family and old-age allowances. A Labour Code affords guarantees for employees. In 1979 Honduras had 43 hospitals and 449 rural health centres. There was a total of 4,893 hospital beds available.

Education

Education is free and compulsory from 7 to 12 years of age. Estimated enrolment in 1979 was 80 per cent at primary schools but only 25 per cent at secondary schools. On completion of the first period of compulsory education, every adult must teach at least two illiterate adults to read and write. In 1979 there were 5,748 primary schools and 242 secondary and technical schools. There is an autonomous national university in Tegucigalpa and private universities were opened in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa in 1978. In 1979 the illiteracy rate was 47.5 per cent.

Tourism

The ruins of Copán, second largest city of the old Mayan Empire, attract tourists and archaeologists. Lake Yojoa, near San Pedro Sula, and Trujillo Bay provide fishing and boating, and there is bathing on the Bay Islands and along the beaches of the Northern coast. A number of new hotels, forming part of the 50 million lempira tourist complex in the San Pedro Sula-Tela area, were completed in 1981.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), September 15th (Independence Day), October 3rd (Morazán Day), October 12th (Discovery Day), October 21st (Army Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 31st-April 2nd (Easter), April 14th (Pan American Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, although some old Spanish measures are used, including: 25 libras = 1 arroba; 4 arrobas = 1 quintal (46 kg.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 lempira.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 3.85 lempiras;

U.S. \$1 = 2.00 lempiras.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1974 census)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
		1978	1979	1980	
112,088	2,820,300	3,439,000	3,564,000	3,693,000	32.9

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Preliminary 1979 population estimate, including suburbs)

Tegucigalpa, D.C.	445,100	La Ceiba	61,700
San Pedro Sula	317,700	Tela	56,800
El Progreso	89,300	Puerto Cortés	56,100
Choluteca	73,400	Olancho	49,700
Danlí	68,100	Juticalpa	46,500

Births and deaths (1980 estimates): Birth rate 49.3 per 1,000; death rate 12.4 per 1,000.

Expectation of life at birth: Males 52.1 years; females 55.0 years (1970-75).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1977	1978	1979*
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	510.6	517.2	523.8
Mining and quarrying	3.4	3.5	3.6
Manufacturing	104.2	109.5	115.1
Construction	29.5	33.1	37.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	2.8	2.9	3.0
Transport, storage and communications	26.2	28.8	31.7
Wholesale and retail commerce	73.4	77.3	81.3
Banking, insurance, etc.	8.1	8.2	8.4
Other services	120.3	122.9	124.9
TOTAL WORKFORCE	878.5	903.4	929.0

* Preliminary.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	1,560
Land under permanent crops	197
Permanent meadows and pastures	3,400
Forests and woodland	4,140
Other land	1,892
Inland water	20
TOTAL AREA	11,209

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (⁰⁰⁰ quintales*)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Maize . . .	8,331	7,327	7,632	8,217
Rice . . .	502	385	501	534
Dry beans . . .	948	950	980	968
Sorghum . . .	1,519	1,346	1,351	1,357
Cotton . . .	193	437	699	466
Tobacco . . .	129	149	143	177
Coffee . . .	1,176	1,127	1,483	1,599
Bananas . . .	23,867	26,902	27,533	32,235
Sugar cane . . .	33,517	41,107	44,464	53,833
Plantains . . .	2,094	2,066	2,023	2,061
African palm . . .	1,036	1,180	1,281	1,390

* Figures are in terms of the old Spanish quintal, equal to 46 kilogrammes (101.4 lb.).

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1978	1979	1980*
Cattle . . .	1,900*	2,143	2,220
Pigs . . .	530†	531	534
Horses* . . .	150	149	149
Mules* . . .	68	67	67
Chickens . . .	4,254	4,445*	4,645

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . . .	51	64	56
Pig meat . . .	9*	9	9
Cows' milk* . . .	202	202	205
Hen eggs* . . .	10	11	11

*FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979*	1977	1978	1979*	1977	1978	1979*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	1,126	1,144	1,144	34	40	40	1,160	1,184	1,184
Other industrial wood* . . .	15	15	15				15	15	15
Fuel wood . . .	1,000*	1,000*	1,000	2,894	3,000*	3,109	3,894*	4,000*	4,109
TOTAL . . .	2,141	2,159	2,159	2,928	3,040	3,149	5,069	5,199	5,308

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Coniferous sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	715	565	516	564	599	601	601
Broadleaved sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	8	7	18	17	12	15	15
Railway sleepers	723 8*	572 7	534 17*	581 17*	611 17*	616 17	616 17
TOTAL	731	579	551	598	628	633	633

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
(metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Freshwater fishes	172	170	170	78	84
Marine fishes	516	679	651	1,173	1,092
Shellfish	2,179	2,413	2,333	3,320	5,224
Marine turtles	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL CATCH	2,867	3,262	3,154	4,571	6,405

1979: Catch as in 1978 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Lead	17,682	18,401	18,433	19,751	18,237	17,713
Zinc	19,065	20,787	19,113	19,074	18,466	19,695
Silver	99	96	99	101	87	77
Gold (kg.)	832	25	25	25	25	22

INDUSTRY
(⁰⁰⁰ units)

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Raw sugar	quintales	1,745	1,877	2,302	2,490	2,616
Cement	bags of 42.5 kg.	6,377	5,501	5,805	6,455	6,785
Cigarettes	packets of 20	90,211	98,235	107,568	108,508	115,576
Matches	boxes of 40	51,021	51,592	59,234	72,005	53,187
Beer	12 oz. bottles	90,709	69,890	92,598	105,568	124,584
Soft drinks	6 oz. bottles	589,438	638,881	878,078	955,575	1,031,797
Wheat flour	quintales	700	836	1,053	1,143	1,166
Fabric	yards	16,596	15,010	15,194	15,556	8,177
Rum	litres	1,070	1,301	1,561	1,613	1,708
Other alcoholic drinks	"	n.a.	5,006	5,636	5,861	6,203

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 lempira.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 lempiras.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=3.85 lempiras; U.S. \$1=2.00 lempiras;

100 lempiras=£25.99=\$50.00.

Note: The exchange rate is fixed at U.S. \$1=2.00 lempiras and this rate has been maintained despite two devaluations of the dollar, in December 1971 and February 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=4.80 lempiras from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=5.21 lempiras from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET
(million lempiras)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979*	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979*
Current revenue . . .	736.0	830.1	981.6	Current expenditure . . .	577.8	665.0	786.4
Taxes . . .	457.0	526.0	605.1	Consumption expenditure	555.7	630.6	744.0
Income tax . . .	90.8	123.2	148.6	of which wages and salaries	290.8	348.9	401.1
Property tax . . .	8.8	12.3	15.9	Current transfers . . .	22.1	34.4	42.4
Tax on production, in-				Capital expenditure . . .	350.8	424.3	472.6
ternal commerce and				Direct investment . . .	281.1	356.4	394.5
transactions . . .	141.1	160.1	183.3	of which real investment.	265.8	349.3	369.8
Import taxes and duties	115.4	128.7	146.0	Indirect investment . . .	27.2	23.4	27.4
Export taxes and duties	95.2	101.5	111.0	Pre-investment and de-			
Other taxes . . .	5.7	0.2	0.3	velopment . . .	42.5	44.5	50.6
Non-tax revenue . . .	245.9	255.6	316.0	Net allowance on loans . . .	30.3	19.8	26.6
Transfers . . .	5.1	6.4	3.9	Public debt servicing . . .	94.8	115.8	200.0
Other receipts . . .	28.0	42.1	56.6	Internal . . .	63.9	77.2	126.8
Capital revenue . . .	289.5	452.3	513.4	External . . .	30.9	38.6	73.2
Internal debt . . .	105.6	178.5	227.0				
External debt . . .	183.9	273.8	286.4				
Capital transfers . . .	—	—	—				
TOTAL . . .	1,025.5	1,282.4	1,495.0	TOTAL . . .	1,053.7	1,224.9	1,485.6

* Provisional.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold . . .	0.60	0.80	1.05
IMF Special Drawing Rights	3.84	10.12	0.03
Reserve position in IMF . . .	8.14	7.98	—
Foreign exchange . . .	172.45	191.07	149.80
TOTAL . . .	185.03	209.97	150.88

MONEY SUPPLY
(million lempiras at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks . . .	215.4	270.1	274.6
Private sector deposits at			
Central Bank . . .	61.7	57.5	47.7
Demand deposits at com-			
mmercial banks . . .	257.4	270.0	323.2
TOTAL MONEY . . .	534.5	597.6	645.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN CENTRES
(Base: 1966=100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food	160.5	166.8	185.7	197.1	212.8
Housing	140.5	148.8	160.2	168.7	185.3
Clothing	140.6	147.2	158.8	165.7	184.6
Medical care	132.2	138.0	143.5	154.7	169.6
Personal care	151.9	162.5	169.7	177.2	195.2
Beverages and tobacco	129.3	144.7	146.4	162.3	177.9
Miscellaneous	129.8	136.4	140.7	147.0	156.3
ALL ITEMS	147.4	154.7	167.9	177.5	193.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million lempiras at current prices)

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	461	530	682
Private final consumption expenditure	2,358	2,788	3,424
Increase in stocks	67	117	134
Gross fixed capital formation	941	1,112	1,310
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	3,827	4,547	5,550
Exports of goods and services	1,366	1,648	1,828
Less Imports of goods and services	1,555	1,863	2,270
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	3,638	4,332	5,108

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,002	1,197	1,384
Mining and quarrying	60	67	80
Manufacturing	540	648	778
Electricity, gas and water	51	60	73
Construction	169	200	220
Wholesale and retail trade	390	477	582
Transport, storage and communications	256	316	386
Finance, insurance and real estate	138	159	985
Owner-occupied dwellings	177	203	
Public administration and defence	115	134	
Other services	280	336	
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	3,178	3,797	4,488
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	460	535	620
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	3,638	4,332	5,108

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	309.7	411.7	529.8	626.1	750.1	834.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-372.4	-432.5	-550.1	-654.4	-783.4	-956.0
TRADE BALANCE	-62.7	-20.8	-20.3	-28.3	-33.3	-121.5
Exports of services	41.0	51.6	63.9	80.3	102.7	119.9
Imports of services	-108.4	-148.8	-186.7	-226.6	-288.2	-339.6
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-130.1	-118.0	-143.1	-174.6	-218.8	-341.2
Unrequited transfers (net)	17.5	13.3	14.2	17.3	20.4	21.5
CURRENT BALANCE	-112.6	104.7	-128.9	-157.3	-198.4	-319.7
Direct capital investment (net)	7.0	5.3	8.9	13.1	9.9	4.9
Other long-term capital (net)	99.4	98.5	139.8	162.5	147.0	206.8
Short-term capital (net)	35.1	40.5	52.8	-21.3	68.4	16.9
Net errors and omissions	—	-1.7	-6.0	12.6	-16.5	-15.1
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	28.9	37.9	66.6	9.6	10.4	-106.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	4.6	4.7
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	28.9	37.9	66.6	9.6	15.0	-101.5

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million lempiras)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	385.6	524.5	782.1	789.2	917.5	1,162.3	1,391.8	1,663.9	2,036.9
Exports f.o.b.	409.1	517.5	578.3	590.0	800.2	1,026.9	1,215.1	1,465.0	1,612.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million lempiras)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979*	EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Food and live animals.	74.4	83.0	102.1	113.3	Bananas	213.4	260.3	284.2	399.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	107.8	142.0	152.7	226.0	Coffee	200.6	336.4	422.0	393.7
Chemicals	148.0	189.1	213.0	275.5	Wood	81.5	94.4	84.6	84.1
Basic manufactures	236.1	274.3	313.1	392.2	Lead and zinc	36.5	40.3	39.9	54.9
Machinery and transport equipment	261.7	357.5	460.3	494.2	Silver	27.1	23.6	21.8	34.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	43.2	76.0	98.6	116.3	Frozen meat	51.2	43.3	77.6	121.5
					Shellfish	24.5	30.4	31.2	48.5
					Soap	13.2	23.0	27.2	32.9
					Cotton	8.7	13.6	31.1	22.6
					Tobacco	11.8	18.1	17.9	24.2

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million lempiras)

IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1977	1978	1979	1980*	EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Brazil . . .	16.6	29.0	41.5	35.7	Belgium . . .	14.2	15.1	20.5	26.5
Canada . . .	14.4	28.8	26.2	36.1	Costa Rica . . .	16.0	23.2	28.2	32.8
Costa Rica . . .	38.8	51.2	59.0	62.6	France . . .	3.7	25.9	16.5	8.5
France . . .	n.a.	16.5	18.0	28.0	Germany, Fed. Repub.	186.2	156.0	146.1	197.8
Germany, Fed. Repub.	41.2	48.6	44.7	57.3	Guatemala . . .	43.2	51.5	63.5	76.2
Guatemala . . .	65.9	87.9	100.1	115.4	Italy . . .	17.7	19.0	30.0	25.1
Japan . . .	127.2	123.7	120.0	198.7	Japan . . .	53.7	29.8	47.9	70.6
Mexico . . .	28.4	34.4	40.1	45.2	Netherlands . . .	48.0	65.0	87.6	86.9
Netherlands . . .	13.5	20.9	27.9	37.9	Nicaragua . . .	27.7	23.7	28.2	58.4
Nicaragua . . .	37.7	44.0	36.2	28.9	Spain . . .	15.1	15.3	21.8	22.9
Trinidad and Tobago .	53.8	51.6	56.3	74.1	Trinidad and Tobago .	n.a.	10.1	10.4	17.1
United Kingdom . . .	28.8	36.8	39.7	46.9	United Kingdom . . .	3.5	11.6	22.4	30.5
U.S.A. . .	497.4	585.6	716.3	852.9	U.S.A. . .	502.1	675.8	863.1	842.5
Venezuela . . .	66.6	87.4	133.4	224.3	Venezuela . . .	13.2	13.4	11.6	6.9

* Preliminary.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars . . .	18,538	19,760	21,619
Lorries and buses . .	39,782	42,436	45,036

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Goods loaded . . .	1,522	1,256	1,331
Goods unloaded . . .	1,145	1,163	917

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Passengers ('000) . .	326	299	289	305
Passenger-km. (million)	226	240	256	270
Freight-km. (million) .	2.6	3.0	5.1	5.4

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of visitors . .	98,906	111,590	128,309	124,567	128,671

EDUCATION
(1980)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	5,568	16,612	582,612
Secondary	254	4,417	125,018
Teachers' Training College . . .	1	152	4,250
University	3	1,507	24,601

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Economic Studies, Banco Central de Honduras, Tegucigalpa.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: Following the elections of April 1980, the Constitution is being revised.

A Constitution was passed by the Constituent National Assembly on June 5th, 1965.

The following are some of its main points:

Honduras is constituted as a democratic Republic. All Hondurans over the age of 18 are citizens.

The Suffrage and Political Parties: The vote is direct and secret. Any political party which proclaims or practises doctrines contrary to the democratic spirit is forbidden. A National Electoral Council will be set up at the end of each Presidential term. Its general function will be to supervise all elections and to register political parties. A proportional system of voting will be adopted for the election of Municipal Corporations.

Individual Rights and Guarantees: The right to life is declared inviolable; the death penalty is abolished. The Constitution recognizes the right of *habeas corpus* and arrests may be made only by judicial order. Remand for interrogation may not last for more than six days, and no-one may be held *incommunicado* for more than twenty-four hours. The Constitution recognizes the rights of free expression of thought and opinion, the free circulation of information, of peaceful, unarmed association, of free movement within and out of the country, of political asylum and of religious and educational freedom. Civil marriage and divorce are recognized.

Workers' Welfare: All have a right to work. Day work shall not exceed eight hours a day or forty-four hours a week; night work shall not exceed six hours a night or thirty-six hours a week. Equal pay shall be given for equal work. The legality of trades unions and the right to strike are recognized.

Education: The State is responsible for education, which shall be free, lay, and, in the primary stage, compulsory. Private education is liable to State inspection and regulation.

Legislative Power: Deputies are obliged to vote, for or against, on any measure at the discussion of which they are

present. Congress has power to grant amnesties to political prisoners; approve or disapprove of the actions of the Executive; declare part or the whole of the Republic subject to a state of siege; declare war; approve or withhold approval of treaties; withhold approval of the accounts of public expenditure when these exceed the sums fixed in the Budget; decree, interpret, repeal and amend laws, and pass legislation fixing the rate of exchange or stabilizing the national currency. Congress may suspend certain guarantees in all or part of the Republic for sixty days in case of grave danger from civil or foreign war, epidemics or any other calamity. Deputies are elected in the proportion of one deputy and one substitute for every 30,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 15,000. Congress may amend the basis in the light of increasing population.

Executive Power: The Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected for six years, by a simple majority of the people.* No President may serve two terms in succession

Judicial Power: The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and various lesser tribunals. The seven judges and five substitute judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Congress for a period of six years. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional, and can censure the misconduct of ministers or officials when Congress has declared there is a case to answer.

The Armed Forces: The armed forces are declared by the Constitution to be essentially professional and non-political. The President exercises his power through a Commander-in-Chief who is designated for a period of six years by Congress, which alone, by a two-thirds majority, may dismiss him. Military service is obligatory.

Local Administration: The country is divided into eighteen departments for purposes of local administration, and these are subdivided into autonomous municipalities; the functions of local offices shall be only economic and administrative.

* Following the constitutional revision of 1981, the President is appointed for a four-year term by the political party gaining the most votes in the legislative elections.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. ROBERTO SUAZO CORDOVA (assumed office January 27th, 1982).

CABINET

(January 1982)

Minister of the Interior and Justice: Lic. OSCAR MEJÍA ARELLANO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: EDGARDO PAZ BÁRNICA.

Minister of Education: Prof. RAFAEL PINEDA PONCE.

Minister of Finance: Lic. VALENTÍN MENDOZA A.

Minister of Economy: GUSTAVO ALFARO.

Minister of Health and Social Security: Dr. JUAN ANDONIE FERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Natural Resources: Prof. RODRIGO CASTILLO.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DARÍO HUMBERTO MONTES.

Minister of Defence and Public Security: Col. JOSÉ SERRA HERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Communications, Public Works and Transport: JOSÉ AZCONA DEL HUGO.

Minister of Culture, Tourism and Information: ARMANDO ALVAREZ MARTÍNEZ.

Secretary for Economic Planning: Lic. EFRAÍN RECONCO MURILLO.

Director of the National Agricultural Institute: UBODORO ARRIAGA IRAHETA.

Secretary of State to the Presidency: CARLOS FLORES FACUSSE.

LEGISLATURE

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL

President: Lic. EFRAÍN BU GIRÓN (PLH).

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 29th, 1981

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Liberal (PLH)	44
Partido Nacional (PN)	34
Partido de Innovación y Unidad (PINU)	3
Partido Demócrata Cristiano	1
TOTAL	82

POLITICAL PARTIES

Frente Patriótico Hondureño (FPH): left-wing alliance comprising:

Partido Comunista: f. 1954, gained legal status 1981; Sec.-Gen. RIGOBERTO PADILLAR.

Partido Comunista Marxista-Leninista.

Partido Socialista.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano de Honduras: legally recognized in 1980; Leader Dr. HERNÁN CORRALES PADILLA.

Partido de Innovación y Unidad (PINU): Apdo. 105, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1970; legally recognized in 1978; Leader Dr. MIGUEL ANDONIE FERNÁNDEZ.

Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Liberal Party; Leader Dr. ROBERTO SUAZO CÓRDOVA; internal opposition tendency: Alianza Liberal del Pueblo (ALIPO); two tendencies: Izquierda Democrática; Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Leaders JORGE ARTURO

REINA, CARLOS ROBERTO REINA; Movimiento Villeda Morales; San Pedro Sula.

Partido Nacional (PN): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1923; traditional right-wing party; internal opposition tendencies include Movimiento Democratizador Nacionalista (Modena) and Tendencia Nacionalista de Trabajo; Leader Lic. RICARDO ZÚÑIGA AUGUSTINUS.

Partido Revolucionario de Honduras (PRH): Apdo. 1319, San Pedro Sula; f. 1977; not legally recognized; Sec.-Gen. FRANCISCO RODOLFO JIMÉNEZ CABALLERO.

Unión Revolucionaria del Pueblo (URP): f. 1980 from split in Communist Party; left-wing group, with peasant support; Leaders TOMÁS NATIVI, FIDEL MARTÍNEZ (in 1981 Nativi and Martínez were reported killed, but the URP maintained that they were alive and held by the armed forces).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO HONDURAS

(In Tegucigalpa, D.C. unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 2a Calle, 3a Avda. 308, Colonia Palmira; Ambassador: Dr. ARTURO OSSORIO ARANA.

Austria: México, D.F., Mexico.

Belgium: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Bolivia: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Brazil: Costado Poniente del Parque San Martín 208, Colonia Palmira, Apdo. 341; Ambassador: OCTAVIO LUIZ DE BERENGUER CÉSAR.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica.

Chile: Avda. República de Panamá 204, Colonia Palmira, Apdo. 222; Ambassador: ALBERTO MONTECINOS CARO.

China (Taiwan): Colonia Palmira, Avda. República de Panamá 303, Apdo. 6-C; Ambassador: PENG YU.

Colombia: Edificio Condominio, 8º, Apdo. 468; Ambassador: Gen. JAIME SARMIENTO SARMIENTO.

Costa Rica: Del Parque Benito Juárez una cuadra al Norte y una al Este, Colonia Palmira, Apdo. 512; Ambassador: FEDERICO ALVAREZ F.

Czechoslovakia: México, D.F., Mexico.

Denmark: México, D.F., Mexico.

Dominican Republic: 2a Calle, No. 208, Colonia El Prado, Apdo. 1460; Ambassador: ALFREDO LICA IRAC B.

Ecuador: Colonia Palmira, junto al Parque Benito Juárez, Apdo. 358; Ambassador: MANUEL IGNACIO CORNEJO-QUIROZ.

Egypt: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

El Salvador: 2A Avda. 205, Colonia San Carlos; Ambassador: SIGFRIDO MUMÉS.

Finland: México, D.F., Mexico.

France: Avda. Juan Lindo, Apdo. 14-C, Colonia Palmira; Ambassador: ANDRÉ TRONC.

HONDURAS

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Germany, Federal Republic: Edif. Paysen, 3º, Blvd. Morazán, Apdo. C-38; *Ambassador:* HANS HELMUT HAMBURGER.

Greece: México, D.F., Mexico.

Guatemala: 4a Calle 12-50, Las Minutas, Apdo. 34-C; *Ambassador:* MARÍA MERCEDES MARROQUÍN VILLA.

Haiti: Panama City, Panama.

Israel: 4º, No. 411 Edif. Midence Soto, Apdo. 1187; *Ambassador:* MOSHE DAYAN.

Italy: Primera Avda. B 307, Apdo. 317, Colonia Palmira; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO GNECCO.

Japan: Segunda Avda., Colonia Reforma, Apdo. 125-C; *Ambassador:* KENJI ISHIKAWA.

Korea, Republic: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Lebanon: México, D.F., Mexico.

Mexico: Avda. La Paz 301, Apdo. 769; *Ambassador:* PLUTARCO ALBARRÁN LÓPEZ.

Nicaragua: Colonia Matamoros 312, Apdo. 392; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO SUÁREZ RIVAS.

Norway: México, D.F., Mexico.

Panama: Colonia Matamoros, Apdo. 397; *Ambassador:* SALVADOR DE LA IGLESIA.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador.

Peru: Edificio Fiallos Soto, Apdo. 64-C; *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE CÉSAR CORDILLO BARRETO.

Philippines: México, D.F., Mexico.

Poland: México, D.F., Mexico.

Portugal: México, D.F., Mexico.

Spain: Colonia Matamoros 103, Apdo. 114-C; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE CUADRA ECHAIDE.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Turkey: México, D.F., Mexico.

United Kingdom: Edif. Palic, 3º, Colonia Palmira. Apdo. 290; *Ambassador:* COLUMBA JOHN SHARKEY, M.B.E.

U.S.A.: Avda. La Paz, Apdo. 26-C; *Ambassador:* JOHN DIMITRI NEGROPONTE.

Uruguay: Edificio Midence Soto, 4º, Apdo. 329; *Ambassador:* JULIÁN OLASCOAGA CASAS.

Vatican: Palacio de la Nunciatura Apostólica, Colonia Palmira 412, Apdo. 324; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ANDRÉS CORDERO LANZA DI MONTEZEMOLO.

Venezuela: Blvd. Morazán, Apdo. 775; *Ambassador:* LISANDRO ÁNZOLA.

Yugoslavia: San José, Costa Rica.

Honduras also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Hungary, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Romania, San Marino and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a supreme court with seven judges. In addition, there are five courts of appeal, and departmental courts which have their own local jurisdiction.

Tegucigalpa has two Courts of Appeal which have jurisdiction (1) in the department of Francisco Morazán, and (2) in the departments of Choluteca Valle, El Paraíso and Olancho.

The Appeal Court of San Pedro Sula has jurisdiction in the department of Cortés. That of Comayagua has jurisdiction in the departments of Comayagua, La Paz and Intibucá; that of Santa Bárbara in the departments of Santa Bárbara, Lempira, Copán.

President of the Supreme Court of Justice: JOSÉ PINEDA GÓMEZ.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics; the 1965 Constitution guarantees toleration to all forms of religious belief.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 106, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Mgr. HÉCTOR ENRIQUE SANTOS HERNÁNDEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

El Cronista: Barrio Casamata/Apdo. 432, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1912; independent; morning; Gen. Man. ANTONIO JOSÉ VALLADARES; circ. 30,000; Sunday 32,000.

El Día: Apdo. 185, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1948; general appeal; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO J. ROVELO; circ. 24,500.

El Faro Porteño: Puerto Cortés.

La Gaceta: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1830; morning; official government paper; Dir. RODOLFO HERIBERTO GÓMEZ; circ. 2,400.

El Herald: Avda. los Próceres, Frente Instituto del Tórax, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1979; independent; morning; Dir. JOSÉ FRANCISCO MORALES CÁLIX.

La Prensa: 3A Avda. 6A Calle N.O. Apdo. 143, San Pedro Sula; f. 1964; Dir. WILMER PÉREZ REGALADO; circ. 43,642.

El Tiempo: Barrio La Fuente 809, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1970; liberal; Man. IVÁN AGUIRRE; circ. 42,000.

El Tiempo: 1 Calle, 5 Avda., S.E. Apdo. 450, San Pedro Sula; f. 1970; left-of-centre; Publ. and Dir. Lic. MANUEL GAMERO; circ. 18,000.

La Tribuna: Apdo. 1501, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1977; morning; Dir. OSCAR A. FLORES; circ. 50,000.

PERIODICALS

Alcaraván: Apdo. 1843, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; bi-monthly; political and literary review; Publ. Guayamures.

El Alfiler: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Ariel: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; monthly.

El Comercio: Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa, Bulevar Centroamérica, Apdo. 17-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1970; monthly; commercial and industrial news.

Cultura para Todos: San Pedro Sula; monthly.

El Expectador: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Extra: Apdo. 54-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; monthly; current affairs; Dir. VINCENTE MACHADO VALLE.

Impacto: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; weekly; Gen. Man. RAÚL BARNICA LÓPEZ.

Panorama Económico: San Pedro Sula; economics monthly.

Presente: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; monthly.

Revista Ideas: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; six times a year; women's interest.

Semáforo: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; weekly.

Social: Progreso, Yero; fortnightly.

Sucesos: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; monthly.

Tribuna Gráfica: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; fortnightly.

Tribuna Sindical: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; monthly.

El Trópico: Avda. Atlántida, 3A Calle, La Ceiba; f. 1938; weekly; independent; general news; Dir. RODOLFO ZAVALA.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Prensa Hondureña: 6A Calle (altos), Barrio Guanacaste, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Pres. JOSÉ OCHOA Y MARTÍNEZ.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES

ACAN-EFE (*Central America*): Sexta Calle, Barrio Baja 2º, piso 118, Apdo. 1201, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Bureau Chief ARMANDO ENRIQUE CERRATO CORTÉS.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Apdo. 1667, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Corresp. MIGUEL ANGEL PINEDA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Radio América, Apdo. 259, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Bureau Chief RODRIGO WONG ARÉVALO.

PUBLISHERS

Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Compañía Editora Nacional, S.A.: 5A Calle Oriente No. 410.

Editoria Cultural: 7 Calle 6 Avda. Norte, Comayagüela.

Editorial Nuevo Continente: Avda. Cervantes 123; Dir. LETICIA SILVA DE OYUELA.

Editorial Paulino Valladares, Carlota Vda. de Valladares: 5A Avda., 5A y 6A Calles.

Guayamures: Apdo. 1843, Tegucigalpa, D.C.;

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Oficina de Relaciones Públicas.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Empresa Hondureña de Telecomunicaciones (Hondutel): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Gen. Man. Lieut.-Col. ROBERTO NÚÑEZ MONTES.

Radio América: Apdo. 259, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Gen. Man. RAFAEL SILVIO PEÑA.

Radio Eco: San Pedro Sula.

Radio Honduras: official station, operated by the Government.

La Voz de Atlántida: La Ceiba.

La Voz de Honduras: Apdo. 642, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Pres. M. VILLEDA TOLEDO.

La Voz del Junco: Calle Independencia, Sta. Bárbara; f. 1954; Dir. and Proprietor MIGUEL HASBUN; Music and News Dir. Dr. ANTONIO S. HASBUN Y.

In 1980 there were 148 radio stations and 173,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Compañía Televisora Hondureña, S.A.: Apdo. 734, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1967; four relay stations; Dir.-Gen. J. R. FERRARI; Man. CARLOS EDUARDO RIEDEL.

Telesistema Hondureño, S.A.: Apdo. 734, Tegucigalpa; f. 1959; one relay station; Man. MIRIAM DE YNESTROZA.

In 1977 there were 50,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in lempiras unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Honduras-BANTRAL: 1A Calle 6A y 7A Avda., Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1950; cap. and res. 75.6m.; dep. 230m. (1979); bank of issue; Pres. PRÁXEDES MARTÍNEZ SILVA; Gen. Man. GONZALO R. CHÁVEZ.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco de El Ahorro Hondureño, S.A.: Apdo. 78-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1960; cap. U.S. \$1.5m.; res. \$2.1m.; dep. \$69.8m. (Oct. 1979); Pres. ALBERTO F. SMITH; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO VILLARS Z.; 8 brs.

Banco Atlántida: 7A Avda. No. 501, esq. 5A Calle, Apdo. 57-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1913; cap. U.S. \$5m.; res. \$2.4m.; dep. \$106.8m. (Oct. 1979); First Pres. Lic. PAUL VINELLI; 16 brs.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: Apdo. 343, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; cap. U.S. \$2m.; res. \$1m.; dep. \$16.4m. (July 1979); Pres. Lic. RODOLFO CÓRDOBA.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Apdo. 390, San Pedro Sula; f. 1974; cap. U.S. \$5m.; res. \$3m.; dep. \$11m. (June 1980); Pres. Ing. JAIME ROSENTHAL OLIVA; 2 brs.

Banco de Honduras, S.A.: Edif. Midence Soto, Apdo. 7-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1889; cap. U.S. \$1.5m.; res. \$4.1m.; dep. \$13.9m. (July 1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. ARTURO ALVARADO; 3 brs.

Banco de las Fuerzas Armadas: Apdo. 877, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1951; cap. U.S. \$3m. (1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. Capt. ARMANDO SAN MARTÍN.

Banco Municipal Autónomo (BANMA): 6A Avda., 6A Calle, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1963; cap. 25m.; dep. 6m. (Oct. 1979); Pres. Lic. ARMANDO BLANCO PANIAGUA; Gen. Man. Lic. ANTONIO NICOLÁS KAWAS KAWAS.

Banco de Occidente, S.A.: Apdo. 177-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1951; cap. U.S. \$2.4m.; res. \$0.3m.; dep. \$38m. (July 1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. JORGE BUESO ARIAS; 14 brs.

Banco Sogerin, S.A.: Plaza Sogerin 1, Apdo. 440, San Pedro Sula; f. 1969; cap. U.S. \$2m.; res. \$1m.; dep. \$35.2m. (June 1979); Pres. EDMOND L. BOGRÁN.

Banco de los Trabajadores, S.A.: 2A Avda., 5-6 Calles, Apdo. 139-C, Comayagüela, D.C.; f. 1967; cap. U.S. \$2.5m.; res. \$1.7m.; dep. \$15.8m. (July 1979); Pres. TOMÁS CÁLIX MONCADA; Man. ROLANDO DEL CID V.; 13 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco La Capitalizadora Hondureña, S.A. (BANCAHSA): Apdo. 344, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1948; cap. U.S. \$3.4m.; res. \$8m.; dep. \$66.5m. (1979); Pres. Ing. CRISTÓBAL PRATZ; Chair and Exec. Officer Lic. JORGE ALBERTO ALVARADO; 37 brs.

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica: Apdo. 772, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1961 to finance the economic development of the Central American Common Market and its member countries; mems. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; cap. p.u. U.S. \$75m. (Sept. 1978); Pres. Lic. ALBERTO GALEANO MADRID.

Banco Financiera Hondureña, S.A. (BANFINAN): 5A Avda. S.O., No. 4, Apdo. 215, San Pedro Sula, Cortés; f. 1964; cap. U.S. \$3.8m.; res. \$0.9m.; dep. \$26m. (July 1979); private development bank but with loans from the Agency for International Development and corresponding banks in Europe and the U.S.A.; grants loans for industry, agriculture, commerce, etc.; Pres. GABRIEL A. MEJÍA; Gen. Man. J. ARMANDO ELVIR; 26 brs.

Banco Hondureño del Café (BANCAFE): f. 1981 to help finance and develop coffee production; cap. 6.0m. lempiras; owned principally by private coffee producers (72 per cent) and Instituto Hondureño del Café (20 per cent).

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (BANADESA): Apdo. 212, Comayagüela, D.C.; f. 1980; cap. U.S. \$8.6m.; dep. 30.2m. (March 1980); government development bank; loans to agricultural sector; Pres. RODOLFO ALVAREZ BACA.

Financiera Centroamericana, S.A. (FICENSA): Apdo. Postal 1432; f. 1974; private finance organization giving loans to industry, commerce and transport; cap. U.S. \$1m.; res. \$0.2m.; dep. \$14.9m. (July 1979); Pres. OSWALDO LÓPEZ ARELLANO; Gen. Man. RENÉ BECERRA.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda—FINAVI: Apdo. 1194, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1975; housing development bank; cap. 10m.; Exec. Pres. Lic. RODOLFO ALVAREZ BACA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: 1A Calle, 7A Avda., Apdo. 199, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; cap. U.S. \$1.5m.; dep. \$21.2m. (Sept. 1979); Gen. Man. DAVID PARCELLO.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: 5A Avenida y 4A Calle, Apdo. 29-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; cap. U.S. \$1.8m.; dep. \$19.4m. (July 1979); Man. A. TAVANTZIS; 5 brs.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Hondureña de Instituciones Bancarias: Capitalizadora Hondureña, 5°, Edif. Bancahsa, pieza 505, Tegucigalpa, D.C.

INSURANCE

Tegucigalpa, D.C.

El Ahorro Hondureño, S.A., Compañía de Seguros: Edif. Trinidad, 5A Calle, 11A Avda.; f. 1917; Pres. Dr. A. F. SMITH; Gen. Man. Lic. ROY SMITH.

Aseguradora Hondureña, S.A.: 6A Calle, 6A Avda. B, Apdo. 613; f. 1954; Pres. SAMUEL DA COSTA GÓMEZ; Gen. Man. MARIO BATRES PINEDA.

Compañía de Seguros Interamericana, S.A.: 3A Calle 10-11, Avda. 1016; f. 1957; Pres. SALOMÓN D. KAFATI; Gen. Man. RUBÉN ALVAREZ H.

Seguros Continental, S.A.: Edif. Continental, 3A Avda. S.O. 7, Apdo. 320, San Pedro Sula; f. 1968; Pres. Ing. JAIME ROSENTHAL; Man. MARIO R. SOLIS.

The Hanover Insurance Co.: Sección Comercial, Hotel Honduras Maya, Apdo. 113-C; f. 1933; Gen. Man. CÉSAR ZÁRATE.

Pan American Life Insurance Co.: Avda. República de Chile 804, Edificio Palic; f. 1944; Gen. Man. Lic. FERNANDO RODRÍGUEZ.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Cámara Hondureña de Aseguradores (CAHDA): Edif. Palic 3°, Apdo. 183 C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Pres. Lic. SAMUEL DA COSTA GÓMEZ; Sec. P. M. ARMANDO YNESTROZA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa: Blvd. Centroamérica, Apdo. 17-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1910; 533 mems.; Pres. EMILIO LARACH; Sec. MIGUEL A. CAPARROZ.

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Cortés: 17 Avda. 10 y 12 Calles, Apdo. 14, San Pedro Sula; f. 1931; 490 mems.; Pres. MARIO G. BELOT; publ. *Panorama Económico* (monthly).

Cámara Hondureña de la Industria de Construcción (CHICO): Edificio Williams-Torres, 2°, No. 202, Apdo. 905, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1968; Pres. Ing. JESÚS SIMÓN; Man. Ing. VICENTE FERNÁNDEZ C.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, Choluteca, Comayagüela, D.C., Danlí, El Progreso and Tela.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP): Blvd. Los Próceres, 4A Avda., Colonia Lara, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1968; comprises 23 organizations; private enterprise organization; Pres. Ing. FERNANDO LARDIZÁBAL GILBERTH.

Consejo Superior de Planificación Económica: 2 Avda. 9 y 10 Calle, Comayagüela, D.C.; f. 1965; national planning office; Exec. Sec. Lic. VIRGILIO CÁCERES PINEDA.

Corporación Financiera de Olancho: f. 1977 to co-ordinate and manage all financial aspects of the Olancho forests project.

Corporación Hondureña del Banano—COHBANA (*Banana Corporation of Honduras*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1975; autonomous organization in charge of all operations concerned with bananas; Pres. Lic. VICENTE DÍAZ R.

Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal (COHDEFOR): Edificio Midence Soto 3°, Apdo. 1378, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1974 to encourage the development of forestry; Gen. Man. Lic. JOSÉ ALBERTO EGUIGUREMS.

Corporación Nacional de Inversiones (CONADI): Apdo. 842, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1974; industrial development investment corporation; cap. 12m. lempiras (1978); Exec. Pres. HÉCTOR CORDOVA PINEDA; Exec. Vice-Pres. Ing. ROBERTO RAMÓN CASTILLO.

Fondo Cafetalero Hondureño: f. 1977 to manage the distribution of excess foreign exchange earned from coffee.

Instituto Hondureño del Café—IHCAFE: f. 1970; coffee development programme; Gen. Man. FERNANDO DANIEL MONTES.

Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; agricultural development programmes; cap. 30m.; Pres. EDGARDO ZÚÑIGA RODENZO; Dir. FABIO SALGADO.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bananeros Independientes—ANBI (*National Association of Independent Banana Producers*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Asociación Hondureña de Productores de Café (*Coffee Producers' Association*): 10A Avda. 6A Calle, Apdo. 959, Tegucigalpa, D.C.

HONDURAS

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores de Honduras (ANEX-HON): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; comprises 104 private enterprises.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (ANDI) (*National Association of Manufacturers*): Blvd. Los Próceres, 4A Avda., Colonia Lara, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Pres. Ing. ROBERTO GALVEZ BARNES; Exec. Sec. GUSTAVO A. ALFARO.

Asociación Nacional de Pequeños Industriales (ANPI) (*National Association of Small Industries*): Apdo. Postal 730, Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Cafetaleras (Fehcocal) (*Federation of Coffee Co-operatives of Honduras*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1969.

Federación Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos de Honduras (FENAGH) (*Farmers' and Livestock Breeders' Association*): Colonia Palmira, Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Cañeras (Fenacocal) (*National Federation of Sugar Cane Co-operatives*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras—CTH (*Workers' Confederation of Honduras*): 9A. Avda. entre 1-2 Calle, Casa 917, Apdo. 720, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1964; affiliated to CTCA, ORIT and ICFTU; Pres. MARIANO DE JESUS GONZÁLEZ; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS VÍCTOR ARTILES; 150,000 mems.; publ. *Trabajo y Reconstrucción* (annually); comprises the following federations:

Federación Central de Sindicatos Libres de Honduras (FEGESITLIH) (*Federation of Free Trade Unions*): 1A Calle, 1A Avda., No. 102, Apdo. 621, Comayagüela, D.C.; Pres. EMILIO GONZALES GARCÍA.

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Nacionales de Honduras (FESITRANH) (*Honduran Federation of Farmworkers*): 9A Avda., 3A Calle, S.O. No. 65, Apdo. 245, San Pedro Sula, Cortés; f. 1957; Pres. FRANCISCO GUERRERO.

Sindicato Nacional de Motoristas de Equipo Pesado de Honduras (SINAMEQUIP) (*National Union of HGV Drivers*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Central General de Trabajadores (CGT) (*General Confederation of Labour*): Apdo. 1236, Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Federación Auténtica Sindical de Honduras (FASH): 1A Avda. 11 Calle No. 1102, Comayagüela, D.C.

Federación de Trabajadores del Sur (FETRASUR) (*Federation of Southern Workers*): Choluteca.

Federación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (FUTH): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1981; linked to left-wing electoral alliance Frente Patriótico Hondureño; 50,000 mems.

Frente de Unidad Nacional Campesino de Honduras (FUNACAMH): f. 1980; group of farming co-operatives and six main peasant unions as follows:

Asociación Nacional de Campesinos de Honduras (ANACH) (*National Association of Honduran Farmworkers*): 8A Avda., 9A Calle S.O., No. 36, Bul. Lempira, San Pedro Sula, Cortés; f. 1962; affiliated to ORIT; 80,000 mems.; Pres. REYES RODRÍGUEZ ARÉVALO; Sec. Gen. ANTONIO JULÍN MÉNDEZ.

Federación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias de la Reforma Agraria de Honduras (FECORAH).

Frente Nacional de Campesinos Independientes de Honduras.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Unión Nacional de Campesinos (UNC) (*National Union of Farmworkers*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; linked to CLAT; c. 25,000 mems.

Unión Nacional de Campesinos Auténticos de Honduras (UNCAH).

Unión Nacional de Cooperativas Populares de Honduras (UNACOOPH).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1979 there were 1,268 km. of railways, all of which are in the north of the country and most of which are used for fruit cargo.

Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras (*National Railway of Honduras*): Apdo. Postal 496, San Pedro Sula; f. 1870; government-owned; Gen. Man. Col. JOSÉ BUESO ROSA.

Tela Railroad Co.: La Lima; 340 km. of track open; Pres. SEYMOUR MILSTEIN; Gen. Man. K. F. KOCH.

Standard Fruit Co. Railway (Vaccaro Line): La Ceiba; 447 km. of track; routes between La Ceiba and Tela, and La Ceiba and Coyoles; a common carrier on all routes operated; Pres. D. J. KIRCHHOFF (U.S.A.); Gen. Man. D. J. GREEN (La Ceiba).

ROADS

Dirección General de Caminos: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; highways board.

In 1981 there were 8,695 km. of roads in Honduras, including 1,674 km. of paved roads. Roads are being constructed by the Instituto Hondureño del Café and COHDEFOR in order to facilitate access to coffee plantations and forestry development areas.

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional Portuaria (*National Port Authority*): Apdo. 18, Puerto Cortés; f. 1965; has jurisdiction over all ports in Honduras; manages Puerto Cortés, Tela, La Ceiba, Trujillo/Castilla, Roatán, Amapala and San Lorenzo; an improvement programme costing U.S. \$10m. has increased the container traffic at Puerto Cortés and San Lorenzo; a network of paved roads connects Puerto Cortés and San Lorenzo with the main cities of Honduras, and with the principal cities of Central America. The new deep-water Pacific port at San Lorenzo began operating in January 1979. In 1978 works to the port of Castilla began at a cost of U.S. \$25m. The project was due to be completed by the end of 1980. Gen. Man. TEODORICO SIERRA ALVAREZ; Asst. Gen. Man. Lic. RAÚL FLORES AUCEDA.

Several foreign shipping lines call at Honduran ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Local airlines in Honduras compensate for the deficiencies of road and rail transport, linking together small towns and inaccessible districts. There are three international airports and a fourth is under consideration at Talanga.

HONDURAS

Servicio Aéreo de Honduras, S.A. (SAHSA): Apdo. 129, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1944; private company; operates domestic flights and also to the U.S.A., Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Belize, Costa Rica, San Andrés Island and Panama; Gen. Man. Capt. HÉCTOR ROLAND FIGUEROA; 2 Electra, 4 DC-3, 1 Boeing 737-200, 2 Convair CV580.

Aerovías Nacionales de Honduras, S.A. (ANHSA): c/o SAHSA; f. 1950; a local airline which serves the north coast and the east of the country; 2 DC-3.

Transportes Aéreos Nacionales, S.A. (TAN): Apdo. 628, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1947; operates passenger and cargo services, internal and international to Belize, Mexico and the U.S.A.; Gen. Man. Capt. HÉCTOR ROLANDO FIGUEROA; 1 Boeing 737, 2 L-188 Electra, 1 DC-6.

Líneas Aéreas Nacionales S.A. (LANSA): Apdo. Postal 35, La Ceiba; f. 1971; scheduled services within Honduras and to Islas de Bahía; Gen. Man. OSCAR M. ELVIR; 1 F27J, 4 DC-3, 1 Cessna 182, 1 Cessna 206.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Honduras: Air Florida, AVIATECA (Guatemala) (to San Pedro Sula only) and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM

Instituto Hondureño de Turismo: Apdo. 154-C, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; department of the *Secretaría de Cultura y Turismo*.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Hondureña de Energía Atómica: Apdo. 104, Tegucigalpa, D.C.; Pres. Dr. RAFAEL TORRES FIALLOS.

INDIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of India forms a natural sub-continent with the Himalayas to the north and is flanked by the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Its neighbours are Xizang (Tibet), Bhutan and Nepal to the north, Pakistan to the north-west and Burma to the north-east. Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian territory except for a short frontier with Burma in the east. The climate ranges from temperate to tropical with an average summer temperature over the plains of approximately 27°C (85°F). There are heavy monsoons in June and July and rainfall varies widely. The official language is Hindi, and English is used as an associate language for many official purposes. Sixteen regional languages are also recognized in the Constitution, and many others are widely spoken. According to the 1971 census, about 83 per cent of the population are Hindu and 11 per cent Muslim. There are also Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and other minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green with the Dharma Chakra (Wheel of the Law) in blue on the white stripe. The capital is New Delhi.

Recent History

India became independent on August 15th, 1947, when Britain's Indian Empire was partitioned on broad religious lines between India and Pakistan. The principal nationalist movement opposing British rule was the Indian National Congress (later known as the Congress Party). At independence the Congress leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, became India's first Prime Minister. Sectarian violence, the movement of 12 million refugees, the integration of the former princely states into the Indian federal structure and a dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir presented major problems. The republican constitution was adopted in January 1950, although India remained a member of the Commonwealth.

Nehru established the dominance of the Congress Party. The lack of effective opposition aided the process of social reform and industrialization, but India's occupation of Goa in 1961 and the Chinese attack of 1962 damaged Nehru's prestige. He died in 1964 and in 1966 his successor, Lal Bahadur Shastri, concluded an agreement with Pakistan aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute. He died the next day, however, and Nehru's daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, formerly Minister of Information and Broadcasting, became Prime Minister.

In the 1967 general elections the Congress Party's majority was reduced and after the Presidential elections of August 1969, when two wings of Congress supported different candidates, the success of Mrs. Gandhi's candidate split the party. The Organization (Opposition) Congress, led by Morarji Desai, a former Deputy Prime Minister, was formed in November 1969. At the general elections in early 1971, however, Mrs. Gandhi's wing of Congress gained an overall majority in the Lok Sabha.

Border incidents in 1971 led to a 12-day war with Pakistan. The Indian army rapidly occupied East Pakistan,

which India recognized as the independent state of Bangladesh. In 1972 India and Pakistan agreed on their ceasefire line in Kashmir. In 1975 the inclusion of Sikkim in the Indian Union soured relations with Nepal.

In 1975 Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty of electoral malpractice in the 1971 elections and was barred from holding elective office for six years. She then declared a state of emergency, and arrested over 900 political opponents. In November the Supreme Court cleared her of electoral malpractice. The general elections in March 1977 resulted in victory for the Janata (People's) Party chaired by Morarji Desai, who became Prime Minister.

In January 1978 Mrs. Gandhi became leader of a new political group, Congress (I). The interim reports of the commission of inquiry investigating the alleged excesses of her regime found her guilty of corruption. In June Charan Singh, the Home Minister, and Raj Narain, the Health Minister, were dismissed for their criticism of Desai's Government. In November Mrs. Gandhi was elected to the Lok Sabha, but the House found her guilty of breach of privilege during the emergency rule, and she was expelled from the Lok Sabha.

In January 1979 Singh returned to the Cabinet as Finance Minister and Desai's deputy. The Government's inability to handle the worsening domestic situation provoked a wave of defections by Lok Sabha members of the Janata party. Many joined Narain, who formed the Lok Dal party based on secularism. Congress (I) lost its position as official opposition party after defections from its ranks to the then official Congress party by members protesting at Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarianism. The resignation of Desai's Government was followed by the resignation from the party of Singh, who became the leader of the Lok Dal party and, shortly afterwards, Prime Minister in a coalition with both Congress parties. When Congress (I) withdrew its support in August, Singh's 24-day Government fell, Parliament was dissolved, and at the mid-term poll in January 1980 Congress (I) gained an overall majority in the Lok Sabha. Mrs. Gandhi was reinstated as Prime Minister. Presidential rule was imposed in nine states ruled by opposition parties in February and, in elections for these in June, Congress (I) gained majorities in eight of the nine states.

Mrs. Gandhi's Government faced serious problems as disturbances in several states, particularly in Assam, continued into 1980 and 1981 with violent protests against the presence of Bengali immigrants. Alleged police corruption and the resurgence of caste violence (notably in Bihar and Gujarat) placed added burdens on the Government. In December 1980 a new law, legalizing preventative detention without trial, and another in July 1981, banning strikes in essential services, provoked an angry reaction from the opposition and the unions.

By-elections held in June 1981 for six seats in the Lok Sabha and 23 seats in State assemblies were notable owing to the landslide victory obtained by Rajiv Gandhi in his late brother Sanjay's former constituency and the

failure of the fragmented Janata party to win any seats. In January 1982 Mrs. Gandhi reshuffled the Council of Ministers, appointing a new Defence Minister, a portfolio that she had previously held.

The Janata Government had embarked on a policy of improving relations with all neighbouring countries. In 1977 India signed an agreement with Bangladesh over the sharing of the Ganges waters, but disputes continued. In 1981 the disputed ownership of a new island in the Bay of Bengal caused further problems. During 1980 and 1981 relations with Pakistan deteriorated owing to Pakistan's prospect of nuclear capability and major U.S. arms deliveries to that country. India felt that such deliveries would upset the balance of power in the sub-continent and precipitate an arms race. During 1981 there was a marked improvement in Indo-Chinese relations, which had suffered a setback after India's recognition of the Heng Samrin Government of Kampuchea in July 1980. Both countries agreed to find an early solution to their border dispute and to seek to normalize relations.

The U.S.S.R. is a major contributor of economic and military assistance to India. In 1973 a 15-year accord was concluded between the two countries and in 1981 India became the U.S.S.R.'s leading trade partner in the developing world. While there are close ties between the U.S.A. and India in economic and scientific affairs, little advance has been made in strengthening political co-operation between the two countries, partly because of disagreements over the supply of nuclear fuel to India's Tarapur atomic reactor and India's refusal to sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Government

India is a federal republic. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and two Houses. The Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) has 244 members, including 236 indirectly elected by the State Assemblies for six years (one-third retiring every two years) and 8 nominated by the President for six years. The House of the People (*Lok Sabha*) has 544 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution). The President is a constitutional Head of State elected for five years by an electoral college comprising elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State legislatures. He exercises executive power on the advice of the Council of Ministers, which is responsible to Parliament. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers.

India contains 22 self-governing States, each with a Governor, appointed by the President for five years, a legislature elected for five years and a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislatures, the other 15 State legislatures being unicameral. Each state has its own legislative, executive and judicial machinery corresponding to that of the Union. In the event of the failure of constitutional government in a State, Presidential rule can be imposed by the Union. There are also nine Union Territories, administered by Chief Commissioners, Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators appointed by the President.

Defence

In July 1981 India had armed forces of 1,104,000: an army of 944,000, a navy of 47,000 and an air force of 113,000. Military service has been voluntary, but under the amended Constitution it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to do national service when called upon. Net defence expenditure for 1981/82 was estimated at 42,000 million rupees.

Economic Affairs

Some 65 per cent of the working population is employed in agriculture, which accounts for almost half the national income. The major part of the sown area is taken up by cereals, the staple crops. Extensive plantations produce tea, rubber and coffee, while cotton, jute, sugar, oilseeds, tobacco and other cash crops are also grown. Crops are frequently damaged by drought and floods. Since 1975/76 improved irrigation, the increased use of chemical fertilizers and the introduction of high-yield strains of rice and wheat, as well as favourable monsoons, have led to record harvests. India's harvest of food grains in 1978/79 totalled 130.5 million metric tons but, after a severe drought in 1979, food grain output fell to 117 million metric tons in 1979/80. In 1981, despite a record harvest of 132 million metric tons, the Government took the unprecedented step of purchasing 1.5 million tons of wheat from the U.S.A. to rebuild grain stocks that had been heavily drawn upon owing to the 1979 drought.

India has the fourth largest coal reserves in the world, and large reserves of iron ore in Bihar and Orissa, as well as bauxite, titanium ore, manganese, rare metals and mica. Less than half of the annual crude oil consumption of 28 million metric tons is produced locally; inshore deposits of petroleum have been found in Assam, Gujarat and Nagaland, and off-shore oilfields have been discovered in the Western continental shelf off the Maharashtra coast, in the Cauvery Basin and in the Bay of Bengal. In 1980 it was announced that foreign companies would be allowed to search for petroleum both on and off shore and India plans to double its oil refining capacity by 1985. Production at the Bassei off-shore gas field (one of the largest in the world) is expected to begin in 1983.

India ranks among the first ten industrial nations in the world and yet manufacturing employs only one in ten of the country's workers. New industries, such as heavy engineering, iron and steel, chemicals and electronics, have expanded rapidly and by 1978 engineering goods had superseded tea or jute as India's largest single earner of foreign currency. Annual growth in industrial production reached a peak of 10.6 per cent in 1976/77 but, although growth in 1978/79 was only 2 per cent below this, in 1979/80 it fell by 1.4 per cent, due to falls in both agricultural and industrial output caused by the drought and a shortage of power and coal. The position improved slightly in 1980/81 and overall industrial growth was estimated at 4.1 per cent. Various measures have been introduced to try to improve both power generation and industrial relations, the two main hindrances to increased production.

G.N.P. rose by 6.5 per cent in 1980/81 after a decline of 4.5 per cent in 1979/80 and inflation reached an estimated 15 per cent (compared to 23 per cent in 1979/80). In 1980/81 the trade gap widened alarmingly to over Rs. 54,000 million owing to the rising cost of imports,

which showed an estimated 40 per cent increase over 1979/80. Foreign exchange reserves fell (as in 1979/80 when they fell for the first time in five years), showing that exports and invisible earnings could no longer compensate for the steep price rises in imported petroleum products. India turned increasingly to foreign aid and in 1981 the IMF sanctioned a U.S. \$5,760 million loan, the largest single borrowing by India, to help overcome balance of payments difficulties and to try to restructure the economy.

In 1981 the delayed sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) was finally announced. It allows for a total investment of Rs. 1,587,000 million (double that of the fifth Plan) and aims at an average annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent. The main emphasis is on the creation of jobs by improving agriculture and encouraging labour-intensive small-scale industrial units and there are to be some budgetary liberalizations and relaxation towards foreign investment. In July 1980, long-standing restrictions on the expansion of private sector companies were eased in a bid to accelerate the modernization of industry and to stimulate manufactured exports.

Transport and Communications

There are about 60,933 km. of railway track and some 16,180 km. of rivers are navigable by power-driven craft and 3,631 km. by large country boats. There are over 1.6 million km. of road, including about 30,000 km. of national and 94,100 km. of state highways connecting the main towns. The Indian Airlines Corporation provides internal air transport and also serves India's immediate neighbours. Air India provides international services. Their subsidiary, Vayudoot Private Ltd., provides air links to smaller towns in north-eastern India.

Social Welfare

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, but the Union Government provides finance for improvements in public health services. The structure of the health system is based on the primary health centres, of which there were 5,372 and 37,745 subcentres in rural areas in 1977. The doctor/population ratio, which was 1 : 5,150 in 1968, improved to 1 : 2,915 in 1976. Various national health programmes exist to combat leprosy, malaria and tuberculosis; smallpox was declared eradicated in 1977. The family planning programme was launched in 1952 and under the sixth Five-Year Plan has been allocated Rs. 10,000m. The emphasis now is on advice and education through Family Welfare Centres.

Education

Education is primarily the responsibility of the individual State Governments. Elementary education to the age of 14 is theoretically compulsory in all States except Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh. Lower primary education for the age group 6-11 is free in all the States. Upper

primary education for children aged 11-14 is free in 12 States. In 1978 90 per cent of the 6-11 age group were enrolled. A new pattern of education, consisting of 10 years' elementary education, two years at higher secondary level and three years for the first degree course, was planned to be introduced in all the States by 1980. The Sixth Plan aims for universal free and compulsory education to age 14 by 1983. A National Board for Adult Education has been set up and in 1978 launched a massive programme to combat illiteracy. At the 1981 census only 36.17 per cent of the population were literate. In 1981 female literacy was only 24.88 per cent and women's education, especially in rural areas, has made few advances.

Tourism

The tourist attractions of India include its scenery, its forts, palaces and temples and its rich variety of wild life. Tourist infrastructure has recently been expanded by the provision of more luxury hotels and means of transport. In 1980 there were 800,150 foreign visitors to India.

Public Holidays

The public holidays observed in India vary locally. The dates given below apply to Delhi. As religious feasts depend on astronomical observations, holidays are usually declared at the beginning of the year in which they are to fall. It is not possible, therefore, to indicate more than the month in which some of the following holidays will fall.

1982: June 23rd (Rath Yatra), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 12th (Janmashtami), August 15th (Independence Day), September 1st (Onam), September 24th-26th (Durga Puja-Dussehra), September 28th (Id-uz-Zuha), October 2nd (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday), October 16th (Diwali), October 28th (Muharram), November 1st (Guru Nanak Jayanti), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1983: January (Pongal), January 26th (Republic Day), February (Maha Shivratri), March (Holi), April (Ram Navami, Mahabir Jayanti and Good Friday), May (Buddha Purnima).

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been introduced although both imperial and traditional Indian weights and measures continue in use:

1 tola = 11.66 grammes
1 seer = 933.1 grammes
1 maund = 37.32 kg.
1 lakh = (1,00,000) = 100,000
1 crore = (1,00,00,000) = 10,000,000

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paise = 1 Indian rupee.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 17.65 rupees;
U.S. \$1 = 9.81 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION*

AREA	POPULATION (CENSUS RESULTS)					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	March 1st, 1961	April 1st, 1971	March 1st, 1981||			1981
			Males	Females	Total	
3,287,782 sq. km.†	439,234,771‡	548,159,652§	353,502,987	330,494,525	683,997,512	208

* Including Sikkim (incorporated into India on April 26th, 1975) and the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.

† 1,269,420 sq. miles

‡ Including an estimate of 626,667 for the former Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, incorporated into India in December 1961.

§ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 1.67 per cent.

|| Including estimates for Assam.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
			April 1971	March 1981
STATES		CAPITALS		
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	276,814	43,502,708	53,592,605
Assam	Dispur	78,523	14,625,152	19,902,826†
Bihar	Patna	173,876	56,353,369	69,823,154
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	195,984	26,697,475	33,960,905
Haryana	Chandigarh†	44,222	10,036,808	12,850,902
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	55,673	3,460,434	4,237,569
Jammu and Kashmir*	Srinagar	222,236	4,616,632	5,954,010
Karnataka	Bangalore	191,773	29,299,014	37,043,451
Kerala	Trivandrum	38,864	21,347,375	25,403,217
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	442,841	41,654,119	52,138,467
Maharashtra	Mumbai (Bombay)	307,762	50,412,235	62,715,300
Manipur	Imphal	22,356	1,072,753	1,411,375
Meghalaya	Shillong	22,489	1,011,699	1,328,343
Nagaland	Kohima	16,527	516,449	773,281
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	155,782	21,944,615	26,272,034
Punjab	Chandigarh†	50,362	13,551,060	16,669,755
Rajasthan	Jaipur	342,214	25,765,806	34,108,292
Sikkim	Gangtok	7,299	209,843	314,999
Tamil Nadu	Madras	130,069	41,199,168	48,297,456
Tripura	Agartala	10,477	1,556,342	2,047,351
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	294,413	88,341,144	110,885,874
West Bengal	Calcutta	87,853	44,312,011	54,485,560
TERRITORIES		CAPITALS		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	8,293	115,133	188,254
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83,578	467,511	628,050
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	257,251	450,061
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	491	74,170	103,677
Delhi	Delhi	1,485	4,065,698	6,196,414
Goa, Daman and Diu	Panaji	3,813	857,771	1,082,117
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	32	31,810	40,237
Mizoram	Aizawl	21,087	332,390	487,774
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	480	471,707	604,182

* The area figure refers to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State, of which 84,112 sq. km. is occupied by Pakistan. The population figure refers only to the Indian-held part of the territory.

† Chandigarh forms a separate Union Territory, not within Haryana or Punjab.

‡ Estimate.

Sources: Census of India, 1971 and 1981, Data Asia/Pacific 1979, and the Registrar General, India.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(population at 1981 census*)

Greater Bombay . . .	8,227,332	Varanasi (Banaras) . . .	704,772	Meerut . . .	417,288
Delhi . . .	4,865,977	Coimbatore . . .	700,923	Jalandhar . . .	405,709
Calcutta . . .	3,291,655	Bhopal . . .	672,329	Kozhikode (Calicut) . . .	394,440
Madras . . .	3,266,034	Jabalpur (Jubbulpore) . . .	614,879	Bareilly . . .	375,124
Bangalore . . .	2,482,507	Allahabad . . .	609,232	Ajmer . . .	374,350
Hyderabad . . .	2,142,087	Ludhiana . . .	606,250	Chandigarh . . .	371,992
Ahmedabad . . .	2,024,917	Visakhapatnam . . .	558,117	Guntur . . .	367,219
Kanpur (Cawnpore) . . .	1,531,345	Gwalior . . .	542,924	Salem . . .	361,177
Nagpur . . .	1,215,425	Hubli-Dharwar . . .	526,493	Tiruchirapalli . . .	360,919
Pune (Poona) . . .	1,202,848	Cochin . . .	513,081	Kota . . .	346,928
Jaipur (Jeypure) . . .	966,677	Sholapur . . .	510,707	Kolhapur . . .	340,306
Lucknow . . .	895,947	Trivandrum . . .	499,168	Raipur . . .	338,973
Indore . . .	827,071	Jodhpur . . .	493,609	Warangal . . .	336,018
Madurai . . .	817,562	Ranchi . . .	487,485	Moradabad . . .	332,663
Surat . . .	776,004	Jamshedpur . . .	457,440	Aligarh . . .	319,981
Patna . . .	773,720	Vijaywada (Vijayavada) . . .	453,414	Bhilai Nagar . . .	319,428
Howrah . . .	742,298	Rajkot . . .	444,156	Thane . . .	309,271
Vadodara (Baroda) . . .	733,656	Mysore . . .	439,185	Durgapur . . .	305,838
Agra . . .	723,676				

* Figures refer to the city proper in each case. For urban agglomerations, the following populations were recorded: Calcutta 9,165,650; Greater Bombay 8,227,332; Delhi 5,713,581; Madras 4,276,635; Bangalore 2,913,537; Hyderabad 2,528,198; Ahmedabad 2,515,195; Kanpur 1,688,242; Pune 1,685,300; Nagpur 1,297,977; Lucknow 1,006,538; Jaipur 1,004,669; Coimbatore 717,155; Patna 916,102; Surat 912,568; Madurai 904,362; Indore 827,071; Varanasi 793,542; Agra 770,352; Jabalpur 757,726; Vadodara 744,043; Cochin 685,686; Dhanbad 676,736; Bhopal 672,329; Jamshedpur 669,984; Ulhasnagar 648,149; Allahabad 642,420; Tiruchirapalli 607,815; Ludhiana 606,250; Visakhapatnam 594,259; Amritsar 589,229; Gwalior 559,776; Kozhikode 546,060; Vijaywada 544,958; Meerut 538,461; Hubli-Dharwar 526,493; Trivandrum 519,766; Salem 515,021; Solapur 514,461; Ranchi 500,593.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	BIRTH RATE (per 1,000)	DEATH RATE (per 1,000)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)
1961-71 . . .	41.2	19.2	45.6
1971-75 . . .	36.6	15.2	49.5
1977 . . .	33.0	14.7	n.a.
1978 . . .	33.3	14.2	n.a.

1978/79: Birth rate 33.0 per 1,000.

Source: Registrar General, India.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1971 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	104,175,289	25,882,808	130,058,097
Mining and quarrying . . .	798,755	124,066	922,821
Manufacturing (incl. repair services) . . .	14,872,986	2,195,972	17,068,958
Electricity, gas and water supply . . .	525,193	9,511	534,704
Construction . . .	2,015,272	203,829	2,219,101
Trade, restaurants and hotels . . .	8,310,820	520,629	8,831,449
Transport, storage and communications . . .	4,256,865	146,114	4,402,979
Finance, insurance, property and business services . . .	1,173,417	35,765	1,209,182
Community, social and personal services (excl. repair services) . . .	13,017,472	2,220,243	15,237,715
TOTAL . . .	149,146,069	31,338,937	180,485,006

* Figures exclude persons who were unemployed or seeking work for the first time.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1978/79
Arable land	164,922
Land under permanent crops	3,911
Permanent meadows and pastures	12,159
Forests and woodland	67,442
Other land	80,344
Inland waters	
TOTAL	328,778

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
Ministry of Agriculture.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(July 1st to June 30th)

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Rice (milled)	40,482	39,414	39,773	53,774	42,330	53,231
Sorghum (Jowar)	16,146	16,674	15,610	11,436	11,648	10,504
Cat-tail millet (Bajra)	11,393	10,579	11,630	5,566	3,948	5,418
Maize	5,760	5,720	5,983	6,199	5,603	6,804
Finger millet (Ragi)	2,705	2,615	2,341	3,200	2,721	2,465
Small millets	4,397	4,002	3,895	1,894	1,425	1,578
Wheat	22,641	22,172	22,104	35,508	31,830	36,460
Barley	1,828	1,771	1,821	2,142	1,624	2,242
<i>Total cereals</i>	<i>105,352</i>	<i>102,947</i>	<i>103,157</i>	<i>119,719</i>	<i>101,129</i>	<i>118,702</i>
Chick-peas (Gram)	7,708	6,985	6,720	5,739	3,356	4,652
Pigeon peas (Tur)	2,635	2,731	2,811	1,887	1,757	2,015
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils and other pulses	13,314	12,543	13,102	4,557	3,458	4,498
<i>Total food grains</i>	<i>129,009</i>	<i>125,206</i>	<i>125,790</i>	<i>131,902</i>	<i>109,700</i>	<i>129,867</i>
Groundnuts	7,433	7,238	n.a.	6,208	5,772	n.a.
Sesame seed	2,389	2,384	n.a.	514	371	n.a.
Rapeseed and mustard	3,544	3,475	n.a.	1,860	1,433	n.a.
Linseed	2,091	1,640	n.a.	535	269	n.a.
Castor beans	447	438	n.a.	230	233	n.a.
<i>Total oil seeds</i>	<i>15,904</i>	<i>15,175</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>9,347</i>	<i>8,078</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Cotton (lint)	8,119	8,078	n.a.	7,958*	7,698*	n.a.
Jute	884	834	942	6,470†	6,072†	6,515†
Kenaf (Mesta)	380	383	358	1,863†	1,890†	1,680†
Tea (made)	369	n.a.	n.a.	571	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar cane: production gur	3,088	2,610	2,648	15,734	13,091	15,402
production cane				151,655	128,833	150,522
Tobacco (leaves)	409	425	428	454	439	456
Potatoes	807	693	n.a.	10,133	8,306	n.a.
Chillies (dry)	826	826	n.a.	566	511	n.a.

* Production in '000 bales of 170 kg. each.

† Production in '000 bales of 180 kg. each.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	181,992	181,849	182,500
Sheep	40,700	41,000	41,300
Goats	70,580	71,000	71,650
Pigs	9,410	9,900	10,000
Horses	771	760	760
Asses	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mules	125	125	128
Buffaloes	60,698	60,651	61,300
Camels	1,150	1,150	1,150
Poultry	144,000	145,000	146,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	70	71	72	74
Buffalo meat	119	120	120	123
Mutton and lamb	118	119	120	122
Goats' meat	275	277	278	280
Pig meat	63	66	67	70
Poultry meat	104	106	107	109
Cows' milk	n.a.	12,180*	12,600*	13,000
Buffaloes' milk	14,500	15,950*	16,500*	17,000
Goats' milk	n.a.	870*	900*	930
Butter and ghee	570	570	581	588
Hen eggs	85	86	87	88
Wool: greasy	34.0*	34.5*	35.0*	36
clean	22.0	22.4	22.7	23.4
Cattle and buffalo hides (fresh)	766.0	771.0	771.0	790.0
Sheep skins (fresh)	35.6	35.8	36.4	36.7
Goat skins (fresh)	70.2	70.9	71.3	72.0

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs									
and logs for sleepers	1,710	1,973	1,973	6,413	7,395	7,395	8,123	9,368	9,368
Pitprops (mine timber)	—	—	—	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Pulpwood	152	145	145	1,213	1,274	1,274	1,263	1,208	1,208
Other industrial wood	64	66	68	2,513	2,577	2,642	2,577	2,643	2,710
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL									
Wood	1,926	2,184	2,186	11,287	12,285	12,350	13,213	14,469	14,536
Fuel wood	5,500*	6,000*	6,500*	177,389	181,509	185,712	191,679	196,509	201,416
TOTAL	7,426	8,184	8,686	188,676	193,794	198,062	204,892	210,978	215,952

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood (incl. boxboards)*	800	850	900	950	1,000	1,050
Broadleaved sawnwood (incl. boxboards)*	2,200	2,400	2,500	2,600	3,000	3,500
	3,000	3,250	3,400	3,550	4,000	4,550
Railway sleepers	132	120	161	124*	220	220*
TOTAL	3,132	3,370	3,561	3,674	4,220	4,770

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Indian Ocean:						
Bombay-duck	110.2	134.1	140.5	118.4	121.6	116.2
Marine catfishes	73.5	45.3	38.4	46.0	47.1	61.1
Ponyfishes (Slipmouths)	45.4	31.9	44.0	29.6	34.2	34.5
Croakers and drums	110.6	91.9	119.5	109.2	127.9	125.1
Indian oil-sardine (sardinella)	245.7	261.3	232.4	237.8	274.4	212.4
Hairtails and cutlass fishes	47.6	74.2	43.0	77.0	72.2	75.6
Indian mackerel	40.6	46.9	76.4	102.0	86.2	58.4
Other marine fishes (incl. unspecified)	548.6	479.2	500.5	562.6	516.2	588.4
TOTAL SEA FISH	1,222.2	1,164.8	1,194.7	1,282.6	1,279.8	1,271.7
Shrimps and prawns	246.2	197.8	232.7	186.7	183.2	244.5
Other marine animals	13.7	12.1	21.0	20.4	28.9	31.9
TOTAL SEA CATCH	1,482.1	1,374.7	1,448.4	1,489.7	1,491.9	1,548.1
Inland waters:						
Freshwater fishes	783.8	799.2	863.4	816.4	847.6	875.3
TOTAL CATCH	2,265.9	2,173.9	2,311.9	2,306.1	2,339.5	2,423.4

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India.

MINING

		1977	1978	1979	1980*
Coal	'000 metric tons	100,358	101,340	103,364	109,102
Lignite	" " "	3,632	3,613	3,264	4,549
Iron ore†	" " "	26,759	24,776	25,066	25,742
Manganese ore†	" " "	677	598	659	619
Bauxite	" " "	1,519	1,663	1,952	1,775
Chalk (Fireclay)	" " "	720	733	789	737
Kaolin (China clay)	" " "	399	418	495	452
Dolomite	" " "	2,193	2,003	2,157	2,018
Gypsum	" " "	778	888	877	863
Limestone	" " "	30,380	30,915	31,317	29,211
Crude petroleum	" " "	10,185	11,271	12,841	9,397
Salt‡	" " "	5,328	6,696	7,032	8,004
Chromium	" " "	253	266	310	321
Phosphorite	" " "	706	760	661	523
Kyanite	" " "	42	31	41	49
Magnesite	" " "	402	414	396	385
Steatite	" " "	247	315	352	332
Copper ore†	metric tons	29,011	26,640	27,717	26,819
Lead concentrates†	" "	10,914	10,553	12,805	10,794
Zinc concentrates†	" "	24,375	24,396	37,028	24,406
Mica (crude)	" "	9,352	9,593	9,073	7,930
Gold†	kilogrammes	3,014	3,774	2,637	2,452
Diamonds	Carats	18,297	15,953	15,229	14,432
Natural gas§	million cubic metres	1,631	1,731	1,925	1,462

* Provisional.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

‡ Figures refer to sea salt.

§ Figures refer to gas utilized.

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Refined Sugar*	'000 metric tons	4,804	6,501	5,791	3,849
Cotton Cloth	million metres	6,895	7,327	7,531	8,314
Jute Manufactures	'000 metric tons	1,159	1,173	1,150	1,385
Paper and Paper Board	" " "	937	1,006	1,010	1,066
Sulphuric Acid	" " "	2,017	2,087	2,228	989†
Soda Ash	" " "	568	581	544	603
Fertilizers	" " "	2,642	2,826	3,064	2,888
Petroleum Products	" " "	22,795	24,200	26,347	23,601
Cement	" " "	19,171	19,626	18,270	17,803
Pig Iron	" " "	9,784	9,431	8,687	8,480
Finished Steel	" " "	6,738	6,492	6,156	5,537
Aluminium	metric tons	183,854	205,386	211,637	184,509
Diesel Engines (stationary)	number	136,031	136,934	143,290	154,527
Sewing Machines	"	381,600	244,900	355,073	345,393
Radio Receivers	"	1,814,370	1,937,150	2,030,483	1,918,000
Electric Fans	"	3,393,200	3,011,400	3,721,000	4,102,000
Passenger Cars and Jeeps	"	47,900	45,634	42,774	47,533
Passenger Buses and Trucks	"	36,485	48,462	58,367	66,016
Motor Cycles and Scooters	"	221,165	254,735	240,501	301,671
Bicycles	"	3,057,900	3,479,900	3,994,145	3,892,700

* Figures relate to crop year (beginning November) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

† January-June.

Source: Ministry of Industry, Government of India.

FINANCE

100 paise (singular, paise)=1 Indian rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 paise; 1, 10 and 50 rupees.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rupees.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=17.65 rupees; U.S. \$1=9.18 rupees;

100 Indian rupees=£5.67=\$10.90.

Note: Between September 1949 and June 1966 the Indian rupee had a par value of 21 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.7619 rupees). From June 1966 to December 1971 the exchange rate was \$1=7.50 rupees (1 rupee=13.33 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling the rate between November 1967 and August 1971 was £1=18.00 rupees. In December 1971 a new central exchange rate of £1=18.9677 rupees was established. Until the "floating" of the pound in June 1972 this was equivalent to a rate of U.S. \$1=7.279 rupees. Until September 1975 the Indian authorities maintained the exchange rate against sterling, thus allowing the rupee to "float" in relation to other currencies. Since September 1975 the rupee has been pegged to a "basket" of currencies of India's principal trading partners. The average market rates (rupees per U.S. dollar) were: 7.594 in 1972; 7.742 in 1973; 8.102 in 1974; 8.376 in 1975; 8.960 in 1976; 8.739 in 1977; 8.193 in 1978; 8.126 in 1979; 7.863 in 1980.

BUDGET

(million rupees, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1980/81*	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1980/81*	1981/82
<i>Tax revenue:</i>			<i>General services:</i>		
Customs	33,500.0	38,327.0	Organs of states	1,015.3	1,032.4
Union excise duties . . .	63,633.4	71,169.0	Fiscal services	3,295.5	3,166.9
Corporation tax	15,500.0	16,900.0	Interest payments	26,653.9	31,238.0
Income tax	14,300.0	14,440.0	Administrative services . .	5,644.1	8,121.7
Estate duty	145.0	150.0	Pensions and miscellaneous		
Wealth taxes	650.0	660.0	services	2,170.7	2,354.0
Interest tax	950.0	2,000.0	Defence (net)	35,005.3	37,940.6
Gift tax	62.5	62.5			
Hotel receipts	10.0	100.0	Total general services . .	73,784.8	83,853.6
Others	2,579.0	2,871.1	<i>Social and community services .</i>	9,024.7	10,728.3
Gross tax revenue	131,329.9	146,679.6	<i>Economic services:</i>		
Less states' share	37,917.9	41,307.1	General economic services .	5,696.2	5,895.6
Net tax revenue	93,412.0	105,372.5	Agriculture and allied ser-		
<i>Non-tax revenue:</i>			vices	8,576.7	10,584.5
Interest receipts	18,573.8	22,096.0	Industry and mining . . .	5,517.3	8,257.5
Dividends and profits . .	2,941.9	3,189.8	Water and power develop-		
Others	14,010.7	12,613.4	ment	1,593.0	2,083.7
Total non-tax revenue . .	35,526.4	37,899.2	Transport and communica-		
			tions	2,575.1	2,793.9
			Total economic services . .	23,958.3	29,615.2
			<i>Aid and contributions</i>	30,051.3	28,797.5
TOTAL	128,938.4	143,271.7	TOTAL	136,819.1	152,994.6

* Revised budget.

Source: Government of India, Annual Budget Papers, 1981/82.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	224	204	205	235	262	284	284
IMF Special Drawing Rights	294	248	220	181	294	489	480
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	90	213	420
Foreign exchange	733	841	2,572	4,691	6,042	6,731	6,043
TOTAL	1,251	1,293	2,997	5,107	6,688	7,717	7,227

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million rupees, last Friday of the year)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Currency with the public	57,780	61,380	64,430	73,170	84,100	94,540	107,960	126,290
Demand deposits with banks	46,770	53,760	61,490	77,970	92,710	113,030	127,310	87,940
Other deposits with Reserve Bank	390	490	600	910	700	1,900	3,050	2,180
TOTAL MONEY	104,940	115,630	126,520	152,050	177,510	209,470	238,320	216,410

* Provisional.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer price index for industrial workers. Base: 1970=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	171.0	178.5	156.0	171.5	173.0	181.0	203.0
Fuel and light	170.1	187.4	195.2	201.2	215.0	253.3	282.6
Clothing	189.3	198.7	198.7	217.0	234.0	248.4	271.1
Rent	113.6	122.7	129.5	137.1	143.9	150.0	158.3
ALL ITEMS (incl. others)	165.2	174.5	160.9	174.5	178.8	190.2	212.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(‘000 million rupees at current prices, year ending March 31st)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Compensation of employees	178.18	213.50	243.54	265.18	293.98	322.94
Operating surplus*	329.31	383.87	380.40	410.79	469.32	491.35
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	507.49	597.37	623.94	675.97	763.30	814.29
Consumption of fixed capital	30.23	35.26	40.54	44.64	49.96	56.99
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	537.72	632.63	664.48	720.61	813.26	871.28
Indirect taxes	58.76	75.15	88.34	99.26	106.89	128.00
Less Subsidies	7.08	11.83	11.20	13.93	18.02	22.24
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	589.40	695.95	741.62	805.94	902.13	977.04
Factor income from abroad	0.45	0.96	1.18	1.92	2.73	} -2.01
Less Factor income paid abroad	3.70	3.87	3.73	4.27	4.94	
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	586.15	693.04	739.07	803.59	899.92	975.03
Less Consumption of fixed capital	30.23	35.26	40.54	44.64	49.96	56.99
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	555.92	657.78	698.53	758.95	849.96	918.04
Other current transfers from abroad	2.04	2.80	5.41	7.46	10.29	} 12.71
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.07	
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	557.84	660.52	703.81	766.34	860.18	930.75

* Including mixed income of self employed ('000 million rupees): 260.41 in 1973/74; 297.95 in 1974/75; 284.43 in 1975/76; 293.86 in 1976/77; 343.69 in 1977/78; 350.16 in 1978/79.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Government final consumption expenditure	51.00	61.43	73.51	82.06	86.67	95.00
Private final consumption expenditure	428.65	519.05	525.58	542.62	624.35	673.20
Increase in stocks	23.23	35.79	31.50	23.82	12.53	32.11
Gross fixed capital formation	90.29	109.30	132.65	153.58	171.87	194.13
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	593.17	725.57	763.24	802.08	895.42	994.44
Exports of goods and services	28.30	38.35	48.12	61.39	66.36	70.68
Less Imports of goods and services	31.76	47.79	56.64	56.14	65.22	74.20
SUB-TOTAL	589.71	716.13	754.72	807.33	896.56	990.92
Statistical discrepancy	-0.31	-20.18	-13.10	-1.39	5.57	-13.88
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	589.40	696.95	741.62	805.94	902.13	977.04

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(‘000 million rupees at current factor cost)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*
Agriculture and hunting	258.79	280.29	267.70	277.77	318.36	316.18	320.10
Forestry and logging	5.16	5.62	6.40	7.35	8.26	10.00	12.65
Fishing	3.93	4.54	5.67	6.50	6.71	8.01	8.13
Mining and quarrying	4.87	6.95	8.84	10.11	11.17	12.32	14.77
Manufacturing	75.72	98.58	103.52	115.55	128.78	152.45	175.40
Electricity, gas and water . . .	5.25	6.75	8.35	10.75	12.21	15.02	16.64
Construction	24.05	26.37	32.94	39.35	45.34	48.94	49.19
Trade, restaurants and hotels .	60.25	81.05	91.65	95.42	109.74	118.31	160.06
Transport, storage and communications	24.90	31.34	35.24	41.43	45.27	49.70	57.22
Banking and insurance	11.01	13.79	17.77	21.04	23.25	25.73	28.36
Real estate and business services	19.09	21.44	23.41	26.20	28.76	31.78	35.09
Public administration and defence	22.21	28.56	32.37	34.53	36.94	40.66	46.11
Other services	22.49	27.35	30.62	34.61	38.47	42.18	46.79
TOTAL	537.72	632.63	664.48	720.61	813.26	871.28	970.51

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Merchandise exports f.o.b. . . .	3,636	4,666	5,410	6,249	6,518
Merchandise imports f.o.b. . . .	-4,261	-4,954	-4,624	-5,317	-7,401
TRADE BALANCE	-625	-288	786	932	-883
Exports of services	632	973	1,250	1,592	1,996
Imports of services	-1,123	-1,441	-1,496	-1,712	-2,051
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,116	-756	540	812	-938
Private unrequited transfers (net) .	222	414	633	927	1,148
Government unrequited transfers (net)	2,100	195	393	365	449
CURRENT BALANCE	1,206	-147	1,566	2,104	659
Long-term capital (net)	-959	931	1,033	645	688
Short-term capital (net)	22	17	-100	-221	127
Net errors and omissions	-286	-445	-287	-120	411
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-17	356	2,212	2,408	1,885
Valuation changes (net)	-53	-69	-28	131	425
IMF Subsidy Account grants . . .	—	—	8	12	9
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-70	287	2,192	2,551	2,319

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees, April 1st to March 31st)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*	1980/81†
Imports c.i.f.	52,648	50,738	60,202	68,106	90,217	117,833
Exports f.o.b.	40,259	51,291	53,975	57,080	63,886	65,784

* Revised. † Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million rupees)

IMPORTS	1978/79	1979/80	EXPORTS	1978/79	1979/80
Wheat	661	843	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and preparations thereof	2,214	2,494
Milk and cream	406	528	Meat and meat preparations	332	413
Raw cotton	264	1	Rice	387	1,283
Fruits and nuts (excl. cashew nuts)	418	302	Wheat	669	565
Synthetic and regenerated fibres .	1,976	1,082	Cashew kernels	802	1,181
Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed)	297	514	Sugar and sugar preparations . .	1,355	1,497
Crude fertilizers	403	597	Coffee and coffee substitutes . .	1,440	1,633
Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	371	845	Crude vegetable materials . . .	1,000	1,101
Manufactured fertilizers	3,707	3,712	Tea and maté	3,405	3,678
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	677	908	Spices	1,479	1,494
Minerals fuels, lubricants, etc. .	16,869	33,318	Oil cakes	1,158	1,275
Edible vegetable oil	5,371	4,298	Unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco refuse	1,107	1,023
Organic chemicals	1,388	1,975	Iron ore	2,329	2,852
Inorganic chemicals	921	1,173	Cotton fabrics	2,243	2,874
Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	700	951	Ready-made garments	4,556	4,990
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	792	740	Jute manufactures	1,678	3,373
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,047	1,553	Leather and leather manufactures	3,277	4,856
Pulp and waste paper	417	303	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	7,137	5,189
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	4,668	3,474	Works of art	970	1,151
Iron and steel	4,625	8,342	Metal manufactures (excl. iron and steel)	1,980	2,040
Non-ferrous metals	2,455	3,363	Carpets, hand-made	1,003	1,398
Non-electrical machinery	7,575	7,899	Iron and steel	2,219	1,052
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,057	2,414	Silver	1,035	22
Transport equipment	2,967	3,365	Machinery and transport equipment	3,965	4,473
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	1,186	1,553	Chemicals and allied products . .	1,555	2,084
TOTAL (incl. others)	68,106	90,217	TOTAL (incl. others)	57,080	63,886

Source: Ministry of Commerce Reports for 1980/81.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million rupees)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978/79	1979/80	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978/79	1979/80
Australia	920	1,628	Australia	885	1,012
Belgium	3,565	2,637	Bangladesh	524	980
Canada	2,403	2,265	Belgium	2,278	1,610
France	2,261	2,077	Canada	482	625
German Democratic Republic	309	345	Egypt	595	696
Germany, Federal Republic	6,307	6,446	France	1,760	1,954
Hong Kong	141	172	Germany, Federal Republic	2,724	3,780
Indonesia	125	199	Hong Kong	1,080	1,028
Iraq	5,832	9,173	Indonesia	798	527
Iran	3,525	6,207	Iran	929	960
Italy	1,213	1,789	Iraq	469	590
Japan	5,650	6,094	Italy	1,370	2,127
Korea, Republic	398	885	Japan	5,919	6,419
Kuwait	1,036	1,655	Kuwait	1,199	1,233
Malaysia	2,412	2,073	Malaysia	450	526
Nepal	138	152	Nepal	577	634
Netherlands	1,585	1,452	Netherlands	1,793	2,202
Pakistan	128	247	Poland	623	443
Poland	436	607	Saudi Arabia	1,328	1,556
Romania	450	882	Singapore	786	782
Singapore	872	1,508	Sri Lanka	881	1,019
Sweden	708	757	Switzerland	970	1,016
Switzerland	742	1,006	U.S.S.R.	4,114	6,381
Saudi Arabia	1,970	3,631	United Arab Emirates	1,380	1,308
United Arab Emirates	1,030	2,088	United Kingdom	5,253	5,063
U.S.A.	7,619	9,261	U.S.A.	7,711	8,057
U.S.S.R.	4,706	8,243			
United Kingdom	5,696	7,088			

Source: Ministry of Commerce Reports for 1980/81.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million, year ending March 31st)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Passengers	2,947.5	3,300.5	3,503.8	3,719.0	3,505
Passenger-kilometres	148,834.0	163,836.2	176,635.0	192,946.0	198,642
Freight (metric tons)	223.8	239.1	237.3	223.4	217.8
Freight (metric ton-kilometres)	148,250.0	156,755.8	162,687.1	154,824.0	155,955.0

Source: Ministry of Railways.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Motor vehicles in use at March 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
Private cars	630,925	676,888	722,511
Jeeps	98,364	105,053	119,414
Taxis	79,519	76,891	82,999
Buses and coaches	114,656	119,479	126,671
Goods vehicles	361,396	375,303	411,610
Motor cycles and scooters	1,235,137	1,431,602	1,678,142
Others	448,200	618,977	555,021
TOTAL	2,968,197	3,304,283	3,696,368

Source: Transport Wing, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(Twelve months ending March 31st)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Vessels* ('000 net reg. tons):				
Entered	20,261	21,222	n.a.	n.a.
Cleared	18,505	21,343	n.a.	n.a.
Freight† ('000 metric tons):				
Loaded	31,640	36,153	31,263	31,041
Unloaded	30,633	28,989	26,798	29,264

* Excluding minor and intermediate ports. † Including bunkers.

Sources: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION
(‘000)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	80,100	82,284	82,248	84,120
Passenger kilometres	8,278,932	8,995,344	9,720,156	10,689,372
Freight ton-kilometres	284,184	294,744	304,464	374,532
Mail ton-kilometres	27,648	28,944	31,260	35,412

Sources: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, and Directorate General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS

	1978	1979	1980
Australia	25,657	23,172	22,294
Canada	21,128	23,737	23,783
France	51,053	53,129	58,682
Germany, Federal Republic	49,570	51,084	54,736
Italy	27,453	27,413	29,002
Japan	27,383	29,954	30,575
Malaysia	21,982	23,877	26,405
Switzerland	13,012	11,903	13,287
United Kingdom	95,784	101,193	102,483
U.S.A.	84,551	82,420	78,608
TOTAL (incl. others)	747,995	747,552	800,150

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979
Radios	20,096,453	19,611,444	20,723,040
Television sets	676,615	899,123	1,150,000†
Telephones*	n.a.	1,613,000	2,016,000
Newspapers	14,531	15,814	17,168

* Figures refer to year ending March 31st.

† Figures refer to year ending December 31st.

Sources: Ministry of Communications and Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

EDUCATION
(1979/80)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary: lower	478,249	70,940,386	1,311,931
middle	114,720	18,701,230	835,292
Secondary (High school)	37,419	7,515,640	633,642
Higher secondary (Old course)	3,127	961,515	65,283
Higher secondary (New pattern)	5,044	1,193,954	160,434

Source: Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning, Government of India.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26th, 1949, was inaugurated on January 26th, 1950. The Preamble declares that the People of India solemnly resolve to constitute a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. There are 397 articles and 9 schedules, which form a comprehensive document.

Union of States. The Union of India comprises 22 states and 9 Union Territories. There are provisions for the formation and admission of new states.

The Constitution confers citizenship on a threefold basis of birth, descent, and residence. Provisions are made for refugees who have migrated from Pakistan and for persons of Indian origin residing abroad.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The rights of the citizen contained in Part III of the Constitution are declared fundamental and enforceable in law. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is a punishable offence. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide a code intended to ensure promotion of the economic, social and educational welfare of the State in future legislation.

The President is the head of the Union, exercising all executive powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers responsible to Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures of the States. The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. He may be impeached for violation of the Constitution. The Vice-President is the *ex officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

The Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Rajya Sabha consists of 244 members, of whom 8 are nominated by the President. One-third of its members retire every two years. Elections are indirect, each state's legislative quota being elected by the members of the state's legislative assembly. The Lok Sabha consists of 544 members elected by adult franchise; not more than 17 represent the Union Territories. It may also include a number of members nominated by the President.

Government of the States. The governmental machinery of states closely resembles that of the Union. Each of these states has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of five years to exercise executive power on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The state's legislatures consist of the Governor and either one house (legislative assembly) or two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is five years, but the council is not subject to dissolution.

Language. The Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. (The English language will continue to be an associate language for many official purposes.)

Legislation—Federal System. The Constitution provides that bills, other than money bills, can be introduced in either House. To become law, they must be passed by both Houses and receive the assent of the President. In financial affairs, the authority of the Lower House is final. The various subjects of legislation are enumerated on three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution: the Union List, containing nearly 100 entries, including external affairs, defence, communications, and atomic energy; the

State List, containing 65 entries, including local government, police, public health, education; and the Concurrent List, with over 40 entries, including criminal law, marriage and divorce, labour welfare. The Constitution vests residuary authority in the Centre. All matters not enumerated in the Concurrent or State Lists will be deemed to be included in the Union List, and in the event of conflict between Union and State Law on any subject enumerated in the Concurrent List the Union Law will prevail. In time of emergency Parliament may even exercise powers otherwise exclusively vested in the states. Under Article 356, "If the President on receipt of a report from the Government of a state or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation: (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the state and all or any of the powers of the Governor or any body or authority in the state other than the Legislature of the state; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the state shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; (c) make such incidental provisions as appear to the President to be necessary": provided that none of the powers of a High Court be assumed by the President or suspended in any way. Unless such a Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it ceases to operate after two months. A Proclamation so approved ceases to operate after six months, unless renewed by Parliament. Its renewal cannot be extended beyond a total period of three years. An independent judiciary exists to define and interpret the Constitution and to resolve constitutional disputes arising between states, or between a state and the Government of India.

Other Provisions of the Constitution deal with the administration of tribal areas, relations between the Union and states, inter-state trade and finance.

Amendments. The Constitution is flexible in character, and a simple process of amendment has been adopted. For amendment of provisions concerning the Supreme Courts and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states, the representation of the states in Parliament, etc., the amendment must be passed by both Houses of Parliament and must further be ratified by the legislatures of not less than half the states. In other cases no reference to the state legislatures is necessary.

Numerous amendments were adopted in August 1975, following the declaration of a state of emergency in June. The Constitution (39th Amendment) Bill laid down that the President's reasons for proclaiming an emergency may not be challenged in any court. Under the Constitution (40th Amendment) Bill, 38 existing laws may not be challenged before any court on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. Thus detainees under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act could not be told the grounds of their detention and were forbidden bail and any claim to liberty through natural or common law. The Constitution (41st Amendment) Bill provided that the President, Prime Minister and state Governors should be immune from criminal prosecution for life and from civil prosecution during their term of office.

In November 1976 a 59-clause Constitution (42nd Amendment) Bill was approved by Parliament and came into force in January 1977. Some of the provisions of the Bill are that the Indian Democratic Republic shall be named a "Democratic Secular and Socialist Republic";

that the President "shall act in accordance with" the advice given to him by the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and, acting at the Prime Minister's direction, shall be empowered for two years to amend the Constitution by executive order, in any way beneficial to the enforcement of the whole; that the term of the Lok Sabha and of the State Assemblies shall be extended from five to six years; that there shall be no limitation on the constituent power of Parliament to amend the Constitution, and that India's Supreme Court shall be barred from hearing petitions challenging Constitutional amendments; that strikes shall be forbidden in the public services and the Union Government have the power to deploy police or other forces under its own superintendence and control in any state. Directive Principles are given precedence over Fundamental Rights: ten basic duties of citizens are listed, including the duty to "defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so".

The Janata Party Government, which came into power in March 1977, promised to amend the Constitution during the year, so as to "restore the balance between the people and Parliament, Parliament and the judiciary, the judiciary and the executive, the states and the centre, and the citizen and the Government that the founding fathers of the Constitution had worked out". The Constitution (43rd Amendment) Bill, passed by Parliament in December 1977, the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill, passed by Parliament in December 1977 and later redesignated the 43rd Amendment, and the Constitution (45th Amendment) Bill, passed by Parliament in December 1978 and later

redesignated the 44th Amendment, reversed most of the changes enacted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Bill. The 44th Amendment is particularly detailed on emergency provisions: An emergency may not be proclaimed unless "the security of India or any part of its territory was threatened by war or external aggression or by armed rebellion." Its introduction must be approved by a two-thirds majority of Parliament within a month, and after six months the emergency may be continued only with the approval of Parliament. Among the provisions left unchanged after these Bills were a section subordinating Fundamental Rights to Directive Principles and a clause empowering the central Government to deploy armed forces under its control in any state without the state government's consent. In May 1980 the Indian Supreme Court repealed sections 4 and 55 of the 42nd Amendment Act, thus curtailing Parliament's power to enforce directive principles and to amend the Constitution. The death penalty was declared constitutionally valid.

The Panchayat Raj scheme is designed to decentralize the powers of the Union and state Governments. This scheme is based on the Panchayat (Village Council) and the Gram Sabha (Village Parliament) and envisages the gradual transference of local government from state to local authority. Revenue and internal security will remain state responsibilities at present. By 1978 the scheme had been introduced in all the states except Meghalaya, Nagaland and 23 out of 31 districts in Bihar. The Panchayat existed in all the Union Territories except Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY (sworn in July 25th, 1977).

Vice-President: MOHAMMAD Hidayatullah.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy, Science and Technology and Space: INDIRA GANDHI.

Minister of Defence: RAMASWAMI VENKATARAMAN.

Minister of Home Affairs: GIANI ZAIL SINGH.

Minister of Finance: PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE.

Minister of External Affairs: P. V. NARSIMHA RAO.

Minister of Railways: P. C. SETHI.

Minister of Planning: S. RAO B. CHAVAN.

Minister of Energy: A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI.

Minister of Health and Family Welfare: B. SHANKARANAND.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: V. P. SATHE.

Minister of Communications: C. M. STEPHEN.

Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs: JAGANNATH KAUSHAL.

Minister of Shipping and Transport: VIRENDRA PATIL.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction: RAO BIRENDRA SINGH.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: A. P. SHARMA.

Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines: NARAIN DUTT TIWARI.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Works and Housing: BHISHAM NARAIN SINGH.

Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers: P. SHIV SHANKAR.

Minister of Irrigation: KEDAR PANDEY.

There are also twenty-one State Ministers and fifteen Deputy Ministers.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

RAJYA SABHA

(Council of States)

Chairman: MOHAMMAD HIDAYATULLAH.
(December 1981)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (I)	123
Congress (S)	15
Janata	15
Bharatiya Janata Party	14
Communist (CPM-Marxist)	14
Lok Dal	13
All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK)	9
Communist (CPI)	5
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	4
Akali Dal	3
Independents	9
Nominated	6
Others	11
Vacant	3
TOTAL	244

LOK SABHA

(House of the People)

Speaker: BAL RAM JAKHAR.
(December 1981)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (I)	353
Communist (CPM-Marxist)	35
Lok Dal	33
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	16
Bharatiya Janata Party	15
Janata	12
Communist (CPI)	12
Democratic Socialist Party	11
Congress (S)	8
Revolutionary Socialist Party	4
Forward Bloc	3
Muslim League	3
Independents and others	20
Vacant	18
Speaker	1
TOTAL	544

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(December 1981)

ANDHRA PRADESH

(Capital—Hyderabad)

Governor: K. C. ABRAHAM.**Chief Minister:** T. ANJIAH (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 295 seats (Congress—I 254, Lok Dal 9, Communist-CPM 8, Janata 7, Communist-CPI 6, Bharatiya Janata Party 3, Congress—S 3, independents and others 4).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

ASSAM

(Capital—Dispur)

Governor: PRAKASH CHANDRA MEHROTRA.**Chief Minister:** KESHAV CHANDRA GOGOI (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 116 seats (Congress—I 41, Janata 27, Communist-CPM 11, Communist-CPI 5, Plains Tribal Council of Assam 4, Assam Janata Party 4, Progressive Democratic Front 4, Congress—S 3, independents and others 10, vacant 7).

BIHAR

(Capital—Patna)

Governor: JAGANNATH KAUSHAL.**Chief Minister:** DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 325 seats (Congress—I 189, Lok Dal 42, Communist-CPI 23, Bharatiya Janata Party 19, Congress—S 12, Janata 11, Communist-CPM 6, independents and others 23).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

GUJARAT

(Capital—Gandhinagar)

Governor: MRS. SHARDA MUKHERJEE.**Chief Minister:** JUSTICE M. P. THAKKAR (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 182 seats (Congress—I 140, Janata 21, Bharatiya Janata Party 11, Lok Dal 1, independents 9).

HARYANA

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: G. D. TAPASE.**Chief Minister:** BHAJAN LAL (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 90 seats (Congress—I 52, Haryana Janata Secular (Lok Dal) 23, Bharatiya Janata Party 11, Haryana Janata Party 4).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Capital—Simla)

Governor: A. N. BANERJEE.**Chief Minister:** RAM LAL (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 67 seats (Congress—I 34, Bharatiya Janata Party 24, Lok Dal 1, Janata 1, Communist-CPM 1, independents 4, vacant 2).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(Capitals—Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter))

Governor: B. K. NEHRU.

Chief Minister: SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULLAH (Jammu and Kashmir National Conference Party).

Legislative Assembly: 78 seats (National Conference Party 50, Congress—I 7, Janata 11, Congress—S 1, Janata (S) 2, independents and others 5, vacant 2).

Legislative Council: 36 seats.

KARNATAKA

(Capital—Bangalore)

Governor: GOVIND NARAIN.**Chief Minister:** R. GUNDU RAO (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 224 seats (Congress—I 154, Congress—S 35, Janata 28, independents and others 7).
Legislative Council: 63 seats.

KERALA (Capital—Trivandrum)

Governor: Mrs. JYOTI VENKATACHALAM.
Chief Minister: K. KARUNAKARAN (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 141 seats (Communist-CPM 35, Communist-CPI 17, Congress—I 17, Congress-S (Antony Group) 16, Indian Union Muslim League 14, Kerala Congress (Mani Group) 9, Kerala Congress (Joseph Group) 6, Congress—S 6, All-India Muslim League 5, Janata 5, Revolutionary Socialist Party 5, Independents and others 6).

MADHYA PRADESH (Capital—Bhopal)

Governor: BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA.
Chief Minister: ARJUN SINGH (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 320 seats (Congress—I 246, Bharatiya Janata Party 61, Janata 2, Communist-CPI 2, independents and others 9).
Legislative Council: 90 seats.

MAHARASHTRA (Capital—Bombay)

Governor: O. P. MEHRA.
Chief Minister: BABA SAHEB ANANTRAO BHONSLE (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 288 seats (Congress—I 229, Congress—S 17, Janata 17, Bharatiya Janata Party 14, People's and Workers' Party, Communist-CPM, Communist-CPI, independents and others 11).
Legislative Council: 78 seats.

MANIPUR (Capital—Imphal)

Governor: S. M. H. BURNEY.
Chief Minister: RISHANG KEISHING (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Congress—I 39, People's Democratic Front and Peoples Legislative Party 21).

MEGHALAYA (Capital—Shillong)

Governor: PRAKASH CHANDRA MEHROTRA.
Chief Minister: Capt. WILLIAMSON SANGMA (All Party Hill Leaders Conference).
Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (All Party Hill Leaders Conference (Lyngdoh Group) 14, State Hill People's Democratic Party 14, Congress—I 15, independents and others 17).

NAGALAND (Capital—Kohima)

Governor: S. M. H. BURNEY.
Chief Minister: J. B. JASOKIE (Naga National Democratic Party).
Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Naga National Democratic Party 31, Congress—I 26, others 1, vacant 2).

ORISSA (Capital—Bhubaneswar)

Governor: C. M. POONACHA.
Chief Minister: JANAKI BALLABH PATNAIK (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 147 seats (Congress—I 121, Lok Dal 12, Communist-CPI 4, Janata 3, Congress—S 2, independents and others 5).

PUNJAB (Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: AMID-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN.
Chief Minister: DARBARA SINGH (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 117 seats (Congress—I 63, Akali 37, Communist-CPI 9, Communist-CPM 5, independents 2, Bharatiya Janata Party 1).

RAJASTHAN (Capital—Jaipur)

Governor: K. D. SHARMA (acting).
Chief Minister: SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 200 seats (Congress—I 137, Bharatiya Janata Party 32, Janata 8, Lok Dal 7, Congress—S 3, Communist-CPI 1, Communist-CPM 1, independents and others 11).

SIKKIM (Capital—Gangtok)

Governor: HOMI J. H. TALYARKHAN.
Chief Minister: N. S. BHANDARI (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 32 seats (Congress—I 21, Revolutionary Congress 8, others 3).

TAMIL NADU (Capital—Madras)

Governor: SADIQ ALI.
Chief Minister: M. G. RAMACHANDRAN (ADMK).
Legislative Assembly: 235 seats (ADMK 131, DMK 35, Congress—I 30, Communist-CPM 11, Communist-CPI 10, Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress 6, Forward Bloc 3, Janata, independents and others 9).
Legislative Council: 63 seats.

TRIPURA (Capital—Agartala)

Governor: S. M. H. BURNEY.
Chief Minister: NRIPEN CHAKRABARTY (Communist-CPM).
Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Communist—CPM 52, independent 1, others 7).

UTTAR PRADESH (Capital—Lucknow)

Governor: C. P. N. SINGH.
Chief Minister: VISHWANATA PRATAP SINGH (Congress—I).
Legislative Assembly: 425 seats (Congress—I 316, Lok Dal 53, Congress—S 13, Bharatiya Janata Party 11, Janata 5, Communist-CPI 7, independents and others 20).
Legislative Council: 108 seats.

WEST BENGAL (Capital—Calcutta)

Governor: BHAIRAV DUTT PANDEY.
Chief Minister: Jyoti BASU (Communist-CPM).
Legislative Assembly: 295 seats (Communist-CPM 176, Janata 20, Communist-CPI 3, Forward Bloc 27, Revolutionary Socialist Party 20, Congress—I 23, independents, others or vacant 26).

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Headquarters—Port Blair):
Chief Commissioner: S. M. KRISHNATRY.
Arunachal Pradesh—(Capital Itanagar): *Lieut.-Governor:* H. S. DUBEY.
Chief Minister: GAGONG APANG (Congress—I).
Assembly: 30 seats (Congress—I 13, People's Party of Arunachal 13, independent 4).
Chandigarh (Headquarters—Chandigarh): *Chief Commissioner:* J. C. AGRAWAL.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Headquarters—Silvassa):
Administrator: Col. PARTAP SINGH GILL.
Delhi (Headquarters—Delhi): *Lieut.-Governor:* S. L. KHURANA.
Metropolitan Council: 56 seats.

Goa, Daman and Diu (Capital—Panaji): *Lieut.-Governor*: JAGMOHAN.
Chief Minister: PRATAP SINGH RANE (Congress—S).
Assembly: 30 seats (Congress 27, Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party 2, independents 1).
Lakshadweep (Headquarters—Kavaratti): *Administrator*: P. M. NAIR.
Mizoram (Headquarters—Aizawl): *Lieut.-Governor*: S. N. KOHLI.

Chief Minister: THENPHUNGA SAULO (People's Conference Party).
Assembly: 33 seats (People's Conference 22, Mizoram Congress Group 7, People's Conference (B) 4).
Pondicherry (Capital—Pondicherry): *Lieut.-Governor*: R. N. HALDIPUR.
Chief Minister: D. RAMACHANDRAN (DMK).
Assembly: 30 seats (DMK 15, Congress—I 10, Janata 3, others 2).

POLITICAL PARTIES

In 1907 Congress was split in two—the Extremists and the Moderates. In 1969 Congress again split into two distinct organizations, with Indira Gandhi's Government continuing in office while the Indian National Congress (Organization) became India's first recognized opposition party. A further split occurred in January 1978, when Mrs. Gandhi formed a breakaway group. In July 1981 a Supreme Court ruling confirmed Congress (I) as the official Congress party.

Indian National Congress (I): 24 Akbar Rd., New Delhi 110011; f. 1978 when Mrs. Gandhi formed a breakaway group; Pres. INDIRA GANDHI; Gen. Secs. G. KARUPPIAH MOORPANAR, SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA, Dr. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL, M. SATYANARAYANA RAO, KALPNATH RAI, KALPNATH RAI, VASANTDADA PATIL.

Indian National Congress (S): 3 Raisina Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1885. Aims: the well-being and advancement of the people and the establishment by peaceful means of a socialist, co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and rights, aiming at world peace; the provision of basic needs and opportunities for culture; full employment; Government control of large-scale industries and services; co-operative industry and agriculture; a neutral foreign policy; Pres. SHARAD PAWAR.

The five other principal parties are:

Janata Party: 7 Jantar Mantar Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. May 1st, 1977, by the official merger of the Indian National Congress (Organization), the Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD), the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (People's Party of India) and the Socialist Party, who had combined as the Janata Party to fight the general election of March 1977; Congress for Democracy, a party formed in February 1977 by Jagjivan Ram, merged into the Janata Party in May 1977; aims to achieve by democratic and peaceful means a socialist society, free from social, political and economic exploitation of individual by individual and nation by nation; Leaders MADHU DANDAVATE (Parliament), PILOO MODY (Rajya Sabha); Pres. CHANDRA SHEKHAR; Gen. Secs. RAVINDRA VARMA, RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE, SYED SHAHABUDDIN, Dr. BAPU KALDATE, Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI; 3 million mems.; publ. *Janata Bulletin* (English and Hindi).

Lok Dal: 15 Windsor Place, New Delhi 110001; f. 1979 by merger of a splinter group from the Janata Party with a socialist group and others; advocates secularism, the primacy of agriculture and small industry; Pres. CHARAN SINGH; Gen. Sec. MADHU LIMAYE; 5 million mems.; publ. *Lok Dal Bulletin* (fortnightly, English and Hindi).

The Communist Party of India (CPI): Ajoy Bhavan, Kotla Marg, New Delhi 110002; f. 1925; aims: the establishment of a socialist society led by the working class, and ultimately of a communist society; Leaders INDRAJIT GUPTA, YOGENDRA SHARMA; Sec.-Gen. C. RAJESHWARA RAO; mems.: 466,483 (1981); publs. *New Age* (weekly) and 28 journals.

Communist Party of India (CPM-Marxist): 14 Ashoka Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1964 as pro-Beijing breakaway

group of CPI; the Party declared its independence of Beijing in 1968 and is managed by a politbureau of ten members; Leaders SAMAR MUKHERJEE, P. RAMAMURTI; Gen. Sec. E. M. SANKARAN NAMBOODIRIPAD; 267,200 mems.; publs. *People's Democracy* (weekly), *Lok Lahar* (weekly, Hindi and Urdu) and several language publs.

Bharatiya Janata Party: 11 Ashok Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1979; breakaway group from main Janata Party after the Janata executive agreed to ban dual membership of Janata and the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, an extremist body; based on right-wing Hindu Jana Sangh party; Pres. ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE; Gen. Secs. LALKRISHNA ADVANI, SIKANDER BAKHT, YAGYA DUTT SHARMA, JANA KRISHNA MOORTHY.

Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha: Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan, Mandir Marg, New Delhi 110001; aims: to establish a democratic Hindu state; Pres. VIKRAM SAVARKAR; Gen. Sec. GOPAL GODSE; mems.: 100,000; publ. *Hindu Sabha Varta* (weekly).

All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK): 160 Lloyds Rd., Madras 600004; f. 1972; splinter group of the DMK; Leader M. G. RAMACHANDRAN.

All India Forward Bloc: 128 North Ave., New Delhi 110001; f. 1940 by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; socialist principles, including nationalization of key industries, land reform and redistribution; advocates right to work and full employment, education for all, fixation of prices, rapid development of villages, etc.; Chair. P. D. PALIWAL; Gen. Sec. CHITTA BASU.

Communist Bolshevik Party: f. 1978; Leaders K. P. R. GOPALAN, A. V. ERIAN, VARU VISHWAN.

Congress (J): 6 Krishna Menon Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1981 as a breakaway group from the main Congress party; Pres. JAGJIVAN RAM.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK): Arivagam, Royapuram, Madras 600013; f. 1949; aims at full state autonomy for Tamil Nadu within the Union, to establish regional languages as State languages and English as the official language; Pres. Dr. M. KARUNANDHI; Gen. Sec. K. ANBUZHAN; mems.: over 1,600,000.

Peasants' and Workers' Party of India: Mahatma Phule Rd., Naigaum, Bombay 400014; aims to establish a People's Democracy, to nationalize all basic industries, to promote industrialization, and establish a unitary state with provincial boundaries drawn on linguistic basis; Marxist; Gen. Sec. DAJIBA DESAI; mems.: about 10,000.

Republican Party of India: Azad Maidan, Fort, Bombay 400001, Maharashtra; main aim is to realize the aims and objects set out in the preamble to the Indian Constitution; Pres. R. S. GAVAI; Gen. Sec. N. H. KUMBHARE.

Shiromani Akali dal: Amritsar; Sikh party; campaigns against Government interference in Sikh affairs and for greater power to individual states and allocation of heavy industry to Amritsar; Pres. HARCHAND SINGH LONGOWAL; Gen. Secs. PARKASH SINGH MAJITHIA, SUKHJINDER SINGH, RAJINDER SINGH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO INDIA

(E) Embassy.

- Afghanistan:** B-54, Greater Kailash, Part I, New Delhi 110048 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMMAD HASSAN SHARQ.
- Algeria:** 13 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* BOWDJAKD U. RAOUF.
- Argentina:** B-8/9 Vasant Vihar, Paschimi Marg, New Delhi 110057 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO MARÍA FERNANDEZ ESCALANTE.
- Australia:** No. 1/50-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; *High Commissioner:* G. N. UPTON.
- Austria:** 18 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORG HENNIG.
- Bangladesh:** 56 Ring Rd., Lajpatnagar, New Delhi 110024; *High Commissioner:* ABUL EHSAN.
- Belgium:** 7 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* J. HOLLANDS VAN LOOKE.
- Bhutan:** Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* TASHI TOBGYAL.
- Brazil:** 8 Aurangzeb Rd., New Delhi 110011 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO LUIZ ASSUMPCÃO DE ARAÚJO.
- Bulgaria:** 16/17 Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* TOCHO KIRYAKOV TOCHEV.
- Burma:** Burma House, 3/50-F Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* U Ko Ko LAY.
- Canada:** 7/8 Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; *High Commissioner:* JOHN G. HADWEN.
- Chile:** 1/13 Shantiniketan, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMÁS VÁSQUEZ-FLORES.
- China, People's Republic:** 50-D Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* SHEN JIANG.
- Colombia:** 82D Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. NELLY TURBAY DE MUÑOZ.
- Cuba:** D-5 South Extension, Part II, New Delhi 110049 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PÉREZ NOVOA.
- Cyprus:** 52 Jor Bagh, New Delhi, 110003; *High Commissioner:* ANDROS A. NICOLAIDES.
- Czechoslovakia:** 50-M Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL KANKA.
- Denmark:** 2 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* BJØRN HARRY OLSEN.
- Egypt:** 55-57 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* NABIL E. ELARABY.
- Ethiopia:** 7/50-G, Satya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. ANDEMIKAEEL BELACHEW.
- Finland:** 25 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* RISTO HYVÄRINEN.
- France:** 2 Aurangzeb Rd., New Delhi 110011 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ ROSS.
- Gabon:** Paris, France (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** 2 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ BIRCH.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 6 Block 50G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLF RAMISCH.
- Ghana:** A-42 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; *High Commissioner:* SILVESTER KWADA ANKAMA.
- Greece:** 16 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY CORANTIS.
- Guyana:** F-6/4 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; *High Commissioner:* E. V. LUCKHOOD.
- Hungary:** Plot 2, Block No. 50-M, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS VÉRTES.
- Indonesia:** 50A Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* Vice-Admiral SJAMSUL BAHRI TJIPTO-SUHARDJO.
- Iran:** 65 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMMAD MEHDI AKHNOU ZADEH.
- Iraq:** 169-171 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* FEDHEL SALFIJ MOHAIMID AL-AZZAWI.
- Ireland:** 13 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARD MCHUGH.
- Italy:** 13 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO PAOLO BASSI.
- Japan:** Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* EIKICHI HARA.
- Jordan:** 35 Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* W. AL-DUAHRRA.
- Kampuchea:** C4/4, Paschimi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057 (E); *Ambassador:* DITH MUNTY.
- Kenya:** 66 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; *High Commissioner:* P. G. GITONGA.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 42/44 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* RYU TAE-SOP.
- Korea, Republic:** 9 Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* CHUNG-TAI KIM.
- Kuwait:** 5A Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* ESSA A. REHMAN AL-ESSA.
- Laos:** 20 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KITHONG VONGSAY.
- Lebanon:** 10 Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* RABIA HAIDAR.
- Liberia:** Tokyo, Japan (E).
- Libya:** 22 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* MUKHTAR AL-MESHIRI (acting).
- Malaysia:** 50-M Satya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; *High Commissioner:* MON JAMALUDDIN.
- Maldives:** New Delhi (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MUST-HAFA HUSSAIN.
- Mauritius:** 5 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; *High Commissioner:* RAJMOHUNSING JODAMAR.
- Mexico:** N-88 Panchshila Park, New Delhi 110017 (E); *Ambassador:* GRACIELA DE LA LAMA.
- Mongolia:** 34 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* BAYARYN JARGALSAIKHAN.
- Morocco:** 33 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ABDEL KHALEK IBN IBRAHIM.
- Nepal:** Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 110001 (E); *Ambassador:* VEDANAND JHA.
- Netherlands:** 6/50 F, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* HENDRICUS LEOPOLD.

INDIA

New Zealand: 39 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; *High Commissioner:* B. H. BROOKS.

Nigeria: 21 Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; *High Commissioner:* Alhaji SHEHU SHAGARI.

Norway: Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* PER GULOWSEN.

Oman: 16 Palam Marg, New Delhi 110057 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HANOUF AL-MAHMURY.

Pakistan: 2/50 G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL SATTAR.

Panama: S-260, Greater Kailash, Part II, New Delhi 110048 (E); *Ambassador:* IRMA RILTER.

Paraguay: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Peru: 3/5 Shanti Niketan, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN VARGAS QUINTANILLABONDY.

Philippines: 50-N Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* ROMEO S. BUSUEGO.

Poland: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* RYSZARD FIJALKOWSKI.

Portugal: A-24 West End Colony, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* J. PEREIRA BASTOS.

Qatar: A-3 West End Colony, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. HASSAN ALI HUSSAIN AL-NIMAH.

Romania: 9 Tees January Marg, New Delhi 110011 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. DUMITRU NICULESCU.

Saudi Arabia: 1 Ring Road, Kilokri, New Delhi 110014 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMED A. AL-GHAMDI.

Singapore: B-70, Greater Kailash, Part I, New Delhi 110048; *High Commissioner:* Haji YA'ACOB BIN MOHAMED.

Somalia: B-23, Greater Kailash, Part I, New Delhi 110048 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH EGAL NOOR.

Spain: 12 Prithviraj Rd., New Delhi 110011 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE MAHOU STAUFFER.

Sri Lanka: 27 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; *High Commissioner:* THEODORE BRAYBROOKE PANABOKKE.

Sudan: 6 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM TAHA AYOUB.

Sweden: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* LENNART FINNMARK.

Switzerland: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER S. ERNI.

Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Monaco, Nauru, Nicaragua, San Marino and Upper Volta are represented by Consuls-General.

India also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Angola, the Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Fiji, The Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tonga, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Syria: 28 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH AL-KHANI.

Tanzania: 27 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; *High Commissioner:* MUHAMMAD ALI FOUM.

Thailand: 56-N Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* SUMESR SIRIMONGKOL.

Trinidad and Tobago: 131 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; *High Commissioner:* NATHAN HAZEL.

Tunisia: 9 Palam Marg, New Delhi 110057 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDERRAOUF OUNAIES.

Turkey: N-50, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI HIKMET ALP.

Uganda: 19A Rajdoot Marg, New Delhi 110021; *High Commissioner:* GURDIAL SINGH.

U.S.S.R.: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* YULI MIKHAYLOVICH VORONTSOV.

United Arab Emirates: A-7 West End, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ BIN NASSER AL-OWEIS.

United Kingdom: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; *High Commissioner:* Sir JOHN ADAM THOMSON, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY C. BARNES.

Uruguay: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Vatican: 50-C Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri (Apostolic Nunciature), New Delhi 110021; *Pro-Nuncio:* Most Rev. AGOSTINO CACCIAVILLAN.

Venezuela: N-114 Panchshila Park, New Delhi 110017 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. EDUARDO SOLO ALVAREZ.

Viet-Nam: 35 Prithviraj Rd., New Delhi 110011 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN QUANG TAO.

Yemen Arab Republic: B-55, Paschimi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMMAD HAIDER.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 29 Mahatma Gandhi Marg (Ring Rd.), Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi 110024 (E); *Ambassador:* TAHA AHMED GHANIM.

Yugoslavia: 3/50G, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (E); *Ambassador:* DANILO BILANCOVIC.

Zaire: 160 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003 (E); *Ambassador:* BOKINGI EMBEYOLO.

Zambia: 14 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; *High Commissioner:* A. C. CHALIKULIMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and not more than 17 judges appointed by the President, exercises exclusive jurisdiction in any dispute between the Union and the states (although there are certain restrictions where an acceding state is involved). It has appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or order of the High Court where that Court certifies that either a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Chief Jus-

tice of India of judges of High Courts as ad hoc judges at sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods, and for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion. The Supreme Court is also empowered to hear appeals against a sentence of death passed by a State High Court in reversal of an order of acquittal by a lower court, and in a case in which a High Court has granted a certificate of fitness.

The Supreme Court also hears appeals which are certified

by High Courts to be fit for appeal, subject to rules made by the Court. Parliament may, by law, confer on the Supreme Court any further powers of appeal.

Chief Justice of India: The Hon. YESHWANT VISHNU CHANDRACHUD.

Judges of the Supreme Court: Hons. P. N. BHAGWATI, R. S. SARKARIA, A. C. GUPTA, S. MURTAZA FAZAL ALI, V. D. TULZAPIRKAR, D. A. DESAI, R. S. PATHAK, A. D. KOSHAL, O. CHINNAPPA REDDY, A. P. SEN, E. S. VENKATARAMIAH, APPAJEE VARDARAJAN, BAHARUL ISLAM, AMARENDRA NATH SEN, V. BALAKRISHNA ERADI, RAMBRIKSH MISRA.

Attorney-General: L. N. SINHA.

Solicitor-General: K. PARASAR.

HIGH COURTS

The High Courts are the Courts of Appeal from the lower courts, and their decisions are final except in cases where appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

LOWER COURTS

Provision is made in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the constitution of lower criminal courts called Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates. The Courts of Session are competent to try all persons duly committed for trial, and inflict any punishment authorized by the law. The President and the local government concerned exercise the prerogative of mercy.

The constitution of inferior civil courts is determined by regulations within each state.

RELIGION

INDIAN FAITHS

Buddhism: The Buddhists in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir) owe allegiance to the Dalai Lama. Head Lama of Ladakh: KAUSHAK SAKULA, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir. In 1971 there were 3.81 million Buddhists in India (0.70 per cent of the population).

Hinduism: According to the 1971 census Hindus form 82.72 per cent of the population (453.3 million).

Islam: Muslims are divided into two main sects, Shi'as and Sunnis. Most of the Indian Muslims are Sunnis. In 1979 the Muslim population numbered 80 million.

Jainism: 2.6 million adherents (1971 census), 0.48 per cent of the population.

Sikhism: According to the 1971 census there were 10.3 million Sikhs in India (1.89 per cent of the population), the majority living in the Punjab.

Zoroastrians: More than 120,000 Parsis practise the Zoroastrian religion.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

In 1971 there were 14.2 million Christians in India, of whom more than half were Roman Catholics, the others being members of the ancient Syrian and the Protestant churches.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to India: See Diplomatic Representation.

The Church has 16 archdioceses, 70 suffragan dioceses (including 7 eparchies of Syro-Malabar Rite) and 2 apostolic prefectures for Catholics of the Latin Rite. There are 3 archdioceses, 11 suffragan bishoprics and 7 eparchies for the Oriental Rite. Total number of Roman Catholics: 9,704,000.

PROTESTANT

Church of North India: Moderator Rt. Rev. Dr. R. S. BHANDARA, Cathedral House, Nagpur 440001.

The Church has 22 dioceses with 22 Bishops and Diocesan Councils, elected by the diocese and synod. Total membership of CNI: 700,500. Office of General Secretary: "Wesley Lodge", 16 Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi 110001; publs. *Communicate* (fortnightly), *North India Churchman* (monthly).

Church of South India: Moderator Most Rev. Dr. SOLOMON DORAISAWMY, B.A., L.T., B.D.; 8 Racquet Court Lane, P.O.B. 31, Tiruchirapalli 620001.

There is a total congregation of about 1,530,000; publ. *The South India Churchman*.

National Council of Churches in India: Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur, M. S. 440001; mems.: 20 reformed and 3 orthodox churches, 14 regional Christian Councils, 12 All India Ecumenical organizations and 5 related agencies; Pres. DAISY L. GOPAL RATNAM; Gen. Sec. Rev. M. A. Z. ROLSTON; publ. *National Christian Council Review*.

Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India: Ranchi, Bihar; Pres. Rt. Rev. R. B. MANIKAM; Sec. Dr. M. BAGE.

Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church: Catholicate Palace, Kottayam-4, Kerala; f. A.D. 52 by St. Thomas; Catholicos of the East and Malankara Metropolitan: His Holiness BASELIUS MAR THOMA MATHEWS I; Sec. Metropolitan DANIEL MAR PHILOXENOS; 1,500,000 mems.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar: Mar Thoma Sabha Office, Tiruvalla 689101, Kerala; f. A.D. 52 by St. Thomas; Metropolitan: Most Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER MAR THOMA; Sec. Rev. C. G. ALEXANDER; 500,000 mems.; publs. *Malankara Sabha Thayaka*, *Yuva Deepam*, *Vanitha Bhodhini*, *Gospel Messenger*.

United Church of North India and Pakistan: Church House, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh; Sec. (vacant).

Other groups include Baptist and Methodist Churches.

THE PRESS

Freedom of the Press was guaranteed under articles 13 and 19 of the Constitution. A measure giving the Press the right to publish proceedings of Parliament without being subjected to censorship or the fear of civil or criminal action was popularly known as the "Feroz Gandhi Act". This privilege was withdrawn when Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government declared a state of emergency in June 1975 and article 19 of the Constitution, which guaranteed the right to freedom of speech and expression, was suspended. In order to facilitate censorship of all news, a merger of the existing news agencies was enforced in January 1975, and *Samachar*, the state news agency, was established. However, pre-censorship was declared illegal by the courts in September 1975, and censorship of foreign correspondents ended in September 1976, but the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, passed by Parliament in early 1976, still greatly restricted press freedom. In April 1977 the new Government introduced bills to repeal the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act and to restore the rights of the "Feroz Gandhi Act", which were both subsequently approved by Parliament. The right to report Parliamentary proceedings was further guaranteed under the Constitution (45th Amendment) Bill of December 1978, later redesignated the 44th Amendment. In April 1978 *Samachar* was disbanded and the original agencies were re-established.

In March 1979 a Press Council was set up (the previous one was abolished in 1975). Its function is to uphold the freedom of the Press and maintain and improve journalistic standards. In 1980 a second Press Commission was appointed to inquire into the growth and status of the press since the first commission gave its report, and suggest how best it should develop in the future.

The growth of a thriving Press has been made difficult by cultural barriers caused by religious, caste and language differences. Consequently the English Press, with its appeal to the educated middle-class urban readership throughout the States, has retained its dominance. The English metropolitan dailies, such as the *Times of India* (published in three cities), *Indian Express* (published in ten cities), the *Hindu* (published in five cities) and the *Statesman* (published in two cities), are some of the widest circulating and most influential newspapers. In 1979 there were 17,168 newspapers and magazines: 1,087 were dailies, 2,180 weeklies and 13,901 other periodicals. More were published in Hindi than in English, and the total circulation for Hindi papers was 11,408,000, while the English language press had a total circulation of 10,224,000. The readership of daily newspapers is just over 21 per thousand.

The main Indian language dailies, such as the *Navbharat Times* (Hindi), *Malayala Manorama* (Malayalam), the *Jugantar* (Bengali), and *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Bengali), by paying attention to rural affairs, cater for the increasingly literate provincial population who know no English. Most Indian language papers have a relatively small circulation.

The more popular weekly and fortnightly periodicals include the cultural Tamil publications *Kumudam*, *Kalhi*, *Rani* and *Ananda Vikatan*, the English *Illustrated Weekly of India*, *India Today*, *Sunday*, and *Indian Express* (Sunday edition) and the sensationalist *Blitz*, published in English, Hindi and Urdu. The main monthly periodicals are the *Reader's Digest* and the Hindi *Manohar Kahaniyan*.

The majority of publications in India are under individual ownership (64.5 per cent in 1977), whilst newspapers owned by joint stock companies claim the largest part of the total circulation (38.5 per cent in 1979). The most

powerful groups own most of the large English dailies and frequently have considerable private commercial and industrial holdings. Four of the major groups are as follows:

Times of India Group (controlled by ASHOK JAIN and family): dailies: the *Times of India*, *Economic Times*, the *Evening News of India* (Bombay), the Hindi *Navbharat Times*, the *Maharashtra Times* (Bombay); periodicals: the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, the Hindi weeklies *Dharmayug* and *Dinaman*, the English fortnightlies *Femina* and *Filmfare* and the Hindi publications *Parag* and *Savita*, etc.

Indian Express Group (controlled by the GOENKA family): dailies: the *Indian Express*, the Marathi *Loksatta*, the Tamil *Dinamani*, the Telugu *Andhra Prabha*, the Kannada *Kannada Prabha* and the English *Financial Express*; periodicals: the English weeklies the *Indian Express* (Sunday edition), *Screen*, *Cinema Express* (fortnightly) and the Telugu *Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly*.

Hindustan Times Group (controlled by the BIRLA family): dailies: the *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), the *Searchlight* (Patna), *Pradeep* (Patna), the Hindi *Hindustan* (Delhi) and *Bharat* (Allahabad); periodicals: the weeklies the *Overseas Hindustan Times*, the *Eastern Economist*, the Hindi *Saptahik Hindustan* (Delhi) and the Hindi monthly *Nandan* (New Delhi).

Ananda Bazar Patrika Group (controlled by ASOKE SARKAR and family): dailies: the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), the English *Business Standard* and *Hindustan Standard*; periodicals: the English weeklies *Sunday* and *Sports World*, the English fortnightly *Business World*, Bengali weekly *Desh*, Hindi weekly *Ravivar*, Bengali monthly *Anandamela*, Bengali fortnightly *Anandlok*, etc.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DELHI (incl. NEW DELHI)

The Economic Times: Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; published in Delhi from 1974 and in Calcutta from 1976; see under Bombay; circ. (Delhi) 19,144.

The Financial Express: Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; see under Bombay.

Hindustan: 18/20 Kasturba Gandhi Marg; f. 1936; morning; Hindi; Editor C. L. CHANDRAKAR; circ. 181,313.

Hindustan Times: 18/20 Kasturba Gandhi Marg; f. 1923; morning; English; Editor KHUSWANT SINGH; circ. 260,178.

Indian Express: Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, 110002; also published from Bombay, Chandigarh, Cochin, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Madras, Madurai, Hyderabad and Vijayawada; Editor-in-Chief S. NIHAL SINGH; circ. (Delhi and Chandigarh) 154,106.

Milap: 8A Bahadurshah Zafar Marg; f. 1923; Urdu; Nationalist; also published from Jullundur and Hyderabad; Partners PUNAM SURI, S. N. TALWAR; circ. 65,000.

National Herald: Herald House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002; nationalist; also published from Lucknow; Editor HARI JAISINGH.

Navbharat Times: 7 Bahadurshah Zafar Marg; f. 1947; also published from Bombay; Hindi; Editor S. VATSYAYAN; circ. (national) 377,260, (Delhi) 336,759.

Patriot: P.B. 727, Link House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1963; English; Chair. of Editorial Board ARUNA ASAF ALI; circ. 26,564.

Pratap: Pratap Bhawan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1919; Urdu; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 22,438.

Statesman: Connaught Circus; Delhi Editor S. SAHAY; *see* under Calcutta.

Times of India: 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; *see* under Bombay; circ. (Delhi) 190,570.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Deccan Chronicle: 36 Sarojini Devi Rd., Secunderabad; f. 1938; English; Editor T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY; circ. 47,040.

Eenadu: Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500004; f. 1974; Telugu; also published from Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada; Editor RAMOJI RAO; circ. 197,350.

Rahnuma-e-Deccan: Afzalgunj, Hyderabad 12; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; independent; Editor SYED VICARUDDIN; circ. 22,328.

Siasat Daily: Jawaharlal Nehru Rd., Hyderabad 500001; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; Editor ABID ALI KHAN; circ. 26,038.

Vijayawada

Andhra Jyoti: P.O.B. 712, Bunder Rd., 10; f. 1960; Telugu; Editor NANDURI RAMAMOHANA RAO; circ. 50,823.

Andhra Patrika: P.O.B. 534, Vijayawada 520003; f. 1914; Telugu; also published from Hyderabad; Editor S. RADHAKRISHNA; circ. 37,577.

Andhra Prabha: f. 1959; Telugu; also published from Bangalore and Hyderabad; Editor K. S. SUBRAHMANYAM; circ. (national) 121,458.

Indian Express: George Oakes Building, Besant Rd., Gandhinagar 3; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras, Cochin, Hyderabad and Madurai) 272,670.

ASSAM

Gauhati

Assam Tribune: Tribune Bldgs., Gauhati 3; f. 1938; English; Editor R. N. BOROOAH; circ. 37,241.

Dainik Assam: Tribune Bldgs., Gauhati; f. 1965; Assamese; Editor K. N. HAZARIKA; circ. 59,924.

BIHAR

Patna

Aryavarta: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1940; Hindi; morning; Editor H. JHA SHASHTRI; circ. 100,301.

The Indian Nation: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1930; morning; Editor DEENA NATH JHA; circ. 53,439.

Pradeep: Buddha Marg; f. 1947; Hindi; morning; Editor HARI OM PANDE; circ. 32,654.

Searchlight: Buddha Marg; f. 1918; English; morning; Editor R. K. MUKKER; circ. 15,809.

GOA

Panaji

Gomantak: Gomantak Bhavan, St. Inez, Panaji-Goa; f. 1962; Marathi; morning; Editor NARAYAN G. ATHAWALAY; circ. 15,000.

Navhind Times: Rua Ismael Gracias; f. 1963; English; morning; Editor K. S. K. MENON; circ. 19,800.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Gujarat Samachar: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan; f. 1932; Gujarati; morning; also published from Surat; Editor SHANTILAL A. SHAH; circ. 191,656.

Indian Express: Janasatta Bldg., Mirzapur Rd.; English; circ. (Ahmedabad) 21,428.

Janasatta: Post Bag No. 191, Mirzapur Rd.; f. 1953; Gujarati; morning; also published from Rajkot; Editor ISHWAR J. PANCHOLI; circ. (national) 82,104.

Sandesh: Sandesh Bldg., Cheekanta Rd.; f. 1923; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 151,227.

Times of India: 139 Ashram Rd.; *see* under Bombay; circ. (Ahmedabad) 52,059.

Western Times: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1967; English; Editor RAMU PATEL; circ. 16,100.

Rajkot

Jai Hind: P.O.B. 59, Sharda Bag; f. 1948; also published from Ahmedabad; Gujarati; Editor N. L. SHAH; circ. 40,000 (Rajkot), 20,000 (Ahmedabad).

Phulchhab: Opp. Parsi Agiary; f. 1950; Gujarati; morning; Editor HARSUKH M. SANGHANI; circ. 94,530.

Surat

Gujaratmitra and Gujaratdarpan: Gujaratmitra Bhavan, near Old Civil Hospital, Sonifalia; f. 1863; Gujarati; morning; Editor P. U. RESHAMWALA; Man. Editor B. P. RESHAMWALA; circ. 65,790.

Pratap: Pratap Sadan, Nanavat, P.O.B. 242, 395003; f. 1926; Gujarati; morning and evening; Editor RAVINDRA P. BHATT; circ. 18,158.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu

Kashmir Times: Residency Rd.; f. 1955; English; morning; Editor V. BHASIN; circ. 16,000.

Shrinagar

Shrinagar Times: Badshah Bridge; f. 1969; Urdu; circ. 14,000.

KARNATAKA

Bangalore

Deccan Herald: 16 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., 560001; f. 1948; morning; English; Editor K. N. HARI KUMAR; circ. 118,000.

Indian Express: 1 Queen's Rd.; circ. (Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad, Madras, Madurai and Vijayawada) 272,670.

Kannada Prabha: 1 Queen's Rd.; Kannada; circ. 75,760.

Prajavani: 16 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., 560001; f. 1948; Kannada; morning; Editor Y. N. KRISHNA MURTHY; circ. 175,900.

KERALA

Kottayam

Deepika: P.B. 7, Kottayam 1; f. 1887; Malayalam; independent; also published from Trichur; Editor VICTOR Z. NARIVELY; circ. 64,784.

Malayala Manorama: Kottayam 1; f. 1888; also published from Kozhikode and Cochin; Malayalam; morning; Chief Editor K. M. MATHEW; circ. 575,000.

Kozhikode

Deshabhimani: 157 Convent Rd.; f. 1942; Malayalam; morning; also published from Cochin; Editor P. GOVINDA PILLAI; circ. 46,586.

Mathrubhumi: P.B. No. 46, Robinson Rd., Calicut 673001; f. 1923; Malayalam; Editor V. P. RAMACHANDRAN; also published from Trivandrum and Cochin; circ. 318,211.

Trichur

Express: P.B. 15, Trichur 680001; f. 1944; Malayalam; Editor K. BALAKRISHNAN; circ. 48,859.

Trivandrum

Kerala Kaumudi: P.B. 77, Pettah, Trivandrum 695024; f. 1911; Malayalam; Editor M. S. MADHUSOODANAN; circ. 136,016.

MADHYA PRADESH

Bhopal

Dainik Bhaskar: Agrawal Bhawan, Sultania Rd.; f. 1958; Hindi; morning; also published from Gwalior, Jhansi and Ujjain; Editor R. C. AGRAWAL; circ. 82,438.

Hitavada: Central T.T. Nagar; f. 1911; English; morning; also published from Nagpur and Raipur; Editor N. RAJAN; circ. 20,000.

Indore

Nai Duniya: Kesharbagh Rd.; f. 1947; Hindi; morning; Editor RAJENDRA MATHUR; circ. 125,700.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Bombay Samachar: Red House, Sayed Abdulla Brelvi Rd., Fort; f. 1822; morning and Sunday weekly; Gujarati; political and commercial; Editor JEHAN D. DARUWALA; circ. 145,661 (daily), 167,910 (Sunday).

The Economic Times: Head Office, P.O.B. 213, Bombay 400001; f. 1961; published daily from Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta; English; Editor Dr. HANNAN EZEKIEL; circ. (national) 62,340.

Evening News of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1923; evening; English; Editor GIRILAL JAIN; circ. 23,542.

The Financial Express: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1961; morning; English; also published from New Delhi and Madras; Editor N. S. JAGANNATHAN; circ. (Bombay, Madras and New Delhi) 36,000.

Free Press Journal: Journal Bldgs., 21 Dalal St.; f. 1930; English; Editor S. KRISHNAMURTHY; circ. 43,250.

Indian Express: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; English; Editor-in-Chief S. NIHAL SINGH; Gen. Man. N. M. DUGAR; circ. 139,123.

Inquilab: 156D J. Dadajee Rd., Tardeo; f. 1938; Urdu; Man. Editor KHALID ANSARI; circ. 38,000.

Jam-e-Jamshed: Ballard House, Mangalore St.; f. 1832; English and Gujarati; Chair. NANABHOY JEEJEEBHOY; Editor ADI MARZBAN; circ. 7,900 (daily), 11,800 (Sunday).

Janashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1950; Gujarati; Independent Nationalist; Editor CHANDRAVADAN SHUKLA; circ. 31,360.

Janmabhoomi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1934; Gujarati; Propr. Saurashtra Trust; Editor HARINDRA J. DAVE; circ. 43,825.

Loksatta: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1948; Marathi; morning (except Sunday); Editor V. S. GOKHALE; circ. 235,000.

Maharashtra Times: The Times of India Press, P.O.B. 213, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1962; Marathi; Editor G. S. TALWALKAR; circ. 162,946.

Mid-Day: 156D J. Dadajee Rd., Tardeo; f. 1979; English; daily and Sunday; Man. Editor KHALID ANSARI; circ. 65,000 (daily), 125,000 (Sunday).

Mumbai Sakal: N. B. Parulekar Rd., Prabhadevi, 40025; f. 1970; daily and Sunday; Marathi; see under Pune.

Navbharat Times: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1950; see under New Delhi; circ. (Bombay) 91,912.

Navshakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1932; Marathi; Editor P. R. BEHERE; circ. 34,443.

Times of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1838; morning; English; published from Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad; Editor GIRILAL JAIN; circ. (Bombay) 263,041.

Nagpur

Maharashtra: House No. 510, Ogale Rd., Mahal; f. 1941; Marathi; Nationalist; Editor M. R. DANGRE; circ. 17,300.

Nagpur Times: 37 Farmland, Ramdaspath; f. 1933; English; Editor S. B. BEDARKAR; circ. 24,777.

Nava Bharat: Cotton Market; f. 1938; Hindi; morning; also published from Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Raipur; Editor R. G. MAHESWARI; circ. 145,521.

Tarun Bharat: Ramdaspath Nagpur; f. 1944; Marathi; independent; also published from Pune; Editor M. G. VAIDYA; circ. 53,017.

Pune

Kesari: 568 Narayan Peth, 30; f. 1881; Marathi; Editor J. S. TILAK; circ. 78,250.

Sakal: 595 Budhwar Peth, Pune 411002; f. 1932; daily and Sunday; Marathi; Editor S. G. MUNAGEKAR; Gen. Man. S. V. NAGARKAR; circ. daily (Bombay and Pune) 156,474, Sunday 164,512.

ORISSA

Cuttack

Samaj: Buxibazar; . 1919; Oriya; Editor R. N. RATH; circ. 81,311.

PUNJAB

Jullundur

Ajit: Nehru Garden Rd., Jullundur City; f. 1955; Punjabi; also published from Delhi; Editor S. S. HAMDARD; circ. 60,223.

Hind Samachar: Pacca Bagh, Jullundur City; f. 1948; Urdu; morning; Editor ROMESH CHANDER; circ. 67,842.

Jagbani: Pacca Bagh, Jullundur; f. 1978; Punjabi; published by Hind Samachar Ltd.; Editor ROMESH CHANDER; circ. 20,840.

Punjab Kesari: Jullundur City; f. 1965; Hindi; morning; Editor ROMESH CHANDER; circ. 179,546.

Chandigarh

The Tribune: 29-C Chandigarh 160020; f. 1881; English, Hindi and Punjabi; Editor-in-Chief PREM BHATIA; circ. 176,000 (English), 32,680 (Hindi), 42,011 (Punjabi).

RAJASTHAN

Jaipur

Rajasthan Chronicle: A-31, Bassi Sitarampur, Jaipur 302006; f. 1951; English; Editor K. S. NARANG.

Rajasthan Patrika: Kesargarh, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jaipur 302004; f. 1956; Hindi; also published from Jodhpur; Editor K. C. KULISH; circ. 89,127 (Jaipur), 18,491 (Jodhpur).

Rashtradoot: H.O., P.O.B. 30, M.I. Rd., Jaipur 302001; f. 1951; Hindi; also published from Kota and Bikaner; Editor RAJESH SHARMA; circ. (Jaipur) 61,000, (Kota) 16,500, (Bikaner) 18,000.

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Daily Thanti: 46 E.V.K. Sampath Rd., 600007; f. 1942; Tamil; also published from Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchi, Tirunelveli and Vellore; Editor R. S. RATHNAM; circ. 258,784.

Dinakaran: 106-107 Kutchery Rd., Mylapore; f. 1977; Tamil; also published from Madurai and Coimbatore; Editor S. JAYAPANDIAN; circ. 139,140.

The Hindu: 859/860 Mount Rd.; f. 1878; morning; English; independent; also published from Bangalore, Coimbatore

tore, Hyderabad and Madurai; Editor G. KASTURI; circ. 339,868.

Indian Express: Express Estates, Mount Rd., 600002; see under Delhi; Editor-in-Chief S. NIHAL SINH; circ. (Madras, Madurai, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and Vijayawada) 272,670.

Murasoli: 93 Kodambakkam High Road, Madras 34; f. 1960; Tamil; also published from Madurai; Editor MURASOL MARAN; circ. 39,233.

Madurai

Dinamani: 137 Ramnad Rd., 9; f. 1951; morning; Tamil; Editor A. N. SIVARAMAN; circ. (Madurai and Madras) 183,692.

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra

Amar Ujala: Guru-Ka-Tal, Udyog Nagar Agra 282007; also 19 Civil Lines, Bareilly; f. 1948 and 1969 respectively; Hindi; Editors ANIL K. AGARWAL (Agra), ASHOK K. AGARWAL (Bareilly); circ. (Agra) 66,000, (Bareilly) 35,400.

Sainik: Sainik Bhavan, Moti Katra, Agra 3; f. 1925; Hindi; Editor R. S. SHARMA; circ. 16,000.

Allahabad

Amrita Prabhat: 10 Edmonstone Rd.; f. 1977; Hindi; also published from Lucknow; Chief Editor TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH; Gen. Man. SISIR MISRA; Editor S. N. JAISWAL; circ. 35,824.

Bharat: Leader Bldg., 3 Leader Rd.; f. 1928; Hindi; Chief Editor Dr. M. D. SHARMA; circ. 12,000.

Northern India Patrika: 10 Edmonstone Rd., Allahabad 211001; f. 1959; English; also published from Lucknow; Chief Editor TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH; Gen. Man. SISIR MISRA; Editor S. K. BOSE; circ. 61,076.

Kanpur

Daily Veer Bharat: 48/15 Lathi Mohal, Kanpur 208001; f. 1926; Hindi; Editor A. K. PANDEY; circ. 15,000.

Pratap: 22/120 Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Rd.; f. 1932; Hindi; Editor SURESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA; circ. 16,300.

Vyapar Sandesh: 48/12 Lathi Mohal Lane, Kanpur; f. 1958; Hindi; commercial news and economic trends; Editor HARI SHANKAR SHARMA; circ. 13,225.

Lucknow

National Herald: published by Associated Journals Ltd., P.O.B. 122; f. 1938 Lucknow, 1968 Delhi; English; Editor HARI JAISINGH.

The Pioneer: 20 Vidhan Sabha Marg; f. 1865; English; Man. Editor Dr. K. P. AGARWAL; circ. 49,608.

Swatantra Bharat: Pioneer House, 20 Vidhan Sabha Marg; f. 1947; Hindi; Chief Editor Dr. K. P. AGARWAL; circ. 79,631.

Varanasi

Aj: Sant Kabir Rd., Kabirchaura, P.O.B. 7 & 52, 221001; f. 1920; Hindi; also published from Patna and Kanpur; Exec. Dir. S. V. GUPTA; circ. 77,599 (Varanasi), 32,754 (Kanpur), 34,000 (Patna).

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

Aj Kaal: 96 Ram Mohon Roy Sarani, 700009; f. 1981; morning; Bengali; Editor GOUR KISHORE GHOSH; circ. 45,000.

Amrita Bazar Patrika: 14 Ananda Chatterji Lane, 700003; f. 1868; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor T. K. GHOSH; circ. 134,392.

Ananda Bazar Patrika: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St., 700001; f. 1922; morning; Bengali; Editor A. K. SARKAR; circ. 425,396.

Business Standard: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St., 700001; f. 1975; morning; English; Editor Dr. D. K. RANGNEKAR; circ. 24,000.

Dainik Basumati: 166 Bepin Behari Ganguly St.; f. 1914; Bengali; independent Nationalist; Editor PRASANTA SARKAR; circ. 32,926.

The Economic Times: 105/7A, S. N. Banerjee Rd.; see under Bombay; circ. (Calcutta) 12,432.

Hindustan Standard: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1937; evening; English; Editor AVEEK SARKAR (acting).

Jugantar: 72/1 Baghbazar St., Calcutta 3; f. 1937; Bengali; Editor T. K. GHOSH; circ. 327,023.

Paigam: 26/1 Market St.; f. 1948; Bengali; morning; Editor ABDUL JALIL TARAFDAR; circ. 16,000.

Sanmarg: 160c Chittaranjan Ave.; f. 1948; Hindi; Nationalist; Editor B. S. GUPTA; circ. 54,400.

Satyajug: 13 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1972; Bengali; morning; Editor JIBANLAL BANERJEE; circ. 15,000.

Statesman: Statesman House, 4 Chowringhee Square; f. 1875; morning; English; independent; also published from New Delhi; Editor AMALENDU DASGUPTA; circ. 244,296.

Vishwamitra: 74 Lenin Sarani; f. 1916; morning; Hindi; commercial; also published from Bombay and Kanpur; Editor KRISHNA CHANDRA AGRAWALLA; circ. 70,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

DELHI (incl. NEW DELHI)

Akashvani: Samachar Bhavan, 2nd Floor, New Delhi 110001, Post Bag 12; f. 1936; All-India Radio programmes; Urdu, English and Hindi editions; Chief Editor GYAN SINGH; circ. 1,800 (Urdu), 11,500 (English), 4,000 (Hindi).

Bal Bharati: Patiala House, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India; f. 1948; Hindi; monthly; for children; Editor P. K. BHARGAVA; circ. 45,000.

Biswin Sadi: Daryaganj; f. 1937; monthly; Urdu; Editor REHMAN NAYYAR; circ. 19,942.

Caravan: Jhandewalan Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1940; fortnightly; English; political and cultural; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 28,000.

Careers and Courses: 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1949; monthly; English; Editor A. C. GOYLE; circ. 44,300.

Careers Digest: 21 Shankar Market; f. 1963; English; monthly; Editor O. P. VARMA; circ. 35,000.

Champak: Rani Jhansi Rd., 110055; f. 1968; Hindi; fortnightly; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 110,000.

Children's World: Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, 110002; f. 1968; English; monthly; Editor K. RAMAKRISHNAN.

Competition Success Review: 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place; monthly; English; f. 1963; Editor T. N. SACHDEVA; circ. 150,959.

Dinaman: 10 Daryaganj; f. 1965; Hindi news weekly; Editor RAGHUVIR SAHAY; circ. 35,991.

Eastern Economist: United Commercial Bank Bldg; Parliament St., P.O.B. 34; f. 1943; weekly; English; Editor SWAMINATHAN S. AIYAR; circ. 7,000.

Ekti Sandesh: 8/818 Ajmeri Gate, Delhi 110006; f. 1963; weekly; Hindi; Editor PREM CHAND VERMA; circ. 12,355.

- Employment News:** Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India; f. 1976; weekly; Hindi, Urdu and English editions; Editor (English edition) N. N. CHATTERJEE.
- Film Mirror:** 26F Connaught Place; f. 1964; monthly; English; Editor HARBHAJAN SINGH; circ. 19,008.
- Filmi Duniya:** 16 Darya Ganj, Delhi 6; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; Editor NARENDRA KUMAR; circ. 116,311.
- Filmi Kaliyan:** 16/39 Subhash Nagar, New Delhi 110027; f. 1969; monthly; English; films; Editor-in-Chief V. S. DEWAN; circ. 76,012.
- Grih Shobha:** Delhi Press Bldg., E-3 Jhandelwala Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd., New Delhi 110055; f. 1979; monthly; Hindi; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 163,738.
- Indian Express:** Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1936; weekly; English; published simultaneously in Delhi, Madurai, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Bombay, Cochin and Ahmedabad; Editor-in-Chief S. NIHAL SINGH; circ. (national) 689,406.
- India Today:** 40F, Connaught Place, 2nd Floor; f. 1976; fortnightly; English; Editor AROON PURIE; circ. 160,000.
- Indian and Foreign Review:** Shastri Bhavan; f. 1963; fortnightly; review of political, socio-economic and cultural aspects of India and India in relation to the world; Chief Editor H. B. MATHUR.
- Indian Horizons:** Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate; f. 1951; quarterly; English; published by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor A. SRINIVASAN; circ. 1,300.
- Indian Railways:** P.O.B. 467, New Delhi 110001; f. 1956; English; monthly; published by the Ministry of Railways; Editor P. U. C. CHOWDARY; circ. 12,000.
- Intensive Agriculture:** Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; f. 1955; monthly; English; Editor SHUKLA HAZRA; circ. 20,000 (1979).
- Jagat (Hindi) Monthly:** 8/818 Ajmeri Gate, Delhi 110006; f. 1958; Hindi; popular and family magazine; Editor PREM CHAND VERMA; circ. 17,738.
- Jagat Weekly:** 8/818 Ajmeri Gate, Delhi 110006; f. 1956; progressive Urdu paper of the people; Editor PREM CHAND VERMA; circ. 10,838.
- Journal of Industry and Trade:** Ministry of Commerce; f. 1952; English; monthly; Man. Dir. A. C. BANERJEE; circ. 2,000-2,500.
- Kadambini:** Hindustan Times House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi; f. 1960; Hindi; monthly; Editor RAJENDRA AWASTHY; circ. 110,000.
- Krishak Samachar:** A-1 Nizamuddin West; f. 1957; monthly; English, Hindi, Marathi; agriculture; Editor Dr. D. A. BHOLAY; circ. (English) 4,000, (Hindi) 4,000, (Marathi) 5,000.
- Kurukshetra:** Krishi Bhavan; fortnightly (English), monthly (Hindi); rural development; Editor R. THUKRAL; circ. 13,000.
- Lalita:** 92 Daryaganj; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor L. RANIGUPTA; circ. 20,000.
- Link Indian News Magazine:** Link House, Mathura Rd.; f. 1958; independent; weekly; Editor M. V. RAO; circ. 11,730.
- Mayapuri Weekly:** A-5, Mayapuri, 110064; f. 1974; weekly; Hindi; Editor P. K. BAJAJ; circ. 154,193.
- Nandan:** Hindustan Times House, New Delhi 110001; f. 1963; monthly; Hindi; Editor JAI PRAKASH BHARTI; circ. 230,000.
- Nav Chitrapat:** 92 Daryaganj; f. 1932; monthly; Hindi; Editor SATYENDRA SHYAM; circ. 35,980.
- New Age:** 15 Kotla Rd., 1; f. 1953; central organ of the Communist Party of India; weekly; English; Editor BHUPESH GUPTA; circ. 205,000.
- New Delhi:** P.T.I. Building, Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; f. 1978; fortnightly; English; Editor S. VENKAT NARAYAN; circ. 36,657.
- Organiser:** 29 Rani Jhansi Rd., New Delhi 110055; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 50,680.
- Overseas Hindustan Times:** Hindustan Times House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg; English; weekly.
- Panchajanya:** 29 Rani Jhansi Marg, New Delhi 110055; f. 1947; weekly; Hindi; Gen. Man. BADRI DAS JAIN; Chief Editor BHANU PRATAP SHUKLA; circ. 61,625.
- Parag:** 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi 110002; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; Editor K. L. NANDAN; circ. 119,377.
- Priya:** 92 Daryaganj; f. 1960; monthly; Hindi; Editor SATYENDRA SHYAM; circ. 27,800.
- Punjabi Digest:** 9 Hemkunt House, Rajindera Place, P.O.B. 2549, New Delhi 110005; f. 1971; literary monthly; Gurmukhi; Chair. S. KAPUR SINGH; Gen. Man. Sardar PARVESH BAHADUR SINGH; Chief Editor Sardar JANG BAHADUR SINGH; circ. over 25,000.
- Rang Bhumi:** 5A/15 Ansari Rd., Darya Ganj; f. 1941; Hindi; films; Editor S. K. GUPTA; circ. 30,000.
- Ruby Magazine:** Daryaganj; f. 1966; monthly; Urdu; Editor REHMAN NAYYAR; circ. 20,000.
- Sainik Samachar:** Block L-1, Church Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1909; pictorial weekly for Indian Defence Services; English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Punjabi, Telugu, Marathi, Gorkhali, Malayalam and Bengali edns.; Editor-in-Chief Col. R. K. MATHUR; circ. (Hindi and English) 30,000.
- Saptahik Hindustan:** Kasturba Gandhi Marg; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. S. JOSHI; circ. 117,318.
- Sarita:** Jhandewalan Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1945; fortnightly; Hindi; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 238,000.
- Shama:** 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd., Ajmeri Gate; f. 1939; monthly; Urdu; Editor M. YUSUF DEHLVI; circ. 88,077.
- Sher-i-Punjab:** Hemkunt House, 6 Rajindera Place, P.O.B. 2549, New Delhi 110005; f. 1911; weekly news magazine; only Urdu paper for Sikhs in India and abroad; Chief Editor Sardar JANG BAHADUR SINGH; Editor S. B. SINGH; circ. over 15,000.
- Sun Weekly:** 88 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1977; English; Editor V. B. GUPTA; circ. 73,731.
- Surya India:** Kanchenjunga, 18 Barakhamba Rd.; f. 1977; monthly; English; Editor ANURAG MATHUR.
- Sushama:** 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. YUNUS DEHLVI; circ. 56,596.
- Vigyan Pragati:** Hillside Rd., 110012; f. 1952; monthly; Hindi; popular science; Editor O. P. SHARMA; circ. 42,000.
- Women's Era:** Jhandewalan Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1963; fortnightly; English; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 25,000.
- Yojana:** Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, Parliament St.; f. 1957; fortnightly; English, Tamil, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese, Malayalam, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi; Chief Editor P. SRINIVASAN; circ. 42,000.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

- Islamic Culture:** P.O.B. 171; f. 1927; quarterly; English; Editor Dr. M. A. MUID KHAN; circ. 11,300.

Vijayawada

Andhra Jyoti Sachitra Vara Patrika: Labbipet 520010; f. 1908; weekly; Telugu; Editor P. S. SARMA; circ. 81,000.

Indian Express: George Oakes Bldg., Besant Rd., Gandhi-nagar 3; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Cochin, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras and Madurai) 305,295.

BIHAR

Patna

Anand Digest: P.O.B. 5, Govind Mitra Rd.; f. 1981; monthly; Hindi; family magazine; Editors M. S. SINGH, Dr. S. S. SINGH, S. R. SARAN, J. B. SARAN; circ. 50,000.

Balak: P.O.B. 5, Govind Mitra Rd.; f. 1926; monthly; Hindi; for children; Editors M. S. SINGH, Dr. S. S. SINGH, S. R. SARAN and J. B. SARAN; circ. 49,000.

Bihar Information: P.R. D. Govt. of Bihar; f. 1952; weekly; English, Hindi and Urdu editions; Chief Editor G. S. VERMA; circ. 14,000.

Jyotsana: Rejendranagar; f. 1947; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. NARAYAN; circ. 10,550.

Nar Nari: Nari Prakashan, 800004; f. 1949; monthly; Hindi; Editor V. VATSYAYAN; circ. 10,000.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Aaspas: Nr. Khanpur Gate, Khanpur, 380001; f. 1976; weekly; Gujarati; Editor SHALIBHADRA S. SHAH; circ. 95,131.

Akhand Anand: P.O.B. 50, Bhadra; f. 1947; monthly; Gujarati; Editor T. K. THAKKAR; circ. 49,418.

Chitralok: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, P.O.B. 254; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor SHREYANS SHAH; circ. 16,694.

Indian Express: Janasatta Karyalaya, Mirzapur Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Ahmedabad) 23,764.

Stree: Sandesh Bhavan, Gheekanta; f. 1962; weekly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. LEELABEN C. PATEL; circ. 53,121.

Zagmag: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; for children; Editor SHREYANS S. SHAH; circ. 19,510.

Rajkot

Amruta: Sharda Bag; f. 1967; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor Y. N. SHAH; circ. 35,000.

Parmarth: Sharda Bag; monthly; Gujarati; philosophy; Editor N. L. SHAH; circ. 30,000.

Phulwadi: Sharda Bag; weekly; for children; Editor Y. N. SHAH; circ. 60,000.

KARNATAKA

Bangalore

Indian Express: Express Estate, Mount Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bangalore, Madurai, Madras, Cochin, Hyderabad and Vijayawada) 305,295.

Mysindia: 38A Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1939; weekly; English; news and current affairs; Editor D. N. HOSALI; circ. 14,000.

New Leader: 93 North Rd., St. Mary's Town, Bangalore 560005; f. 1887; weekly; English; Editor Rt. Rev. Mgr. HERMAN D'SOUZA; circ. 10,000.

Prajamata: North Anjaneya Temple Rd., Basavangudi; f. 1931; weekly; Kannada; news and current affairs; Chief Editor H. V. NAGARAJA RAO; circ. 127,920.

KERALA

Kottayam

Malayala Manorama: P.O.B. 26; f. 1956; weekly; Malayalam; Editor MAMMEN VERGHESE; circ. 600,000.

Vanitha: P.B. No. 226, Kottayam 686001; f. 1975; monthly; Malayalam; Editor Mrs. K. M. MATHEW; circ. 177,519.

MADHYA PRADESH

Krishak Jagat: P.O.B. 3, Bhopal 462001; f. 1946; weekly; Hindi; agriculture; Editor S. C. GANGRADE; Chief Editor M. C. BONDRIYA; circ. 11,335.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Beautiful: 34 Mittal Chambers, Nariman Point, 400021; f. 1974; monthly; English; Editor LYNN DEAS; circ. 53,000.

Bhavan's Journal: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay 400007; f. 1954; fortnightly; English; Man. Editor J. H. DAVE; Editor S. RAMAKRISHNAN; circ. 25,000.

Blitz News Magazine: 17/17-H Cowasji Patel St., Bombay 400001; f. 1941; weekly; English, Hindi and Urdu editions; also publishes film monthly *Cine Blitz*; Editor-in-Chief R. K. KARANJIA; combined circ. 353,766.

Bombay: 28 A&B Jolly Maker Chambers-II, Nariman Point, 400021; f. 1979; fortnightly; English; Editor AROON PURIE.

Business India: Wadia Bldg., 17/19 Dalal St., 400023; f. 1978; fortnightly; English; Publ. ASHOK ADVANI; circ. 16,883.

Business World: 145 Atlanta, 209 Ceremonial Blvd., Nariman Point, 400021; f. 1980; fortnightly; English; Editor DILIP THAKORE.

Chitralekha: 62 Vaju Kotak Marg, Fort; f. 1950; weekly; Gujarati; Editors Mrs. M. V. KOTAK, H. L. MEHTA; circ. 173,306.

Cine Blitz: 17/17-H Cowsaji Patel St., 400001; f. 1974; monthly; English; films; Editor Mrs. RITA MEHTA; circ. 67,714.

Commerce: Manek Mahal, 90 Veer Nariman Rd., Churchgate, 20; f. 1910; weekly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 6,645.

Current: 15th Floor, Nariman Bhavan, Nariman Point; f. 1949; weekly; English; Editor AYUB SYED; circ. 80,000.

Dharmayug: Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; Editor D. V. BHARATI; circ. 276,870.

Eve's Weekly: Bombay Samachar Marg; f. 1947; English; Editor G. EWING; circ. 55,000.

Femina: Times of India Bldg., Dr. D. N. Rd.; f. 1959; fortnightly; English; Editor VIMLA PATIL; circ. 130,174.

Filmfare: Dr. D. N. Road; f. 1952; fortnightly; English; Editor VIKRAM SINGH; circ. 145,235.

Illustrated Weekly of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1929; weekly; English; Editor K. C. KANNA; circ. 286,577.

Imprint: Surya Mahal, 5 Burjorji Bharucha Marg, Bombay 400023; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor ARUN GANDHI; circ. 16,528.

Indian and Eastern Engineer: Piramal Mansion, 235 Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Bombay 400001; f. 1858; monthly; English; Editors MICK DE SOUZA, S. K. GHASWALA; circ. 7,000.

Indian Express: Express Towers, Nairman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1936; see under Delhi; circ. (Bombay) 180,129.

Indian PEN: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 400020; f. 1934; 6 issues a year; organ of Indian Centre of the International PEN; Editor SOPHIA WADIA.

Janmabhoomi Pravasi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1939; weekly; Gujarati; Editor HARINDRA J. DAVE; circ. 100,700.

Mirror: Apollo St., Fort; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor SHEKHAR HATTANGADI; circ. 60,657.

Mother India: Sumati Publications Ltd., 15 Sir. P. M. Rd., Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1935; monthly; English; Editor BABURAO PATEL; circ. 12,500.

Navaneet: Tardeo 341; f. 1951; monthly; published in Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati editions; Editors N. DUTT (Hindi), U. THOMRAY (Marathi), K. KAPADIA (Gujarati); circ. respectively 23,900, 4,200, 12,600.

Onlooker: 21 Dalal St., Bombay 400023; f. 1939; fortnightly; news magazine; English; Editor D. M. SILVERA; circ. 57,352.

People's Raj (Lokrajya): Directorate-General of Information and Public Relations, Sachivalaya, Bombay 400032; f. 1947; government activities and publicity; fortnightly; editions in Marathi, Urdu and English; circ. (all editions) 121,600.

Reader's Digest: Orient House, Mangalore St., Ballard Estate, Bombay 400038; f. 1954; monthly; English; Man. Dir. and Publisher T. PARAMESHWAR; Editor RAHUL SINGH; circ. 203,812.

Screen: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1951; film weekly; English; Editor B. K. KARANJIA; circ. 152,598 (Bombay).

Shree: 40 Cawasji Patel St., Bombay 400023; f. 1967; weekly; Marathi; Editor LALITA BHUTTA; circ. 112,017.

Shreevarsha: 40 Cawasji Patel St., 400023; f. 1980; weekly; Hindi; Editor and Man. Dir. R. M. BHUTTA; circ. 50,000.

Sportweek: 156D J. Dadajee Rd., Tardeo; f. 1968; weekly; English; Man. Editor KHALID ANSARI; circ. 70,000.

Star and Style: Bombay Samachar Marg; f. 1965; film and fashion; fortnightly; English; Editor GULSHAN EWING; circ. 115,000.

Stardust: Lana Publishing Company, 14 Advent, 1st Floor, 12A Foreshore Rd., Bombay 400021; f. 1971; monthly; English; Editor UMA RAO; circ. 117,201.

Sudha: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1965; women's weekly; Gujarati; Propr. Saurashtra Trust; Editor D. G. PATEL; circ. 113,300.

Sunday Loksatta: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor V. S. GOKHALE; Gen. Man. N. M. DUGAR; circ. 348,524.

Vyapar: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1949; financial journal; weekly; Gujarati; Editor S. J. VASANI; circ. 34,894.

Yuvdarshan: 40 Cawasji Patel St., 400023; f. 1975; weekly; Gujarati; Editor and Man. Dir. R. M. BHUTTA; circ. 60,000.

Nagpur

All India Reporter: A.I.R. Ltd., P.O.B. 209, Congress Nagar, Nagpur 440012; f. 1914; law journal; monthly; English; Editor V. R. MANOHAR; circ. 32,000.

Pune (Poona)

Swaraj: Bombay Papers Ltd., 595 Budhwar Peth, Pune 411002; f. 1936; weekly; Marathi; Gen. Man. S. V. NAGARKAR; circ. 60,190.

Trivandrum

Mathrubhumi Illustrated Weekly: Perunthanni, Trivandrum 695008; f. 1932; weekly; Malayalam; Chief Editor N. V. KRISHNA WARRIOR; circ. 80,937.

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Ambulimama: 188 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; f. 1947; monthly; Tamil; Editor NAGI REDDI; circ. 78,000.

Ananda Vikatan: 151 Mount Rd.; f. 1924; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. BALSUBRAMANIAN; circ. 274,440.

Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly: Express Estates, Mount Rd., 600002; f. 1952; weekly; Telugu; Editor VIDWAN VISWAN; circ. 87,420.

Chandamama: 188 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; f. 1947; children's monthly; editions in 13 languages; Editor NAGI REDDI; combined circ. 483,000.

Chandoba: 188 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; f. 1952; monthly; Marathi; Editor NAGI REDDI; circ. 101,000.

Dinamani Kadir: 137 Ramnad Rd., 9; Tamil; weekly; Editor K. R. VASUDEVAN (acting); circ. 79,291.

Indian Express: Express Estate, Mount Rd., 600002; see under Delhi; Editor-in-Chief S. NIHAL SINGH; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras, Cochin and Madurai) 305,295.

Kalai Magal: P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1932; literary and cultural; monthly; Tamil; Editor K. V. JAGANATHAN; circ. 48,372.

Kalkandu: 151 Purasawalkam High Rd.; f. 1948; weekly; Tamil; Editor TAMIL VANAN; circ. 166,534.

Kalki: 84/1C Race Course Rd., Guindy, Madras 600032; f. 1941; literary and cultural; weekly; Tamil; Editor E. K. RAJENDRAN; circ. 72,222.

Kumudam: 83 Purasawalkam High Rd.; f. 1947; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. A. P. ANNAMALAI; circ. 547,132.

Malai Mathi: 50 Edward Elliotts Rd.; f. 1958; monthly; Tamil; Editor P. S. ELANGO; circ. 95,138.

Pesum Padam: 325 Arcot Rd.; f. 1942; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 33,000.

Picturpost: 325 Arcot Rd., 24; f. 1943; monthly; English; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 26,000.

Puthumai: 101 Purasawalkam High Rd.; f. 1957; monthly; Tamil; Editor K. T. KOSALRAM; circ. 27,100.

Rani: 1091 Poonamallee High Rd., Madras 600007; f. 1962; Tamil; weekly; Managing Partner B. S. ADITYAN; circ. 433,838.

Sunday Times: 69 Peters Rd.; f. 1956; weekly; English; Editor S. V. S. VINOD; circ. 50,000.

Thayaga Kural: 2-16 Mount Rd.; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor A. MA. SAMY; circ. 50,000.

Vani: f. 1949; fortnightly; Telugu; All India Radio journal; circ. 18,000.

Vanoli: f. 1939; fortnightly; Tamil; All India Radio journal; circ. 51,300.

Other Towns

Indian Express: 137 Ramnad Rd., Madurai 625009; see under Delhi.

Mathajothidam: 3 Arasamaram, Vellore; f. 1949; monthly; astrology; Tamil; Editor V. K. V. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 27,700.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad

Jasoosi Duniya: 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1953; monthly; Urdu and Hindi editions; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. (both) 70,000.

Manohar Kahaniyan: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt.) Ltd., 281 Muthiganj 211003; f. 1940; monthly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 349,843.

Manorama: Mitra Parkashan (Pvt.) Ltd., 281 Muthiganj 211003; f. 1924; fortnightly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 165,247.

Maya: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt.) Ltd. 281 Muthiganj 211003; f. 1929; monthly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 118,967.

Probe India: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt.) Ltd., 281 Muthiganj 211003; f. 1979; monthly; English; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 67,588.

Satyakatha: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt.) Ltd., 281 Muthiganj 211003; f. 1972; monthly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 145,000.

Kanpur

Kanchan Prabha: 2 Sarvodaya Nagar, P.O.B. 214; f. 1974; Hindi; monthly; Man. Editor P. C. GUPTA; Editor Y. M. GUPTA; circ. 25,948.

Lucknow

Rashtra Dharma: P.O.B. 207, Dr. Raghbir Nagar; f. 1964; monthly; Hindi; Editor VACHNESH TRIPATHI; Man. V. C. MAHESHWARI; circ. 15,000.

Other Towns

Current Events: 15 Rajpur Rd., Dehra Dun; f. 1955; monthly review of national and international affairs; English; Editor DEV DUTT; circ. 13,300.

Jeewan Shiksha: Sarvodaya Sahitya Prakashan, Chowk, Varanasi; f. 1957; monthly; Hindi; Editor TARUN BHAI; circ. 13,400.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

All India Appointment Gazette: 7 Old Court House St.; f. 1973; weekly; English; Editor S. C. TALUKDAR; circ. 81,098.

Anandalok: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1975; fortnightly; Bengali; film; Editor SEVABRATA GUPTA; circ. 87,899.

Anandamela: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1975; monthly; Bengali; juvenile; Editor NIRENDRANATH CHAKRAVARTI; circ. 114,749.

Betar Jagat: All India Radio, Akashvani Bhavan, Eden Gardens, 700001; f. 1929; twice a month; Bengali; radio journal; Editor S. C. BASU; circ. about 16,150.

Capital: 19 R. N. Mookerjee Rd., 700001; f. 1888; weekly; English; financial; Editor JOLLY KAUL; circ. 7,900.

Desh: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1933; arts; weekly; Bengali; Editor S. GHOSH; circ. 114,391.

Economic Age: P-36 India Exchange Place, 2nd Floor, 700001; f. 1968; monthly; English; economic and business; Editor SUB BANERJEE; circ. 6,500.

Engineering Times: Wachel Molla Mansion, 8 Lenin Sarani; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor E. H. TIPP00; circ. 19,030.

Naba Kallol: 11 Jhamapooker Lane; f. 1960; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. C. MAJUMDAR; circ. 80,088.

Neetae: 4 Sukhlal Johari Lane; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor M. P. PODDAR.

Ravivar: 6 Prafulla Sarkar Street; f. 1977; weekly; Hindi; Editor S. P. SINGH; circ. 65,853.

Screen: P-5, Kalakar St., Calcutta 700070; f. 1960; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 58,150.

Sportsworld: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; weekly; English; Editor MANSUR ALI KHAN PATAUDI; circ. 75,732.

Statesman: 4 Chowringhee Square; f. 1875; overseas weekly; English; Editor AMALENDU DAS GUPTA.

Suktara: 11 Jhamapooker Lane, 700009; f. 1948; monthly; juvenile; Bengali; Editor M. MAJUMDAR; circ. 150,000.

Sunday: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1973; weekly; English; Editor M. J. AKBAR; circ. 194,003.

NEWS AGENCIES

Hindustan Samachar: 2 Connaught Lane, New Delhi 110001; Gen. Man. BALESHWAR AGARWAL.

Press Trust of India Ltd.: 357 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Bombay 400001; f. 1947; Gen. Man. NARAYAN RAMA CHANDRAN; Deputy Gen. Man. P. UNNIKRISHNAN.

Samachar Bharati: 12 Fire Brigade Lane, New Delhi 110001; f. 1966, re-established 1978; Gen. Man. B. B. MATHUR.

United News of India: 9 Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; operates special services devoted to banking, business, economic affairs, agriculture, etc.; 75 hrs.; over 15 foreign correspondents; Gen. Man. G. G. MIRCHANDANI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Room 20, P.T.I. Bldg., 4 Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; Chief Rep. JOEL HENRI.

Agencia EFE (Spain): C-1 Nizamuddin East, New Delhi 110013; Correspondent MARIA PALOMA MARTINEZ AVILES.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (U.S.S.R.): C-3 West End Colony, New Delhi 110021; Correspondent E. K. CHOUBITCHEV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): B-47, South Extension Part 2, New Delhi 110049; Chief Rep. (vacant).

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): C-64, Anand Niketan, New Delhi 110021; Correspondent (vacant).

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 19 Narendra Place, Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; Chief EUGENE KRAMER.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): C-59, Ananda Niketan, New Delhi 110021; Correspondent P. JANDOUREK.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): E 14/3 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110067; Chief Rep. MARTIN E. PENDL.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 1st Floor, PTI Bldg., 4 Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; Corresp. FUMIO MATSUSHITA.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): D-1/11 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110067; Correspondent PREDRAG STAMENKOVIC.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): C-105 Anad Niketan, New Delhi; Corresp. TOMÁS ANAEL GRANADOS.

Reuters (U.K.): 27 Prithvi Raj Rd., New Delhi 110011.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): A-32 West End Colony, New Delhi 110021; Chief Representative BORIS I. CHEKHONIN.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Ambassador Hotel, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi 110003; Bureau Chief SUZANNE F. GREEN.

The following agencies are also represented: Associated Press of Pakistan, Bangladesh Sangbad Sangsta, BTA (Bulgaria), PAP (Poland) and Viet-Nam News Agency.

CO-ORDINATING BODIES

Press Information Bureau: Shastri Bhavan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1975 to co-ordinate press affairs with the Government; represents newspaper management, journalistic profession, news agencies, Parliament; has power to examine journalists under oath and may censor objectionable material; Principal Information Officer WILFRED LAZARUS.

Registrar of Newspapers for India: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Vandhana Building, 11 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1956; a statutory body set up to collect statistics regarding the Press in India. It maintains a register of newspapers containing particulars about every newspaper published in India; Registrar K. G. JOGLEKAR.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference: 36-37 Northend Complex, Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1940; 330 mems.; Pres. VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA; Sec.-Gen. M. S. MADHUSOODANAN.

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: IENS Bldgs., Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1939; 378 mems.; Pres.

MAMMEN VARGHESE; Sec. S. C. RAO; publ. *IENS Annual Press Handbook*.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists: Flat No. 29, New Central Mkt., Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001; f. 1950; Pres. A. RAGHAVAN; Sec.-Gen. SANTOSH KUMAR; publ. *The Working Journalist* (monthly).

Indian Language Newspapers' Association: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1941; 326 mems.; Pres. RATILAL SHETH; Gen. Secs. L. M. D'COSTA, A. D. POTNIS; publ. *Language Press Bulletin* (non-political monthly).

Press Institute of India: Sapru House Annexe, Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1963; 46 mem. newspapers and other organizations; Chair. G. KASTURI; Dir. K. BHUPAL; publs. *Vidura* (every 2 months), *Data India* (weekly), and special surveys; training courses.

PUBLISHERS

BOMBAY

Allied Publishers Private Ltd.: 15 J. N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate, 400038; f. 1934; economics, politics, history, philosophy; brs. at New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad; Man. Dir. R. N. SACHDEV.

Asia Publishing House (Private) Ltd.: 14/18 Calicut St., Ballard Estate, Bombay 400038; f. 1961; humanities, social sciences, science and general; English and Indian languages; Man. Dir. ANANDA JAISINGH.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan: Munshi Sadan, Kulapati, K. M. Munshi Marg, Bombay 400007; f. 1938; art, literature, culture, philosophy, religion, history of India in English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Gujarati; various periodicals; brs. all over India and in the U.K. and U.S.A.; Pres. DHARAMSEY M. KHATAU; Vice-Pres. JAISHUKLAL HATHI, GIRDHARILAL MEHTA.

Blackie and Son (Private) Ltd.: Blackie House, 103-105 Walchand Hirachand Marg, P.B. 21, Bombay 400001; f. 1901; educational, scientific and technical, general and juvenile; br. at Madras; Man. Dir. D. R. BHAGI.

Chetana Private Ltd.: 34 Rampart Row, Bombay 400023; religion, philosophy; Dir. S. K. DIKSHIT.

Himalaya Publishing House: 'Ramdoot', Dr. Balerao Marg (Kelevadi), opp. Sharni Rd., Station (east), Girgaon, Bombay 400004; text books; Dir. D. P. PANDEY.

Hind Kitab Ltd.: 32-34 Veer Nariman Rd., 400001.

IBH Publishing Co.: 412 Tulsiani Chambers, 4th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; Dir. P. C. MANAKTALA.

International Book House Private Ltd.: Indian Mercantile Mansions, Madame Cama Rd., Bombay 400039; f. 1941; general, educational, scientific and law books; Man. Dir. S. K. GUPTAL.

Jaico Publishing House: 121 Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1947; general paperbacks; imports scientific, technical and educational books; Man. Dir. JAMAN SHAH.

Popular Prakashan Private Ltd.: 35-c Tardeo Rd., opp. Roche Popular Press Bldg., Bombay 400034; f. 1968; sociology, biographies, current affairs, medicine, history, politics and administration in English and Marathi; Man. Dir. R. G. BHATKAL; Jnt. Dir. S. G. BHATKAL.

Somaiya Publications Private Ltd.: 172 Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Marg, Dadar; f. 1967; economics, sociology, history, politics, mathematics, sciences; Chief Editor W. H. PATWARDHAN.

Taraporevala, Sons and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 210 Dr. D. Naroji Rd., Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1864; Indian art, culture, history, sociology, scientific, technical and general in English; Dirs. M. J. TARAPOREVALA, S. J. TARAPOREVALA.

N. M. Tripathi (Private) Ltd.: 164 Samaldas Gandhi Marg, 400002; f. 1888; law and general books in English and Gujarati; Chair. D. M. TRIVEDI; Dir. and Gen. Man. A. S. PANDYA.

CALCUTTA

Academic Publishers: 5A Bhawani Dutta Lane, P.O.B. 12341, Calcutta 700073; text books; Dir. B. K. DHUR.

Allied Book Agency: 18/A Shyama Charan De St., Calcutta 700073; medical text books; Dir. B. SARKAR.

Assam Review Publishing Co.: 29 Waterloo St., 700001; f. 1926; tea, tea plantations, directory; Partners G. L. BANERJEE, S. BANERJEE.

Book Land Private Ltd.: 1 Shankar Ghosh Lane, 700007; economics, politics, history and general; Man. Dir. J. N. BASU.

Chuckerverty, Chatterjee and Co. Ltd.: 15 College Square, 700012; Dir. BINODELAL CHAKRAVARTI.

Eastern Law House Private Ltd.: 54 Ganesh Chunder Ave., Calcutta 700013; f. 1918; legal, commercial, accountancy and general; br. in New Delhi; Man. Dir. ARUP DE; Dirs. AJAY K. DE, ASOK DE.

Firma KLM Private Ltd.: 257B B. B. Ganguly St., 700012; f. 1950; Indology, scholarly books in English, Bengali, Sanskrit and Hindi; Man. Dir. K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY.

Intertrade Publications (India) Private Ltd.: 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; f. 1954; economics, medicine, law, history and trade directories; Man. Dir. Dr. K. K. ROY.

A. Mukherjee & Co. Pvt. Ltd.: 2 Bankim Chatterjee St., 700012; f. 1940; educational and general in Bengali and English; Man. Dir. J. CHATTERJEE.

New Era Publishing Co.: 31 Gauri Bari Lane, 700004; f. 1944; Propr. Dr. P. N. MITRA; Man. S. K. MITRA.

W. Newman and Co. Ltd.: 3 Old Court House St., 700001; f. 1851; general; Man. Dir. L. P. N. BHARGAVA.

Oriental Publishing Co.: f. 1910; Propr. D. N. BOSE; Man. D. P. BOSE.

Renaissance Publishers Private Ltd.: 15 Bankim Chatterjee St., 700012; philosophy; founder M. N. ROY.

M. C. Sarkar and Sons (Private) Ltd.: 14 Bankim Chatterjee St., 700012; f. 1910; publ. of *Hindustan Year Book* and *Who's Who*; Dirs. SUPRIYA SARKAR, SAMIT SARKAR.

Thacker's Press and Directories: M.P. Works Private Ltd., 6-B, Bentinck St., P.O.B. 2512, 700001; industrial publications and directories; Chair. JUTHIKA ROY; Dirs. B. B. ROY, A. BOSE.

DELHI and NEW DELHI

Affiliated East West Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: 104 Nirmal Tower, 26 Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 110001; text books; Man. Dir. KAMAL MALIK.

Amerind Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.: 66 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; f. 1970; offices at Calcutta, Bombay and New York; scientific and technical; Dirs. G. PRIMLANI, M. PRIMLANI.

Arnold Heinemann Publishers India (Pvt.) Ltd.: AB/9 Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110016; Literature and general; Dir. G. A. VAZIRANI.

Atma Ram and Sons: Kashmere Gate, Delhi 110006; f. 1909; br. in Lucknow; scientific, technical, humanities, medical; Man. Dir. ISH K. PURI.

B.R. Publishing Corporation: 461 Vivekanada Nagar, Delhi 110035; Partner PRAMIL MITTAL.

Cambridge Publishing House: D-36 South Extn., Part 1, New Delhi 110049; children's books; Dir. RAM AVTAR GUPTA.

S. Chand and Co. Ltd.: Ram Nagar, New Delhi 110055; f. 1917; educational and general books in Hindi and English, exporters and importers of books; Man. Dir. SHYAM LAL GUPTA.

Concept Publishing Co.: H-13 Bali Nagar, New Delhi 110015; sociology, economics, commerce; Dir. NAURANG RAI.

Eurasia Publishing House (Private) Ltd.: Ram Nagar, New Delhi 110055; f. 1964; educational books in English and Hindi; Man. Dir. S. L. GUPTA.

Heritage Publishers: M-116 Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001; economics, commerce, literature; Dir. B. R. CHAWLA.

Hind Pocket Books Private Ltd.: G. T. Rd., Shahdara, Delhi 110032; f. 1958; fiction and non-fiction paperbacks in English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu; Man. Dir. DINANATH MALHOTRA.

Hindustan Publishing Corporation: 6 U.B. Jawahar Nagar, Delhi 110007; maths and geology; Dir. S. K. JAIN.

Inter-India Publications: 105 Anand Nagar, Old Rothak Rd., Delhi 110035; economics, commerce, sociology; Dir. MOOLCHAND MITTAL.

Lancers Publishers: P.O.B. 4235, New Delhi 110048; f. 1977; politics with special emphasis on north-east India; Prop. S. KUMAR.

Macmillan India Ltd.: 4 Community Centre, Naraina Industrial Area, New Delhi 110028; text books; Dir. TEJESHWAR SINGH.

Motilal Banarsidass: Bungalow Rd., Jawahar Nagar, 110007; f. 1903; Indological publishers, exporters, importers and distributors in English and Sanskrit; Dirs. S. L. JAIN, N. P. JAIN, J. P. JAIN, RAVI JAIN, RAVIJ JAIN.

Neel Kamal Prakashan: Raj Bhawan, 4/C Daryaganj; educational; Prop. S. K. AGGARWAL.

Orient Longman Ltd.: 3/5 Asaf Ali Rd., 110002; f. 1948; educational, technical, general and children's books in almost all Indian languages; Publisher Dr. SUJIT MUKHERJEE; Chair. J. RAMESHWAR RAO.

Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.: 66 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; f. 1964; science, technology and reference books in English; offices at Calcutta and Bombay; Partners GULAB PRIMALANI, MOHAN PRIMALANI.

Oxford University Press: 2/11 Ansari Rd., Daryaganj, New Delhi 110002; brs. in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; Gen. Man. R. DAYAL.

People's Publishing House (Private) Ltd.: 5 Rani Jhansi Rd. 110055, f. 1943; paperbacks, history, sciences, textbooks; Chair. G. ADHIKARI.

Publications Division: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Patiala House, New Delhi 110001; f. 1941; culture, art, literature, planning and development, general publications; publishes 21 magazines in English and several Indian languages; Dir. D. S. MEHTA.

Rajkamal Prakashan (Private) Ltd.: 8 Netaji Subhas Marg, 110002; f. 1946; Hindi; literary books, quarterly journal of literary criticism, monthly trade journal.

Rajpal and Sons: Kashmere Gate, Madrasa Rd., 110006; f. 1891; general; Hindi; Man. Partner VISHWANATH MALHOTRA.

Sahgal, N. D., and Sons: Dariba Kalan; f. 1917; politics, history, general knowledge, sport, fiction and children's books in Hindi; Man. G. SAHGAL.

Shiksha Bharati: Madarsa Rd., Kashmere Gate, Delhi 110006; f. 1955; textbooks, popular science books and children's books in Hindi and English; Man. Partner VEENA MALHOTRA.

Sterling Publishers (Private) Ltd.: AB/9 Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110029; f. 1967; humanities and social sciences, paperbacks; monthly journal on Indian book industry; Man. Dirs. O. P. GHAI, S. K. GHAI.

Technical and Commercial Book Co.: 75 Gokhale Market, Tis Hazari, Delhi 110054; f. 1913; technical books; Propr. B. R. MALHOTRA; Man. D. N. MEHRA.

Thomson Press (India) Ltd.: 9K Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001; children's books; Dir. AROON PURIE.

MADRAS

Higginbothams Ltd.: 814 Anna Salai, 600002; f. 1844; general; Dir. and Man. V. BALARAMAN.

B. G. Paul and Co.: 4 Francis Joseph St.; f. 1923; general, educational and oriental; Man. K. NILAKANTAN.

Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.: 2-16 Mount Rd.; f. 1879; educational; Propr. G. VENKATACHARI.

Thompson and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 33 Broadway, 600001; f. 1890; directories in English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam; Man. Dir. K. M. CHERIAN.

OTHER TOWNS

Bharat Bharti Prakashan: Western Kutchery Rd., Meerut; text books; Dir. RAJENDRA AGARWAL.

Bharati Bhawan: (publishers and distributors); Govind Mitra Rd., Patna 800004; f. 1942; educational and juvenile; Partners M. M. BOSE, T. K. BOSE and SANJIB BOSE.

Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh: P.O.B. 137, Dehradun 248001; botany; Dir. GAJENDRA SINGH.

Catholic Press: Ranchi 834001 (Bihar); f. 1928; books and periodicals; Dir. WILLIAM TIGGA, S.J.

Chugh Publications: P.O.B. 101, 2 Strachey Rd., Allahabad; sociology, economics, history and general; Prop. RAMESH KUMAR.

Geetha Book House: New Statue Circle, Mysore 570001; general; Dir. M. SATHYA NARAYANA RAO.

Goel Publishing House: Subhash Bazar, Meerut 250002; text books; Dir. KAMAL K. RASTOGI.

Kalyani Publishers: 1/1 Rajinder Nagar, Ludhiana (Punjab); text books; Dir. RAJ KUMAR.

INDIA

Kitabistan: 30 Chak, Allahabad 211003; f. 1932; general, agriculture and fine arts; Partners A. U. KHAN, SULTAN ZAMAN, NASEEM FAROOQI.

Law Book Co.: Sardar Patel Marg, P.O.B. 4, Allahabad 211001; f. 1929; legal books in English; Partners L. R. BAGGA, R. R. BAGGA, D. BAGGA, Mrs. A. BAGGA, Mrs. V. BAGGA.

Macmillan India Ltd.: 248 Upper Palace Orchards, Bangalore 560080; brs. in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; English scholarly monographs, text books and general, Hindi university monographs and text books, export typesetting and printing; Pres. and Man. Dir. S. G. WASANI.

Navajivan Publishing House: P.O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad 380014; f. 1919; Gandhian literature in English, Hindi and Gujarati; run by the Navajivan Trust; Man. Trustee JITENDRA DESAI.

Nem Chand & Bros.: Civil Lines, Roorkee 247997; text books.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Pioneer Publishing Co.: Sardar Patel Marg, P.O.B. 4, Allahabad 211001; f. 1972; law books; Partners A. BAGGA, R. BAGGA, Mrs. R. BAGGA, Mrs. S. BAGGA.

Publication Bureau: Punjab University, Chandigarh 160014; text books and general; Head of Bureau and Sec. R. K. MALHOTRA.

Ram Prasad and Sons: Hospital Rd., Agra 282003; f. 1905; agricultural, arts, commerce, education, general, science, technical, economics, mathematics, sociology; Dirs. H. N., R. N., B. N. and Y. N. AGARWAL; Mans. S. N. AGARWAL and R. S. TANDON.

Upper India Publishing House Private Ltd.: Aminabad, Lucknow 226001; f. 1921; publishers of books in English and Hindi special subjects—Indian history, religion, art and science; Man. Dir. S. BHARGAVA.

Vikas Publishing House Private Ltd.: 20/4 Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh; all subjects, textbooks and academic journals; Man. Dir. NARENDRA KUMAR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio broadcasting in India began in 1927 and was taken over by the Government in 1930. Commercial television began in 1976 and by 1978 covered about 15 per cent of the population. In 1978 it was decided that All India Radio and Doordarshan India should become autonomous corporations. To enable broadcasting to reach as many people as possible the Government installs and maintains radio and television sets in community centres. Both radio and television carry advertising.

RADIO

All India Radio (AIR): Akashvani Bhavan, Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; broadcasting in India is controlled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The service is financed from the grants voted by Parliament annually. Dir.-Gen. K. C. SHARMA.

Radio broadcasting stations are grouped into five zones:

East: Agartala, Aizawl, Bhalgalpur, Calcutta, Cuttack, Darbhanga, Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Imphal, Jeyapore, Kohima, Kurseong, Pasighat, Patna, Ranchi, Sambalpur, Shillong, Silchar, Siliguri, Tawang and Tezu.

North: Ajmer, Allahabad, Bikaner, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Najibabad, Rampur, Rohtak, Simla, Udaipur and Varanasi.

South: Alleppey, Bangalore, Bhadravati, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Kozhikode (Calicut), Madras, Mangalore, Mysore, Pondicherry, Port Blair, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Trivandrum, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam.

West: Ahmedabad, Ambikapur, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Bhuj, Bombay, Chhatrapur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Jagdalpur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Panaji, Parbhani, Pune, Raipur, Rajkot, Ratnagiri, Rewa, Sangli, Suratgarh and Vahdodara (Baroda).

Kashmir: Jammu, Leh and Srinagar.

The News Services Division of **AIR**, centralized in New Delhi, is one of the largest news organizations in the world. It has 40 regional news units, which broadcast 116 bulletins daily in 23 languages and 33 dialects. Sixty-seven bulletins in 19 languages are broadcast in the Home Services and 63 bulletins in 24 languages in the External Services.

In 1979 there were an estimated 20,724,013 radio licences issued.

TELEVISION

Doordarshan India (Television India): Mandi House, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1976, when television broadcasting became independent of All India Radio; 7 centres, 3 base production centres, 7 Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) on-going transmitters and 4 relay centres; programmes: 252 hours weekly; colour transmission began on an experimental basis in 1981; Dir.-Gen. SHAILENDRA SHANKAR.

Television stations are located at:

Amritsar: began transmissions in 1973.

Bangalore: began transmissions in 1981.

Bombay: began transmissions in 1972; comprises TV studio at Worli and relay transmitter at Sinharhar, near Pune.

Calcutta: began transmissions in 1975.

Delhi: began transmissions in 1959.

Gulbarga: began transmissions in 1977.

Hyderabad: began transmissions in 1977.

Jaipur: began transmissions in 1977.

Jullundur: began transmissions in 1977.

Kanpur: began transmissions in 1979.

Lucknow: began broadcasting in 1975; a relay transmitter at Kanpur has extended the range of Lucknow's transmissions.

Madras: began transmissions in 1975.

Mussoorie: began transmissions in 1977.

Muzaffarpur: began transmissions in 1978.

Pij (Ahmedabad): began transmissions in 1976.

Pune: began transmissions in 1973.

Raipur: began transmissions in 1977.

Sambalpur: commissioned in 1978.

Srinagar: commenced broadcasting in 1973 in Urdu and Kashmiri.

In 1981 an estimated 1,450,000 television sets were in operation.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; auth.=authorized; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; Rs.=rupees; brs.=branches.)

STATE BANKS

Reserve Bank of India: Central Office, P.O.B. 406, Mint Rd., Bombay 400001; f. 1935; nationalized 1949; sole right to issue notes; cap. Rs. 50m., dep. Rs. 61,634.9m. (Dec. 1979); Gov. I. G. PATEL; 11 brs.

State Bank of India: New Administrative Bldg., Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 400021; f. 1955; cap. p.u. Rs. 56.2m., res. Rs. 2,087.3m., dep. Rs. 96,355.1m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. P. C. D. NAMBIAR; Man. Dir. V. S. NATARAJAN; 5,605 brs.

The State Bank of India has subsidiaries in Bikaner and Jaipur, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore, Patiala, Saurashtra and Travancore. There are 26 state co-operative banks and 341 district co-operative banks. It has off-shore branches in Nassau (Bahamas) and Bahrain.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Fourteen of India's major commercial banks were nationalized in July 1969 and a further six in April 1980 (listed below). They are managed by fifteen-member Boards of Directors (2 directors to be appointed by the Central Government, 1 employee director, 1 representing employees who are not workmen, 1 representing depositors, 3 representing farmers, workers, artisans, etc., 5 representing persons with special knowledge or experience, 1 Reserve Bank of India Official and 1 Government of India Official). The day-to-day administration of the bank is one of the chief functions of the Government Custodian or Bank Chairman. The Department of Banking of the Ministry of Finance controls all banking operations.

Since nationalization, the number of bank branches has grown from 8,262 to 30,604 (September 1979).

Allahabad Bank: 2 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1865; cap. p.u. Rs. 10.5m., dep. Rs. 8,674.8m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. A. GHOSH; Gen. Man. P. K. SENGUPTA; 958 brs.

Andhra Bank: Andhra Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 161, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad 500001; f. 1923; nationalized April 1980; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m., dep. 6,682m. (Dec. 1980); Custodian O. SWAMINATHA REDDY; Exec. Dir. K. G. K. MURTHY; 755 brs.

Bank of Baroda: Post Bag 10046, 3 Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Pier, Bombay 400038; f. 1908; cap. p.u. Rs. 62.5m., dep. Rs. 30,262.6m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. R. C. SHAH; Exec. Dir. Y. V. SIVARAMAKRISHNAYYA; Gen. Man. ANANT CHUNILAL SHETH; 1,550 brs.

Bank of India: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 100m., dep. Rs. 29,595.7m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. N. VAGHUL; Exec. Dir. D. N. SHUKLA; 1,440 brs. (incl. overseas).

Bank of Madura Ltd.: 33 North Chitrai St., Madurai 625001; cap. p.u. Rs. 7.5m., dep. Rs. 1,173m.; Chair. R. M. MUTHIAH.

Bank of Maharashtra: Lokmangal, 1501 Shivajinagar, Pune 411005; f. 1935; cap. Rs. 23m. (1981), dep. Rs. 8,320m. (1981); Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. M. V. PATWARDHAN; Exec. Dir. P. S. DESHPANDE; 741 brs.

Canara Bank: P.O.B. 6648, 112 Jayachamarajendra Rd., Bangalore 560002; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 50m., dep.

Rs. 20,991m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. C. E. KAMATH; Gen. Mans. N. P. NAYAK, K. S. RAO; 1,284 brs.; publ. *Shreyas* (twice a month).

Central Bank of India: Chandermukhi, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1911; cap. p.u. Rs. 47.5m., dep. Rs. 27,817m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. B. V. SONALKER; Exec. Dir. R. M. PRADHAN; 1,977 brs. (incl. overseas).

Corporation Bank: Mangaladevi Temple Rd., P.O.B. 88, Mangalore 575001; f. 1906; nationalized April 1980; cap. and res. Rs. 26m., dep. Rs. 3,079.5m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. J. B. KAMATH; Gen. Man. Y. S. HEGDE; 323 brs.

Dena Bank: P.O.B. 6058, Maker Towers 'E', Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005; f. 1938; cap. Rs. 12.5m., dep. Rs. 8,387m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. N. GOIPORIA; Exec. Dir. C. R. TRIVEDI; Gen. Man. L. S. MEHTA; 830 brs.

Indian Bank: P.O.B. 1384, 31 Rajaji Rd., Madras 600001; f. 1907; cap. p.u. Rs. 40m., dep. Rs. 9,123.9m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. V. SUBBA RAO; Gen. Mans. S. V. N. SAMBANDAN, M. VALLINAYAGAM; 832 brs.

Indian Overseas Bank: P.O.B. 3765, 762 Anna Salai, Madras 600002; f. 1937; cap. p.u. Rs. 100m., dep. Rs. 14,864m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. K. V. MURTHY YERKADITHAYA; Exec. Dir. P. B. SREENIVASAN; 819 brs.

The New Bank of India: 1 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1936; nationalized April 1980; cap. and res. Rs. 52.9m., dep. Rs. 5,033m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. R. SRINIVASAN; 423 brs.

The Oriental Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 329, E Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001; f. 1943; nationalized April 1980; cap. p.u. Rs. 2.2m., dep. Rs. 2,583.2m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. K. VIG; 327 brs.

Punjab and Sind Bank: B-45/47, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001; f. 1908; nationalized April 1980; cap. Rs. 8.9m., dep. Rs. 6,258.3m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHINDER SINGH; Gen. Man. S. AUTAR SINGH BAGGA; 568 brs.

Punjab National Bank: P.O.B. 274, 5 Sansad Marg., New Delhi 110001; f. 1895; cap. p.u. Rs. 20m., dep. Rs. 27,650m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. SUNDERLAL BALUJA; Gen. Mans. K. C. MEHRA, A. K. MAHAJAN, HARISH C. NAKRA; 1,710 brs. (incl. overseas).

Syndicate Bank: Manipal, Karnataka State 576119; f. 1925; cap. Rs. 50m., dep. Rs. 16,923m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. R. RAGHUPATHY; Exec. Dir. H. N. RAO; 1,118 brs.

Union Bank of India: 239 Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1919; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m., res. Rs. 53.1m., dep. Rs. 14,369.8m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. B. L. PARANJPE; Gen. Mans. L. C. MISTRY, J. S. BHATNAGAR; 1,171 brs.

United Bank of India: 16 Old Court House St., Calcutta 700001; f. 1950; cap. p.u. Rs. 26.9m., dep. Rs. 13,261.5m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. RANJIT KUMAR DATTA; Gen. Mans. D. MAITRA, K. L. ROY; 845 brs.

United Commercial Bank: 10 Biplabi Trailokya Maharaj Sarani (Brabourne Rd.), Calcutta 700001; f. 1943; cap. p.u. Rs. 50m., dep. Rs. 19,050m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. B. K. CHATTERJI; Exec. Dir. J. N. PATHAK; Gen. Man. P. K. MITRA; 1,436 brs.

Vijaya Bank: 2 Residency Rd., Bangalore 560025; f. 1931; nationalized April 1980; cap. p.u. Rs. 11.8m.,

dep. Rs. 4,363.1m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. R. VIJAYARAGHAVAN; Gen. Man. K. SADANANDA; 578 brs.

MAJOR PRIVATE BANKS

Bank of Cochin Ltd.: Ernakulam North, P.O.B. 1938, Cochin 682018; f. 1928; cap. p.u. Rs. 3.9m., dep. Rs. 622m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. E. K. ANDREW; Gen. Man. C. D. ANTHONY; 103 brs.

The Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 78 Mohamedali Rd., Bombay 400003; f. 1939; cap. p.u. Rs. 11.9m., dep. Rs. 682.1m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. HOOSEINI S. DOCTOR; Man. Dir. Z. G. RANGOONWALA; 26 brs.

Karnataka Bank Ltd.: Dongerkery, Mangalore 3; f. 1924; cap. Rs. 2m., dep. Rs. 60m. (Dec. 1977); Chair. P. RAGHURAM; 210 brs.

The Sangli Bank Ltd.: Rajwada Chowk, P.O.B. 158, Sangli 416416; f. 1916; cap. p.u. Rs. 3m., dep. Rs. 1,106m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. M. R. RANADIVE; Gen. Man. M. S. GUJARATH; 136 brs.

United Western Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2, 172-4 Raviwar Peth, Shivaji Circle, Satara 415001; f. 1936; cap. Rs. 3.0m., dep. Rs. 1,240m. (Nov. 1981); Chair. V. S. DAMLE; Gen. Man. R. P. MIRAJKAR; 149 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V. (Netherlands): 14 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400023; Gen. Man. (India) A. OORTMAN GERLINGS; 3 brs.

American Express International Banking Corp. (U.S.A.): Dalamal Towers, First Floor 211, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; Vice-Pres. (India) H. R. QUIRING; 3 brs.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (U.S.A.): Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; Regional Vice-Pres. JOHN O. SIMS; 4 brs.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): Atlanta Building, 209 Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; Man. M. JURUDUTT.

Bank of Oman Ltd.: 4-6 Maker Arcade, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Jeevan Prakash, Sir P. Mehta Rd., Bombay 400001; Gen. Man. Kozo IWAMURA; 3 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): French Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 45, 62 Homji St., Fort, Bombay 400001; Man. G. HOYAM; 5 brs.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): 16 Veer Nariman Rd., Fort, Bombay 400023; Man. J. R. HARGREAVES.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): P.O.B. 1806, 4th Floor, New Excelsior Bldg., A. K. Naik Marg, Bombay 400001; Chief Man. H. J. WATSON; 24 brs.

Citibank (U.S.A.): 293 Dr. D.N. Rd., Bombay 400001; Vice-Pres. JANAK RAJ; 5 brs.

Emirates Commercial Bank Ltd.: Rehmat Manzil, 75 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400020.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Tulsiani Chambers, Post Bag 9995, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021.

Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 725, 90 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 400023; Regional Dir. ASHOK DAYAL; 54 brs.

Mercantile Bank Ltd. (U.K.): 52/60 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 400023; Chief Exec. Officer R. W. CAMPBELL; 20 brs.

Mitsui Bank Ltd. (Japan): 6 Wallace St., Bombay 400001; Gen. Man. N. SUZUKI; 1 br.

Sonali Bank (Bangladesh): 15 Park St., Calcutta 700016; Asst. Gen. Man. ANWARUL AZIM; 1 br.

BANKING ORGANIZATIONS

Indian Banks' Association: Stadium House, 81-83 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400020; 84 mems.; Chair. P. C. D. NAMBIAR; Sec. V. S. DAMLE; publs. include *IBA Bulletin* (monthly).

Indian Institute of Bankers: 'The Arcade', World Trade Centre, Second Floor, East Wing, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005; 178,670 mems.; Pres. I. G. PATEL; Chief Sec. R. D. PANDYA.

National Institute of Bank Management: 85 Nepean Sea Rd., Bombay 400006; f. 1968; Dir. Shri P. D. KASBEKAR; publs. incl. *Prajnan* (quarterly).

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Finance Corp. Ltd.: Dhanraj Mahal, Chhatrapati Shivaji Marg, Bombay 400039; f. 1968; a consortium of commercial banks, set up for financing agricultural and rural development projects directly, or jointly in collaboration with its member banks; provides project consultancy services to commercial banks, Union and state Governments, public sector corporations, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agricultural Organization and other institutions and to individuals; finances techno-economic and investment surveys in agriculture and agro-industries, projects on dairy and livestock; also provides consultancy services for the formulation of projects in backward areas, including Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Drought-prone Area Projects, etc.; regional offices at Calcutta, Lucknow and Madras; br. offices at Patna, Kota, Shillong, Surat and Trivendrum; cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; auth. cap. Rs. 1,000m.; Chair. V. M. BHIDE; Man. Dir. GHULAM GHOUSE.

Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation: P.O.B. 6552, Shrineketan, Shivsagar Estate, Dr. A.B. Rd., Worli, Bombay 400018; f. 1963 to provide medium-term or long-term finance to schemes of agricultural development which cannot be satisfactorily financed by existing credit agencies; 14 regional offices; cap. p.u. Rs. 575m.; res. Rs. 355.1m.; Chair. M. RAMAKRISHNAYYA; Man. Dir. M. A. CHIDAMBARAM; publ. *ARDC News* (quarterly).

Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.: Vidyut Bhavan, 3rd Floor, BEST Bldg., Pathakwadi, Bombay 400002; f. 1971; promoted by the Reserve Bank of India; guarantees loans and other credit facilities extended by (i) scheduled and non-scheduled commercial banks to small traders, farmers and self-employed persons and small borrowers under the Differential Interest Rates Scheme, (ii) scheduled and non-scheduled commercial banks and state financial corporations to small transport and business enterprises, (iii) scheduled commercial banks and certain state and central co-operative banks to service co-operative societies assisting their members who are engaged in industrial activity; Chair. Dr. R. K. HAZARI; Man. C. S. SUBRAMANIAM; Sec. N. D. MIRANI.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.: 163 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 400020; f. 1955 to assist industrial enterprises by providing finance in both rupee and foreign currencies in the form of long- or medium-term loans or equity participation, sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares and securities, guaranteeing loans from other private investment sources, furnishing managerial, technical and administrative advice to Indian industry; regional offices at

Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi; share cap. Rs. 247.5m.; res. Rs. 343.8m.; Chair. S. S. MEHTA; Man. Dir. S. S. NADKARNI.

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI): Nariman Bhavan, 227 Vinay K. Shah Marg, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1964 as wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank to co-ordinate and supplement other financial organizations and to finance and promote industrial development; became independent 1976, following amendments to the Public Financial Institutions Laws; 5 regional offices and 11 branch offices; cap. p.u. Rs. 1,050m.; res. Rs. 798.2m.; Chair. NILESHWAR NARAYAN PAI; Gen. Man. O. P. BERRY RAO.

Industrial Finance Corporation of India: Bank of Baroda Bldg., 16 Sansad Marg, P.O.B. 363, New Delhi 110001; 17 brs.; f. 1948 to provide medium- and long-term finance to companies and co-operative societies in India, engaged in manufacture, preservation or processing of goods, shipping, mining, hotels and power generation and distribution. The Corporation promotes industrialization of less developed areas, and sponsors training in management techniques and development banking; cap. p.u. Rs. 150m.; res. Rs. 401.2m.; Chair. B. B. SINGH; Gen. Man. D. N. DAVAR.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association: Manek-chowk, Ahmedabad 1; f. 1894; 228 mems., 111 active brokers; Pres. HASMUKHLAL MULCHAND; Exec. Dir. CHHOTALAL PANDYA; Sec. D. M. PANCHAL.

Bangalore Stock Exchange: Indian Bank Bldg., Kempegowda Rd., Bangalore 560009; 31 mems.; Pres. M. N. VENKATA SUBBAN; Sec. M. RAGHAVENDRA; publ. *Investment Focus* (quarterly).

Bombay Stock Exchange: Dalal St., Bombay 400001; f. 1875; 504 mems.; Pres. LALDAS JAMNADAS; Exec. Dir. V. B. SONDE; Sec. A. J. SHAH; publ. *The Stock Exchange Official Directory*.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd.: 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta 700001; f. 1908; 643 mems.; Pres. B. N. KHANDELWAL; Exec. Dir. S. R. BASU; Sec. B. MAJUMDAR; publ. *The Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book*.

Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd.: 3 & 4/4B Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi 110002; f. 1947; 110 active mems.;

Pres. HARISH BHASIN; Exec. Dir. R. K. PANDEY; publ. Year Book of listed companies.

Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.: Exchange Bldg., 11 Second Line Beach, Madras 600001; f. 1937; 45 mems.; Pres. R. RAMANATHAN; Exec. Dir. E. R. KRISHNAMURTI; publ. *Official Yearbook*.

INSURANCE

In January 1973 all Indian and foreign insurance companies were nationalized. The general insurance business in India is now transacted by only four companies, subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India.

Deposit Insurance Corporation: Vidyut Bhavan, Pathakwadi, Bombay 400002; provides insurance of up to Rs. 10,000 to a depositor with funds in any of the 956 banks insured by the corporation; cap. Rs. 20m.; Chair. K. R. PURI; Man. V. S. MOHARIR.

General Insurance Corporation of India: Industrial Assurance Bldg., 4th floor, Churchgate, Bombay 400020; Chair. ASHOK GOENKA; Man. Dir. R. V. MADHAVA RAO; subsidiaries.:

National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3 Middleton St., Calcutta 700071; cap. p.u. Rs. 80m.; res. Rs. 348m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. N. N. LAHIRI.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd.: New India Assurance Bldg., 87 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 400023; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. C. MUKHERJI.

Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Oriental House, A-25/27 Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi 110002; Chair. and Man. Dir. K. N. MALHOTRA.

United India Insurance Co. Ltd.: 24 Whites Rd., Madras 600014; cap. p.u. Rs. 116m.; res. Rs. 442m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. R. RAYAKER; Gen. Mans. C. P. VARGHESE, R. RADAKRISHNAN, M. N. SESHAGIRI.

Life Insurance Corporation of India: Jeevan Bima Marg, Bombay 21; f. 1956; controls all life insurance business; Chair. J. R. JOSHI; Man. Dirs. A. S. GUPTA, V. DIXIT.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Indian Insurance Companies' Association: Co-operative Insurance Bldg., Sir P. Mehta Rd., Fort, Bombay; f. 1928 to protect the interests of the insurance industry in India; 43 mems.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambers of Commerce have been established in almost all commercial and industrial centres. The following are among the most important.

Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India: 2nd Floor, Allahabad Bank Bldg., 17 Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; f. 1921; a central organization of Chambers of Commerce and Industry representing over 6,000 companies throughout India; 4 industrial associations, 170 associate mems. and 16 constituent chambers; Pres. RAUNAQ SINGH; Sec. C. BALAKRISHNAN; publs. *Assocham Bulletin* (monthly), *Foreign Trade and Investment Digest* (weekly).

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; 500 asscns. affiliated as ordinary mems. and 1,200 concerns as associate mems.; Pres. ARVIND N. LALBHAI; Sec.-Gen. D. H. PAI PANANDIKAR; publ. *Economic Trends*.

Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1929; 50 organization mems., 226 associate mems., 73 committee mems.; Pres. LALIT MOHAN THAPAR; Sec.-Gen. D. H. PAI PANANDIKAR.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1853; 205 mems.; Pres. S. K. MEHERA; Sec. M. GHOSE; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 23 R. N. Mukherjee Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1887; 315 mems. and 30 industrial and trading associations are affiliated, some having common working arrangements; Pres. H. N. DUTTA GUPTA; Sec. A. R. DUTTA GUPTA; publ. *Economic Bulletin* (monthly).

Bharat Chamber of Commerce: 8 Old Court House St., Calcutta 700001; f. 1900; 616 mems., 39 association mems.; Pres. R. L. MAHESHWARI; Sec. K. C. MUKHERJEE.

Bihar Chamber of Commerce: Judges' Court Rd., P.O.B. No. 71, Patna 800001; f. 1926; 800 mems., 100 association mems.; Pres. S. R. RUNGTA; Sec.-Gen. K. P. JHUNJHUNWALA.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg., Ballard Estate, P.O.B. 473, Bombay 400038; f. 1836; 1,013 mems.; Pres. D. N. C. CHAUDHURI; Sec. B. P. GUNAJI; publs. *Information Bi-Weekly*, *Monthly Bulletin*.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Rd., Kakinada 533007, Andhra Pradesh; f. 1868; 34 mem. firms; Chair. H. SITARAM; Sec. D. RADHA KRISHNA MURTY.

Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Gujarat Chamber Bldg., Ranchhodlal Rd., P.O.B. 4045, Ahmedabad 380009; f. 1949; 4,590 mems.; Pres. MANUBHAI P. SHAH; Hon. Sec. DILIP R. PARIKH; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1925; 22 association mems., 63 associate mems., 315 ordinary mems.; Pres. PAWAN KUMAR KANORIA; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. B. K. AGRAWAL.

Indian Merchants' Chamber: 76 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400020; f. 1907; 160 association mems., 2,053 mem. firms, 38 associate mems.; Pres. SHARAYU DAFTARY; Sec. RAMU PANDIT; publs. *Trade, Commerce and Industry Bulletin* (weekly), *Journal* (monthly).

Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Dare House Annexe, 44 Moore St., Madras 600001; f. 1836; 156 mem. firms, 15 associated, 6 affiliated and 8 honorary; Chair. M. K. KUMAR; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI; publs. *Annual Report*, *Quarterly Review*.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: 12 Rampart Row, Bombay 400023; f. 1927; over 2,300 mems.; Pres. DILIP S. DAHANUKAR; Sec. R. G. MOHADIKAR; publs. *Trade, Commerce and Industry Bulletin* (English), *Vaibhav* (Marathi; monthly).

Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh: 14/76 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1932; 200 mems., 15 association mems., 56 mem. firms; Pres. M. P. JHUNJHUNWALA; Sec. J. V. KRISHNAN.

North India Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 9 Gandhi Rd., Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh; f. 1967; 97 mems., 29 association mems., 11 mem. firms, 76 associate mems.; Pres. P. R. NARANG; Hon. Sec. S. S. ARORA; Gen. Sec. B. L. JAIN.

Oriental Chamber of Commerce: 6 Clive Row, Calcutta 700001; f. 1932; 160 mems.; Pres. K. G. DOSSANI; Asst. Sec. K. A. ZOBEL.

Punjab, Haryana and Delhi (PHD) Chamber of Commerce and Industry: PHD House, 4/2 Siri Industrial Area, behind Hauz Khas, P.B. 130, New Delhi 110016; f. 1905; 650 mems.; Pres. MOHINDER PAL PURI; Sec.-Gen. M. L. NANDRAJOG.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Indian Chamber Bldgs., Esplanade, Madras 600001; f. 1909; 1,000 mems.; Pres. A. C. MUTHIA; Sec. J. PRASAD DAVIDS.

United Chamber of Trade Associations: Amirchand Marg, Katra Rathi, Delhi 110006; 35 mem. firms; Pres. MAHESHWAR DAYAL; Gen. Sec. P. R. MITTAL.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce: 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1888; 105 mems.; Pres. H. K. SRIVASTAVA; Vice-Pres. DEVENDRA SWARUP, A. P. GUPTA.

Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce: 15/197 Civil Lines, Kanpur 208001; f. 1914; 200 mems.; Pres. H. M. SAMI.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1964; to assist exporters by insuring risks involved in exports on credit terms and to supplement credit facilities by issuing guarantees, etc.; Chair. and Man. Dir. D. D. SATHE; Gen. Man. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.: Express Bldg., 9 and 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002; f. 1963; export of iron and manganese ore, ferro-manganese, mica, coal and other minor minerals; import of steel, non-ferrous metals, rough diamonds, fertilizers, etc. for supply to industrial units in the country; auth. cap. Rs. 120m.; six regional offices in India; foreign offices in Japan and Poland; Chair. DAYA DHAON; Sec. O. P. GARG.

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.: Chandralok, 36 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; f. 1956; Government undertaking dealing in exports and imports; brs. in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and 21 offices overseas; Chair. P. K. KAUL; Exec. Dir. P. K. SHUNGLU.

SUBSIDIARIES

Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.: P.B. 1261, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Cochin 682011; imports raw cashew nuts for distribution to the export orientated sector of the cashew processing industry; also undertakes exports of cashew kernels; Chair. B. S. THACKER.

Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Ltd.: Lok Kalyan Bhavan, 11A Rouse Ave. Lane, New Delhi 110001; f. 1958; undertakes export of handicrafts, handloom goods and ready-to-wear clothes while promoting exports and trade development; auth. cap. Rs. 40m.; Chair. Dr. N. C. B. NATH; Man. Dir. R. S. PAL.

Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.: Hansalaya, 15 Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1971; export of engineering, industrial and railway equipment; undertakes turnkey and other projects and management consultancy abroad; Chair. VIKRAM PRAKASH; Exec. Dirs. SURESH CHANDRA, ANAND KRISHNA.

Trade Development Authority: P.O.B. 767, Bank of Baroda Bldg., 16 Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; f. 1970 to promote selective development of exports of non-traditional products; arranges investment in export-oriented ventures undertaken by India with foreign collaboration; brs. in Frankfurt, New York, Tokyo; Exec. Dir. S. GOPALAN.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following are among the more important industrial and agricultural organizations.

GENERAL

Banana and Fruit Development Corporation: 49/2-B Mowbrays' Rd., Alwarpet, Madras 600018; f. 1964 with

Govt. of India as the major shareholder; responsible for the promotion, cultivation and marketing of bananas; Chair. K. C. SANKARANARAYANAN.

Coal India Ltd.: 10 N. Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; Govt. of India holding co., responsible for planning and production of coal mines throughout India; Chair. R. N. SHARMA.

Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.: Air India Bldg., 12th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1970 to act as an agency in the public sector for the purchase, sale and distribution of home-produced cotton and cotton staple fibre imported from abroad; exports long staple cotton; Chair. and Man. Dir. N. S. KULKARNI.

Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.: Madhuban, 55 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110024; f. 1961; two operating fertilizer factories at Sindri and Gorakhpur; two at Talcher and Ramagundam, producing nitrogenous, phosphatic and complex fertilizers and some industrial products; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. L. KUKREJA.

Food Corporation of India: 16-20 Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi 110001; f. 1965 to undertake trading in foodgrains on a commercial scale but within the framework of an overall government policy; to provide the farmer an assured price for his produce, supply food grains to the consumer at reasonable prices. The Corporation purchases, stores, distributes and sells foodgrains and other foodstuffs and arranges imports and handling of foodgrains and fertilizers at the ports. It also distributes sugar throughout the country and has set up rice mills; Chair. P. RAMACHANDRAN; Man. Dir. K. V. SESHADRI.

Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.: 6A Nawab Layout, Tilak Nagar, Nagpur 440010; f. 1974 to undertake large-scale forest redevelopment, by felling areas of uneconomic forest and planting them with teak to increase the income from timber and provide employment; Chair. R. J. DESTALE.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.: HUDCO House, Lodhi Rd., New Delhi 110013; f. 1970; to finance and undertake housing and urban development programmes including the setting-up of new or satellite towns and building material industries; auth. cap. Rs. 450m. (1981/82); Chair. and Man. Dir. H. U. BILJANI; publ. *Shelter* (2 a year).

Indian Dairy Corporation: Darpan Bldg., R. C. Dutt Rd., Baroda 390005; objects: to promote dairying in India; to execute the World Bank/EEC-assisted Programme "Operation Flood-II" which aims at covering 155 districts for dairy development to link them to 147 major urban centres for milk marketing to enable the organized dairy sector to obtain a commanding share of these markets; acts as agency for the import and distribution of skim milk powder and butter oil; Chair. Dr. V. KURIEN; Man. Dir. G. M. JHALA.

Jute Corporation of India Ltd.: 1 Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta 700071; f. 1971; objects: (i) to undertake price support operations in respect of raw jute; (ii) to ensure remunerative prices to producers through efficient marketing; (iii) to operate a buffer stock to stabilize raw jute prices; (iv) to handle the import and export of raw jute; (v) to promote the export of jute goods; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. K. MOITRA.

National Co-operative Development Corporation: 4 Siri Institutional Area, behind Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016; f. 1962 to plan and promote country-wide programmes through co-operative societies for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, foodstuffs and notified commodities; also programmes for the development of poultry, dairy, fish products, coir, handlooms,

distribution of consumer articles in rural areas and minor forest produce in the co-operative sector; Pres. RAO BIRENDRA SINGH; Man. Dir. V. B. L. MATHUR.

National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.: Chankya Bhavan, N.D.M.C. Complex, Vinay Marg, P.O.B. 5212, New Delhi 110021; f. 1954; auth. cap. Rs. 10m.; consultative engineering services to Central and State Governments, public and private sector enterprises, the UN and overseas investors; Chair. and Man. Dir. (vacant); Sec. K. C. BHALLA.

National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.: Pioneer House, P.O.B. 52, Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500004; f. 1958; Government of India undertaking under the Ministry of Steel and Mines; to exploit minerals (excluding coal, copper, lignite, petroleum and natural gas) in public sector; may buy, take on lease or otherwise acquire mines for prospecting, development and exploitation; iron ore mines at Bailadila-14 and Bailadila-5 in Madhya Pradesh, and at Donimalai in Karnataka State, and diamond mines at Panna in Madhya Pradesh; research and development laboratories at Hyderabad; handles a number of open-cast mineral projects in India and abroad; iron ore production in 1979/80 was 5.70 million metric tons, diamond production 13,472 carats; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. S. VENUGOPALA RAO.

National Productivity Council: Productivity House, Lodi Rd., New Delhi 110003; f. 1958 to increase productivity and to improve quality by improved techniques which aim at efficient and proper utilization of available resources; autonomous body representing national organizations of employers and labour, government ministries, professional organizations, Local Productivity Councils, small-scale industries and other interests; total mems.: 75.

National Research Development Corporation of India: 61 Ring Rd., Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi 110024; f. 1953 to stimulate development and commercial exploitation of new inventions with financial and technical aid; finances development projects to set up demonstration units in collaboration with industry; exports technology; Chair. GURBACHAN SINGH SIDHU; Man. Dir. H. S. RAO.

National Seeds Corporation Ltd.: Beej Bhavan, Pusa, New Delhi 110012; f. 1963 to improve and develop the seed industry in India; Chair. ANNA MALHOTRA; Man. Dir. T. BALARAMAN.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.: Near Industrial Estate, Okhla, New Delhi 110020; f. 1955 to aid, counsel, finance, protect and promote the interests of small industries; cap. auth. Rs. 100m., issued Rs. 75m., all shares held by the Government; Chair. T. S. KANNAN.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.: 25 Free School St., Calcutta 700016; f. 1959 to create employment opportunities through industries for refugees from Bangladesh and migrants from West Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka, and other persons of Indian extraction who have immigrated to India; Chair. B. K. DASCHOWDHURY; Man. Dir. A. R. KOHLI.

State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.: Beej Bhavan, C.T.O. Bldg., Pusa Complex, New Delhi 110012; f. 1969 to administer the Central State Farms; activities include the production of quality seeds of high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, bajra and jowar; advises on soil conservation, reclamation and development of waste and forest land; consultancy services on farm mechanization; Auth. cap. Rs. 150m.; Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir. K. RAJAN.

Steel Authority of India Ltd.: Ispat Bhawan, Lodhi Rd., New Delhi 110003; f. 1973 to provide co-ordinated development of the steel industry in both the public and private sectors; steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela; alloy steel projects at Durgapur; projects: Salem Steel, Visakhapatnam Steel; subsidiary Indian Iron and Steel Corpn. Ltd., Burnpur and Kulti; combined ingot steel capacity is 9.4m. tonnes annually; Chair. SUBRAHMANYAM SAMARPUN-GAVAN.

Tea Board of India: 14 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. to provide financial assistance to tea research stations; also sponsors and finances independent research projects in universities and technical institutions to supplement the work of tea research establishments; Chair. B. K. GOSWAMI.

There are also industrial development corporations in the separate states. Organizations engaged in the financing of agricultural and industrial development are listed under *Finance*.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Ahmedabad Textile Mills Association: Ranchhodlal Marg, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad 380009; f. 1891; Pres. AJAYBHAI CHIMANBHAI; Exec. Dir. M. D. RAJPAL.

Association of the Indian Engineering Industry: 172 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; f. 1974 by merger of Engineering Association of India and Indian Engineering Association; c. 1,500 mem. companies, 41 affiliated asscns.; Pres. T. D. SINHA; Sec. T. DAS; publs. *Engineering Metals Review* (monthly), *Overseas Opportunities* (weekly), *Information on Projects* (fortnightly).

Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India): A-1 Nizamuddin West, New Delhi 110013; f. 1954; 1,014,000 mems.; national organization of farmers; Pres. Ex-Officio Union Minister for Agriculture; Chair. Shri R. SRINIVASAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. D. A. BHOLAY; publ. *Krishak Samachar* (monthly; English, Hindi and Marathi).

Bombay Millowners' Association: Elphinstone Bldg., 10 Veer Nariman Rd., Fort, Bombay 400023; f. 1875; 86 mem. companies; Chair. HARESH CHANDRA MAGANLAL; Sec.-Gen. R. L. N. VIJAYANAGAR.

Bombay Motor Merchants' Association Ltd.: Sukh Sagar, 3rd Floor, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 400007; 601 mems.; Pres. JASBIR SINGH CHANDHOK; Gen. Sec. NARINDER SINGH SETHI.

Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Mahajan: Shaikh Memon St., Bombay 400002; f. 1881; 1,845 mems.; Pres. N. L. SHAH; Sec. N. M. BORADIA.

Bombay Presidency Association: 107 M. Gandhi Rd., Bombay 400023; f. 1886; Pres. NAUSHIR BHARUCHA.

Bombay Textile and Engineering Association: 343 Sattar Bldg., Grant Rd., Bombay 400007; f. 1900; Pres. N. F. BHARUCHA.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1892; 58 mems.; Chair. SHANTY CHAND BOTHRA; Sec. M. GHOSH.

Calcutta Flour Mills Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1932; 25 mems.; Sec. M. GHOSE.

Calcutta Trades Association: 18H Park St., Stephen Court, Calcutta 700071; f. 1830; Master N. K. JALAN.

East India Cotton Association Ltd.: Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 400002; f. 1921; 358 mems.; Pres. PURSHOTTAMDAS JHUNJHUNWALA; Sec. D. G. DAMLE; publs. *Indian Cotton Annual*, *Cotton Statistics* (weekly).

Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries: Federation Bldg., R. C. Dutt Rd., Vadodra 390005; f. 1918; 300 mems.; Pres. VISHWAJIT M. MEHTA; Sec. DINESH P. AMIN; publ. *FGMI Members' Monthly*.

Grain, Rice and Oilseeds Merchants' Association: Grain-seeds House, 72/80 Yusef Meheralli Rd., Bombay 400003; f. 1899; 903 mems.; Pres. PREMJI VELJI LAKHAMSI; Hon. Secs. VASANJI LAKHAMSHI, VASANT KUMAR DEVJI; publ. *Vaniya* (monthly).

Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association: India Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1938; 210 mems.; Pres. KALYAN SEN; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; publs. *Chemical Industry News* (monthly), and others.

Industries and Commerce Association: I.C.O. Association Rd., P.O.B. 70, Dhanbad 826001 (Bihar); f. 1933; 89 mems.; Pres. P. K. AGARWALLA.

Indian Jute Mills Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; sponsors and operates export promotion, research and product development; regulates labour relations; Chair. G. SIVARAMAN.

Indian Mining Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1892; 50 mems.; Sec. K. MUKERJEE.

Indian Mining Federation: 135 Biplabi Rashbehari Basu Rd., Calcutta 700001; est. 1913 to aid and stimulate mining, particularly coal, and to protect the commercial interests; 70 mems.; Chair. H. S. CHOPRA; Sec. M. DAS.

Indian National Shipowners' Association: Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1930; 34 mems.; Pres. T. M. GOCULDAS; Sec. B. V. NILKUND; publ. *Indian Shipping*.

Indian Paper Mills Association: India Exchange, 8th Floor, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1939; 36 mems.; Pres. S. BISWAS; Asst. Sec. B. GHOSH.

Indian Sugar Mills Association: Sugar House, 39 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019; f. 1932; 162 mems.; Pres. D. D. PURI; Sec.-Gen. J. S. MEHTA; publs. *Sugar Industry* (weekly), *Indian Sugar* (monthly).

Indian Tea Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1881; 252 mems. (incl. brs.); 502 tea estates; Chair. V. P. MAITHEL; Sec. J. D'SOUZA.

Jute Balers' Association: 12 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1909; over 500 ordinary and exchange mems.; represents all Indian Jute Balers; Chair. N. C. TOSHNIWAL; Sec. R. N. MOHNOT; publ. *The Jute Trade* (English, fortnightly).

Master Stevedores' Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1934; 9 mems.; Pres. D. S. BOSE; Sec. M. GHOSE.

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd.: Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400020; f. 1939; 891 mems.; Chair. M. H. DOSHI; Sec. D. A. JOSHI.

Southern India Mills' Association: Racecourse, Coimbatore 641018, Tamil Nadu; f. 1933; 200 mems.; Chair. S. DEVARAJ; Sec. T. RANGASWAMY.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Council of Indian Employers: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1956; Sec. B. M. SETHI; comprises:

All-India Organization of Employers: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1932; mems. 48 industrial associations and 130 large industrial concerns; Pres. Dr. S. K. SOMAIYA; Sec.-Gen. D. H. PAI PANANDIKAR; Sec. B. M. SETHI; publ. *AIOE Labour News* (fortnightly).

Employers' Federation of India: Army and Navy Building, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay; f. 1933; 220 mems.; Pres. N. H. TATA; Sec. N. M. VAKIL.

Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE): Chandralok Bldg., 36 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; f. 1973; representative body of all central public enterprises in India; advises the Government and public enterprises on matters of major policy and co-ordination; 159 mems.; Chair. B. L. WADHERA; Sec. WARIS RASHEED KIDWAI.

Employers' Association of Northern India: 14/69 Civil Lines, P.O.B. 344, Kanpur 208001; f. 1937; 133 mems.; Chair. R. C. AGARWAL; Sec. D. MASSEY (acting).

Employers' Federation of Southern India: Dare House Annexe, 44 Moore St., P.O.B. 35, Madras 600001; f. 1920; 152 mem. firms; Chair. N. VENKATARAMANI; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

TRADE UNIONS

Indian National Trade Union Congress—INTUC: 1B M. Azad Rd., New Delhi 110011; f. 1947; the largest and most representative trade union organization in India; 3,597 affiliated unions with a total membership of 3,555,483; affiliated to ICFTU; 25 state brs. and 24 national industrial federations; Pres. NAND KISHORE BHATT; Gen. Sec. G. RAMANUJAM; Treas. V. R. HOSHING; publs. *The Indian Worker* (weekly, English), *Labour Information Service* (monthly, English), *Mazdoor Sandesh* (weekly, Hindi).

Centre of Indian Trade Unions: 6 Talkatora Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1970; 1.7 million mems.; 3,641 affiliated unions; Pres. B. T. RANADIVE; Gen. Sec. P. RAMAMURTI; publs. monthly journals *The Working Class* (English), *CITU Mazdoor* (Hindi).

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

All India Council of Atomic Energy Employees: Tel Rasayan Bhavan, Tilak Rd., Dadar, Bombay 400014; f. 1981; 3,000 mems.; Pres. RAJA KULKARNI.

Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 401004; 47,500 mems.; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI; Gen. Sec. I. M. MOINUDDIN.

Indian National Chemical Workers' Federation: Tel Rasayan Bhavan, Tilak Rd., Dadar, Bombay 400014; Pres. RAJA KULKARNI; Gen. Sec. K. H. DASTOOR.

Indian National Defence Workers' Federation: 25/19 Karachi Khana, Kanpur; Pres. KALI MUKHERJEE.

Indian National Electricity Workers' Federation: 19 Mazdoor Maidan, Power House, Jaipur 302006; Pres. J. C. DIKSHIT.

Indian National Metal Workers' Federation: 26K Rd., Jamshedpur 831001; Pres. V. G. GOPAL; Gen. Sec. S. GOPESHWAR.

Indian National Mineworkers' Federation: Rajendra Path, Dhanbad, Bihar; f. 1949; 300,835 mems. in 139 affiliated unions; Pres. KANTI MEHTA; Gen. Sec. S. DAS GUPTA; publs. *Khan Mazdoor* (Hindi, weekly), *Mine and Metalworker* (English, fortnightly).

Indian National Paper Mill Workers' Federation: Ballarpur, Chanda, Pres. G. SANJEEVA REDDY; Gen. Sec. P. J. NAIR.

Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 13, Rehabari, Dibrugarh; 261,000 mems. (est.) in 24 affiliated unions; Pres. K. P. TRIPATHI; Gen. Sec. G. SARMAH.

Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation: P.B. 87, Vasco-da-Gama 403802, Goa; f. 1954; 15 affiliated unions; 75,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAN NAIR; Gen. Sec. JANAKI MUKHERJEE.

Indian National Press Workers' Federation: 162 South Ave., New Delhi 110011; Pres. S. W. DHABE.

Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation: 19 Lajpatrai Marg, Lucknow; 181 affiliated unions; 200,000 mems.; Pres. C. SINGH; Gen. Sec. RAMNATH BHARTI.

Indian National Textile Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Manzil, G. D. Ambekar Marg Parel, Bombay 400012; f. 1948; 338 affiliated unions; 527,914 mems.; Pres. M. S. RAMCHANDRAN; Gen. Sec. A. T. BHOSALE.

Indian National Transport Workers' Federation: Sham Shivir, Tansen Marg, Gwalior 474002; Pres. T. S. VIYOGI; Gen. Sec. K. S. VERMA.

National Federation of Petroleum Workers: Tel Rasayan Bhavan, Tilak Rd., Dadar, Bombay 400014; f. 1959; 22,340 mems.; Pres. RAJA KULKARNI.

All-India Trade Union Congress: 24 K. M. Munshi Lane, New Delhi 110001; f. 1920; affiliated to WFTU; 2.74 million mems., 3,004 affiliated unions; 18 regional brs.; Pres. S. A. DANGE; Gen. Sec. INDRAJIT GUPTA; publ. *Trade Union Record* (English).

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Annamalai Plantation Workers' Union: Valparai, Via Pollachi, Tamil Nadu; over 21,000 mems.

Zilla Cha Bagan Workers' Union: Malabar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; 21,000 mems.

United Trades Union Congress—UTUC: 249 Bepin Behari Ganguly St., Calcutta 700012; f. 1949; 521,740 mems. from 607 affiliated unions; 10 state brs.; Pres. N. SRIKANTAN NAIR; Gen. Sec. JATIN CHAKRAVORTY.

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

All-India Farm Labour Union: c/o U.T.U.C. Jakkanpur New Area, Patna 800001, Bihar; over 35,000 mems. (est.).

Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union: 64 Chittarajan Ave., Calcutta 700012; textile workers; 28,330 mems.

Hind Mazdoor Sabha—HMS: Nagindas Chambers, 167 P. D'Mello Rd., Bombay 400038; f. 1948; affiliated to ICFTU; 2.1 million mems. from 1,000 affiliated unions; 20 regional brs.; Pres. P. S. CHINNADURAI; Chief Exec. and Gen. Sec. D. D. VASISHT; publ. *Hind Mazdoor* (monthly).

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bombay Port Trust Employees Union: Pres. Dr. SHANTI PATEL; Gen. Sec. S. K. SHETYE.

Colliery Mazdoor Congress (Coalminers' Union) & Koyala Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat Jharia-Asansol: coal and steel workers; Working Pres. P. TIWARI; Gen. Sec. JAYANTA PODDER.

Oil & Natural Gas Commission Employees Mazdoor Sabha: Vadodara; 4,000 mems.; Pres. R. DULARE; Gen. Sec. G. G. PARADKAR.

South Central Railway Mazdoor Union: 7-c, Railway Bldg., Accounts Office Compound, Secunderabad 25, A.P.; 45,342 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. YADAGIRI.

West Bengal Chah Sramik Union: Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; 43,350 mems.; Pres. B. D. RAI; Gen. Sec. DEVEN SARKAR.

Confederation of Central Government Employees' Unions: New Delhi; 700,000 mems. (est.); Pres. M. BHAKAT; Sec.-Gen. S. K. VYAS.

AFFILIATED UNION

National Federation of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Employees—NFTTE: 9 Pusa Rd., New Delhi; f. 1954; 175,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. O. P. GUPTA.

All-India Bank Employees' Association—AIBEA: 10/9 East Patel Nagar, New Delhi; Gen. Sec. TARAKESWAR CHAKRAVARTY; publ. *Bank Karmchhari*.

All-India Defence Employees' Federation—AIDEF: 70 Market Rd., Kirkee, Pune; 261 affiliated unions; 400,000 mems. (est.); Pres. S. M. BANERJEE; Gen. Sec. K. M. MATHEW.

All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation: No. 9 Second Line Beach, Madras, 600001; f. 1948; 177,000 mems. in 30 affiliated unions; Pres. S. R. KULKARNI; Gen. Sec. S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI.

All-India Railwaymen's Federation—AIRF: 4 State Entry Road, New Delhi 110055; f. 1924; 753,727 mems.; Pres. U. M. PUROHIT; Gen. Sec. J. P. CHAUBEY; publ. *Indian Railwaymen, Bhartiya Railwaymen* (monthly).

National Federation of Indian Railwaymen—NFIR: 3 Chelmsford Rd., New Delhi 110055; f. 1952; 15 affiliated unions; 600,162 mems.; Pres. T. V. ANANDAN; Gen. Sec. KESHAV H. KULKARNI; publ. *Indian Rail Worker* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Indian Government Administration (Ministry of Railways, Railway Board): Rail Bhawan, Raisina Rd., New Delhi; Chair. M. S. GUJRAL.

The Indian Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways in the Republic of India through the medium of the Railway Board.

ZONAL RAILWAYS

The railways are grouped into nine zones:

Northern: Delhi; Gen. Man. R. SRINIVASAN.

Western: Bombay; Gen. Man. S. SARATH.

Central: Bombay-VI; Gen. Man. A. K. CHAKRAVARTY.

Southern: Madras; Gen. Man. VERGHESE ANVER.

Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. C. K. SWAMINATHAN.

South Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. R. P. SINGH.

South Central: Secunderabad; Gen. Man. T. N. JOSHI.

North Eastern: Gorakhpur; Gen. Man. A. K. BHADURI.

Northeast Frontier: Maligaon and Gauhati; Gen. Man. K. T. V. RAGHAVAN.

India's railway system is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. The total length of Indian railways in March 1980 was 60,933 route km.

Note: An underground railway for Calcutta is scheduled for completion by 1986. It is expected to serve more than one million people daily and to total 17 km. in length.

ROADS

In December 1979 there were 1,604,110 km. of roads in India, 29,340 km. of which were main roads and 485,997 km. secondary roads. Estimated expenditure on roads in 1978/79 was Rs. 1,000m.

Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing): Transport Bhawan No. 1, Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; responsible for the maintenance of India's system of National Highways, with an aggregate length of about 29,340 km. in 1980, connecting the State capitals and major ports and linking with the highway systems of its neighbours. This system includes 57 highways and they constitute the main trunk roads of the country. There are also four express highways and work on a fifth was in progress in 1979.

Border Roads Development Board: f. 1960 to accelerate the economic development of the north and north-eastern border areas; it has constructed 7,470 km. of new roads, improved 4,904 km. of existing roads and surfaced 8,913 km. (1976).

Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1964 to supplement the transport capacity in the eastern sector of the country; fleet of over 200 trucks; Chair. Commr. K. CHELLIAH; Man. Dir. M. YUSUF KHAN.

INLAND WATERWAYS

About 16,180 km. of rivers are navigable by mechanically propelled country vessels and 3,631 km. by large country boats. Services are mainly on the Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and Krishna.

Central Inland Water Transport Corp. Ltd.: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1967; inland water transport services in Bangladesh and the north-east Indian states; also shipbuilding and repairing, general engineering, dredging, lightening of ships and barge services; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. K. GHOSAL; Gen. Man. (River Services) T. K. SENGUPTA.

East Bengal River Steam Service Ltd.: 87 Sovabazar St., Calcutta 700005; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. K. D. ROY, B. K. ROY.

SHIPPING

India is sixteenth on the list of principal merchant fleets of the world. In 1980 the fleet had 384 vessels totalling 9.35 million d.w.t. There are some 60 shipping companies in India. The major ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras, Mangalore, Mormugao, Pradip (Paradeep), Tuticorin and Vishakhapatnam (Visakhapatnam). An auxiliary port to Calcutta at Haldia was opened to international shipping in 1977 and in 1979 a five-year plan was launched to modernize the port. Its coal berth is complete and will eventually have an annual throughput capacity of 5 million metric tons. An auxiliary port to Bombay is also proposed, at Nhava-sheva. Provision of Rs. 3,900m. has been made in the Sixth Plan for development of the ten major ports.

Among the largest shipping companies are:

BOMBAY

Bharat Line Ltd.: Bharat House, 104 Apollo St., Fort, 400001; coastal services; Chair. and Man. Dir. GUN-VANTRAI T. KAMDAR; brs. in Calcutta, Bhavnagar and Madras.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Bldg., 60 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 400023; f. 1948; passenger and cargo services; 16 vessels; Chair. VASANT J. SHETH; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. K. M. SHETH; offices in New Delhi and London.

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Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd., The: 4th Floor, Express Towers, Nariman Point, 400021, P.O. Box 34; f. 1935; cargo and transport services; 3 vessels; Gen. Man. R. H. NARECHANIA; brs. in Calcutta and Cochin.

Mogul Line Ltd.: 16 Bank St., Fort, 400023; f. 1877; state-owned; world-wide passenger and cargo services; 17 vessels; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. G. SAGGI.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, Narottam Morarjee Marg, Ballard Estate, 400038; f. 1919; cargo services; 40 vessels; Chair. and Man. Dir. Mrs. SUMATI MORARJEE; brs. at Calcutta, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Gandhidham, Mangalore and London.

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Shipping House, 245 Madame Cama Rd., Bombay 400021; f. 1961 as a government undertaking and merged with Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd. in 1973; fleet of 148 vessels of 4.93m. d.w.t., consisting of tankers, freighters, VLCCs, combination carriers, product carriers, passenger-cum-cargo ships, bulk carriers, cattle carriers; operates 24 services; br. offices in Calcutta, New Delhi, Mombasa, Port Blair, Rameshwaram and London; Chair. (vacant); Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. Vice-Admiral R. K. S. GHANDHI.

South-East Asia Shipping Co. Ltd.: Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Rd., Bombay 400001; f. 1948; world-wide cargo services; 5 vessels of 61,259 d.w.t.; Chair. N. H. DHUNJIBHOY; Chief Exec. D. P. ADENWALLA; Dirs. J. P. BRAGG, K. N. DHUNJIBHOY.

CALCUTTA

India Steamship Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House St., P.O.B. 2090, Calcutta 700001; cargo services; 20 vessels; Chair. K. K. BIRLA; Chief Exec. Capt. J. C. ANAND; brs. in Bombay, Kakinada, Vishakhapatnam, Delhi and London.

Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.: 16 Strand Rd., Calcutta 700001; worldwide tramping services; 6 vessels (5 cargo vessels and one tanker); Chair. K. K. BIRLA; Gen. Man. K. C. MATHUR.

Surrendra Overseas Ltd.: 15 Park St., Calcutta 700016; cargo services; 4 vessels (2 bulk carriers and 2 cargo vessels); Chair. JIT PAUL; Chief Exec. Capt. B. S. KUMAR.

GOA

Chowgule Steamships Ltd.: Chowgule House, Mormugao Harbour, Goa 403803; f. 1963; 5 bulk carriers, of

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269,654 d.w.t., two trawlers; Chair. VISHWASRAO DATTAJI CHOWGULE; Man. Dir. SHIVAJIRAO DATTAJI CHOWGULE.

MADRAS

South India Shipping Corp. Ltd.: Chennai House, 7 Esplanade, Madras 600001; 6 bulk carriers; Chair. J. H. TARAPORE; Man. Dir. F. G. DASTUR.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 5 international airports in India, at Bombay Airport, Calcutta Airport, Delhi Airport, Trivandrum Airport and Madras Airport. There were over 85 other airports in 1978.

Air India: 218 Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1932 (as Tata Airlines; renamed Air India 1946), in 1953 became a state corporation responsible for international flights; extensive services to 42 countries covering five continents; fleet of ten Boeing 747, three Boeing 707-337B, two 707-337C and two 707-437; Chair. and Man. Dir. RAGHU RAJ.

Indian Airlines: Airlines House, 113 Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1953; state corporation responsible for regional and domestic flights; services throughout India and to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; unduplicated route length: 51,000 km.; fleet of twenty-two Boeing fourteen HS-748, eight F-27 and eight Airbus; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. H. MEHTA.

Vayudoot Private Ltd.: f. 1981 to operate fleet of Fokker Friendship aircraft to link the smaller towns of north-eastern India; jointly owned by Indian Airlines and Air India; Chair. K. N. KATHJU.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve India: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air Lanka, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan, Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, BAC (Burma), CAAC (People's Republic of China), Cathay Pacific Ltd. (Hong Kong), CSA (Czechoslovakia), Egypt-Air, Ethiopian Airlines, Garuda (Indonesia), Gulf Air, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), Kenya Air, KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Maldiv International Airlines, Nigeria Airways, Pan Am (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Royal Nepal, Sabena (Belgium), Saudia, SAS (Sweden), SIA (Singapore), Swissair, Thai International, Uganda Airlines Corporation and Yemen Airways (Yemen Arab Republic).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Department of Tourism of the Government of India: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, No. 1 Parliament St., Transport Bhavan, New Delhi; responsible for the formulation and administration of government policy for active promotion of tourist traffic to India, and for planning the organization and development of tourist facilities; has a network of tourist information offices in India and Overseas; Dir.-Gen. K. K. SRIVASTAVA.

India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.: Jeevan Vihar, 3 Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; f. 1966 to promote tourism in India; runs hotels, beach resorts, forest and travellers lodges, tourist transport services, duty free shops; production of tourist literature,

tourism and hotel consultancy services; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. K. MISRA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art): Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi 110001; f. 1954; autonomous, government financed; sponsors national and international exhibitions; arranges seminars, lectures, films, etc.; runs a studio complex with workshop and facilities for sculpture, ceramics and graphics; Chair. Dr. K. K. HEBBAR; publs. on ancient and modern Indian art, two journals *Lalit Kala* (ancient Indian art, annually), *Lalit Kala Contemporary* (modern art, half-yearly).

Sangeet Natak Akademi (National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music): Rabindra Bhavan, 35 Feroze Shah

INDIA

Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1953; autonomous body responsible for promotion and organization of the performing arts; maintains Asavari, a gallery of musical instruments, Yavanika, a gallery of theatre arts, a listening room for research scholars, a library, a collection of photographs, films, tape-recordings and slides; Chair. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA; Sec. A. N. DHAWAN; publ. *Sangeet Natak* (quarterly).

Indian Council for Cultural Relations: Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 110002; f. 1950 to strengthen cultural relations between India and other countries and to promote cultural exchanges; Pres. Minister of External Affairs; Sec. Mrs. MANORAMA BHALLA.

There are two nuclear power stations, at Tarapur near Bombay and at Kota (Rajasthan). Two more are being built at Narora (Uttar Pradesh) and Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu) and there are plans to set up a fifth at Kakrapar (Surat). India has five heavy water plants in operation or nearing completion and three more have been sanctioned.

Atomic Energy Commission: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 400039; organizes research on the release of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; Chair. and Principal Sec. Dept. of Atomic Energy Dr. H. N. SETHNA; Sec. Dept. of Atomic Energy Dr. R. RAMANNA.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC): Trombay, Bom-

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

THEATRE GROUPS

Bharatiya Natya Sangh: 34 New Central Market, New Delhi 110001; Pres. IQBAL MOHD. KHAN.

Bohurupee: 7 Lower Range, Calcutta 700017; f. 1948; Pres. KUMAR ROY.

Children's Little Theatre: Abanmahal, Gariahat Rd., Calcutta 700029; f. 1951; Pres. Dr. BHABATOSH DUTTA; Hon. Gen. Sec. SAMAR CHATTERJEE; publ. *Rhythms & Rhymes* (quarterly).

There are fourteen state Academies of Music, Dance and Drama, ten Colleges of Music, sixteen of Dance and Ballet and fourteen other Theatre Institutes, some of which have semi-professional companies.

ATOMIC ENERGY

bay 400085; f. 1957; national centre for research in and development of atomic energy for peaceful uses; 4 reactors: APSARA (1 MW, research and isotope production), CIRUS (40 MW, research, isotope production and materials testing), ZERLINA (Zero Energy Reactor for Lattice Investigations and New Assemblies), PURNIMA (Zero Energy Plutonium Oxide Fast Reactor); a fifth nuclear reactor R-5 (100 MW) is under construction; the centre successfully exploded India's first underground nuclear device in May 1974 at Pokaran, Rajasthan; Dir. Dr. RAJA RAMANNA; publ. *Nuclear India* (monthly).

INDONESIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Indonesia consists of a group of some 13,700 islands between South-East Asia and Australia and stretching from the Malayan peninsula to New Guinea. The principal islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Irian Jaya (West New Guinea), the Moluccas and Timor. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 26°C (80°F) and heavy rainfall during most seasons. The official language is Bahasa Indonesia but more than 200 languages and dialects are spoken. About 90 per cent of the population are Muslims, 9 per cent Christian and the remainder are either Hindu or Buddhist. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has two horizontal bands of red and white. The capital is Jakarta on the island of Java.

Recent History

Except for East Timor (*see below*), Indonesia was formerly the Netherlands East Indies. During the Second World War the territory was occupied by Japanese forces from March 1942. In August 1945, after the Japanese surrender, a group of nationalists proclaimed the independence of Indonesia, with Dr. Sukarno as President. The Netherlands formally transferred sovereignty in December 1949. West New Guinea (now Irian Jaya) remained under Dutch control until 1962 but, following a brief period of UN administration, was transferred to Indonesia in May 1963.

Dr. Sukarno established himself as virtual dictator, following a policy of extreme nationalism. Inflation, widespread corruption and Sukarno's Marxist tendencies led to opposition from students, the army and Muslim groups. Following an attempted communist coup in 1965, military commanders led by Gen. Suharto assumed emergency executive powers in March 1966. The President handed all power to Suharto in February 1967. In March the People's Consultative Assembly removed Sukarno from office and Gen. Suharto became President in March 1968.

Under Suharto's "New Order", real power passed from the legislature and Cabinet to a small group of army officers and to *Kopkamtib*, the chief security organization. Left-wing movements were suppressed, and a liberal economic policy adopted. In May 1977 there was a rebellion in Irian Jaya, said to have been organized by the Free Papua Movement, which seeks unification with Papua New Guinea. Fighting continued until 1979, when in December Indonesia and Papua New Guinea finalized a new border administrative agreement.

General elections held in May 1977 gave *Golkar*, the organization representing the Government, a majority and Suharto was re-elected President unopposed in March 1978. Between 1977 and 1979 political prisoners held since 1965 coup attempt were released. In 1980 criticism of the 1965 coup attempt was provoked by the continuing rigidity of the Government was provoked by the continuing rigidity of Suharto's regime, the political role of the army, censorship of the media and the narrowness of the Government's political base. A petition criticizing the Govern-

ment was channelled constitutionally through the Indonesian Assembly. The 50 signatories included former Minister of Defence Col. Nasution. Other petitions have followed, and that of August 1981 was signed by 360 people, including many of the initial group of 50. Throughout 1981 there were a number of anti-Chinese disturbances, probably manipulated by dissenting groups in order to embarrass the Government.

In 1975 Portugal withdrew from East Timor and, in order to prevent Fretilin, the independence movement, from taking control, Indonesian troops intervened and set up a provisional government. In July 1976 East Timor was fully integrated as the 27th province of Indonesia. However, resistance to Indonesian rule continues and the UN does not yet recognize Indonesia's absorption of the territory. In 1979 there were reports of widespread starvation in East Timor, but by 1981 conditions had improved. The Government allocated U.S. \$100 million for development in East Timor in 1981/82. Official estimates suggest that the population of the region has fallen by one-seventh since 1974.

Indonesia's foreign policy is one of non-alignment, although it maintains close relations with the West. Indonesia is a member of ASEAN and contributes to its solidarity in opposing Viet-Nam's presence in Kampuchea.

Government

The highest authority of the state is the People's Consultative Assembly, with 920 members who serve for five years. The Assembly includes 460 members of the House of Representatives, the country's legislative organ. The House has 100 appointed members and 360 directly elected representatives. The remaining 460 seats of the Assembly are allocated to Government appointees, delegates of regional assemblies and to representatives of parties and groups in proportion to their elected seats in the House. Executive power rests with the President, elected for five years by the Assembly. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet, responsible to him.

There are 27 provinces and local government is through a three-tier system of Provincial, Regency and Village Assemblies. Provincial Governors are appointed by the President.

Defence

Military service is selective. In July 1981 total strength was 273,000 men: army 195,000, navy 52,000 and air force 26,000. There was also a Police Mobile Brigade of 12,000 and about 70,000 militia. Defence expenditure for 1981 was budgeted at 1,500,000 million rupiahs.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural. In 1979 agriculture, forestry and fishing provided 32.2 per cent of the G.D.P. and employed 61.8 per cent of the labour force. The staple crop is rice, while rubber, oil palm, coconuts, sugar cane and coffee are among the cash crops grown. In 1980 production of husked rice was a record 20.3 million

metric tons, and a harvest of 21.8 million tons was expected for 1981. However, Indonesia had to import 2 million tons of rice in 1980. Two-thirds of Indonesia's land area is covered by forest and output of industrial logs rose from 16.4 million cubic metres in 1975 to 27.5 cubic metres in 1979. In 1980 exports of forest products slumped, due to falling demand and restrictions on exporting unprocessed timber, and earnings fell from \$1,710 million in 1979 to \$1,600 million.

Indonesia's principal mineral resource is petroleum, of which it produced a record 615.1 million barrels in 1977. However, output fell to 577 million barrels in 1980, although Repelita III (*see below*) forecasts a rise to about 668 million barrels by 1984. Revenue from crude oil exports reached U.S. \$8,858 million in 1979. The production of liquefied natural gas (LNG) is a significant new development. Output rose from U.S. \$547 million in 1978 to U.S. \$2,300 million in 1980 and is planned to triple by 1990 when LNG is to become Indonesia's prime earner of revenue. Tin, bauxite, nickel, copper and coal are also mined. Tin production was 30,460 metric tons in 1980, making Indonesia the world's third largest producer (after Malaysia and Thailand). Manufacturing has developed slowly, contributing 12.9 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1979. Major industries include petroleum refining, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, cement and textiles.

Despite its extensive natural wealth, Indonesia remains a relatively poor country, with an estimated average per capita G.N.P. of \$265 in 1980. Repelita III (1979-83), the third Five-Year Plan, aims to increase employment opportunities, raise food production, create a more equitable distribution of wealth and achieve an average annual economic growth of 6.5 per cent. In 1980 the economy performed well, achieving a growth rate of 9.6 per cent. Foreign reserves reached a record \$7,003 million in 1980 and prompted the Government to announce a 31.7 per cent increase in budgetary spending for 1981/82.

Indonesia's development plans have been financed largely by foreign aid. In 1981 projects included a hydro-electric power plant and water supply schemes in Java. Despite improvements in the country's financial position, Indonesia has received an assurance of continuous aid from the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI) for the completion of Repelita III, and total aid is expected to amount to U.S. \$15,000 million during the Plan period.

In 1978 the rupiah was devalued by 34 per cent against the U.S. dollar and was floated against a weighted basket of currencies. Although the economic outlook has improved since the devaluation, the inflation rate rose to 22 per cent by the end of 1979, but was kept to 15.9 per cent in 1980.

Indonesia has a healthy trade balance, with a surplus amounting to U.S. \$9,300 million in 1980. Due to oil price increases and the growth of LNG exports, export trade almost quintupled in value between 1974 and 1979 from \$3,210 million to \$15,578 million. However, Indonesia's inadequate refining capacity has meant that 59 per cent of the country's consumption of refined petroleum products is imported, equal to 42.5 per cent of gross oil revenues in 1979, although plans were announced in November 1980 to double the refining capacity. In April 1980 the Government announced a 50 per cent rise in domestic fuel prices in order to cut consumption and reduce subsidies. In May

1981 Indonesia agreed to freeze oil prices in line with OPEC policy.

Indonesia's major trading partner is Japan, trade with which accounted for 31.5 per cent of imports and 49.3 per cent of exports in 1980. Indonesia's main imports are machinery, foodstuffs and iron and steel.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island shipping is in the hands of state and private shipping lines and there are many small craft. There are railways on Java, Madura and Sumatra totalling 5,881 km. (1978). In Java there are adequate roads but on most of the other islands traffic is by jungle track and river boat, although in 1980 five new road construction projects were begun in Sumatra. In 1978 there were about 103,000 km. of roads, of which over one-quarter were surfaced. Domestic air services link the major cities and international services are provided by the state airline, P.T. Garuda Indonesian Airways, and many foreign lines.

Social Welfare

In 1978 a new social insurance scheme was introduced, covering about 1.6 million workers. Benefits include life insurance and old-age pensions. The provision of medical facilities is the responsibility of the provincial governments. In 1981 there were some 1,208 major state-run and private hospitals with over 98,600 beds. In addition, there were 4,753 rural health centres and 5,160 clinics.

Education

In 1980 25.5 million pupils were enrolled in primary schools, 5.1 million in secondary and high schools. It is hoped to introduce universal compulsory primary education by 1984. There are 29 state and 21 private universities, and in 1980 there were 454,000 students in academies and universities. In 1979 the average adult illiteracy rate was about 35 per cent.

Tourism

Tourism is based mainly on the islands of Java, famous for its volcanic scenery and religious temples, and Bali, renowned for its traditional dancing and religious festivals. In 1980 561,178 foreign tourists visited Indonesia. The Government aims to make tourism the fourth largest foreign exchange earner under Repelita III and to achieve 1 million tourists by 1984.

Public Holidays

1982: May 20th (Ascension), May 21st (Ascension of the Prophet Muhammad), July 22nd, 23rd (Idul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 17th (Indonesian National Day), September 28th (Idul Adha), October 18th (Islamic New Year), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Prophet Muhammad's Birthday).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 1st (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sen = 1 rupiah.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1,224.3 rupiahs;
U.S. \$1 = 636.5 rupiahs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Note: Unless otherwise stated, figures for East Timor (incorporated by Indonesia in July 1976) are not included in the tables.

AREA
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	OTHER ISLANDS*
1,904,569	132,187	473,606	539,460	189,216	570,100

* Comprises Bali, Nusatenggara, Maluku and Irian Jaya.

East Timor: 14,874 sq. km.

POPULATION
(‘000)

	1972	1973	1974	1980*
Java and Madura . . .	77,137	77,882	79,004	91,270
Sumatra	21,425	21,870	22,658	28,016
Kalimantan	5,229	5,448	5,574	6,723
Sulawesi	8,729	8,896	8,964	10,410
Bali	2,159	2,174	2,217	2,470
Nusatenggara	4,602	4,657	4,718	5,462
Maluku	1,159	1,179	1,187	1,411
Irian Jaya	926	982	1,007	1,174
TOTAL	121,366	123,088	125,329	146,936

* Census of October 1980.

East Timor: 636,553 (1972 mid-year estimate); 720,000 (mid-1978 UN estimate); 555,350 (1980 census).

CHIEF TOWNS
POPULATION (‘000)

	1971 CENSUS	1980 CENSUS		1971 CENSUS	1980 CENSUS
Jakarta (capital)	4,546	6,480	Malang	422	510
Surabaya	1,552	2,017	Padang	196	480
Bandung	1,200	1,461	Yogyakarta	341	398
Medan	636	1,373	Banjarmasin	282	381
Semarang	642	1,024	Pontianak	218	304
Palembang	583	786	Bogor	195	246
Ujungpandang (Makassar) .	434	709	Tjirebon	179	223

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 39.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 33.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 18.6 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 16.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

Population growth rate: 2.4 per cent in 1969; 2.32 per cent in 1980 (estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1978 National Labour Force Survey)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing .	20,647,361	10,898,038	31,545,399
Mining and quarrying	105,418	17,301	122,719
Manufacturing	1,935,531	1,920,029	3,855,560
Electricity, gas and water	13,106	242	13,348
Construction	786,157	19,761	805,918
Trade, restaurants and hotels	3,688,318	4,020,213	7,708,531
Transport, storage and communications .	1,273,531	15,053	1,288,584
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	36,359	6,336	42,695
Community, social and personal services .	4,416,853	1,977,905	6,394,758
Activities not adequately described . . .	2,424	423	2,847
TOTAL	32,905,058	18,875,301	51,780,359

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares)

Arable land	14,168
Land under permanent crops	5,250*
Permanent meadows and pastures	12,000*
Forests and woodland	121,800†
Other land	27,917
TOTAL LAND AREA	181,135
Inland water	9,300
TOTAL AREA	190,435

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980†	1978	1979	1980†
Rice (milled)	8,929	8,850	9,018	17,525	17,918	20,246
Maize	3,025	2,575	2,711	4,029	3,305	4,012
Sweet potatoes	301	273	287	2,083	2,043	2,193
Cassava (Manioc)	1,383	1,418	1,414	12,902	13,330	13,532
Soybeans	733	764	726	617	674	642
Groundnuts (in shell)	506	490	507	446	418	476
Copra (incl. coconuts)	n.a.	n.a.	2,386	1,467	1,559	1,593
Palm kernels	n.a.	n.a.	212	102	115	113
Palm oil	n.a.	n.a.		519	622.8	670
Vegetables and melons	692	884	710	2,031	3,477	1,994
Other fruit (excl. melons)	436	500	477	2,709	3,559	4,102
Sugar cane	77.6	91.7	229	1,616	1,686	1,639
Coffee (green)	n.a.	n.a.	520	222	223	234
Tea (made)	n.a.	n.a.	42	88	91	102
Tobacco (leaves)	n.a.	n.a.	172	81	82	88
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	2,302	844	892.8	923

† Source: Attachment to 1981 President's National Day Speech.

LIVESTOCK
([']000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	6,305	6,276	6,534
Sheep	4,101	4,361	4,197
Goats	7,419	7,402	7,906
Pigs	2,890	2,855	3,296
Horses	689	719	616
Buffaloes	2,275	2,269	2,506
Chickens	115,617	121,357	127,705
Ducks	17,541	18,689	19,810

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
([']000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Beef and veal	129.21	130.96	133
Buffalo meat	33.81	34.72	35
Mutton and lamb	20.40	19.30	22
Goats' meat	36.80	34.25	38
Pig meat	83.52	83.84	86
Poultry meat*	96	102	105
Cows' milk	62.30	60.70	69
Hen and other poultry eggs	151	131.40	175
Cattle and buffalo hides	26	25.40	27.19

Note: Figures for meat refer to inspected production only, i.e. from animals slaughtered under government supervision.

* FAO estimates.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
([']000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers:							
Coniferous	100	90	400	500*	550*	550*	600*
Non-coniferous	26,197	23,190	16,296	23,300	26,080	25,000	26,900
Pitprops (mine timber)	20	20	20	20*	20*	20*	20*
Pulpwood	40	30	20	20*	20*	20*	20*
Other industrial wood	1,940	1,991	2,045	2,099	2,155	2,211	2,269
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL WOOD	28,297	25,321	18,781	25,939	28,825	27,801	29,809
Fuel wood*	112,287	115,074	117,895	120,735	123,600	126,501	129,438
TOTAL	140,584	140,395	136,676	146,674	152,425	154,302	159,247

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

1980 ([']000 cubic metres): Logs 21,740.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood†	20	20	—	5*	10*	—	—	—
Non-coniferous sawnwood†	1,662	1,380	1,819	2,400	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,975*
Railway sleepers	24*	11	10	10	12	10	—	—
TOTAL	1,706	1,411	1,829	2,415	3,022	3,510	3,500	3,975*

* FAO estimate.

† Including boxboards.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	378.8	387.7	393.2	401.4	414.2	420.3	432.5
Indian Ocean	62.3	71.8	72.8	109.2	131.8	116.3	134.1
Pacific Ocean	820.9	873.8	915.6	968.6	1,021.8	1,105.5	1,165.1
TOTAL CATCH	1,262.0	1,333.3	1,381.6	1,479.2	1,567.8	1,642.0	1,731.7

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 3.2 in 1973; 3.0 in 1974; 8.4 in 1975; 3.8 in 1976; 4.1 in 1977; 5.6 in 1978; 5.3 in 1979.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Crude petroleum	'000 barrels	550,319	615,123	596,700	580,446.6	577,015
Natural gas	'000 million cu. ft.	312,149	542,784	820,130	998,446	1,045,000
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	940.3	1,301.4	1,007.7	1,057.9	1,249
Coal	metric tons	182,910	230,627	264,184	278,589	304,000
Nickel ore (gross weight)*	" "	1,124,346	1,302,512	1,256,450	1,551,872	1,537,000
Copper (gross weight)†	" "	223,301	189,103	180,933	188,769	186,000
Tin	" "	23,434	25,926	27,409	29,436	30,460
Gold	kilogrammes	355.2	255.9	254.0	170.0	248
Silver	"	3,397.5	2,832.0	2,506.4	1,644.6	2,196

* The nickel content (in metric tons) was: 26,976 in 1976; 31,260 in 1977; 28,960 in 1978.

† The copper content (in '000 metric tons) was: 69.1 in 1976; 57.1 in 1977; 58.9 in 1978.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy.

INDUSTRY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Motor spirit (petrol)	1,546	2,154.9	2,409.2	2,291.6	2,039.0
Kerosene	2,650	4,149.5	4,096.1	4,503.0	3,347.3
Jet fuel	108	115.3	34.7	317.4	22.4
Distillate fuel oils	2,703	3,740.9	4,102.2	4,680.9	2,653.1
Residual fuel oils	7,662	9,469	11,363	11,610	11,337

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*, and Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta.

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	650	690	774	1,291	1,331
Sugar	" " "	1,200	1,150	1,200	1,290	1,309
Cotton yarn	" " "	623	678	900	206	230
Nitrogenous fertilizers	" " "	406	990	1,430	1,827	1,985
Cement	" " "	1,980	2,878	3,640	4,705	5,851
Cigarettes	million	60,537	64,000	69,400	70,100	83,900
Tyres	'000	1,883	2,340	2,641	2,898	3,320
Radio receivers	"	1,100	1,000	1,128	1,018	1,110
Television receivers	"	212.8	482	611	659	729
Motor vehicles (assembly)	"	343	356	419	323	580

Tin (primary metal, metric tons): 23,322 in 1976; 24,005 in 1977; 25,830 in 1978.

Source: Ministry of Industry.

FINANCE

100 sen = 1 rupiah (Rp.).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 rupiahs.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 10,000 rupiahs.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 1,224.3 rupiahs; U.S. \$1 = 636.5 rupiahs;

10,000 rupiahs = £8.17 = \$15.71.

Note: The new rupiah, equal to 1,000 old rupiahs, was introduced in December 1965. For converting the value of foreign trade transactions the average import rates (rupiahs per U.S. dollar) were: 78.0 in 1966; 153.7 in 1967; 300.1 in 1968; 326.0 in 1969; 365.0 in 1970; 393.4 in 1971. In August 1971 new rates of U.S. \$1 = 374 rupiahs (exports) and U.S. \$1 = 415 rupiahs (imports) were introduced. The import rate remained in force as the market rate until November 1978. In terms of sterling the exchange rates from December 1971 to June 1972 were £1 = 974.54 rupiahs (exports) and £1 = 1,081.37 rupiahs (imports). In November 1978 it was announced that the rupiah would be subjected to a "managed float", with an initial exchange rate of \$1 = 625 rupiahs. The average rate (rupiahs per dollar) was: 442.05 in 1978; 623.05 in 1979; 627.00 in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

('000 million rupiahs—year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1980/81	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1980/81	1981/82
<i>Direct Taxes</i>	7,429.7	10,038.2	<i>Personnel Emoluments</i>	2,055.5	2,412.3
Income tax	174.1	207.1	Rice allowances	268.4	
Company tax	356.4	558.4	Salaries and pensions	1,503.4	
Oil companies tax	6,430.1	8,575.2	Food allowances	194.7	n.a.
MPO*	324.1	512.6	Other remunerations	52.8	
Ipedit	78.9	87.6	Missions abroad	36.2	
Miscellaneous	66.1	97.3	<i>Purchases of Goods</i>	683.6	994.3
<i>Indirect Taxes</i>	1,452.8	2,016.9	Domestic products	651.5	n.a.
Sales tax (products)	251.8	293.7	Foreign products	32.1	
Import duties	343.7	538.9	<i>Regional Subsidies</i>	985.8	1,209.4
Excise	350.9	553.0	Irian Jaya	35.4	n.a.
Sales tax (imports)	145.9	222.4	Other regions	950.4	
Export duties	339.1	381.1	<i>Debt Servicing</i>	770.3	963.7
Miscellaneous	21.4	27.8	Domestic debts	25	n.a.
<i>Non-tax Receipts</i>	172.8	219.3	Foreign debts	745.3	
			<i>Others</i>	1,034.5	1,921.4
TOTAL DOMESTIC REVENUE.	9,055.3	12,274.4	Food subsidy	169.3	309.7
<i>Foreign Aid Receipts</i>	1,501.6	1,625.9	Fuel oil subsidy	828.3	1,511.1
Programme aid	65.2	64.8	General elections	16.5	81.0
Project aid and export credits.	1,436.4	1,561.1	Miscellaneous	19.5	19.6
			TOTAL ORDINARY BUDGET .	5,529.2	7,501.1
			TOTAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET .	5,027.7	6,399.2
TOTAL	10,556.9	13,900.3	TOTAL	10,556.9	13,900.3

* Pre-payments on income or corporate taxes.

† Revenues from regional development contributions.

1982/83: Budget to balance at 15,600,000 million rupiahs.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE*
(‘000 million rupiahs)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Agriculture	157	739	531
Irrigation	262		411
Industry	402	275	330
Mining	36	484	191
Energy	356		492
Tourism and communications	512	708	810
Manpower and transmigration	165	299	436
Regional and town development	330	482	613
Education	356	575	787
Health, social welfare, women's affairs and family planning	133	197	258
National defence and security	254	387	481
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,500	5,028	5,340

* Planned.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	2	2	2	2	7	37	105	1,108
IMF Special Drawing Rights	52	68	7	5	26	75	170	175
Reserve position in IMF	—	35	—	—	83	90	97	205
Foreign exchange	753	1,386	577	1,492	2,400	2,461	3,795	5,012
TOTAL	807	1,492	586	1,499	2,516	2,663	4,167	6,500

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
(‘000 million rupiahs at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	375.0	496.9	649.6	779.0	979.1	1,239.9	1,545.5	2,169.5*

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
Consumer Price Index for Jakarta
(average of monthly figures. Base: 1970=100)

	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Food	91.5	102.6	113.2	162.4	229.4	276.5	337.5	373.5	402.6
Clothing	91.2	109.5	109.5	128.4	175.7	201.4	226.9	247.1	262.0
Rent, water, fuel and light	69.3	107.2	108.0	121.7	147.5	185.0	231.9	272.0	292.2
ALL ITEMS	89.0	104.3	111.1	145.6	204.8	243.8	292.2	324.4	351.3

August 1979: Food 526.3; All items 445.6.

Source: International Labour Office, mainly *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT
('000 million rupiahs at current prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Domestic factor incomes*	11,301.5	13,769.9	16,929	19,967	27,306
Consumption of fixed capital	821.8	1,006.3	1,235	971	2,050
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	12,123.3	14,776.2	18,165	20,938	29,356
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	519.2	690.5	846	1,029	1,305
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	12,642.5	15,466.7	19,011	21,967	30,661
Net factor income from abroad	-555.7	-432.2	-679	-852	-1,489
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	12,086.8	15,034.5	18,332	21,115	29,172
Less Consumption of fixed capital	821.8	1,006.3	1,235	971	2,050
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	11,265.0	14,028.2	17,097	20,144	27,122

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
('000 million rupiahs at current prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,253.7	1,590.5	2,077.3	2,658.9	3,487.6
Private final consumption expenditure	8,744.5	10,463.8	12,458.4	14,408.8	18,123.0
Increase in stocks	2,571.7	3,204.9	3,826.4	4,670.7	6,917.6
Gross fixed capital formation					
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	12,569.9	15,259.2	18,362.1	21,738.4	28,528.2
Exports of goods and services	2,850.6	3,429.6	4,465.8	4,787.8	9,214.4
Less Imports of goods and services	2,778.0	3,222.1	3,817.2	4,558.8	7,081.9
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	12,642.5	15,466.7	19,010.7	21,967.4	30,660.7

* Provisional.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
('000 million rupiahs at current prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Agriculture and livestock production	3,399.4	4,084.0	5,905.7	6,706.0	9,145.0
Forestry and logging	413.2	512.8			
Fishing	190.8	215.2			
Mining and quarrying	2,484.8	2,930.0	3,599.7	3,869.2	5,171.7
Manufacturing	1,123.7	1,453.3	1,816.9	2,184.7	2,825.1
Electricity, gas and water	69.8	98.1	105.6	115.8	129.7
Construction	589.6	812.6	1,023.3	1,242.1	1,843.7
Transport and communications	521.2	662.6	820.6	979.6	1,382.7
Trade, finance and other services	3,850.0	4,698.1	5,738.9	6,870.0	10,162.8
TOTAL	12,642.5	15,466.7	19,010.7	21,967.4	30,660.7

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	6,888	8,613	10,763	11,035	15,154	21,748
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-5,469	-6,815	-7,478	-8,386	-9,245	-12,608
TRADE BALANCE	1,419	1,798	3,285	2,649	5,909	9,140
Exports of services	137	160	166	291	398	445
Imports of services	-2,692	-2,881	-3,525	-4,368	-5,357	-6,776
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,136	-923	-74	-1,428	950	2,809
Unrequited transfers (net)	27	15	24	14	30	54
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,109	-908	-50	-1,414	980	2,863
Direct capital investment (net)	476	344	235	279	226	184
Other long-term capital (net)	567	1,638	1,256	1,317	1,094	1,970
Short-term capital (net)	-1,889	-268	-391	121	-454	-803
Net errors and omissions	-97	-183	-54	-133	-402	-1,961
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-2,052	623	996	170	1,444	2,253
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	65	66
Valuation changes (net)	-53	10	21	-53	-73	-989
Loans to Government and Central Bank	1,200	280	—	—	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-905	913	1,017	117	1,436	1,330

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

FOREIGN AID*
(U.S. \$ million)

	1979/80	1980/81
Soft loans from IGGI	1,954.2	1,969.5
<i>Bilateral</i>	916.2	797.1
Australia	38.6	41.8
Austria	—	—
Belgium	10.6	12.2
Canada	129.6	15.2
Denmark	—	—
France	119.8	73.5
Germany, Fed. Republic	63.8	67.3
Italy	0.9	3.0
Japan	307.8	335.8
Netherlands	59.6	65.5
New Zealand	—	—
Switzerland	—	—
United Kingdom	14.5	22.4
U.S.A.	171.0	160.4
<i>Multilateral (international agencies)</i>	1,038.0	1,172.4
IBRD	800.0	850.0
ADB	238.0	281.0
UNDP	—	31.4
EEC	—	10.0
Semi-concessionary loans and commercial loans, including export credit for projects	1,274.6	884.7
Cash loans	450.1	445.9
TOTAL	3,678.9	3,300.1

* As agreed by the 20th and 21st Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI) meetings, April 1977 and May 1978.

†Source: Attachment to 1981 President's National Day Speech.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	4,769.8	5,673.1	6,230.3	6,690.4	7,202.3	10,834.4
Exports f.o.b.	7,102.5	8,546.5	10,852.6	11,643.2	15,590.1	21,908.9

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	782.2	958.8	1,042.5	1,037.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	543.7	736.3	692.7	714.8
Rice	450.1	678.0	591.5	596.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	197.8	227.1	295.1	367.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	440.4	734.7	582.5	797.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	437.7	732.0	579.7	793.3
Crude and partly refined petroleum	44.6	353.9	276.9	443.4
Crude petroleum	4.8	291.3	229.3	355.6
Petroleum products	393.1	378.1	302.9	349.9
Chemicals	541.7	619.0	756.2	1,011.6
Chemical elements and compounds	158.4	211.8	272.5	421.7
Basic manufactures	1,221.6	1,224.8	1,262.7	1,402.9
Iron and steel	437.8	401.7	505.4	599.5
Machinery and transport equipment	2,310.3	2,270.3	2,434.4	2,291.4
Non-electric machinery	1,068.4	956.0	1,071.5	1,172.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	716.1	765.3	577.7	550.7
Telecommunications apparatus	326.2	258.0	126.9	122.5
Transport equipment	525.8	549.1	785.2	567.9
Road motor vehicle and parts	433.4	465.4	654.5	477.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,673.1	6,230.3	6,690.4	7,202.3

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	589.4	1,066.2	989.1	1,208.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	358.7	807.5	688.4	785.9
Coffee (incl. extracts, etc.)	237.5	599.3	491.3	614.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,581.6	1,760.9	1,891.2	3,064.2
Crude rubber, etc.	531.8	589.5	717.7	940.3
Wood, lumber and cork	783.5	952.8	996.5	1,798.7
Rough or roughly squared wood	729.3	901.0	909.3	1,551.3
Coniferous logs	668.9	816.0	814.9	1,355.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	6,014.1	7,378.6	7,986.2	10,165.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	6,013.9	7,297.8	7,438.5	8,870.9
Crude petroleum	5,651.7	6,826.5	7,014.6	8,124.2
Crude petroleum	362.0	471.4	423.9	746.6
Petroleum products	322.9	426.9	3.8	1.1
Lamp oil and white spirit	22.7	18.4	393.1	726.7
Residual fuel oils	—	80.3	546.9	1,292.9
Gas (natural and manufactured)	73.7	235.9	331.6	571.4
Basic manufactures	62.9	206.8	281.4	384.0
Non-ferrous metals	62.5	206.4	281.2	382.0
Tin				
TOTAL (incl. others)	8,546.5	10,852.6	11,643.2	15,590.1

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta, and Department of Trade.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Australia	218.0	222.5	377.6	Australia	106.9	190.0	n.a.
China, People's Republic	112.2	131.8	197.3	Germany, Fed. Republic	226.4	337.6	389.0
France	166.0	143.4	235.6	Italy	125.8	209.9	254.4
Germany, Fed. Republic	594.2	462.2	685.3	Japan	4,565.5	7,191.9	10,792.4
Hong Kong	142.2	101.6	139.4	Korea, Republic	251.9	387.5	n.a.
Japan	2,016.4	2,103.4	3,413.0	Netherlands	354.5	399.1	414.9
Netherlands	145.7	119.1	115.5	Philippines	197.9	165.0	181.2
Saudi Arabia	229.3	355.8	964.7	Singapore	1,241.0	1,963.8	2,483.5
Singapore	453.2	536.4	936.3	Taiwan	247.0	287.4	n.a.
Taiwan	321.0	407.1	432.5	Trinidad and Tobago	590.0	420.0	n.a.
Thailand	100.9	218.6	288.0	U.S.A.	2,962.2	3,170.7	4,303.3
United Kingdom	207.6	198.0	261.2				
U.S.A.	832.2	1,027.8	1,409.2				
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,690.4	7,202.3	10,834.4	TOTAL (incl. others)	11,643.2	15,590.1	21,908.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta, and Department of Trade.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres (million)	3,809	4,063	5,981	6,229
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	853	762	1,016	980

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cars	383,061	420,945	479,335	532,299	1,013,744	1,482,801
Trucks	196,416	222,062	278,979	331,658	632,991	925,750
Buses	35,103	40,001	48,089	58,365	121,082	177,083
Motor cycles	1,191,771	1,419,375	1,704,964	1,960,237	3,735,749	5,463,533

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Goods loaded	'000 metric tons	83,717.0	95,298	101,262	99,972
Goods unloaded	" " " "	12,038.6	13,908	13,334	14,880
Merchant shipping fleet	" '000 g.r.t. "	1,046	1,163	1,272	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown (million)	72.3	85.3	91.4	96.4
Passengers carried ('000)	3,781	4,706	4,535	4,936
Passenger-kilometres (million)	3,917	4,246	n.a.	n.a.
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	52.1	45.7	48.3	60.6
Mail ton-kilometres (million)	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*, and Attachment to 1980 President's National Day Speech.

TOURISM

	1978	1979	1980
Visitors ('000)	468.6	501.4	561.2
Receipts (U.S. \$ million)	230	200.0	210.4

Source: Directorate General of Tourism.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979
Radio sets*	1,741,069	1,579,652	1,430,917
Television sets	863,227	1,156,747	1,539,198
Telephones*	347,030	447,034	460,100

*Number of licences issued.

EDUCATION
(1979)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS AND STUDENTS
Primary	98,026	676,236	21,123,482
General secondary*	24,424	188,406	3,321,383
Technological	928	25,228	304,496
Teacher training	630	14,858	227,965

* 1978 figures, including secondary vocational schools.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta.

THE CONSTITUTION

(A Summary)

Indonesia has had three provisional Constitutions: August 1945, February 1950 and August 1950. In July 1959 the Constitution of 1945 was re-enacted by Presidential decree. The General Elections Law of 1969 supplemented the 1945 Constitution, which has been adopted permanently by the People's Consultative Assembly.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The 1945 Constitution consists of 37 articles, 4 transitional clauses and 2 additional provisions, and is preceded by a preamble. The preamble contains an indictment of all forms of colonialism, an account of Indonesia's struggle for independence, the declaration of that independence and a statement of fundamental aims and principles. Indonesia's National Independence, according to the text of the preamble, has the state form of a Republic, with sovereignty residing in the People, and is based upon the *Pancasila*:

1. Belief in the One Supreme God.
2. Just and Civilized Humanity.
3. The Unity of Indonesia.
4. Democracy led by the wisdom of deliberations (*musyawarah*) among representatives.
5. Social Justice for all the people of Indonesia.

THE STATE ORGANS

Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat—MPR (*People's Consultative Assembly*)

Sovereignty is in the hands of the People and is exercised in full by the People's Consultative Assembly as the embodiment of the whole Indonesian People. The Consultative Assembly is the highest authority of the State, and is to be distinguished from the legislative body proper (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*, see below) which is incorporated within the Consultative Assembly. The Consultative Assembly, with a total of 920 members, is composed of all members of the Dewan, augmented by delegates from the regions and representatives of the functional groups in society (farmers, workers, businessmen, the clergy, intelligentsia, armed forces, students, etc.). The Assembly sits at least once every five years, and its primary competence is to determine the Constitution and the broad lines of the policy of the State and the Government. It also

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elects the President and Vice-President, who are responsible for implementing that policy. All decisions are taken unanimously in keeping with the traditions of *musyawarah*.

The President

The highest executive of the Government, the President, holds office for a term of five years and may be re-elected. As Mandatory of the MPR he must execute the policy of the State according to the Decrees determined by the MPR during its Fourth General and Special Sessions. In conducting the administration of the State, authority and responsibility are concentrated in the President. The Ministers of the State are his assistants and are responsible only to him.

Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat—DPR (*House of Representatives*)

The legislative branch of the State, the House of Representatives, sits at least once a year. It has 460 members: 360 elected, 100 appointed from Functional Groups. Every statute requires the approval of the DPR.

The Constitution, The Government

Members of the House of Representatives have the right to submit draft bills which require ratification by the President, who has the right of veto. In times of emergency the President may enact ordinances which have the force of law, but such Ordinances must be ratified by the House of Representatives during the following session or be revoked.

Dewan Pertimbangan Agung—DPA (*Supreme Advisory Council*)

The DPA is an advisory body assisting the President who chooses its members from political parties, functional groups and groups of prominent persons.

Mahkamah Agung (*Supreme Court*)

The judicial branch of the State, the Supreme Court and the other courts of law are independent of the Executive in exercising their judicial powers.

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (*Supreme Audit Board*)

Controls the accountability of public finance, enjoys investigatory powers and is independent of the Executive. Its findings are presented to the DPR.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: SUHARTO (inaugurated March 27th, 1968; re-elected March 1973 and March 1978).

Vice-President: ADAM MALIK.

CABINET

(December 1981)

Minister-Co-ordinator for Political Affairs and Defence: MARADEN PANGGABEAN.

Minister-Co-ordinator for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs, concurrently Chairman of the National Planning Board: Prof. Dr. WIDJOJO NITISASTRO.

Minister-Co-ordinator for Social Welfare: SURONO REKSODIMEJO.

Minister of State for Administrative Reform, concurrently Deputy Chairman of the National Planning Board: Dr. JOHANNES B. SUMARLIN.

Minister of State for Supervision of Development and the Environment: Prof. Dr. EMIL SALIM.

Minister of State for Research and Technology: Prof. Dr. BUCARUDDIN JUSUF HABIBIE.

Minister of State and State Secretary: Lieut.-Gen. SUDHAR-MONO, S.H.

Minister of Home Affairs: AMIR MACHMUD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. Dr. MOCHTAR KUSU-MAATMADJA, S.H.

Minister of Defence and Security, concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Gen. ANDI MOHAMMAD JUSUF.

Minister of Justice: Lieut.-Gen. ALI SAID, S.H.

Minister of Information: ALI MURTOPO.

Minister of Finance: Prof. Dr. ALI WARDHANA.

Minister of Trade and Co-operatives: Drs. RADIUS PRAWIRO.

Minister of Agriculture: Prof. Ir. SOEDARSONO HADI-SAPUTRO.

Minister of Industry: Ir. ABDOEL RAOEF SOEHOED.

Minister of Mining and Energy: Prof. Dr. SOEBROTO.

Minister of Public Works: Dr. Ir. PURNOMOSIDI HADJI-SAROSO.

Minister of Communications: RUSMIN NURJADIN.

Minister of Manpower and Transmigration: Prof. Drs. HARUN ALRASYID ZAIN.

Minister of Education and Culture: Dr. DAOED JUSUF.

Minister of Health: Dr. SOEWARDJONO SURJONINGRAT.

Minister of Religious Affairs: H. ALAMSJAH RATU PRAWI-RANEGARA.

Minister of Social Affairs: SAPARDJO.

Junior Minister for Increasing Food Production: Ir. ACHMAD AFFANDI.

Junior Minister for Co-operatives: BUSTANIL ARIFIN.

Junior Minister for Transmigration: MARTONO.

Junior Minister for Public Housing: Drs. COSMAS BATUBARA.

Junior Minister for Youth Affairs: Dr. ABDUL GAFUR.

Junior Minister for Women's Affairs: Mrs. L. SUTNATO.

LEGISLATURE

MAJELIS PERMUSYAWARATAN RAKYAT—MPR

(People's Consultative Assembly)

The Assembly consists of the members of the House of Representatives, regional delegates, members of Golkar and the Armed Forces, and of the two parties appointed in proportion to their share of DPR seats. Total membership is 920. The table below shows the distribution of seats in the People's Consultative Assembly.

Chairman: DARYATMO.

	SEATS
Golkar	461
Armed forces	230
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan	148
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia	43
Non-affiliated regional representatives	34
Members from East Timor	4
TOTAL	920

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat—DPR)

In March 1960, a Presidential decree prorogued the elected Council of Representatives and replaced it by a nominated House of 283 members (increased to 460 in 1968). Subsequently, the number of appointed members was reduced to 100. The remaining 360 are directly elected.

Speaker: DARYATMO.

(General Election, May 2nd, 1977)

	SEATS
Golkar	232
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan	99
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia	29
Appointed members*	100
TOTAL	460

* 75 members from the Armed Forces, 25 members from Golkar.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A Presidential decree of January 1960 enables the President to dissolve any party whose membership does not cover a quarter of Indonesia, or whose policies are at variance with the aims of the State.

The following parties and groups participated in the general elections held in May 1977:

Sekber Golongan Karya (Golkar) (*Joint Secretariat of Functional Groups*): Jakarta; f. 1964, reorganized 1971; a Government alliance of groups representing farmers, fishermen and the professions; Pres. and Chair. of Advisory Board SUHARTO; Gen. Chair. AMIR MOERTONO, S.H. (1978-83); Sec.-Gen. SUGIANTO.

Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI) (*Indonesian Democratic Party*): Jakarta; f. 1973 as a result of the merger of five nationalist and Christian parties; Gen. Chair. Maj.-Gen. SUNAWAR SUKO-WATI (acting).

Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) (*Development Unity Party*): Jakarta; f. 1973 as a result of the merger of four Islamic parties; Pres. IDHAM CHALID; Chair. Drs. MUHAMMAD ABDUL GANI, M.A.; Sec.-Gen. JAHJA UBEID, S.H.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO INDONESIA

(In Jakarta unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Jalan Dr. Kusuma Atmaja 15; *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. MOHAMMAD EHSSAN ROUSTAMAL.

Algeria: Jalan Diponegoro 8; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED AISSA MESSAOUDI.

Argentina: Jalan Panarukan 17; *Ambassador:* MARIO ALFONSE PEPE.

Australia: Jalan Thamrin 15; *Ambassador:* FREDERICK R. DALRYMPLE.

Austria: Jalan Diponegoro 44; *Ambassador:* Dr. EDGAR SELZER.

Bangladesh: Jalan Mendut 3; *Ambassador:* M. SHAMSUL ISLAM.

Belgium: Jalan Cicurug 4; *Ambassador:* JACQUES IVAN D'HONDT.

Bolivia: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Brazil: Jalan Cik Ditiro 39, Menteng; *Ambassador:* O. DEORESKA.

Bulgaria: Jalan Imam Bonjol 34; *Ambassador:* Dr. MATEY KARASIMEONOV.

Burma: Jalan Haji Agus Salim 109; *Ambassador:* U HLA SWE.

Canada: 5th Floor, Wisma Metropolitan, Jalan Jendral Sudirman, P.O.B. 52/JKT; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM HARP MONTGOMERY.

Chile: 14th Floor, Arthaloka Bldg., Jalan Jendral Sudirman 2; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE CARVALLO.

Cuba: Manila, Philippines.

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Czechoslovakia: Jalan Prof. Mohd. Yamin 29, P.O.B. 319; *Ambassador:* MILAN MACHA.

Denmark: Jalan Abdul Muis 34, Jakarta Pusat; *Ambassador:* ERIK SKOV.

Egypt: Jalan Teuku Umar 68; *Ambassador:* WAGEEH MOHD. ROUSHDI.

Finland: Jalan Dr. Kusuma Atmaja 15A; *Ambassador:* TUURE MENTULA.

France: Jalan Thamrin 20; *Ambassador:* Count DIMITRI DE FAVITSKI.

German Democratic Republic: Jalan Raden Saleh 56, P.O.B. 2252; *Ambassador:* EBERHARD FEISTER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 1; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS-JOACHIM HALLIER.

Ghana: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Greece: New Delhi, India.

Guinea: Tokyo, Japan.

Hungary: Jalan Rasuna Said, Kav. 13; *Ambassador:* ISTVÁN DEBRECENI.

India: Jalan Kebonsirih 44; *Ambassador:* S. K. BHUTAN.

Iran: Jalan Cokroaminoto 110; *Chargé d'affaires:* MAHMUD KAMIABI-PUR.

Iraq: Jalan Teuku Umar 38; *Ambassador:* HISHAM TABAQCHALI.

Italy: Jalan Diponegoro 45; *Ambassador:* GERARDO ZAMPAGLIONE.

Japan: Jalan Mohammad Hoesni Thamrin 24; *Ambassador:* MASAO SAWAKI.

Jordan: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Jalan Teuku Umar 72/74; *Ambassador:* PAK MIN SOP.

Korea, Republic: Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto 57; *Ambassador:* WOO SUK HAN.

Kuwait: Tokyo, Japan.

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.

Lebanon: New Delhi, India.

Liberia: Tokyo, Japan.

Malaysia: Jalan Imam Bonjol 17; *Ambassador:* Tan Sri Dato MAHMUD BIN MOHD. YUNUS.

Mexico: Jalan Thamrin 59; *Ambassador:* JUAN MANUEL RAMÍREZ GÓMEZ.

Mongolia: Tokyo, Japan.

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma.

Netherlands: Jalan H. R. Rasuna Said; *Ambassador:* L. H. J. B. VAN GORKOM.

Diplomatic Representation

New Zealand: Jalan Diponegoro 41; *Ambassador:* R. F. NOTTAGE.

Nigeria: Arthaloka Bldg., 7th Floor, Jalan Jenderal Sudiman No. 2; *Ambassador:* O. O. ADESOLA.

Norway: Jalan Padalarang 4; *Ambassador:* CARL ODDVAR JORGENSEN.

Pakistan: Jalan Teuku Umar 50; *Ambassador:* MATAHAR HUSEIN.

Papua New Guinea: Wisma Metropolitan, 4th Floor, Jalan Jenderal Sudirman; *Ambassador:* BENSON GEGEYO.

Philippines: Jalan Imam Bonjol 6-8; *Ambassador:* MANUEL T. YAN.

Poland: Jalan Diponegoro 65; *Ambassador:* LUCJAN LIK.

Qatar: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Romania: Jalan Cik Ditiro 42A; *Ambassador:* ION COTOȚ.

Saudi Arabia: Jalan Imam Bonjol 3; *Ambassador:* Shaikh BAKR ABBAS KHOMAS.

Singapore: Jalan Proklamasi 23; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH FRANCIS CONCEICAO.

Somalia: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Spain: Wisma Kosgoro 14th Floor, Jalan Thamrin 53; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO PASCUAL VILLAR.

Sri Lanka: Jalan Diponegoro 70; *Ambassador:* T. D. S. A. DISSANAYAKA.

Sudan: New Delhi, India.

Sweden: Jalan Taman Cut Mutiah 12, P.O.B. 2824; *Ambassador:* ARNE LELLKI.

Switzerland: Jalan J. Latuharhary, S.H. 23; *Ambassador:* JEAN BOURGEOIS.

Syria: Jalan Gondangdia Lama 38; *Ambassador:* NADIM DOUAY.

Thailand: Jalan Imam Bonjol 74; *Ambassador:* CHUAY KANNAWAT.

Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India.

Turkey: Jalan Bonjol 43; *Ambassador:* PULAT Y. TACAR.

U.S.S.R.: Jalan Thamrin 13; *Ambassador:* I. F. SHPEDKO.

United Kingdom: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 75; *Ambassador:* ROBERT BRASH, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Jalan Merdeka Selatan 5; *Ambassador:* EDWARD E. MASTERS.

Vatican City: Jalan Merdeka Timur 18 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* PABLO PUENTE.

Venezuela: New Delhi, India.

Viet-Nam: Jalan Teuku Umar 25; *Ambassador:* TRINH XUAN LANG.

Yugoslavia: Jalan Cokroaminoto 109; *Ambassador:* ZLATAN SAŽUNIĆ.

Indonesia also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bahrain, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Suriname, Tanzania, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Western Samoa and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is one codified criminal law for the whole of Indonesia. Europeans are subject to the Code of Civil Law published in the State Gazette in 1847. For Indonesians the civil law is the uncoded customary law (*Hukum adat*) which varies from region to region. Alien orientals (i.e. Arabs, Indians, etc.) and Chinese are subject to certain parts of the Code of Civil Law and the Code of Commerce. The work of codifying this law has started out in view of the great complexity and diversity of customary law it may be expected to take a considerable time to achieve.

Supreme Court. The final court of appeal (cassation).

High Courts in Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Ujungpandang (Makassar), Banda Aceh, Padang, Palembang, Bandung, Semarang, Banjarmasin, Menado, Denpasar, Ambon and Jayapura deal with appeals from the District Courts.

District Courts deal with marriage, divorce and reconciliation.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: Maj.-Gen. MOEDJONO, S.H.

Attorney-General: ISMAIL SALEH, S.H.

RELIGION

In 1978 percentage estimates were as follows:

	Per cent
Muslim	90
Christian	9
Hindu	} 1
Others	

ISLAM

Leader: Prof. Dr. Haji ABDUL MALIK KARIM AMRULLAH (HAMKA).

Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI): Central Muslim organization; Chair. KHM SYVKRIGHOZALI.

CHRISTIANITY

In 1977 there were an estimated 2.9 million Roman Catholics in Indonesia.

Archbishop of Jakarta: Mgr. LEO SOEKOTO, S.J.; Jalan Cathedral 7, Jakarta Pusat.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Java

Serita Buana: Jalan Tanah Abang 11/35, Jakarta; f. 1970; Indonesian; Editor SUKARNO WIBOWO; circ. 150,000.

Serita Yudha: Jalan Bangka II/2, 2nd Floor Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; f. 1970; general newspaper; Editor SUNARDI, D.M.; circ. 75,000.

Harian Umum AB: CTC Building 2nd Floor, Kramat Raya 94, Jakarta Pusat; official armed forces paper; Dir. GOENARSO, S.F.; Editor-in-Chief M. H. NASUTION; circ. 100,000.

Indonesia (Indonesia Rze Pao): Jalan Toko Tiga Seberang 21, Jakarta Barat; f. 1966; Chinese; Editors Drs. T. W. SLAMET, Sk. HADI WIBOWO; circ. 80,000.

The Indonesia Times: Jalan Letjen S. Parman Kav. 72, P.O.B. 224, Jakarta; f. 1974; English language; Chief Editor R. P. HENDRO; circ. 35,000.

Indonesian Daily News: Jalan Jend. Basuki Rachmat 52, Surabaya; f. 1957; English; Editor Hos. NURYAHYA; circ. 6,500.

Indonesian Observer: Jalan A. M. Sangaji 11, Jakarta; f. 1950; English; independent; Chief Editor Mrs. HERAWATI DIAH; circ. 18,000.

Jawa Pos: Jalan Kembang Jepun 166, Tromolpos 5149, Surabaya; f. 1949; Indonesia; Editor SETYONO; circ. 20,000.

Jurnal Ekuin: Jalan Kenari 11/12, P.O.B. 3065, Jakarta; Indonesian; economic; Editor N. DIAH; circ. 15,000.

Kedaulatan Rakyat: Jalan P. Mangkubumi 40-42, Yogyakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Editor M. WONOHITO; circ. 50,000.

Kompas: Jalan Palmerah Selatan 26-28, P.O.B. 615/DAK, Jakarta; f. 1965; Editor Drs. JAKOB OETAMA; circ. 300,000.

Masa Kini: Jalan Mayor Suryotomo 23, Yogyakarta; f. 1966; Chief Editor H. ACHMAD BASUNI; circ. 25,000.

Merdeka: Jalan A. M. Sangaji 11, Jakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Dir. B. M. DIAH; Editor B. M. DIAH; circ. 130,000.

Pelita: Jalan Diponegoro 60, Jakarta; f. 1974; Indonesian; Muslim; Editor BARLIANTA HARAHAP; circ. 80,000.

Pewarta Surabaya: Jalan Karet 23, P.O.B. 85, Surabaya; f. 1905; Indonesian; Editor RADEN DJAROT SOEBIAN-TORO; circ. 10,000.

Pikiran Rakyat: Jalan Asia-Afrika 77, Bandung; f. 1950; independent; Editor ATANG ROSWITA; circ. 80,000.

Pos Kota: Jalan Gajah Mada 63, Jakarta; f. 1970; Indonesian; Chief Editor HARMOKO; circ. 215,000.

Pos Sore: Jalan Asemka 29/30, Jakarta; f. 1971; Indonesian; Editor S. ABIJASA; circ. 40,000.

Sinar Harapan (Ray of Hope): Jalan Dewi Sartika 136-D, Cawang, Jakarta Timur; f. 1961; independent; Publ. H. G. RORIMPANDEY; Editor SUBAGYO PR.; circ. 200,000.

Sinar Pagi: Jalan Letjen Haryono MT 22, Jakarta Selatan; f. 1971; Indonesian; Editor C. T. SIAHAAN; circ. 25,000.

Suara Karya: Jalan Bangka 11/2, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; f. 1971; Indonesian; Editor Drs. D. H. ASSEGAF; circ. 91,400.

Suara Merdeka: Jalan Merak 11A, Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Publ. M. HETAMI; Editor SOEWARNO; circ. 110,000.

Surabaya Post: Jalan Pahlawan 30, Surabaya; independent; Propr. and Editor A. AZIS; circ. 90,000.

Kalimantan

Banjarmasin Post: Jalan Pasar Baru 222, Banjarmasin; f. 1971; Indonesian; Chief Editor H. J. DJOK MENTAYA; circ. 50,000.

Gawi Manuntung: Jalan Pangeran Samudra 97B, Banjarmasin; f. 1972; Indonesian; Editor M. ALI SRI INDRADJAYA; circ. 5,000.

Sumatra

Analisa: Jalan A. Yani 43, Medan; f. 1972; Indonesian; Editor SOFFYAN; circ. 50,000.

Haluan: Jalan Damar 57 C/F, Padang; f. 1948; Editor-in-Chief RIVAI MARLAUT; circ. 40,000.

Mimbar Umum: Jalan Riau 79, Medan; f. 1947; Indonesian; independent; Editor SAMSUDDIN MANAN; circ. 30,000.

Sinar Indonesia Baru: Jalan Katamso 50c, ABCD Medan; f. 1970; Indonesian; Chief Editor G. M. PANGGABEAN; circ. 60,000.

Suara Rakyat Semesta: Jalan K. H. Ashari 52, Palembang; Indonesian; Editor DJADIL ABDULLAH; circ. 10,000.

Waspada: Jalan Suprpto/Katamso 1, Medan; f. 1947; Indonesian; Editors PRABUDI SAID, ANMARY IRABI; circ. 55,000 (daily), 50,000 (Sundays).

Sulawesi

Pedoman Rakyat: Jalan H. A. Mappanyukki 28, Ujungpandang; f. 1947; independent; Editor M. BASIR; circ. 30,000.

Bali

Harian Pagi Umum (Bali Post): Jalan Kepudang 67A, Denpasar; f. 1948; weekly (Indonesian edition), monthly (English edition); Editor RAKA WIRATMA; circ. 5,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Bahasa dan Sastra: Jalan Diponegoro 82, P.O.B. 2625, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1975; linguistics and literature; every 2 months; Dir. Prof. DR. AMRAN HALIM; circ. 5,000.

Basis: P.O.B. 20, Yogyakarta; f. 1951; general Indonesian culture; monthly; Editor DICK HARTOKO; circ. 3,000.

Berita Negara: Jalan Pertjetakan Negara 21, Kotakpos 2111, Jakarta; f. 1960; official gazette; 3 times a week.

Bobo: Jalan Palmerah Selatan 22, Jakarta; f. 1973; children's magazine; weekly; Editor TINEKE LATUMETEN; circ. 150,000.

Budaja Djaja: Jalan Gajah Mada 104-110A, Jakarta Barat; f. 1968; cultural; independent; Editor AJIP ROSIDI; circ. 4,000.

Business News: Jalan H. Abdul Muis 70, Jakarta; f. 1956; Indonesian and English; 3 a week (Indonesian edition), 2 a week (English edition); Chief Editor SANJOTO SASTROMIHARDJO; circ. 15,000.

Depthnews Indonesia: Jalan Matraman 4, Jakarta Timur; f. 1972; Publ. Press Foundation of Indonesia; weekly; Editor SUMONO MUSTOFFA.

Dunia Wanita: Jalan Brigjen. Katamso 1, Medan; f. 1949; Indonesian; women; fortnightly; Chief Editor Mrs. ANI IDRUS SAID; circ. 10,000.

Economic Review: Jalan Lada 1, Jakarta; f. 1947; English; quarterly.

Economics and Finance in Indonesia: Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia, Jalan Raya Salemba 4, P.O.B. 295/JKT, Jakarta; quarterly; circ. 4,000.

Ekonomi Indonesia: Piola Bldg., 5th Floor, Jalan Kramat Raya; English; fortnightly; Editor Z. ACHMAD; circ. 20,000.

Femina: Jalan Kebon Kacang Raya 1, Flat 3, Jakarta Pusat; women's magazine; Editor MIRTATI KARTOPRODJO; circ. 120,000.

Hai: Jalan Gajah Mada 104, Jakarta; f. 1973; youth magazine; weekly; Editor Drs. ANTON SUMANGOONO.

Horison: Jalan Gajah Mada 104-110A, Jakarta Barat; f. 1966; literary and cultural; independent; monthly; Editors MOCHTAR LUBIS, H. B. JASSIN, TAUFIC ISMAEL; circ. 4,000.

Hukum & Keadilan: Jalan Gajah Mada 110A, Jakarta Barat; f. 1974; independent law journal; 2 a month; Editors SUARDI TASRIF, S.H., SOENARDI, ADNAN BUYUNG NASUTION, S.H.; circ. 3,000.

Indonesia Magazine: Merdeka Barat 20, Jakarta; f. 1969; English; monthly; Dir. G. DWIPAJANA; circ. 10,000.

Intisari: P.O.B. 615/DAK, Jakarta; f. 1963; monthly digest; Editors IRAWATI, Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. 134,000.

Keluarga: Jalan Sangaji 9-11, Jakarta; women's and family magazine; monthly; Editor D. S. MULYANTO.

Majalah Ekonomis: P.O.B. 4195, Jakarta; monthly trade journal; Indonesian and English; Chief Editor S. ARIFIN HUTABARAT; circ. 22,000.

Majalah Kedokteran Indonesia (Journal of the Indonesian Medical Association): Jalan Kesehatan 111/29, Jakarta 1116; f. 1951; monthly; Indonesian, English.

Mangle: Jalan Lodaya 19-21, Bandung; f. 1957; Sundanese; weekly; Chief Editor R. H. UTON MUCHTAR; circ. 74,000.

Mimbar Kabinet Pembangunan: Jalan Merdeka-Barat 7, Jakarta; f. 1966; monthly; Indonesian; published by Dept. of Information.

Mimbar Pembangunan: Jalan Merdeka-Barat 7, Jakarta; f. 1968; Indonesian; quarterly; published by Dept. of Information.

Mimbar Penerangan: Jalan Merdeka-Barat 7, Jakarta; f. 1950; Indonesian; quarterly; published by Dept. of Information.

Mutiara: Jalan Petak Asem 1/40, Jakarta; family; Dir. TIOLINA ADRIANA LAUPASE.

Peraba: Bintaran Kidul 5, Yogyakarta; Indonesian and Javanese; Catholic; weekly; Editor W. KARTOSOE-HARSONO.

Pertani P.T.: Jalan Pasar Minggu, Jakarta; f. 1974; Indonesian; agricultural; monthly; Pres./Dir. Ir. RUSLI YAHYA.

Rajawali: Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 15, Jakarta; Indonesian; monthly; civil air transport and tourism; Dir. R. A. J. LUMENTA; Man. Editor KARYONO ADHY.

INDONESIA

The Press, Publishers

Selecta: Kebon Kacang 29/4, Jakarta; illustrated; fortnightly; Editor SAMSUDIN LUBIS; circ. 80,000.

Sinar Jaya: Jalan Sultan Agung 67A, Jakarta Selatan; agricultural newspaper; bi-weekly; Chief Editor Ir. SURYONO PROJOPRANOTO.

Tempo: Pusat Perdagangan Senen, Blok II, Lantai III, Jakarta; current affairs; weekly; Editor GOENAWAN MOHAMMAD; circ. 80,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Antara (*Indonesian National News Agency*): Merdeka Selatan 17, P.O.B. 257, Jakarta; f. 1937; State Radio, TV and 50 newspapers subscribe to the Agency (1980); 26 brs. in Indonesia, 3 abroad; connected with 25 foreign agencies and member of ASEAN News Agencies Association and Non-Aligned Press Agencies Pool; 10 bulletins in Indonesian and 11 in English; Gen. Man. AUGUST MARPAUNG, S.H.

Kantor Berita Nasional Indonesia (KNI News Service): Jalan Jatinegara Barat III/6, Jakarta Timur; f. 1966; independent national news agency; foreign and domestic news in Indonesian and English; Dir. Drs. T. S. S. SUTANTO; Editor-in-Chief SUDJARWO

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Jalan Indramayu 18, Jakarta; Chief Correspondent PIERRE COMPARET.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Jalan Kebon Sirih 40 (flat 30), P.O.B. 2056, Jakarta; Corresp. GHAFUR FADYL.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 2021, Jakarta; Corresp. AMIR DAUD.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): Jalan Pasuruan No. 15, Jakarta; Bureau Chief IWAO AMANO.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): c/o Reuters, Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 17, Jakarta; Correspondent MICHITAKA YAMADA.

Reuters (United Kingdom): Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 17, P.O.B. 2318, Jakarta.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): Hotel Indonesia Sheraton, Jakarta.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta Pusati; Corresp. ISABEL ISMAIL.

Agencia EFE (Spain) also has an office in Jakarta.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (Indonesian Journalists' Association): Jalan Veteran 7-C, Jakarta; f. 1946; 2,544 mems. (Feb. 1980); Exec. Chair. HARMOKO; Gen. Sec. D. H. ASSEGAFF.

Serikat Penerbit Surat kabar (SPS) (Indonesian Newspaper Publishers Association): Jalan Tanah Abang III/23, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1946; Chair. SUNARDI; Sec.-Gen. ZULHARMANS.

Yayasan Pembina Pers Indonesia (The Press Foundation of Indonesia): Jalan Jatinegara Barat III/6, Jakarta Timur; f. 1967; Chairs. SUGIARSO SUROYO, MOCHTAR LUBIS.

PUBLISHERS

Jakarta

Aries Lima: Jalan Rawa Gelam II/4, Industrial Estate, Pulogadung; f. 1974; general and children's books; Pres. Drs. AZMI SJAHBUDDIN.

Balai Pustaka: Jalan Dr. Wahidin 1; f. 1908; children's books, literary, scientific publications and periodicals; Pres. Drs. SOETOJO GONDO.

P.T. Bhartara Karya Aksara: Jalan Rawabali II/5, Kawasan Industri Pulogadong, Jakarta Timur; f. 1958; university/educational textbooks; Pres. AHMAD JAYUSMAN.

Bulan Bintang: Jalan Kramat Kwitang 1/8; f. 1956; religious, social science, natural and applied sciences, art; Man. AMELZ.

Djambatan: Jalan Kramat Raya 152, Tromolpos 116; f. 1954; children's books, textbooks, social sciences, fiction; Dr. ROSWITHA PAMOENTJAK.

Dunia Pustaka Jaya: Jalan Kramat 11/31A; f. 1971; fiction, religion, essays, poetry, drama, criticism, art, philosophy and children's books; Man. RACHMAT M. A. S.

Erlangga: Kramat IV/II; f. 1952; secondary school and university textbooks; Dir. M. HUTAURUK, S.H.

Gaya Favorit Press: Jalan Proklamasi 71; f. 1971; fiction, popular science and children's books; Dir. SOFJAN ALISYAHBANA.

Gramedia: Jalan Palmerah Selatan 22, Lantai IV; f. 1970; university textbooks, general non-fiction, magazines and children's books; Gen. Man. Y. ADISUBRATA.

Gunung Agung: Jalan Kwitang 8, P.O.B. 145; f. 1953; general books, textbooks, scientific publications; Pres. MASAGUNG.

BPK Gunung Mulia: Jalan Kwitang 22; f. 1951; general books, children's books, religious books, home economics; Man. A. SIMANDJUNTAK.

Harapan Masa: Jalan Karet Tengsin 20; f. 1952; textbooks, children's books, general books; Man. AMIN KROMOMIHARDJO.

Ikhtiar: Jalan Majapahit 6; f. 1957; textbooks, law, social sciences, economics; Mans. J. and R. SEMERU.

Kinta: Jalan Cik Ditiro 54A; f. 1950; textbooks, social science, general books; Man. Drs. MOHAMAD SALEH.

Mutiara: Jalan Salemba Tengah 36; f. 1966; textbooks, religious books, social sciences, general books, children's books; Man. H. OEMAR BAKRY Dt. TAN-BESAR.

Pembangunan: Jalan Grinting, Kebayoran Baru 1/15; brs. in Bandung, Yogyakarta, Madiun and Surabaya; f. 1953; textbooks, children's books and scientific publications; Mans. SUMANTRI, SOEWEDO.

Penerbit Universitas Indonesia: Jalan Raya Salemba 4; f. 1969; scientific publications; Man. Dr. EDI SWASONO.

Pradnya Paramita P.T.: Jalan Kebon Sirih 46, P.O.B. 146/JJKT; f. 1963; children's, general, educational, technical and social science books; Man. SADONO DIBYOWIROYO, S.H.

Pustaka Antara: Jalan Majapahit 28; f. 1952; textbooks, political and religious books, children's books and general books; Man. H. M. JOESOEF AHMAD.

INDONESIA

Sastra Hudaya: Jalan Proklamasi 61; f. 1967; religious books, textbooks, children's books and general books; Man. ADAM SALEH.

Soeroengan: Jalan Pecenongan 58; f. 1950; textbooks and agriculture; Man. G. SILITONGA, S.H.

Tintamas Indonesia: Jalan Kramat Raya 60, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1947; biography, history, modern science and culture, especially Islamic works; Man. MARHAMAH DJAMBEK.

Wijaya: Jalan Pecenongan 48c; f. 1950; textbooks, children's books, religious and general books; Man. NAZAR YAHYA.

Yasaguna: Jalan Dr. Saharjo 50, Jakarta Selatan; f. 1964; agricultural books; Dir. HILMAN MADEWA.

Bandung

Alumni: Jalan Geusanulun 17, P.O.B. 272; f. 1969; university textbooks; Man. EDDY DAMIAN.

Binacipta: Jalan Ganesya 4; f. 1967; textbooks, scientific publications, general books; Man. O. BARDIN.

Diponegoro: Jalan Mohamed Toha 44-46; f. 1963; religious, textbooks and general books; Man. A. DAHLAN.

Eresco: Jalan Hasanudin 9; f. 1957; scientific publications and general books; Man. Mrs. P. ROCHMAT SOEMITRO.

Ganaco/Masa Baru/Sanggabuwana: Jalan Gereja 3; primary and secondary school textbooks, information and children's books; Man. MOH. ISA DARNAKUSUMA.

Al Ma'arif: Jalan Tamblong 48-50; f. 1949; textbooks, religious books and general books; Man. H. M. BAHARTHAH.

Pelita Masa: Jalan Lodaya 25, Bandung; f. 1973; information and children's books; Man. ROCHDI PARTAATMADJA.

Rosda: Jalan Ciateul 33; f. 1969; primary and secondary school textbooks, children's books; Man. H. MURSJI-DAH.

Sumur Bandung: Jalan Asia-Afrika 82; f. 1972; textbooks; Man. H. MOH. RISAN.

Flores

Nusa Indah: Jalan Katedral 5, Ende-Flores; f. 1973; religious and general books and periodicals; Man. ALEXANDER BEDING SVD.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Kudus

Menara: Jalan Menara 2; f. 1958; religious books; Man. HILMAN NAJIB.

Medan

Hasmar: Jalan Letjen Haryono M.T. 1, P.O.B. 446; primary school textbooks; Man. HASBULLAH LUBIS.

Islamiyah: Jalan Sutomo 328-329; f. 1954; Man. H. ABD DJALIL SIREGAR.

Maju: Jalan Singamangaraja 25; f. 1950; textbooks, children's books and general books; Pres. Dir. H. MOHAMED ARBIE.

Surabaya

Assegaff: Jalan Panggung 136; f. 1951; religious books, language books, lower school textbooks; Man. HASAN ASSEGAF.

Bina Ilmu: Jalan Tunjungan 53E; f. 1973; primary and secondary school textbooks; Pres. ARIFIN NOOR.

Grip: Jalan Kawung 2, P.O.B. 129; f. 1958; textbooks and general books; Man. Mrs. SURIPTO.

Institut Dagang Moechtar: Jalan Embong Wungu 8; textbooks for business colleges; Pres. Z. A. MOECHTAR.

Jaya Baya: Jalan Penghela 2 (atas), P.O.B. 250; f. 1945; religion, philosophy and ethics; Man. TADJIB ERMADI.

Karunia G.V.: Jalan Peneleh 18; f. 1971; textbooks and general books; Man. HASAN ABDAN.

Mariyah: Jalan Kalibutih 131; information books and primary school textbooks; Man. ACHMAD NOTOATMODJO.

Ujungpandang

Bhakti Baru: Jalan A. Yani 15; f. 1972; textbooks and general books; Man. ALWI HAMU.

Yogyakarta

Yayasan Kanisius: Jalan P. Senopati 24; f. 1922; textbooks, religious books and general books; Man. R. P. S. PADMOBUSONO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

IKAPI (*Association of Indonesian Book-Publishers*): Jalan Pengarengan (Kalipasir) 32, Jakarta III/4; f. 1950; 137 mems.; Pres. RACHMAT M. A. S.; Sec. ROZALI USMAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Directorate-General of Posts and Telecommunications: Jalan Kebon Sirih 37, Jakarta; Dir.-Gen. SURYADI.

RADIO

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI): Jalan Merdeka Barat 4-5, P.O.B. 157, Jakarta; f. 1945; 49 stations; Dir. H. M. SANI; Deputy Dirs. PURBOYO (Overseas Service), I. M. P. TANTRAWAN (Domestic Service), MOH. RAMLI (News), S. BROTOIREDOJO (Engineering Planning and Development), MUNAYIK SALAM (Engineering Operation), FADJAR MADRADJI (Administration), Drs. SUWARDI HASSAN (Head of Training Centre); publ. *Radio Bulletin* (daily).

Voice of Indonesia: P.O.B. 157, Jakarta; foreign service; daily broadcasts in Arabic, English, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Malay, Mandarin and Thai; publ. *RRI Radio dan Televisi* (weekly).

In 1980 there were an estimated 20 million radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Yayasan Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI): Senayan, Jakarta; f. 1962; government controlled; Dir. Drs. H. SOEBRATA; publ. *Monitor TVRI*.

In 1980 there were an estimated 1,600,000 televisions registered.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; auth.=authorized; m.=million; amounts in rupiahs; brs.=branches.)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Indonesia: Jalan M.H. Thamrin 2, Jakarta; f. 1828; nationalized 1951; promulgated the Central Bank in 1953; cap. 1,000m.; dep. (banks) 496,043m. (March 1979); Gov. RACHMAT SALEH; publs. *Weekly Report*, *Indonesian Financial Statistics* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

STATE BANKS

Bank Bumi Daya: Jalan Imam Bonjol 61, P.O.B. 106, Jakarta; f. 1959; commercial and foreign exchange bank, specializes in credits to the plantation and forestry sector; cap. p.u. 300m.; dep. 1,608,579m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. OMAR ABDALLA; 70 brs.

Bank Dagang Negara: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 5, P.O.B. 338/JKT, Jakarta; f. 1960; authorized state foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits to the mining sector; cap. p.u. 250m.; dep. 273,239m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. H. M. WIDARADIPRADJA; 66 brs.

Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia: Jalan Lapangan Setasiun 1, P.O.B. 32, Jakarta Kota; f. 1968; commercial foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits for manufacture and export; cap. 200m.; dep. 507,961m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. MOELJOTO DJOJOMARTONO; 45 brs.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Jalan Lada 1, P.O.B. 1946/KB/JAK, Jakarta Kota; f. 1946; cap. 500m.; dep. 1,687,736m. (Dec. 1980); commercial foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits to the industrial sector as well as commercial transactions; Pres. H. SOMALA WIRIA; 228 brs.; publ. *Economic Review*.

Bank Rakyat Indonesia: Jalan Veteran 8, P.O.B. 94, Jakarta; f. 1946; cap. 300m., dep. 256,600m. (Dec. 1976); commercial foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits to co-operatives in agriculture and fisheries, in rural credit generally and international business; Pres. PERMADI, S.E.; 272 brs.

Bank Tabungan Negara (State Savings Bank): Jalan Gajah Mada 1, Jakarta; f. 1964; cap. p.u. room.; dep. 7,713m. (Dec. 1976); specializes in promotion of savings among the general public; Dir. PRAYOGO MIRHAD; 6 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (BAPINDO) (Development Bank of Indonesia): Gondangdia Lama 2-4, Jakarta; f. 1960; state bank; financial assistance to Government enterprises and privately-owned industrial and other productive enterprises; helps in development or establishment of new industries and other productive ventures, or expansion and modernization of existing enterprises; conducts feasibility studies of Government projects; auth. cap. 50,000m.; cap. p.u. 49,981m.; total financial resources 134,746m. (June 1977); Pres. KUNTOADJI.

FINANCE CORPORATIONS

P.T. Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia: Jalan Cik Ditiro 23, Jakarta; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 2,500m.; Pres. TRASNO KALIPROGO.

P.T. Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation: 4th Floor-Nusantara Bldg., Jalan M.H. Thamrin 59, Jakarta

Pusat; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 449m.; Pres. Dir. FRANK JAN DICTUS.

P.T. Multinational Finance Corporation: Wisma Kosgoro, 20th Floor, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 53, Jakarta; f. 1974; Pres. Dir. K. R. WYNN.

P.T. Mutual International Finance Corporation: Nusantara Bldg., 17th Floor, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 12, Jakarta; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 300m.; Pres. Dir. E. HIRATSUKA.

P.T. Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia: Jalan Abdul Muis 60, Jakarta; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 3,700m.; Pres. SULAKSANA SUPART.

P.T. Usaha Pembiayaan Pembangunan Indonesia (Indonesian Development Finance Company): UPPINDO Bldg., Jalan Abdul Muis 28, P.O.B. 24, Jakarta; f. 1972; cap. p.u. 6,400m.; Chair. T. M. ZAHIRSAH, S.H.; Pres. Dir. Drs. MOERDYONO SOEMADYONO; Man. Dir. G. L. S. KAPITAN, S.H.

NATIONAL PRIVATE BANKS

In 1978 there were 80 private commercial banks in Indonesia.

P.T. Bank Amerta: Jalan Palatehan 1/30, Jakarta; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 3,000m.; dep. 6,978m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. IDHAM; Chair. SOEDARPO SASTROSATOMO.

P.T. Bank Bali: Jalan Pasar Pagi 24, Jakarta; f. 1954; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 1,181m.; dep. 19,487m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. D. RAMLI; Chair. L. SANDAJA; Man. Dirs. G. KARJADI, W. KIDARSA and P. H. SUGIRI; 4 brs., 1 sub-br.

P.T. Bank Buana Indonesia: Jalan Asemka 33-35, Jakarta; f. 1956; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 3,000m.; dep. 41,073m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. HENDRA SURYADI (acting); 8 brs.

P.T. Bank Central Asia: Jalan Asemka 25-26, Jakarta; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 6,000m.; dep. 48,000m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. ZANIR; Chief Exec. Dir. MOCHTAR RIADY; 22 brs.

P.T. Bank Duta Ekonomi: Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin 47-48, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; f. 1966; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 2,400m.; dep. 22,084m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ABDULGANI; 4 brs.

P.T. Bank Niaga: Jalan Gajah Mada 18, Jakarta; f. 1955; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 1,271m.; dep. 30,185m. (Oct. 1980); Pres. IDHAM; Man. Dir. JONOSEWOJO; 5 brs.

P.T. Bank N.I.S.P.: Jalan Taman Cibeunying Selatan 31, Bandung; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 1,052m.; dep. 20,912m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. KARMAKA SURJAUDAJA; Man. Dir. PETER EKO SUTOSO, S.H.; 2 brs.

P.T. Overseas Express Bank: Jalan Pencenongan 84, Jakarta; f. 1974; cap. p.u. 3,000m.; dep. 14m.; Pres. I. NYOMAN MOENA; 4 brs.

P.T. Bank Pacific: Pertamina Tower, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 9, Jakarta; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 2,500m.; dep. 10,599m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. IMAN SUKOTJO; Man. Dirs. SUTANTO SOEGIARTO, P. OEMAR SAID, ABDUL FIRMAN; 6 brs.

P.T. Pan Indonesia (Panin) Bank: Jalan Kopi 47, Jakarta; f. 1971; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 6,047m.; dep. 159,891m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ANDI GAPPA; Exec. Vice-Pres. MU'NIN ALI G. and TIDJAN ANANTO; 20 brs.

P.T. Bank Perdanika: Jalan Raya Mangga Besar 7-11, Jakarta; Pres. JUSUF WIBISONO, S.H.

P.T. Sejahtera Bank Umum: Jalan Tiang Bendera 15, Jakarta Barat; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 1,500m.; total assets 17,547m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dr. J. PANGLAYKIM; 4 brs.

P.T. South East Asia Bank Ltd.: Jalan Asemka 17, Jakarta; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 6,000m.; dep. 12,000m. (March 1981); Pres. MOERTOLO, S.H.; Man. Dirs. Drs. H. ABUCHAERI, TRISNO HARIANTO, HARIONO; 3 brs.

P.T. Bank Umum Nasional: Jalan Cikini Raya 78, Jakarta; f. 1952; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 7,000m.; dep. 40,232m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. KAHARRUDIN ONGKO; Man. Dirs. M. DJAILANI, H. CHANDRA.

P.T. United City Bank: Jalan Hayam Wuruk 121, Jakarta; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 1,600m.; dep. 7,155m. (March 1977); Pres. AGUS ANANDATIO; 3 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands): Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 23-24, P.O.B. 2950, Jakarta; Man. J. A. BRANDT.

Bangkok Bank Ltd. (Thailand): Jalan Thamrin 3, Jakarta; Man. and Vice-Pres. ADISORN TANTIMEDH.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 195, Jakarta; Vice-Pres. and Man. PETER K. STERNAD.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Nusantara Bldg., Jalan Thamrin 59, Jakarta; Gen. Man. KENJI YOSHIZAWA.

The Chartered Bank (U.K.): Wisma Kosgoro, Jalan Thamrin 53, Jakarta; Man. K. N. RADFORD.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat 6, P.O.B. 311/JKT, Jakarta; Country Man. NORMAN J. BUCHAN.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Jalan M.H. Thamrin 55; f. 1912; Vice-Pres. A. R. BATUBARA, M. M. MISTRI.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Eurasbank Bldg., Jalan Imam Bonjol 80, P.O.B. 135, Jakarta; Man. Dr. KLAUS ZEIDLER.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. (Hong Kong): Jalan Hayam Wuruk 8, P.O.B. 2307, Jakarta; br. at Jalan Pintu Besar Selatan 109B; Man. A. K. D. TOWNSEND.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Indonesian National Private Banks Association (Perbankan Nasional Swasta—PERBANAS): Jalan Sindanglaja 1, Jakarta; f. 1952; 127 mems.; Chair. SARONO; Sec.-Gen. O. P. SIMORANGKIR.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Badan Pelaksana Pasar Modal (BAPEPAM) (Capital Market Executive Agency): Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 13, Jakarta; Chair. Drs. J. A. TURANGAN.

INSURANCE

Regulations have been introduced to limit the number of foreign companies licensed to operate to 12. In February 1974 a statement was issued by the Ministry of Finance emphasizing the need to form bigger units among the domestic companies, advising foreign companies to co-operate with domestic companies in joint ventures, and forbidding foreign investment in the life insurance sector. By 1980, all twelve foreign companies licensed to operate had merged with one or more domestic companies. In July 1976 the Government ruled that foreign non-life insurance companies should conduct business through local companies.

In 1980 there were 75 insurance companies, including 55 non-life companies, 12 life companies and 3 reinsurance companies.

Insurance Supervising Authority of Indonesia: Directorate of Financial Institutions, Ministry of Finance, Jalan Lapangan Banteng Timur 2, Jakarta; Dir. MARZUKI USMAN.

SELECTED LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bumiputera 1912 Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Jalan Hos. Cokroaminoto 85-89, Jakarta Pusat; Man. I. K. SUPRAKTO.

P.T. Asuransi Jiwa Bumi Asih Jaya: Jalan Jatinegara Barat 144, Jakarta; f. 1967; Pres. K. M. SINAGA.

P.T. Asuransi Jiwa Central Asia Raya: Jalan Pintu Besar Selatan 101, Jakarta; f. 1968; Man. WARDOJO.

P.T. Asuransi Jiwa Ikrar Abadi: Jalan Letjen S. Parman 108, Jakarta; Man. HARRY HARMAIN DIAH.

P.T. Asuransi Jiwa Iman Adi: Jalan Haryono, Kar. 16, Jakarta; Man. MAMAN SUWARMAN KOWARA.

P.T. Asuransi Jiwa Mahkota Jaya Abadi: Jalan Sisingamangaraja 11, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; Man. WIDODO SUKARNO.

P.T. Asuransi Jiwa "Panin Putra": 1-2 Jalan Pejagalan Raya 182, Jakarta-Barat; f. 1974; Pres. ACHMAD DANUNINGRAT; Chair. NORMAN BATUBARA; Man. Dir. SLAMET SUDIRGA.

P.T. Asuransi Jiwasraya: Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 34, P.O.B. 240, Jakarta; f. 1859; Pres. ALIBASYAH SATARI.

P.T. Asuransi Pensiun Bumiputera 1974: Jalan Hos. Cokroaminoto 85, Jakarta; f. 1974; Gen. Man. HUGO W. SMID.

SELECTED NON-LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

P.T. Asuransi Bintang: Jalan Hayam Wuruk 4CX, Jakarta; Dir. Z. A. ACHIR.

P.T. Asuransi Jasa Indonesia: Jalan M. T. Haryono, Kav. 61, Jakarta; Pres. Dir. Z. NASUTION.

P.T. Maskapai Asuransi Indonesia: Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin 53/54, Jakarta; Pres. Dir. R. ABDULRAHMAN SURTOKUSONO; Man. Dir. Z. U. SALAWATI.

P.T. Maskapai Asuransi Indrapura: Gedung Jaya, Jalan Thamrin, Jakarta; f. 1954; Chair. HENRI GUNANTO, S.H.

P.T. Maskapai Asuransi Murni: Jalan Tiang Bendera 90, Jakarta; f. 1953; Pres. Dir. M. J. P. PATTY; Dir. BACHZAD M.A.

P.T. Maskapai Asuransi Ramayana: Jalan Cengkeh 19H, Jakarta; f. 1956; Pres. Dir. R. G. DOERLAT; Dirs. SADIJONO HARJOKUSUMO S.H., F. X. WIDIANTANTO.

P.T. Maskapai Asuransi Timur Jauh: 13th Floor, Sarinah Bldg., Jakarta; f. 1954; Pres. Dir. H. A. AZIS HASSAN; Financial Dir. OSMAN SUNARTO; Underwriting Dir. MUSTAFA KAMAL.

Periscope Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jalan Pintu Besar Selatan 97, Jakarta; Pres. Dir. Drs. SJARIFUDDIN HARAHAP.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Dewan Asuransi Indonesia (Insurance Association of Indonesia): Jalan Majapahit 34, Jakarta; Chair. I. K. SUPRAKTO; Exec. Sec. B. HADIKUSUMO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) (*Capital Investment Co-ordinating Board*): Jalan Gatot Subroto 6, Jakarta; f. 1976; Acting Chair. R. SUHARTOYO.

National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS): Taman Suropati 2, Jakarta; Chair. Prof. WIDJOJO NITISASTRO; Vice-Chair. J. B. SUMARLIN.

Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak dan Gas Bumi Negara (PERTAMINA): Jalan Merdeka Timur 1, Jakarta; f. 1957; state oil and gas corporation; Pres./Dir. Brig.-Gen. JUDO SUMBONO.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (KADIN) (*Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Jalan Merdeka Timur 11, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1968; 27 regional offices throughout Indonesia; Pres. Dr. H. M. N. M. HASJIM NING; Sec.-Gen. ALI NOOR LUDDIN.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Association of State-Owned Companies: C.T.C. Bldg., Jalan Kramat Raya 4, Jakarta; Pres. ODANG, S.H.

CAFI (*Commercial Advisory Foundation in Indonesia*): Jalan Probolinggo 5, P.O.B. 249, Jakarta, f. 1958; information, consultancy and translation services; Chair. Dr. R. Ng. S. SOSROHADIKOESOMO; Man. Dir. D. HAGE; publ. daily economic bulletin.

Export Arbitration Board: Jalan Kramat Raya 4-6, Jakarta; Chair. Ir. R. M. SOSROHADIKUSUMO; Vice-Chair. SANUSI.

Gabungan Perusahaan Eksport Indonesia (*Indonesian Exporters' Federation*): Jalan Kramat Raya 4-6, Jakarta; Pres. NAAFI; Sec. SOFYAN MUNAF.

GINSI (*Importers' Association of Indonesia*): Wisma Nusantara, Jalan Majapahit 1, P.O.B. 2744/JKT, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1956; 2,360 mems.; Chair. ZAHRI ACHMAD; Sec. (acting) Gen. H. ARIF RANI KONO.

Indonesian Timber Association (INDOTA): Jalan Kramat Raya 4-6, Jakarta.

Indonesian Tobacco Association: Jalan Kramat Raya 4-6, Jakarta; Pres. H. A. ISMAIL.

Shippers' Council of Indonesia: Jalan Kramat Raya 4-6, Jakarta; Pres. R. S. PARTOKUSUMO.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

General Management Board of the State Trading Corporations (BPU-PNN): Jakarta; f. 1961; Pres. Col. SUHARDIMAN; publ. *Majalah Perekonomian Nasional*.

Anekatambang: Jakarta; government minerals corporation.

P.N. Dharma Niaga Ltd.: Jalan Abdul Muis 6/8/10, P.O.B. 2028, Jakarta; f. 1964; import of technical articles, equipment and plant; factory representatives, repair and after sales service; export.

Perhutani (*State Forestry Corporation*): Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto 17-18, P.O.B. 232/KBJ, Jakarta; f. 1972; Pres. Dir. Prof. Ir. HARTONO WIRJODARMODJO.

P.T. Tjipta Niaga: Jalan Kalibesar Timur IV/1, P.O.B. 1213/DAK, Jakarta Kota; f. 1964; import and distribution of basic goods, bulk articles, sundries, provisions and drinks, and export of Indonesian produce.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION

Federasi Buruh Seleruh Indonesia (FBSI) (*All Indonesian Labour Federation*): Jalan Tanah Abang III/21, Jakarta; f. 1973; consists of 20 national industrial unions; Chair. AGUS SUDONO; Vice-Chair. SUTANTO MARTOPRASONO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Perusahaan Jawatan Kereta Api (*State Railways*): Gereja 1, Bandung; six regional offices; controls 5,881 km. (1978) of track on Java, Madura and Sumatra, of which 55 km. are electrified; Chief Dir. Ir. PANTIARSO.

ROADS

Directorate General of Highways: Ministry of Public Works, Jalan Pattimura 20, Kebayoran Baru, P.O.B. 181/KBY, Jakarta; Dir. Gen. Ir. SURYATIN.

Total length of roads in 1978 was about 103,000 km., of which about 26,000 km. were asphalted. In 1976 the Government initiated a five-year programme of highway and bridges construction totalling about 12,000 km. throughout the country.

SHIPPING

Indonesia has 15 ocean ports, the two major ports being Tanjung Priok, near Jakarta, and Tanjung Perak, near Surabaya. A major development programme for Tanjung Perak port was announced in 1978. A direct shipping line from Indonesia to Pakistan was scheduled to start in May 1981.

Indonesian National Ship Owners' Association (INSA): Jalan Bungur Besar 54, Jakarta; Pres. S. BOEDIHARDJO.

Jakarta Lloyd P.T. Indonesian National Shipping Line: Jalan Haji Agus Salim 28, Jakarta; f. 1950; services to U.S.A., Europe, Japan, Australia and the Middle East; 14 cargo vessels, 2 semi containers, 3 full containers; Pres. Drs. H. NORMAN RAZAK.

Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd.: Speed Building, Jalan Gajah Mada 18, P.O.B. 74/JKKG, Jakarta; owners' representatives for regular worldwide services; Snr. Owners' Rep. R. J. VALK.

P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia—Pelni Lines: Jalan Angkasa-Kemayoran, Jakarta; State-owned national shipping company; 67 ships.

P.T. Pelayaran Nusantara SRIWIJAYA RAYA: Jalan Tiang Bendera 52, Jakarta Barat; inter-island cargo and passenger services; fleet of 4 cargo and 5 passenger-cargo vessels; Dir. SJAHRUL GHOZI BAJUMI.

P.T. Perusahaan Pelayaran Samudera—SAMUDERA INDONESIA: Jalan Kali Besar Barat 43, Jakarta Kota; private company.

P.T. Trikora Lloyd: Jalan Malaka 1, P.O.B. 1076/DAK, Jakarta Kota; f. 1964; Pres. and Dir. S. BOEDIHARDJO.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airports are Halim Airport, Jakarta, Medan Airport, Sumatra and Denpasar Airport, Bali. A new international airport under construction at Cengkareng, near Jakarta, is expected to be completed by 1984.

P.T. Garuda Indonesian Airways: Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 15, Jakarta; f. 1950; government-controlled; operates domestic, regional and international services to Australia, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, The Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland; fleet (1980): 4 Boeing 747, 33 F 28, 24 DC-9, 6 DC-10; Pres. Drs. WIWEKO SOEPONO.

P.T. AOA—Zamrud Aviation Corporation: Jalan M.H. Thamrin 10, P.O.B. 214, Jakarta; f. 1969; domestic services and charter flights; 6 DC-3, 1 F-27; Pres. UTOJO UTOMO; Dir. DJOEER AFFANDI.

INDONESIA

P.T. Bouraq Indonesia Airlines (BIA): Jalan Angkasa 1, Jakarta; f. 1970; private company; domestic services linking Jakarta with points in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Tawau (Malaysia); 11 HS 748, 3 DC-3; Pres. J. A. SUMENDAP.

P.T. Bali International Air Service: subsidiary of BIA; charter services; 1 HS 748, 5 Trislander, 4 BN Islander, 2 Cessna 404; Pres. J. A. SUMENDAP.

P.T. Merpati Nusantara Airlines: Jalan Angkasa 2, Jakarta; f. 1962; subsidiary of P.T. Garuda Indonesian Airways; domestic and regional service to Australia, Malaysia and Singapore; 3 Vanguard 953, 6 Viscount 828, 4 F-27, 2 HS 748, 19 Twin Otter, 4 C-212; Pres. R. A. J. LUMENTA; Sec. H. M. IDRUS.

P.T. Sempati Air Transport: Jalan Medan Merdeka, Timur No. 7, P.O.B. 2068, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1968; subsidiary of P.T. Tri Usaha Bhakti; passenger and cargo services throughout ASEAN countries; 6 Fokker F 27, 1 DC-3/C-47B; Pres. Capt. DOLF LATUMAHINA.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also serve Indonesia: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air India, Air Niugini (Papua New Guinea), Alitalia, British Airways, Cathay

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

Pacific (Hong Kong), ČSA (Czechoslovakia), China Airlines (Taiwan), EgyptAir, JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Fed. Repub. of Germany), MAS (Malaysia), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PAL (Philippines), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), SAS (Sweden), SIA (Singapore), Swissair, Thai Airways International and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Dewan Pariwisata Indonesia (*Indonesian Council for Tourism*): Jalan Diponegoro 25, Jakarta; f. 1957; private body to promote national and international tourism; Chair. (vacant); Vice-Chair. Sri Budoyo.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Atomic Energy Agency (*Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional*): Jalan KH. Abdul Rokhim, Kuningan Barat, Mampang Prapatan, P.O.B. 85 KBY, Jakarta Selatan; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. A. BAIQUINI; publs. *Majalah Batan*, *Atom Indonesia*, *Bulleti Batan*.

IRAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iran lies in western Asia, bordered by the U.S.S.R. to the north, Turkey and Iraq to the west, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to the south, and Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east. The climate is one of great extremes. In summer temperatures of over 55°C (130°F) have been recorded, but in the winter the great altitude of much of the country results in temperatures of -18°C (0°F) and below. About 50 per cent of the population are Persian, and speak Farsi. Turkic-speaking Azerbaizhanis form about 27 per cent of the population, and Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis and Turkomans form less than 25 per cent. The great majority of Persians and Azerbaizhanis are Shi'i Muslims, while the other minority groups are mainly Sunni Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 1) has green, white and red horizontal stripes with the emblem of the Islamic Republic centrally positioned in red and the inscription *Allaho Akbar* (God is Great) repeated 22 times at the top and bottom. The capital is Teheran.

Recent History

Iran, called Persia until 1935, adopted its first imperial constitution in 1906. In 1921 Reza Khan, a Cossack officer, staged a military coup and became Minister of War. In 1923 he became Prime Minister and in 1925 the National Assembly deposed the Shah and handed full power to Reza Khan. He was subsequently elected Shah, taking the title Reza Shah Pahlavi, and began the modernization of the country. During the Second World War Reza Shah favoured Nazi Germany. British and Soviet forces entered Iran in 1941, forcing the Shah to abdicate in favour of his son, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

After the Second World War British and American forces left Iran, Soviet forces remaining in Azerbaizhan until 1946. The *Majlis* (National Consultative Assembly) approved the nationalization of the petroleum industry in March 1951. The leading advocate of this measure was Dr. Mohammed Mussadeq, leader of the National Front, who became Prime Minister in April 1951. After internal disturbances Mussadeq was deposed in August 1953 in a coup supported by the U.S.A. and other western countries. The dispute over oil nationalization was settled in August 1954, when an agreement was reached with foreign interests whereby oil concessions were granted to a consortium of eight companies. The Shah assumed total control of government in 1963, when he began an extensive redistribution of large estates to small farmers. In 1965 the Prime Minister, Hassan Ali Mansur, was assassinated, reportedly by a follower of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a Shi'i Muslim religious leader (exiled in 1964) who opposed the Shah's "White Revolution" because it conflicted with traditional Islamic customs. The next Prime Minister was Amir Abbas Hoveida.

Between 1965 and 1977 Iran enjoyed political stability and considerable economic growth, based on oil wealth. In March 1975 the Shah introduced a single party system (based on the Iran National Resurgence Party—*Rastakhiz*). Opposition became increasingly evident, however, and during 1977 and 1978 demonstrations and strikes against

the Shah and, in particular, against his secret police (SAVAK) rose to crisis level. The most effective opposition came from the exiled religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, who conducted his campaign from Paris, where he had arrived in October 1978 after 14 years of exile in Iraq. Khomeini demanded a return to the principles of Islam, and the response to this call in Iran was so great that the Shah felt compelled to leave Iran in January 1979. Khomeini arrived in Teheran on February 1st, quickly overcame opposition from Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar (the Prime Minister appointed by the Shah) and took power on February 11th. He appointed a provisional government, with Dr. Mehdi Bazargan as Prime Minister, but power rested with the 15-member Islamic Revolutionary Council.

Iran quickly cut its ties with CENTO and aligned itself with the Arab world against Israel. Khomeini declared Iran an Islamic Republic on April 1st, and a new Constitution (see Constitution, below) was approved by referendum in December. Presidential elections followed in January 1980 and resulted in a convincing win for Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Elections to the 270-seat *Majlis* were held in March and May 1980, and resulted in a clear win for the Islamic Republican Party, the party identified with Khomeini.

After the *Majlis* began its first session in May 1980 the Islamic Revolutionary Council was dissolved. It was clear that a rift was developing between President Bani-Sadr and the more extreme element in the Islamic Republican Party. Bani-Sadr distrusted the Prime Minister, Muhammad Ali Rajai, whom he had reluctantly nominated on August 10th. In March 1981 Ayatollah Khomeini appointed a 3-man commission to resolve these differences, but on June 10th, 1981, Khomeini dismissed Bani-Sadr as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and a few days later he was deprived of the Presidency and subsequently fled to France, where he formed a "National Council of Resistance" in alliance with Massoud Rajavi, the former leader of the Mujaheddin Khalq, who had also fled to France.

Meanwhile, in Iran, political chaos developed. A 3-man Presidential Council replaced Bani-Sadr after his dismissal, until new Presidential elections could be held on July 24th. On June 28th, however, a bomb exploded at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party, killing Ayatollah Beheshti (the Chief Justice and Head of the Islamic Republican Party), four Cabinet ministers, six deputy ministers and 20 Parliamentary deputies.

On July 24th the Presidential elections took place as arranged and resulted in a win for the Prime Minister, Muhammad Ali Rajai. Muhammad Javad Bahonar then became Prime Minister of a government introduced to the *Majlis* on August 13th. A further bomb outrage occurred on August 29th, this time killing both the President (Rajai) and the Prime Minister (Bahonar). Ayatollah Muhammad Reza Mahdavi Kani became Prime Minister in September, and another round of Presidential elections took place on October 2nd. Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, a leading figure of the Islamic Republican Party, was elected

President, winning more than 16 million of the 16.8 million votes cast. At the end of October, after the resignation of Ayatollah Muhammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, Mir Hussein Moussavi was appointed Prime Minister. The political situation remained uncertain. Amnesty International estimated that 1,800 executions took place in Iran between June and mid-October 1981, with the Islamic guerrillas, the Mujaheddin Khalq, bearing the brunt of the persecution.

Internal political strife has not been the only problem of post-Revolutionary Iran. War broke out with Iraq in September 1980, when Iraq invaded Iran over a 300-mile front after a border dispute. A position of stalemate was soon reached, with Iraq occupying narrow strips of Iranian territory north of the Shatt el Arab, and the war still lingered on in February 1982.

Iran's relations with the U.S.A. received a severe setback in November 1979, when Iranian students seized 53 American hostages in the American Embassy in Teheran. The original purpose of the seizure of the hostages was to demand the return of the Shah (then in the U.S.A.) to Iran to face trial. The problem was not resolved by the death of the Shah in Egypt in July 1980, as other demands were made by the Iranians, the most important of which politically was for a U.S. undertaking not to interfere in the affairs of Iran. Intense diplomatic activity finally resulted in the release of the hostages on January 20th, 1981.

Tension over Iran's ethnic minorities, either not in evidence or stifled under the Shah, has been a recurring problem since the revolution. Most serious has been the demand for autonomy from the Kurds in the west, which has often led to open warfare in that area. The Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan was also reported to be offering its support to the National Council of Resistance which Bani-Sadr and Rajavi were forming in Paris in the latter half of 1981. Other minorities have also demanded autonomy. These include the Baluchis in the south-east, the Turkomans in the north-east and the Azerbaizhanis in the north-west. Conflict with the Arab minority in the south-west has also intensified hostile relations with Iraq and contributed to the outbreak of the Gulf War.

Government

Iran is governed by a popularly-elected President for a term of 4 years, and a popularly-elected *Majlis* (National Assembly) of 270 members for a term of 4 years. A 12-man Council for the Protection of the Constitution ensures that legislation is in accordance with the Constitution and Islam. The executive, legislative and judicial wings of state power are subject to the authority of the *velayat faghhih* (religious leader).

Defence

In July 1981 Iran's armed forces totalled 195,000 (army 150,000, navy 10,000, air force 35,000). There were 400,000 reserves and 75,000 in para-military forces. There is a 2-year period of military service. Defence expenditure in 1980 was 300,000 million rials.

Economic Affairs

Under normal conditions Iran is one of the world's leading petroleum producers, and the massive oil revenues have stimulated the rest of the economy. Although industry now predominates over agriculture in the forma-

tion of the gross national product, agriculture still occupies a larger proportion than industry of the total labour force. Most types of grain, sugar beet, fruit, nuts and vegetables are grown. Dairy produce, wool, hair and hides are also produced. There is a small fishing industry, both in the Caspian Sea, where caviar is obtained, and in the Persian Gulf. Forests cover over 20 million hectares. There are considerable iron ore and copper deposits, although the copper at Sar Cheshmeh, due to come on stream in 1980, has been delayed by the disruption caused by the revolution, but test operations began in December 1981.

The Islamic revolution of 1978/79, the Gulf War of 1980/81, and the political troubles of 1981 have hampered the economy considerably. Oil remains predominant but production, which was running at about 6 million b/d in 1976, fell to 5.2 million b/d in 1978 and 3.1 million b/d in 1979. It was generally accepted that production was picking up in 1980, but the onset of the Gulf War in September 1980 seriously affected output, and 1980 production was only 1.5 million b/d. Government oil revenues fell from U.S. \$23,000 million in 1977 to U.S. \$11,600 million in 1980.

In September 1979 the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) was placed under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, and in August 1980 foreign oil companies operating offshore in the Gulf were grouped under a new government company, Continental Shelf Oil Company of the Islamic Republic.

In late 1981 there was little doubt that the Iranian economy was in a poor state. Optimistic government statements claimed that oil exports were running at an average of 1 million b/d, but international oil commentators felt that this figure was much too high. With imports rising, and with little sign of an end to the Gulf War, future prospects seemed bleak.

Transport and Communications

Communications are made difficult in Iran by the extensive mountain ranges, but there are over 4,500 km. of railways, and extensions are under construction and electrification is planned. There are over 43,000 km. of paved and gravel roads. The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr and Bandar Khomeini. Ports on the Caspian Sea are Bandar Turkman and Bandar Anzali. Iran National Airlines provides internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Under Article 29 of the 1979 Constitution, the Government has a duty to provide every citizen with health, unemployment and old-age insurance.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for both sexes, but this has not been fully implemented in rural areas. In 1978/79 over 7 million children were attending many thousands of primary and secondary schools. There are 16 universities, which are gradually reopening after the Revolution. Post-revolutionary policy has been to eliminate mixed-sex schools and cut down on art and music.

Tourism

Under normal conditions Iran's chief attraction for the tourist is its wealth of historical sites—notably Isfahan, Rasht, Tabriz, Susa, Persepolis.

IRAN

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

The Iranian year 1361 corresponds with the Gregorian calendar March 21st, 1982, to March 20th, 1983, and the year 1362 with March 21st, 1983, to March 20th, 1984.

1982: June 5th (Revolution Day), June 9th (Birthday of Twelfth Imam), July 14th (Martyrdom of Imam Ali), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr), September 29th (Id ul Adha), October 28th (Ashoura), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of Muhammad).

1983: February 11th (National Day—Fall of the Shah), March 20th (Oil Nationalization Day), March 21st–24th

(Now Ruz, the Iranian New Year), April 1st (Islamic Republic Day), April 2nd (Revolution Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but some traditional units are still in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 dinars = 1 Iranian rial.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 152.07 rials;

U.S. \$1 = 79.06 rials.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(The Iranian year runs from March 21st to March 20th)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)			
	November 1966	November 1976		
	Total	Males	Females	Total
1,648,000 sq. km.*	25,785,210	17,356,347	16,352,397	33,708,744

* 636,296 sq. miles.

Estimated population: 34,570,000 (July 1st, 1977); 35,504,000 (July 1st, 1978); 37,447,000 (July 1st, 1980).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(November 1976 census)

Tehran (Teheran) . . . 4,530,223*
Mashad (Meshed) . . . 667,770
Isfahan . . . 661,510
Tabriz . . . 597,976
Shiraz . . . 425,813
Ahwaz . . . 334,399

Abadan . . . 294,068
Kermanshah . . . 290,600
Qom . . . 247,219
Rasht . . . 188,957
Hamedan . . . 165,785
Rezaiah . . . 164,419

Ardebil . . . 147,856
Kerman . . . 140,761
Khuninshahr
(Khorramshahr) . . . 140,490
Qazvin . . . 139,258
Karaj . . . 139,019
Yazd . . . 135,925

* Including suburbs; Teheran's population was estimated at over 6,000,000 in May 1980.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 44.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 44.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 15.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 13.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(November 1976 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing .	2,763,934	227,935	2,991,859
Mining and quarrying	86,604	3,284	89,888
Manufacturing	1,032,960	639,099	1,672,059
Construction	1,180,913	7,807	1,188,720
Electricity, gas, water supply.	59,716	1,917	61,633
Commerce	656,177	12,317	668,494
Transport, storage and communications .	422,647	8,824	431,471
Services	1,324,586	296,011	1,620,597
Others (not adequately defined)	59,863	14,826	74,689
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	7,587,400	1,212,020	8,799,420
Unemployed	759,650	236,986	996,636
TOTAL	8,347,050	1,449,006	9,796,056

* Including nomadic tribes and other unsettled population.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1978*	1979*	1980*
Wheat	5,700	5,800	6,000
Barley	1,000	1,000	1,100
Rice (paddy)	1,280	1,420	1,150
Maize	60	57	60
Sugar beet	3,900	3,900	3,000
Sugar cane	1,700	1,610	800
Tea (made)	27	28	29
Cotton (lint)	129	97	70
Tobacco	15	15	15
Pulses	199	212	213
Pistachios	60	10	40

*FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK

(^{'000} head, FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	350	350	350
Mules	122	123	124
Asses	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cattle	7,500	7,600	7,645
Buffaloes	220	220	220
Camels	27	27	27
Pigs	55	55	55
Sheep	33,600	33,700	32,000
Goats	13,500	13,500	13,627
Chickens	65,000	67,500	70,384
Ducks	153	155	155

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, ^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	160	161	163
Buffalo meat	8	9	9
Mutton and lamb	224	230	232
Goats' meat	43	44	45
Pig meat	2	2	2
Poultry meat	208	211	211
Other meat	16	16	16
Cows' milk	1,580	1,550	1,567
Buffaloes' milk	37	39	39
Sheep's milk	664	687	704
Goats' milk	222	222	222
Cheese	98.4	98.5	99.5
Butter	66.4	66.4	67.4
Hen eggs	134	136	136
Honey	6.0	5.5	5.6
Wool: greasy	17.0	16.0	16.1
clean	9.5	8.9	8.9
Cattle and buffalo hides	32.7	32.8	33.2
Sheep skins	37.2	38.4	38.7
Goat skins	6.9	7.1	7.2

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all broadleaved)

	1974	1975	1977
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	318	350	369
Pitprops (Mine timber) . . .	4	4	4
Other industrial wood . . .	4,003	4,003	4,003
Fuel wood . . .	1,997	1,997	1,997
TOTAL . . .	6,322	6,354	6,373

1976: Production as in 1975.

1978 and 1979: Production as in 1977.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all broadleaved)

	1975	1976	1977
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)*	90	90	90
Railway sleepers . . .	80	54	73
TOTAL . . .	170	144	163

*FAO estimate.

1978 and 1979: Production as in 1977 (FAO estimate)

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1971	1972	1973
Inland waters . . .	6.3	3.0	3.1
Marine fishes . . .	13.3*	13.5*	13.5*
Marine crustaceans . . .	4.7*	3.0*	3.4*
TOTAL CATCH . . .	24.3	19.5	20.0

* FAO estimate.

1974-79: Annual catch as in 1973 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

CRUDE PETROLEUM

(net production, '000 b/d)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Oil Service Company of Iran (OSCO) ¹ . . .	4,814	5,532	4,963	3,792	2,998
National Iranian Oil Company ² . . .	16	19	17	13	12
Irano-Italian Oil Company (SIRIP) . . .	49	47	42	32	35
Iran-Pan American Oil Company (IPAC) . . .	178	217	319	244	201
Lavan Petroleum Company (LAPCO) . . .	170	156	188	132	130
Iranian Marine International Oil Company (IMINOCO) . . .	52	48	46	31	37
TOTAL . . .	5,279	6,019	5,585	4,252*	3,447*

¹ Now known as Southern Oil Fields.² Now known as Naft Shah Oil Field.

* Including SOFIRAN.

Source: Bank Markazi Iran, *Bulletin*, No. 94.

NATURAL GAS
(million cubic metres)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Production	44,600	52,300	59,500	44,300	41,600
Consumption (Domestic)	12,300	14,000	23,900	16,600	21,200
Export	9,600	9,300	9,200	5,200	3,500
Flared	22,700	29,000	26,400	22,500	16,900

Source: Bank Markazi Iran, Bulletin, No. 94.

OTHER MINERALS
('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coal	1,200	1,000	900	900	900
Iron ore	610	610	670	670	610
Copper	1.8	1.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead	47.5	53.0	48.0	40.0	30.0
Zinc	82.5	66.0	66.0	61.5	45.0
Manganese	11.4	13.7	13.0	13.0	10.0
Chromite	84.0	84.0	75.0	80.0	80.0

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

INDUSTRY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978*
Liquefied petroleum gas	314	359	375	370
Naphtha	971	605	700	690
Motor spirit (Petrol)	3,111	3,468	4,306	4,270
Aviation gasoline	470	367	400	400
Kerosene	3,477	4,223	4,742	4,680
White spirit	90	94	100	100
Jet fuel	1,612	1,140	1,200	1,120
Distillate fuel oils	6,450	6,846	7,587	7,450
Residual fuel oil	15,300	14,471	16,373	16,050
Lubricating oils	357	118	117	100
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	748	750	780	770

* Estimated production.

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

OTHER PRODUCTS
(twelve months ending March 20th)

		1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Vegetable ghee	'000 metric tons	265	300	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	" "	772	808	718	628
Cigarettes and cigars	" million "	15,314	15,591	13,456	10,565
Paints	'000 metric tons	30	46	57	51
Cement	" "	5,421	5,955	6,323	6,228
Refrigerators	" '000 "	459	513	536	320
Heaters	" "	335	434	449	349
Gas stoves	" "	629	732	806	735
Radios	" "	345	242	194	80
Televisions	" "	344	296	264	277
Vehicles	" "	140	168	189	88

FINANCE

100 dinars = 1 Iranian rial.

Coins: 50 dinars: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 rials.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rials.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 152.07 rials; U.S. \$1 = 79.06 rials.
1,000 Iranian rials = £6.58 = \$12.65.

Note: From December 1946 to May 1957 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 32.25 rials (1 rial = 3.1008 U.S. cents) but other rates were in operation for certain commercial transactions. From 1956 the trade rate was \$1 = 75.75 rials (1 rial = 1.3201 U.S. cents) and this was the official parity from May 1957 to February 1973, despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December 1971. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 181.80 rials from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 197.38 rials from December 1971 to June 1972. In February 1973 a new par value of \$1 = 68.175 rials was established but the Iranian authorities introduced market rates of \$1 = 67.50 rials (buying) or 67.75 rials (selling), with a mid-point of \$1 = 67.625 rials. In February 1975 the direct link with the dollar was broken and until 1977 the rial was tied to the IMF Special Drawing Right (at a mid-point of 82.24 rials per SDR), whose value is determined by changes in a weighted "basket" of currencies. The market rate against the U.S. dollar was frequently adjusted. It was \$1 = 66.641 rials from February to July 1975, \$1 = 69.275 rials from October 1975 to March 1976, \$1 = 70.625 rials from June 1976 to December 1977 and \$1 = 70.475 rials from December 1977 to May 1980. The rial was again linked to the SDR in May 1980, with the exchange rate set at 1 SDR = 92.30 rials. The average exchange rate (rials per U.S. dollar) was: 67.639 in 1975; 70.222 in 1976; 70.617 in 1977; 70.615 in 1980.

GOVERNMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million rials)

REVENUE	1980/81	EXPENDITURE	1980/81
Income from taxation	418,187	Public services	263,990
Oil and gas	1,754,000	Defence	365,165
Government enterprises	36,063	Education	521,175
Sale of goods and services	30,804	Health	
Miscellaneous	150,733	Welfare	
Foreign borrowings	37,146	Housing	967,776
Domestic borrowings		Agriculture	
Interest on loans to foreign countries	55,600	Electricity	
Other	240,000	Industry	
TOTAL	2,722,533	TOTAL	2,118,106

1981/82: Revenue and Expenditure 3,165,981 million rials.

GOVERNMENT OIL REVENUES

Total oil revenues received by Iran, in U.S. \$ million: (1971) 1,870, (1972) 2,308, (1973) 5,600, (1974) 22,000, (1975) 20,500 (1976) 22,000 approx., (1977) 23,000 approx., (1978) 20,900 approx., (1979) 18,800 approx., (1980) 11,600 approx.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
Gold	161	174	180
IMF Special Drawing Rights	85	125	220
Reserve position in IMF	1,197	945	428
Foreign exchange	10,824	10,907	14,561
TOTAL	12,267	12,151	15,389

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million rials at March 20th)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	326.36	803.58	929.36
Official entities' deposits at Central Bank	143.49	154.72	205.34
Demand deposits at commercial banks	487.83	493.34	786.08
TOTAL	957.68	1,451.64	1,920.78

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Merchandise exports f.o.b. . . .	3,966	6,122	21,356	20,432	23,959	24,356
Merchandise imports f.o.b. . . .	-2,591	-3,985	-7,257	-12,898	-15,973	-15,823
TRADE BALANCE	1,375	2,137	14,099	7,534	7,986	8,533
Exports of services	318	649	1,354	2,472	2,886	3,629
Imports of services	-2,086	-2,629	-3,153	-5,280	-6,139	-7,071
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-392	156	12,300	4,725	4,734	5,090
Unrequited transfers (net) . . .	4	-2	-33	-18	-20	-9
CURRENT BALANCE	-388	154	12,267	4,707	4,714	5,081
Direct capital investment (net) .	91	561	324	141	744	802
Other long-term capital (net) . .	531	628	-2,263	-3,010	-2,580	-441
Short-term capital (net)	13	-730	-3,127	-1,079	-3,238	-2,961
Net errors and omissions	219	-547	-176	-648	800	925
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	467	66	7,026	110	440	3,406
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	22	—	—	—	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC. . .	489	66	7,026	110	440	3,406

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 million rials, 12 months ending March 20th)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Imports c.i.f.	157.7	193.7	253.2	448.2	800.8	901.7	1,029.2	687.8
Exports f.o.b.*	26.3	33.9	42.8	41.2	40.7	38.0	47.2	27.7

* Excluding crude petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas. The total value of such exports (in '000 million rials) was: 1,401.7 in 1974/75; 1,348.1 in 1975/76; 1,671.1 in 1976/77; 1,637.5 in 1977/78 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Food and live animals	852	1,555	1,232	1,486
Beverages and tobacco	13	26	77	130
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels .	344	369	365	437
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	13	17	23	30
Animal and vegetable oils and fats . . .	240	291	137	164
Chemicals	649	835	858	1,003
Basic manufactures	2,198	3,342	4,202	4,316
Machinery and transport equipment . .	2,109	4,973	5,526	6,063
Miscellaneous manufactured articles . .	195	286	345	494
Other commodities and transactions . .	1	2	1	1
TOTAL	6,614	11,696	12,766	14,124

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS (excl. petroleum and gas)	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Carpets	119.1	105.6	94.5	114.5
Cotton	85.3	136.2	122.3	92.6
Fresh and dried fruits	71.8	74.7	70.3	90.4
Skins and leather	27.8	28.3	31.9	39.9
Minerals and metal ores	32.8	32.8	10.2	1.1
Detergents and soap	12.1	22.1	19.3	16.1
Glycerine and chemicals	22.0	18.5	31.6	12.1
Confectionery and biscuits	3.4	5.0	11.3	11.3
Clothing, knitwear and textiles	44.2	28.7	26.7	23.9
Road vehicles	21.2	28.3	24.2	9.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	581.5	592.2	539.9	523.2

Crude petroleum (U.S. \$ million): 15,724.2 in 1974/75; 17,470.6 in 1975/76.

Petroleum products (U.S. \$ million): 1,367.9 in 1974/75; 966.6 in 1975/76.

Natural gas (U.S. \$ million): 124.9 in 1974/75; 137.2 in 1975/76.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS

('000 barrels per day)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Crude petroleum	4,617	5,278	4,817	3,455	2,613
Refined oil products	263	214	188	203	220

Value of crude petroleum exports ('000 million rials—year ending December 20th): 1,539.1 in 1975/76; 1,593.4 in 1976/77; 1,470.2 in 1977/78; 1,227.5 in 1978/79; 712.6 in 1979/80; (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Australia	192	172	209	Bahrain	6.8	6.4	8.8
Austria	77	98	142	China, People's Repub.	22.8	8.2	9.5
Belgium	295	277	340	Czechoslovakia	10.5	9.7	8.9
France	516	714	648	France	17.1	14.4	13.1
Germany, Fed. Repub.	2,024	2,273	2,747	Germany, Fed. Repub.	80.7	86.3	79.2
India	435	315	185	Hungary	23.2	15.1	21.8
Italy	417	735	798	Iraq	4.4	6.3	24.9
Japan	1,853	2,201	2,215	Italy	29.4	33.1	25.0
Netherlands	330	443	464	Kuwait	25.8	16.9	19.4
Romania	167	147	190	Saudi Arabia	17.0	25.0	23.1
South Africa	63	103	191	South Africa	6.4	1.6	19.9
Sweden	151	143	191	Taiwan	13.0	7.0	8.4
Switzerland	271	473	444	U.S.S.R.	110.4	79.3	87.8
U.S.S.R.	168	117	271	United Arab Emirates	11.7	10.4	10.4
United Kingdom	1,033	904	971	United Kingdom	14.3	16.2	15.3
U.S.A.	2,287	1,972	2,205	U.S.A.	46.4	35.6	44.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	11,696	12,766	14,124	TOTAL (incl. others)	592.2	539.9	523.2

* Excluding petroleum and gas exports.

PERCENTAGE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRUDE OIL EXPORTS
(companies affiliated with Oil Service Co. of Iran)

	1974*	1975*	1976	1977	1978
Western Europe	44.5	46.6	52.8	43.3	44.4
Japan	26.9	27.1	23.1	22.7	24.5
Asia	5.0	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.6
Central and North America	16.7	15.0	7.5	11.7	8.5
Africa	5.3	6.8	6.6	8.7	8.5
Australasia	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6
South America	0.5	0.4	6.4	9.1	8.0
Other regions	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	2.9

* Consortium only.

Source: National Iranian Oil Company.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978/79	1979/80
Passenger journeys ('000)	5,419	6,101
Freight ('000 metric tons)	6,942	6,138

ROAD TRAFFIC

('000 vehicles in use)

	1977
Cars	1,162
Buses	38
Trucks	218
Ambulances	194
Motor cycles	268

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Passenger-km. ('000)	3,059,225	4,115,981	4,754,063

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET
('000 gross registered tons at June 30th)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Oil tankers	56	62	59	181	297	617
Other vessels	125	130	233	299	386	385
TOTAL	181	192	292	480	683	1,002

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING TRAFFIC*
('000 metric tons, year ending March 20th)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Goods loaded	243,280	273,020	255,470	220,326	n.a.
Goods unloaded	10,964	13,642	15,046	14,536	8,773

* Including goods imported and exported other than by sea.

TOURISM

	1977/78	1978/79
Visitors	502,278	147,532
Approximate Money Spent (million U.S. \$)	201	54

EDUCATION

(1977/78)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS (‘000)
Elementary	24,814	4,314
Literacy Corps	14,839	706
Orientation Course	5,142	1,446
Secondary	1,824	757
Technical and Vocational	675	233
Primary Teacher Training	228	54
Universities and Colleges	224	146

Source (except where otherwise stated): Statistical Centre of Iran, Teheran.

THE CONSTITUTION

A draft Constitution was published in mid-June 1979 and a 75-member "Council of Experts" was elected to debate the various clauses and propose amendments. The amended Constitution was put to a referendum in early December 1979 and gained the approval of the electorate.

The Constitution states that the form of government of Iran is that of an Islamic Republic, and that the spirituality and ethics of Islam are to be the basis for political, social and economic relations. Persians, Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis, Turkomans and others will enjoy completely equal rights.

The Constitution provides for a popularly-elected President for a term of four years and a popularly-elected *Majlis* (Islamic Consultative Assembly) of 270 members for a term of four years. Provision is made for the representation of Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians.

All legislation passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly must be sent to the Council for the Protection of the Constitution (Article 94), which will ensure that it is in accordance with the Constitution and Islamic legislation. The Council for the Protection of the Constitution consists of six religious lawyers appointed by the *faghih* (see below) and six lawyers appointed by the High Council of the Judiciary and approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Articles 19-42 deal with the basic rights of individuals, and provide for equality of men and women before the law and for equal human, political, economic, social and cultural rights for both sexes.

The press is free, except in matters that are contrary to public morality or insult religious belief. The formation of religious, political and professional parties, associations and societies is free, provided they do not negate the

principles of independence, freedom, sovereignty and national unity, or the basis of Islam.

The amended Constitution contains a significant change from the earlier draft. It provides for a *velayat faghih* (religious leader) who, in the absence of the Imam Mehdi (the hidden Twelfth Imam), carries the burden of leadership. Article 107 gives Ayatollah Khomeini these powers for the rest of his natural life. Thereafter, an elected council of experts will choose an individual or three or five people to form a council of leadership, and the choice must be "approved by the nation". According to Article 57 the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state power are under the authority of the *faghih*. Among the extensive powers reserved to the *faghih* is the right to appoint half the members of the Council for the Protection of the Constitution (see above). He is also Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and can appoint the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Head of the Revolutionary Guard. He appoints four of the seven members of the National Defence Council and, on their recommendation, appoints the senior commanders of the armed forces. He also has power to declare war and make peace on the recommendation of the National Defence Council. The first *faghih* has the right to vet all candidates for the Presidency (a right which was exercised by Ayatollah Khomeini). The *faghih* can also dismiss the President on the basis of a Supreme Court decision or a vote of no confidence by the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

According to the latest state division (May 1977), Iran is divided into 23 provinces (*Ostans*), 472 counties (*shahrestan*) and 499 municipalities (*bakhsh*).

THE GOVERNMENT

VELAYAT FAGHIH (RELIGIOUS LEADER)

Ayatollah RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI.

HEAD OF STATE

President: Hojatoleslam SAYED ALI KHAMENEI (took office October 13th, 1981).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Prime Minister: MIR HUSSEIN MOUSSAVI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALI AKBAR VELAYATI.

Minister of Education and Training: ALI AKBAR PARVARESH.

Minister of Islamic Guidance: Hojatoleslam ABDOL MAJID MADIKHAH.

Minister of Commerce: HABIBOLLAH ASGAR-OWLADI-MOSALMAN.

Minister of Health: Dr. HADI MANAFI.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: Eng. MORTEZA NABAVI.

Minister of Justice: SEYYED MUHAMMAD ASGHARI.

Minister of Defence: Col. MUHAMMAD SALIMI.

Minister of Roads and Transport: Eng. HADINEZHAD HOSEYNIYAN.

Minister of Industries: Eng. SEYYED MOSTAFA HASHEMI.

Minister of Higher Education and Culture: Dr. MUHAMMAD ALI NAJAFI.

Minister of Mines and Metals: SEYYED HUSSEIN MUSAVI-YANI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: AHMED TAVAKOLI.

Minister of Interior: ALI AKBAR NATEGH NOURI.

Minister of Agriculture: MUHAMMAD SALAMATI.

Minister of Housing and Urban Development: Eng. MUHAMMAD SHAHAB GONABADI.

Minister of Energy: Dr. HASAN GHAFURI-FARD.

Minister of Oil: Eng. SEYYED MUHAMMAD GHARAZI.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance: Dr. HUSSEIN NAMAZI.

Minister of State for Plan and Budget Organization: Dr. MUHAMMAD TAQI BANKI.

Minister of State for Welfare Organizations: Dr. MAHMUD ROHANI.

Minister of State for Executive Affairs: Eng. BEHZAD NABAVI.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(October 2nd, 1981)

CANDIDATES	VOTES	%
Hojatoleslam Sayed Ali Khamenei	16,007,972	95.0
Ali Akbar Parvaresh . . .	341,841	2.0
Dr. Hasan Ghafuri-Fard . . .	78,658	0.5
Reza Zavarei	62,156	0.4
Invalid	356,369	2.1
TOTAL	16,846,996	100.0

MAJLIS—ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elections took place in two rounds on March 14th and May 9th, 1980. 270 seats were contested by 3,300 candidates. The Islamic Republican Party won a clear majority of the seats.

Speaker: Hojatoleslam HASHEMI RAFSANJANI.

Deputy Speakers: Hojatoleslam MUHAMMAD MOUSSAVI KHOEINIHA, MUHAMMAD YAZDI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan: Mahabad; wants autonomy for Kurdish area; f. 1945; 54,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ABDUL-RAHMAN QASSEMLOU; Publs. *Kurdistan, Tekoshar*.

Fedayeen-el-Khalq: urban Marxist guerrillas.

Hezb-e Komunist Iran: (*Communist Party of Iran*); f. 1979 on grounds that Tudeh Party was Moscow-controlled; Sec.-Gen. 'AZARYUN'.

Iran Liberation Movement: Islamic; Leader Dr. MEHDI BAZARGAN.

Islamic Republican Party: f. 1979; party founded to bring about the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah KHOMEINI; Sec.-Gen. Hojatoleslam SAYED ALI KHAMENEI; Principal Officers Ayatollah ABDOL-KARIM MUSAVI ARDEBILI and Hojatoleslam HASHEMI RAFSANJANI.

Mujaheddin Khalq: Islamic guerrilla group; Leader

MASSOUD RAJAVI (in Paris); Leader (in Iran) MEHDI ABRISHAMCHI.

Muslim People's Republican Party: Tabriz; backed by Ayatollah SHARIATMADARI; over 3.5 million members (2.5 million in Azerbaijan); Sec.-Gen. HOSSEIN FARSHI.

National Democratic Front: f. March 1979; Leader HED-AYATOLLAH MATINE-DAFTARI (in Paris, January 1982-)

National Front (*Union of National Front Forces*): comprises Iran Nationalist Party, Iranian Party, and Society of Iranian Students.

Pan Iranian Party: extreme right-wing; calls for a Greater Persia; Leader MOHSEN PEZESHKPOUR.

Sazmane Peykar dar Rahe Azadieh Tabaqe Kargar (*Organization Struggling for the Freedom of the Working Class*) Marxist-Leninist.

Tudeh Party (*Communist*): f. 1941; declared illegal 1949 pro-Moscow; First Sec. NUREDDIN KIANURI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IRAN

(In Teheran unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Ave. Abbas Abad, Pompe Benzine, Corner of 4th St.; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Dr. BASSIR RANJBAR.

Albania: Ankara, Turkey.

Algeria: Ave. Mobarezan (Nord), 8th St., No. 13; *Ambassador:* ABDELKRIM GHRAIEB.

Argentina: North Bucharest Ave., Argentine Sq., Alitalia Building, 4th Floor, P.O.B. 98-164; *Ambassador:* ISVALDO GUILLERMO GARCÍA PINEIRO.

Australia: Ave. Somayye, P.O.B. 3408; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* K. J. BOREHAM.

Austria: Ave. Taleghani, Corner Forsat No. 140; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANN PLATTNER.

Bahrain: Ave. Park, 31st St., No. 16; *Ambassador:* HOSSEIN RASHED AL-SABAGH.

Bangladesh: Ave. Gandhi, 5th Street, Building No. 14; *Ambassador:* HUMAYUN KABIR.

Belgium: Ave. Ostad Motahari, 49 Ave. Daryaye Noor; *Ambassador:* ROGER MARTIN.

Brazil: Ave. Vali Asr, Alavi St. No. 61; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JAYRO COELHO.

Bulgaria: Ave. Vali Asr, Place Dr Hossein Fatemi, rue Shabnam No. 23; *Ambassador:* VELIKO VENCHEV.

Burma: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Cameroon: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Chile: (relations broken off Aug. 1980).

China, People's Republic: Ave. Pasdaran, Ave. Golestan 1 No. 53; *Ambassador:* ZHUANG YAN.

Colombia: Ave. Bihaghi, 14th St., No. 15; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO BAYONA.

Cuba: Ave. North Gandhi, Amir Parviz St. No. 1/28; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO VELAZCO SAN JOSÉ.

Czechoslovakia: Ave. Engelab, Sarshar No. 61; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* LADISLAV OPATRYN.

Denmark: Vejdani St. No. 40, P.O.B. 31; *Ambassador:* JØRGEN ADAMSEN.

Ethiopia: Ankara, Turkey.

Finland: Ave. Gandhi, corner of 25th St., No. 73; *Ambassador:* UNTO TANSKANEN.

France: France Ave. No. 85; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JEAN-PIERRE GUINHUT.

Gabon: Ave. Darband, Ave. Khahji, Sadr St., No. 6; *Ambassador:* MAMADOU DIOP.

Gambia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

German Democratic Republic: Ave. Mirza-ye Shirazi, rue Afshin 15; *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG KONSCHER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 324 Ferdowsi Ave.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JENS PETERSEN.

Ghana: Ave. Ghaem Magham Farahani, Rue Varahram No. 12; *Ambassador:* C. C. LOKKO.

Greece: Ave. Park, Rue 35 No. 20; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* SPYROS BACAS.

Hungary: Ave. Park, rue 13, No. 18; *Ambassador:* LAJOS NAGY.

India: Ave. Saba Shomali, No. 166; *Ambassador:* AKBAR MIRZA KHALILI.

Indonesia: Ave. Ghaem Magham Farahani, No. 210, P.O.B. 1559; *Ambassador:* IMAM SOEPOMO.

Iraq: Ave. Vali Asr No. 494; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* T. A. AL-MAROUF.

Ireland: Ave. Vali Asr, Ave. Razan Shomali No. 8; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* NIAL HOLOHAN.

Italy: France Ave. No. 81; *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO MEZZALAMA.

Ivory Coast: Africa Ave., Tour No. 3; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* EMMANUEL T. AMON.

Japan: Ave. Bucharest, N.W. Corner of 5th St.; *Ambassador:* SHOTARO TAKAHASHI.

Jordan: (relations broken off February 1981).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ave. Fereshteh, Ave. Sarvestan, No. 11; *Ambassador:* CHA PYONG-OK.

Korea, Republic: 37 Ave. Bucharest; *Chargé d'affaires, a.i.:* SUNG KU KANG.

Kuwait: Dehkadeh Ave., 3-38 Sazman-Ab St.; *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDUL AZIZ AL-JASSIN.

Lebanon: Bucharest Ave., 16th St., No. 43; *Ambassador:* FOUAD TURK.

Liberia: Cairo, Egypt.

Libya: Ave. Motahari, No. 163; *Head of Committee of People's Bureau:* SAAD MOSTAPHA MOJBER.

Malaysia: Bucharest Ave., No. 8; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ZAINUL ABIDIN BIN MUHAMMAD ZAIN.

Malta: London, U.K.

Mauritania: Ave. Africa Sayeh St., No. 78; *Ambassador:* ALI THIerno BARO.

Mongolia: Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Morocco: (relations broken off February 1981).

Netherlands: Ave. Vali Asr, Ave. Ostad Motahari, Sarbedaran St., Jahansouz Alley No. 36; *Ambassador:* EDUARD VAN DER PALS.

New Zealand: Ave. Mirza Sherazee, Ave. Afshin, No. 29; *Ambassador:* DONALD G. HARPER.

Niger: Cairo, Egypt.

Nigeria: Ave-Park, 31st St., No. 9; *Ambassador:* HARUNA BIN MUSA.

Norway: Bucharest Ave., 6th St., No. 23; *Ambassador:* T. P. SVENNEVIG.

Oman: Ave. Africa, Golnar St., No. 18-20; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* M. ABDULLAH AL-ASFOOR.

Pakistan: Ave. Dr. Fatemi, Jamshidabad Shomali, Ave. Khorshid No. 1; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TARIQ MUHAMMAD MIR.

Philippines: Boulevard Keshavarz, rue Dehkadeh No. 19; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* RONALD ALLAREY.

Poland: Ave. Africa, Rue Piruz No. 1/3; *Ambassador:* JOZEF FILIPOWICZ.

Portugal: Ave. Vali Asr, Ave. Tavanir, Ave. Nezami, No. 30; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* LUIS MANUEL DIAS DA SILVEIRA.

Qatar: Ave. Africa, Ave. Golazin, Parke Davar No. 4; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* I. MUHAMMAD AL-QAYED.

IRAN

Romania: Fakhrabad Ave. 12; *Ambassador:* NICOLĂE STEFAN.
Saudi Arabia: Ave. Bucharest, No. 59, P.O.B. 2903; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MARVAN BASHIR AL-ROOMI.
Singapore: New Delhi, India.
Somalia: Ave. Shariati, Ave. Soheyl No. 20; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MUHAMMAD ALI SERAR.
Spain: Ave. Ghaem Magham Farahani, rue Varahram No. 14; *Ambassador:* JAVIER OYARZUN.
Sri Lanka: Islamabad, Pakistan.
Sudan: Ave. Bucharest, 10th St., No. 41; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* EL-TAYEB AHMED NASR.
Sweden: Taleghani Ave., Forsat Ave.; *Ambassador:* GORAN BUNDY.
Switzerland: Pasteur Ave.; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* FLAVIO MERONI.
Syria: Ave. Park, 27th St., No. 8; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM YUNIS.
Thailand: Baharestan Ave., ParcAmin-ed-Doleh No. 14; *Ambassador:* ATAPORN CHARUBHAT.
Trinidad and Tobago: Beirut, Lebanon.

Iran also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Barbados, Madagascar, Maldives, Mozambique, Nepal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Uruguay and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Tunisia: Embassy closed October 1981.
Turkey: Ferdowsi Ave. No. 314; *Ambassador:* TANSUG BLEDA.
U.S.S.R.: Neauphle-le-Château Ave.; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR VINOGRADOV.
United Arab Emirates: Ave. Zafar, No. 355-7; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* T. AHMAD AL-HAIDAN.
United Kingdom: Ferdowsi Ave.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
U.S.A.: Taleghani Ave., Mobarezan Ave.; diplomatic relations broken off April 7th, 1980.
Vatican: Razi Ave. 97 (Apostolic Nunciature) *Ambassador:* Mgr. ANNIBALE BUGNINI.
Venezuela: Ave. Bucharest, 9th St., No. 31; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* K. AREF KANSAO.
Viet-Nam: New Delhi, India.
Yemen Arab Republic: Ave. Bucharest, No. 26; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* HUSSAIN MOHSEN AL-JABRY.
Yugoslavia: Ave. Pasdaran, Narenjestan St.; *Ambassador:* EDVARD KLJUN.
Zaire: Ave. Vali Asr, Chehrazai St., No. 68; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ILANGWA E. YOKA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

President: Ayatollah ABDOLKARIM MUSAVI ARDEBILI.
Prosecutor-General: RABBANI AMLASHI.

ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY COURTS

Head of Military Revolutionary Courts and Head of Drug Offences Court: Hojatoleslam MOKHDAI.

These were introduced after the revolution and have tried and executed numerous people. Section 11 of the

new Constitution outlines the new Judicial System. The *faghih* (religious leader) appoints the Head of the Supreme Court, the President of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Prosecutor-General. According to Article 167, judges must reach verdicts based on precedent or Islamic sources. In August 1980 talks were held on merging the Revolutionary Courts with the civil courts left from the Shah's regime. In September 1981 Ayatollah KHOMEINI delegated his power of appointment to the Supreme Judicial Council to Ayatollah MONTAZARI.

RELIGION

According to the new 1979 Constitution, the official religion is Islam and the Ja'fari Sect (Shi'ite), but other Islamic sects, including Zeydi, Hanafi, Maleki, Shafe'i and Hanbali, will be valid and respected. Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians will be recognized as official religious minorities. According to the 1976 census there were then 310,000 Christians (mainly Armenian), 80,000 Jews and 30,000 Zoroastrians.

MUSLIMS

The great majority of the Iranian people are Shi'i Muslims, but there is a minority of Sunni Muslims. Persians and Azerbaizhanis are mainly Shi'i, while the other national groups are mainly Sunni.

During 1978 there was a revival of the influence of the *Ayatollahs* (or senior Shi'ite divines). The Iranian people felt that a return to a closer observance of the tenets of Islam was necessary. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Qom, who had been exiled to Iraq in 1964 and moved to

near Paris in October 1978, conducted a campaign of opposition to the Shah, returning to Iran in February 1979 and bringing about the downfall of the Shah's regime. Other important Ayatollahs include Ayatollah ABDOLKARIM MUSAVI ARDEBILI, Ayatollah HOSSEIN ALI MONTAZARI of Teheran and the Ayatollahs SHARIATMADARI, MARASHI-NAJANI and GOLPAYEGANI of Qom.

ZOROASTRIANS

There are about 30,000 Zoroastrians, a remnant of a once widespread sect. Their religious leader is MOUBAD.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

Communities of Armenians, and somewhat smaller numbers of Jews, Assyrians, Greek Orthodox, Uniates and Latin Christians are also found as officially recognized faiths. The Baha'i faith, which originated in Iran, has about 450,000 adherents.

Roman Catholic (Chaldean) Archbishop of Teheran: Ave. Forsat 91, Teheran; Most Rev. YOHANNAN SEMAAN ISSAYI; 28,395 Catholics (1976).

Anglican Bishop in Iran and President-Bishop, Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East: Rt. Rev.

H. B. DEHQANI-TAFTI, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 12, Isfahan; Diocese founded 1912.

Synod of the Evangelical (Presbyterian) Church in Iran: Assyrian Evangelical Church, Khiaban-i Hanifnejad, Khiaban-i Aramanch, Teheran; Moderator Rev. ADLE NAKHOSTEEN.

THE PRESS

Teheran dominates the press scene as many of the daily papers are published there and the bi-weekly, weekly and less frequent publications in the provinces generally depend on the major metropolitan dailies as a source of news. A press law which was announced in August 1979 required all newspapers and magazines to be licensed and imposed penalties of imprisonment for insulting senior religious figures. Offences against the Act will be tried in the criminal courts. In the new Constitution, approved in December 1979, the press will be free, except in matters that are contrary to public morality, insult religious belief or slander the honour and reputation of individuals. Many of the papers which were published under the Shah's regime ceased publication after the revolution. In August 1980 Ayatollah Khomeini issued directives which indicated that censorship would be tightened up, and several papers were closed down in 1981.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Alik: Naderi Ave., Teheran; f. 1931; morning; political and literary; Armenian; Propr. Dr. R. STEPANIAN; circ. 4,000.

Azadegan: Teheran; morning; Farsi.

Bahari: Khayaban Khayam, Shiraz.

Ettela'at (Information): Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1925; evening; political and literary, Supervisor Hojatoleslam SEYYED MAHMUD DO'A'I; Editor H. BANIAHMAD; circ. 220,000.

Jomhoori Islami (Islamic Republic): Teheran; organ of Islamic Republican Party; Farsi.

Kayhan: Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; f. 1941; evening; political; owned by Mostazafin Foundation October 1979; Supervisor: Hojatoleslam MUHAMMAD KHATAMI; Dir. EBRAHIM YAZDI; circ. 350,000.

Khalqa-Musalman: Teheran; Farsi.

Khorassan: Meshed; Head Office: Khorassan Daily Newspapers, 14 Zohre St., Mobarezan Ave., Teheran; f. 1948; Propr. MUHAMMAD SADEGH TEHRANIAN; circ. 40,000.

Mojahed: P.O.B. 64-1551, Teheran; organ of the Mujaheddin Khalq.

Rahnejat: Darvazeh Dowlat, Isfahan; political and social; Propr. N. RAHNEJAT.

Teheran Times: Avenue Villa, Khusrow St. 52-54, Teheran; f. 1979; independent; English; Editor IRFAN PARVIZ.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Acta Medica Iranica: Faculty of Medicine, Teheran Univ., Teheran 14; f. 1958; English, French, German; quarterly; Editor Dr. H. AREFI; circ. 2,000.

Akhbare Pezeshki: 86 Ghaem Magham Farahani Ave., Teheran; weekly; medical; Prop. Dr. T. FORUZIN.

Al-Akha: Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; Arabic; weekly; Editor NAZIR FENZA.

Armaghan: Baghe Saba, 127 Salim Street, Teheran;

literary and historical; Prop. Dr. MOHAMMAD VAHID-DASTGERDI.

Ashur: Ostad Motahari Ave., Teheran; Assyrian; Propr. Dr. V. BITMANSUR.

Auditor: Q. 77, Khayaban Firdowsi North, Teheran; financial and managerial studies.

Cinemaha: Ave. Taleghani, Teheran.

Daneshkadeh Pezeshki: Faculty of Medicine, Teheran University; medical magazine; ten issues per year; circ. 1,500.

Daneshmand: Baharestan St., Teheran 11; scientific and technical magazine; monthly; Editor Dr. N. SHIFTEH.

Dokhtaran and Pesaran: Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1947; weekly teenage magazine; Editor NADER AKHAVAN HAYDARI.

Donaye Varzesh: Khayyam Ave., Ettela'at Bldg., Teheran; sport; Prop. M. FARZANAH.

Ettela'at Banovan: 11 Khayyam St., Teheran; women's weekly magazine; Editor Mrs. RAHNAWARD; circ. 85,000.

Ettela'at Hatfegi: Akhavan Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor RASOUL ANVANI KERMANI; circ. approx. 200,000.

Ettela'at Javanan: Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1958; youth weekly; Editor R. ETTEMADI.

Farhang-e-Iran Zamin: P.O.B. 95/1642, Niyavaran; Iranian studies; Editor Prof. IRAJ AFSHAR.

Faza: Enghelab Ave., Teheran; aviation; Prop. H. KAMALI-TAQARI.

Film-Va-Honar: Mobarezan Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. RAMAZANI.

Honar va Memar: Enghelab Ave. No. 256, Teheran; scientific and professional monthly; Propr. A. H. ECHRAGH.

Hoquqe Mardom: Villa Ave., 46 Damghan Street, Teheran; judicial; Prop. J. MANSURIAN.

Iran Economic Service: Hafiz Ave., 4 Kucheh Hurtab; P.O.B. 2008, Teheran; weekly, economic.

Iran Political Digest: Echo Bldg., Hafiz Ave., P.O.B. 2008; English; weekly; Editor J. BEHROUZ.

Jam: Jomhoori Islami Ave., Sabuhi Bldg., P.O.B. 1871, Teheran; arts; Prop. A. VAKILI.

Jame'e Dandan-Pezeshkan: 85 Hafez Ave., Teheran; medical; Prop. Dr. M. HASHEMI.

Kayhan Bacheha (Children's World): Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; weekly; Editor DJAAFAF BADI; circ. 150,000.

Kayhan Varzeshi (World of Sport): Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; weekly; Dir. MAHMAD MONSETI; circ. 125,000.

Khorak: 24 Esfand Square, Teheran; health and food; Prop. Dr. M. OLUMI.

Maktabe Mam: Shah-Abbas-Kabir Ave., Ku Ziba No. 29, Teheran; education; Prop. Mrs. A. A. ASSAF.

Music-Iran: 1029 Amriye Ave., Teheran; f. 1951; monthly; Editor BAHMAN HIRBOD; circ. 7,000.

IRAN

- Neda-e-Nationalist:** W. Khayaban Hafiz (Khayaban Rish Kutchā Bostan), P.O.B. 1999, Teheran.
- Negin:** Vali Asr Ave., Adl St. 52, Teheran; scientific and literary monthly; Propr. and Dir. M. ENAYAT.
- Pars:** Alley Dezhban, Shiraz; f. 1941; twice weekly; Propr. and Dir. F. SHARGHI; circ. 10,000.
- Pezhuhshgar:** Vali Asr Ave., Teheran; scientific; Prop. Dr. R. OLUMI.
- Salamate Fekr:** M.22, Kharg St., Teheran.
- Sepid va Siyah:** Kh. Ferdowsi; popular monthly; Editor Dr. A. BEHZADI; circ. 30,000.
- Setareye Esfahan:** Isfahan; political; weekly; Prop. A. MIHANKHAH.
- Sokhan:** Hafiz Ave., Zomorrod Passage, Teheran; f. 1943; Khanlari; literary and art monthly; Propr. PARVIZ NATEL-KHANLARY.
- Soroush:** Ave. Ostad Motahari, Mobarezan Square Teheran; weekly; Farsi and English; radio and TV.
- Tarikhe Eslam:** Amiriye 94 Ku, Ansari, Teheran; religious; Prop. A. A. TASHAYYOD.
- Tebb-O-Daru:** 545 Enghelab Ave., Teheran; medical; Man. Dr. SH. ASSADI ZADEH.
- Teheran Mossavar:** Lalezar Ave., Teheran; political and social weekly.
- Vahid:** 55 Jomhoori Islami Ave., Jam St., Teheran; literature; weekly; Prop. Dr. S. VAHIDNIA.

The Press, Publishers

- Yaghma:** 15 Khanequah Ave., Teheran; f. 1948; literature; Prop. HABIB YAGHMAIE.
- Zan e Ruz (Today's Woman):** Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; women's weekly; Editor SHALA ANSARI; circ. over 100,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA):** 873 Vali Asr Ave., P.O.B. 764 Teheran; f. 1936; Man. Dir. KAMAL KHARRAZI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** P.O.B. 1535, Teheran; Correspondent MICHEL VIATTEAU.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** Ave. Vali Asr, Kutche Saai 40; Corresp. GIOVANNI CATELLA.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany):** Tadayon/Koui Dehghan 11, Darrous, Teheran; Correspondent GERD RAINER NEU.
- Kyodo Tsushin (Japan):** No. 24 (Flat No. 5), S. J. Asadabadi, Yousef-Abad, Teheran; Correspondent MASATO MATSUSHITA.
- Reuters (U.K.):** P.O.B. 1607, Teheran.
- Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.):** Kheyaban Hamid, Kouche Masoud 73, Teheran; Correspondent VLADIMIR DIBROVA.

PUBLISHERS

- Ali Akbar Elmi:** Jomhoori Islami Ave., Teheran; Dir. ALI AKBAR ELMI.
- Amir Kabir:** 28 Vessal Shirazi St., Teheran; f. 1950; historical, social, literary and children's books; Dir. ABDULRAHIM JAFARI.
- Boroukhim:** Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran; dictionaries.
- Danesh:** 357 Ave. Nasser Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1931 in India, transferred to Iran in 1937; literary and historical (Persian); imports and exports books; Man. Dir. NOOROUAH IRANPARAST.
- Ebn-e-Sina:** Meydane 25 Shahrivar, Teheran; f. 1957; educational publishers and booksellers; Dir. EBRAHIM RAMAZANI.
- Eghbal Publishing Co.:** Jomhoori Islami Ave., Teheran; Dir. DJAVAD EGHBAL.
- Iran Chap Company:** Ave. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1966; newspapers, books, magazines, colour printing and engraving; Man. Dir. FARHAD MASSOUDI.
- Kanoon Marefat:** 6 Ave. Lalehzar, Teheran; Dir. HASSAN MAREFAT.
- Khayyam:** Jomhoori Islami Ave., Teheran; Dir. MOHAMMAD ALI TARAGHI.
- Majlis Press:** Avenue Baharistan, Teheran.
- Safiali Shah:** Baharistan Square; Dir. MANSOUR MOSEFEGH.
- Taban Press:** Ave. Nassir Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1939; Propr. A. MALEKI.
- Teheran Economist:** Sargord Sakhaie Ave. 99, Teheran-II.
- Teheran University Press:** Avenue Enghelab.
- Towfigh:** Jomhoori Islami Ave., Teheran; publishes humorous Almanac and pocket books; distributes humorous and satirical books; Dir. Dr. FARIDEH TOWFIGH.
- Zawar:** Jomhoori Islami Ave., Teheran; Dir. AKBAR ZAWAR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB): Vali Asr Ave., Jame Jam St., P.O.B. 98-200, Teheran; semi-autonomous government authority; non-commercial; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD HASHEMI; international affairs dept.; Seyyed Jamaledin Asadabadi Ave., 64th St., ASP Blvd., P.O.B. 41-3641, Teheran.

Radio (Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran): covers whole of Iran and reaches whole of Europe, S.W. U.S.S.R., whole of Asia, Africa and part of U.S.A.; medium-wave regional broadcasts in local languages; Armenian,

Assyrian, Azerbaizhani, Baluchi, Kurdish, Surani (Northern Dialect and Sanandaji), Quchani, Turkoman; foreign broadcasts in English, French, German, Turkish, Arabic, Urdu, Pashtu, Russian and special overseas programme in Farsi; 52 transmitters.

Number of radio receivers: over 10 million (1981).

Television: 625-line, System B; Secam colour; two production centres in Teheran producing for two networks and 18 local TV stations.

Number of TV receivers: 2.1 million (1981).

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in rials)

BANKING

Banks were nationalized in June 1979 and a revised banking system has been introduced consisting of nine banks. Three banks were reorganized, two resulted from mergers of existing banks, three specialize in industry and agriculture and one, the Islamic Bank (now Islamic Economy Organization) set up in May 1979, was exempt from nationalization. Interest is being replaced by a 4 per cent commission on loans.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Markazi Iran: Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; central note-issuing bank of Iran, government banking; cap. 25,000m.; govt. dep. 804,259m., bank dep. 629,655m. (November 1980); Gov. MOHSEN NOUR-BAKSH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank Keshavarzi (*Agricultural Bank*): Imam Khomeini Ave., Teheran; cap. 118,287.5m.; dep. 44,844.1m. (March 1980); Pres. and Exec. Dir. MOSTAFA MOHAJERANI.

Bank Mellat (*Nation's Bank*): Teheran; f. 1979 as merger of the following: National Bank of Iran, Bank Bimeh Iran, Bank Dariush, Distributors' Co-operative Credit Bank, Iran Arab Bank, Bank Omran, Bank Pars, Bank of Teheran, Foreign Trade Bank of Iran.

Bank Mellī Iran (*The National Bank of Iran*): Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; state-owned bank; f. 1928, reorganized 1979; cap. and res. 33,873m.; dep. 969.117m.; total assets 1,236,658m. (October 1979); over 1,760 brs. throughout Iran, 17 brs. abroad; Governor Dr. HOSEYN SEYYED ALMAST; Exec. Man. Dr. KARIM KIYA'I.

Bank Saderat Iran (*The Export Bank of Iran*): 124 Ave. Jomhoori Islami, P.O.B. 2751, Teheran; f. 1952, reorganized 1979; cap. p.u. 18,000m.; dep. 420,091m. (March 1978); 3,000 brs. in Iran, brs. throughout Middle East and Europe; Chair. Eng. M. MOFARAH; Man. Dir. HABIB AKHAVEN.

Bank Sepah (*Army Bank*). Ave. Sepah, Teheran; f. 1925, reorganized 1979; cap. p.u. 8,000m.; dep. 313,378m. (June 1978); 650 brs.; Chair. ALI ASGHAR MASUDI.

Bank Tejarat (*Trade Bank*): 184 Taleghani Ave., Teheran; f. 1979 as merger of the following: Irano-British Bank, Bank Etebarate Iran, The Bank of Iran and the Middle East, Mercantile Bank of Iran/and Holland, Bank Barzagini Iran, Bank Iranshahr, Bank Sanaye Iran,

Iran, Bank Shahriar, Iranians' Bank, Bank Kar, International Bank of Iran and Japan; cap. p.u. 37,870m.; Man. Dir. H. VARASTEH.

Islamic Economy Organization (formerly *Islamic Bank of Iran*): Ferdowsi Ave.; Teheran; f. February 1980; cap. 2,000m.; provides interest-free loans and investment in small industry.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Bank of Industry and Mine (BIM): 593 Hafez Ave., Teheran; f. 1979 as merger of the following: Industrial Credit Bank (ICB), Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI), Development and Investment Bank of Iran (DIBI), Iranian Bankers Investment Company (IBICO); cap. 42,301m. (November 1980); Chair. and Managing Dir. E. ARABZADEH.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Teheran Stock Exchange: Taghinia Bldg., Saadi Ave., Teheran; f. 1968; Chair. of Council H. A. MEHRAN; publs. *Monthly Bulletin* and *Annual Report*.

INSURANCE

(The nationalization of insurance companies was announced on June 25th, 1979).

Bimeh Iran (*Iran Insurance Co.*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1935; state-owned insurance company; all types of insurance; cap. p.u. 3,500m.; Man. Dir. SEYED MUHAMMAD A'ARABI.

Bimeh Markazi Iran (*Central Insurance Co.*): 149 Taleghani Ave., Teheran; Pres. HADI HEDAYATI.

Alborz Insurance Co. Ltd.: Alborz Bldg., 234 Sepahbod Gharaney Ave., Teheran; f. 1959; most classes of insurance; Management Habibollah Nahai and Brothers.

Dana Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2868, Enghelab Ave., Teheran; in association with Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.

Hafez Insurance Co.: Ostad Motahari Ave., 44 Daraye Noor St., Teheran; f. 1974; most classes of insurance; Man. Dir. K. HELMI.

Iran-American International Insurance Co.: Ave. Zohre, Teheran.

Pars, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1955; fire, marine, motor vehicle, third party liability, personal accident, group, life, contractor's all-risk and medical insurance.

IRAN

Shirkat-i-Sahami Bimeh Dan: 315 Enghelab Ave., Teheran; f. 1974; cap. 500m.; joint venture between Iranian interests and Commercial Union Insurance Co., London; Man. Dir. MANSOOR AKHWAN.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Arya (Arya Insurance Co. Ltd.): 202 Soraya Ave., Teheran; f. 1952; nationalized 1979; cap. 300m.; Man. Dir. KHALIL KARIMABADI.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Asia (Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.): Sepahbod Gharaney-Taleghani Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; Man.-Dir. ABBAS SAIRFI.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Iran and America: 8 Apartments Kavah, 20 Mitu Zohra, Mobarezan Ave.; f. 1974; cap. 1,000m.; Man. Dir. KHOSROW SHABAI.

Finance, Oil, Trade and Industry, Transport

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Omid: Boulevard Karimkhan Zand, Ave. Kheradnand Jonoubi 99, Teheran; f. 1960.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Shargh: North Saadi Ave., Teheran; f. 1950; cap. 200m.; Man. Dir. M. KASHANIAN.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Teheran: 43 Khayaban Khushbin Villa, Teheran; f. 1974; cap. 500m.; Man. Dir. ERAJ ALI ABADI.

Sherkat Sahami Bimeh Melli (The National Insurance Co. Ltd.): Ayatollah Taleghani Ave., Rasekh St., P.O.B. 1786, Teheran; f. 1956; all classes of insurance; Man. Dir. REZA FATEMI.

Shirkati Sahami Bimeh Sakhtiman Va Kar (Construction and Labour): Apartments Bank Kar, Khayaban-i-Hafiz; f. 1964; cap. 200m.; Man. Dir. SAMAD TAHERI.

OIL

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC): Taleghani Ave. (P.O.B. 1863), Teheran; a state organization controlling all petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas operations in Iran; incorporated April 1951 on nationalization of oil industry to engage in all phases of oil operations; in February 1979 it was announced that in future Iran would sell oil direct to the oil companies and in September 1979 the Ministry of Petroleum took over control of the National Iranian Oil Company, and the Minister of Petroleum took over as Chairman and Managing Director; Chair. of Board and Gen. Man. Dir. Eng. SEYYED MUHAMMAD GHARAZI (Minister of

Petroleum); Directors: EHSANOLLAH BUTORABI (Engineering), ABDOLALI GRANMAYEH (Refining), GHOBAD FAKHIMI (Distribution and Pipelines), SEYED SALAH BANAFI (Administration), EZZATOLLAH SHAMIDA (Legal Affairs), REZA AZIMI HOSEINI (International Affairs), MANUCHEHR PARSIA (Corporate Planning Affairs), RAHIM MAARUFION (Commercial Affairs), JAHANGIR RAUFI (Oil Production).

Continental Shelf Oil Company of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Teheran; f. 1980; groups foreign companies previously operating in Gulf offshore fields.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines: 254 Ave. Taleghani, Teheran; supervises the affiliated 20 Chambers in the provinces.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Organization for Rural Co-operatives of Iran (C.O.R.C.): Teheran; Man. Dir. SAYID HASSAN MOTEVALLI-ZADEH.

The C.O.R.C. was founded in 1963, and the Islamic Government of Iran has pledged that it will continue its

educational, technical, commercial and credit assistance to rural co-operative societies and unions. At the end of September 1981 there were 3,005 Rural Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 3,304,899 and share capital of 10,738 million rials. There were 159 Rural Co-operative Unions with capital of 4,409 million rials. The number of member Co-operative Societies of the Unions was 2,965.

TRADE FAIR

Export Promotion Centre of Iran: P.O.B. 98-22 Tadjrish, Teheran; international trade fairs and exhibitions; Pres. A. YAZDANPANAHI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iranian State Railway: Teheran; f. 1938; Pres. S. M. ALIZADEH; Technical and Planning Vice-Pres. M. BAIATI; Admin. and Financial Vice-Pres. H. ASGARI.

The Iranian railway system includes the following main routes.

Trans-Iranian Railway runs 1,392 km. from Bandar Turkman on the Caspian Sea in the north, through Teheran, and south to Bandar Imam Khomeini on the Persian Gulf.

Southern Line links Teheran to Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) via Qom, Arak, Dorood, Andimeshk and Ahwaz; 937 km.

Northern Line links Teheran to Gorgan via Garmsar, Firooz Kooh and Sari; 499 km.

Teheran-Tabriz Line linking with the Azerbaizhan Railway; 736 km.

Garmsar-Meshed Line connects Teheran with Meshed via Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud and Nishabur; 812 km.

Qom-Zahedan Line when completed will be an inter-continental line linking Europe and Turkey, through Iran, with India. Zahedan is situated 91.7 km. west of the Baluchistan frontier, and is the end of the Pakistani broad gauge railway. The section at present links Qom to Kerman via Kashan, Sistan, Yazd, Bafgh and Zaranj; 1,005 km. A branch line from Sistan was opened in 1971 via Isfahan to the steel mill at Zarrin Shahr; 112 km.

Ahwaz-Bandar Khomeini Line connects Bandar Khomeini with the Trans-Iranian railway at Ahwaz; 112 km.

Azerbaizhan Railway extends from Tabriz to Julfa (146.5 km.), meeting the Caucasian railways at the Soviet frontier. Electrification works for this section are now complete. A standard gauge railway line (139 km.) extends from Tabriz (via Sharaf-Khaneh) to the Turkish frontier at Razi.

The total length of main lines is 4,567 km.

Underground Railway. An agreement was signed in March 1976 between the Municipality of Teheran and French contractors for the construction of a subway. Four lines are to be built with a total length of 143 km. Construction began during 1978, but it was announced in May 1979 that the whole project was under revision.

ROADS

Ministry of Roads: Ministry of Roads and Transport, Teheran.

In early 1980 there were 24,806 km. of paved roads, 26,484 km. of gravel roads and 11,825 km. of earth roads. There is a paved highway (A.1) from Bazargan on the Turkish border to the Afghanistan border. The A 2 highway runs from the Iraqi border to Mir Javeh on the Pakistan border. 2,190 km. of the A.2 has been completed, and the remaining 110 km. are under construction.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Principal waterways:

Lake Rezaiyeh (Lake Urmia) 50 miles west of Tabriz in North-West Iran; and River Kharun flowing south through the oilfields into the River Shatt el Arab, thence to the head of the Persian Gulf near Abadan.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

Lake Rezaiyeh: From Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh there is a twice-weekly service of tugs and barges for transport of passengers and goods.

River Karun: Regular cargo service is operated by the Mesopotamia-Iran Corp. Ltd. Iranian firms also operate daily motor-boat services for passengers and goods.

SHIPPING

Ports and Shipping Organization: Dir. Eng. ALI MAHMUDI.

Persian Gulf: Principal ports are Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr), Bushire, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Khomeini. Bushire is being developed to supplement the facilities at Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr), while the capacity of Bandar Abbas has recently been increased.

Caspian Sea: Principal port Bandar Turkman.

Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines: P.O.B. 353, Arya Building, 127 Ghaem Magham Farahani Ave., Teheran; placed under management of Ministry of Commerce Jan. 1980; 40 vessels; liner services between the Persian Gulf and Europe; Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMAD ALI ERFANI.

CIVIL AVIATION

The two main international airports are Mehrabad (Teheran) and Abadan.

Iran National Airlines Corporation (Iran Air): Iran Air Building Mehrabad Airport, Teheran; f. 1962; Man. Dir. Dr. TAQI FARAH; serves Persian Gulf area, Baghdad, Istanbul, Athens, Jeddah, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Tokyo, Beijing, Karachi and Bombay; fleet of five Boeing 707, five Boeing 727-200, three Boeing 727-100, four Boeing 737, five F-27, three Boeing 747-200, four Boeing 747-SP.

Iran is also normally served by the following foreign lines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air India, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia (Italy), Ariana Afghan Airlines, British Airways, CSA (Czechoslovakia), Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), PIA (Pakistan), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, SV (Saudi Airlines). By mid-October 1981 only Swissair was flying to Teheran.

TOURISM

Tourism has suffered considerably from the disturbances caused by the revolution and the war with Iraq. The Islamic element in Iranian cultural life is now encouraged, and Western influences are discouraged.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Organization of Iran: P.O.B. 12-1198, Teheran; f. 1973; originally set up to produce nuclear power to provide for the base load electricity needs of the country; main aim now is the exploration and the exploitation of uranium; to secure fuel needs of Iran's nuclear energy programme; to utilize nuclear energy in industry and medicine; to provide research and development work and training for greater national self-sufficiency in nuclear technology; Pres. Dr. FEREYDOUN SAHABI.

Teheran University Nuclear Centre: Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, P.O.B. 2989, Teheran; f. 1958; research in nuclear physics, electronics, nuclear chemistry, radiobiology and nuclear engineering; training and advice on nuclear science and the peaceful applications of atomic energy; a 5-MW pool-type research reactor on the new campus of Teheran University went critical in November 1967; a 3-MeV Van de Graaff-type accelerator became operational in 1972; Dir. Dr. J. MOGHIMI.

IRAQ

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Iraq is an almost landlocked state with a narrow outlet on to the Persian Gulf. Its neighbours are Iran to the east, Turkey to the north, Syria and Jordan to the west, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to the south. The climate is extreme, with hot, dry summers, when temperatures rise to over 43°C (110°F), and cold winters. Summers are humid near the Persian Gulf. The official language is Arabic, spoken by about 80 per cent of the population. About 15 per cent speak Kurdish and there is a small Turkoman-speaking minority. About 95 per cent of the population is Muslim and more than 50 per cent are Shi'ite, although the ruling group are Sunnis. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a horizontal tricolour, red, white and black, the white band charged with three five-pointed green stars. The capital is Baghdad.

Recent History

Iraq was formerly part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire. During the 1914-18 war it was captured by British forces and after the war became a kingdom under a League of Nations mandate, administered by Britain. The mandate ended in October 1932, when Iraq became independent.

An army coup in July 1958 resulted in the assassination of King Faisal and the establishment of a republic under Brig. (later Gen.) Abdul Karim Kassem. For more than four years Kassem maintained a precarious and increasingly isolated position opposed by Pan-Arabs, Kurds and other groups. In February 1963 the Pan-Arab element in the armed forces staged a coup in which Kassem was assassinated and a new government set up under Col. (later Field Marshal) Abdul Salem Muhammad Aref, who initiated a policy of closer relations with Egypt. Martial law, in force since 1958, was brought to an end in January 1965, and a purely civilian government was inaugurated in September 1965. In March 1966 President Aref was killed in an air accident, and was succeeded by his brother, Major-Gen. Abdul Rahman Muhammad Aref. The second President Aref was ousted by members of the Baath Party in July 1968. Major-Gen. (later Field Marshal) Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, a former Prime Minister, became President and Prime Minister, and supreme authority was vested in the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), of which President al-Bakr was also President.

Relations with Syria deteriorated after a younger generation of Baathists seized power in Syria in 1970, and, except for a period in 1978/79, bitter rivalry has existed between Syrian and Iraqi Baathists. Relations with Syria dramatically improved in October 1978 when President Assad of Syria visited Baghdad. Plans were announced for eventual complete political and economic union of the two countries. Economic difficulties, such as the dispute over water from the Euphrates, were soon settled but progress on political union was slow. On July 16th, 1979, the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, Saddam Hussein, who had long been the real power in Iraq, replaced Bakr as Chairman, and also

as President of Iraq. A few days later an attempted coup was reported and several members of the RCC were executed for their alleged part in the plot. The suspicion of Syrian implication put an end to all further talk of political union between Iraq and Syria but economic co-operation has continued.

During 1979 the National Progressive Front, an alliance of Baathists and Communists, broke up amidst accusations from communist sources that the Baathists were conducting a "reign of terror". In February 1980 Hussein announced his "National Charter", reaffirming the principles of non-alignment. In June 1980 elections took place for a 250-member National Assembly, and in September 1980 for a 50-member Kurdish Legislative Council.

Relations with Iran, precarious for many years, developed into full-scale war in September 1980. Prior to 1975 Iran had been supporting a rebellion by Kurds in Northern Iraq. An agreement between Iran and Iraq signed in 1975 defined the border between the two countries as running down the middle of the Shatt el Arab waterway, and also virtually ended the Kurdish rebellion by depriving it of Iranian support. In the years after 1975, however, Iraq grew increasingly dissatisfied with the 1975 Shatt el Arab agreement. Iraq also wanted the withdrawal of Iranian forces from Abu Musa and Tumb islands which Iran occupied in 1971.

The Iranian revolution exacerbated these grievances. Conflict soon developed over Arab demands for autonomy in Iran's Khuzestan (named "Arabistan" by Arabs), which Iran accused Iraq of encouraging. Iraq's Sunni leadership was suspicious of Shi'ite Iran, and feared that trouble might arise from its own Shi'ites, who form over 50 per cent of the population. Border squabbling took place between Iraq and Iran in the summer of 1980, and more extensive fighting began after Iran ignored Iraqi diplomatic efforts demanding the withdrawal of Iranian forces from the border area of Zain ul Qos in Diali province. Iraq maintained that this area should have been returned under the 1975 agreement, which Iraq then abrogated on September 16th, 1980. Iraqi advances into Iran began on September 22nd, and a position of stalemate was soon reached along a 300-mile front which had not been resolved by February 1982.

Iraq has always supported the Arab cause in the struggle against Israel, but it was not until late 1978, and in particular in March 1979, when Baghdad was the venue for the Arab summit which agreed on sanctions against Egypt for signing the peace treaty with Israel, that Iraq moved to the forefront of countries opposing Israel. Iraq has to some extent been distracted from this position by involvement in the Gulf war.

Government

Power rests with the President and a Revolutionary Command Council, which in December 1981 comprised 17 members, and is identical with the Iraqi Regional Command

of the Baath Party, while the day-to-day running of the country is carried out by a Council of Ministers. There is a 250-member National Assembly. The country is divided into 15 Provinces and 3 Autonomous Regions. A Kurdish autonomous area has been set up and a 50-member Kurdish Legislative Council was elected in September 1980.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for all men at the age of eighteen years and lasts between 21 months and two years, extendable in wartime. In July 1981 the army had a total strength of 210,000; the air force had a strength of 38,000, and the navy 4,250. The navy is to be expanded. There were 250,000 reserves. In order to wage the Gulf War, these forces are supplemented by a 250,000-strong popular army—a uniformed citizens' volunteer force.

Economic Affairs

Petroleum is the most important sector of the economy, and by 1979 Iraq had outstripped Iran as the largest oil producer in the Middle East after Saudi Arabia. Production rose from 2.21 million b/d in 1977 to 2.6 million b/d in 1978 and 3.45 million b/d in 1979, while revenues rose from U.S. \$9,500 million to \$21,200 million over the same period. Because of the outbreak of the Gulf War and a lower world demand for oil, production in 1980 fell by 23.7 per cent to 2.64 million b/d, but higher prices meant that oil revenues rose to U.S. \$26,500 million. By August 1981 it was estimated that oil production had fallen to about 900,000 b/d, but there was little sign of any economic crisis, although foreign exchange reserves have been considerably drawn upon. Although the port of Basra was closed, oil was being piped to the Mediterranean, and ambitious plans were still going forward for schemes of railway improvement, and for the construction of a motorway from the Jordanian border to Kuwait via Baghdad.

Over 50 per cent of the labour force is engaged in agriculture and several irrigation schemes are expected to make a long-term improvement in agricultural production. Iraq is the world's largest exporter of dates.

Transport and Communications

Iraq has about 2,000 km. of railway track. The main means of travel is road. New trunk roads have been built and the 1976–80 development plan has extended the road system. In many desert areas the natural surfaces are passable for vehicles. The lower reaches of the Euphrates and the combined mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Shatt el Arab, are navigable (although affected by war since late 1980) and deep-water oil berths serve the oil-fields.

Social Welfare

A limited Social Security Scheme was introduced in 1957 and extended in 1976. Benefits are given for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity, marriage and death. Health services are free.

Education

Education is free and primary education lasting six years is compulsory in an effort to reduce illiteracy. In 1977/78 more than 2 million children were attending 8,387 primary schools. A U.S. \$22 million anti-illiteracy drive began in December 1978, and has been encouraged by President Hussein. There are six universities, and about U.S. \$900 million was to be spent on university building projects in 1979/80.

Tourism

Iraq is the ancient Mesopotamia of early history, and one of the oldest centres of civilization. The ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Nineveh and other relics of the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires are of interest to the tourist. Hatra and Ctesiphon represent the early medieval period.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 14th (Republic Day, anniversary of the 1958 coup), July 17th (National Day, anniversary of the 1968 coup), July 23rd–25th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th–October 1st* (Id ul Adha), October 19th* (Muslim New Year), October 28th* (Ashoura), December 28th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Army Day), February 8th (14 Ramadan Revolution).

*Approximate only; these are Muslim holidays determined by sightings of the moon, which vary each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force. Some local measurements are also used, e.g. 1 meshara or dunum = 0.62 acre (2,500 sq. metres).

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 20 dirhams = 1 Iraqi dinar (I.D.).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 568.0 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 295.3 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)†					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	October 12th, 1957	October 14th, 1965	October 17th, 1977 (provisional)			
			Males	Females	Total	
434,924 sq. km.*	6,298,976	8,047,415	6,224,200	5,805,500	12,029,700	1977 27.7

* 167,925 sq. miles. This figure includes 924 sq. km. (357 sq. miles) of territorial waters but excludes the Neutral Zone, of which Iraq's share is 3,522 sq. km. (1,360 sq. miles). The Zone lies between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and is administered jointly by the two countries. Nomads move freely through it but there are no permanent inhabitants.

† Excluding Iraqis abroad, estimated at 141,720 in 1977.

GOVERNORATES

(estimated population at October 14th, 1976)

	AREA* (sq. km.)	POPULATION† ('000)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Nineveh	41,320	1,158	28.0
Salah al-Deen	21,326	356	16.7
Al-Ta'meem	9,426	439	46.6
Diala	19,047	663	34.8
Baghdad	5,023	3,036	604.4
Al-Anbar	89,540	405	4.5
Babylon	5,503	565	102.7
Kerbela	52,856	243	4.6
Al-Najaf	26,834	354	13.2
Al-Qadisiya	8,569	395	46.1
Al-Muthanna	49,206	184	3.7
Thi-Qar	13,668	617	45.1
Wasit	17,922	409	22.8
Maysan	16,774	419	25.0
Basrah	19,702	897	45.5
<i>Autonomous Regions:</i>			
D'hok	6,374	217	34.0
Arbil	14,428	492	34.1
Al-Sulaimaniya	16,482	656	39.8
TOTAL	434,000	11,505	26.5

* Excluding territorial waters.

† Figures are projected from the 1965 census result and not revised in accordance with the 1977 census.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at 1965 census)

Baghdad (capital)	1,490,759	Kirkuk	175,303
Basrah (Basra)	310,850	Najaf	134,027
Mosul	264,146	Hillah	84,704

Births, Marriages and Deaths (annual average rates per 1,000 in 1973-75): Births 42.6; Marriages 14.7; Deaths 10.9 (estimates based on results of a sample survey).

EMPLOYMENT
(1973 estimate)

Agriculture	1,540,400
Mining	18,500
Manufacturing	170,000
Electricity, Gas and Water	14,300
Construction	73,000
Commerce	164,000
Transport	162,000
Services	330,000
Others	380,400
Unemployed	200,100
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	3,052,700

AGRICULTURE

DATE CROP
(tons)

1976*	1977*	1978	1979†	1980†
371,980	578,310	389,000	389,000	395,000

* Official figure. † Estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Area (dunums)	113,000	105,100	101,320	79,360
Production (tons)	40,000	38,600	33,890	25,730

OTHER PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1975		1976		1977	
	Area ('000 dunums)	Produc- tion ('000 tons)	Area ('000 dunums)	Produc- tion ('000 tons)	Area ('000 dunums)	Produc- tion ('000 tons)
Winter crops						
Wheat	5,630.6	845.4	6,070.4	1,312.4	3,430.0	695.7
Barley	2,269.2	437.0	2,399.3	579.3	2,143.5	457.7
Linseed	9.2	1.3	4.0	0.7	3.9	0.1
Lentils	20.6	4.8	22.8	5.1	25.5	5.9
Vetch (Hurtman)	1.7	0.4	2.7	0.3	3.2	0.4
Broad beans	45.6	80.0	72.3	97.1	69.5	93.9
Summer crops						
Rice	119.5	60.5	212.6	163.3	253.9	199.2
Sesame	46.7	7.6	53.6	7.0	36.7	4.6
Sesame	52.3	7.0	56.4	7.6	45.3	7.6
Green grams	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Millet	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Giant millet	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maize	37.8	23.5	81.8	54.9	126.3	82.2

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978*	1979*	1980*
Horses . . .	65	65	65
Mules . . .	28	28	28
Donkeys . . .	451	452	453
Cattle . . .	2,645	2,690	2,736
Buffaloes . . .	219	219	220
Camels . . .	235	241	246
Sheep . . .	11,420	11,440	11,460
Goats . . .	3,600	3,600	3,600
Poultry . . .	16,626	17,242	17,858

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
Freshwater fishes . . .	14.6	19.0	17.5	17.5	17.5
Marine fishes . . .	7.2	9.3	8.6	8.6	38.3
TOTAL CATCH . . .	21.8	28.3	26.1	26.1	55.8

* FAO estimates

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
(million barrels per day)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total production . . .	2.280	2.210	2.600	3.450	2.645

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS

(million standard cubic feet)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total production . . .	262,000	308,253	328,963	368,921	468,476

Source: Ministry of Oil.

INDUSTRY

('000)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Leather tanning:					
Upper leather (sq. ft.) . . .	n.a.	n.a.	11,001.1	11,658.2	10,169.2
Toilet Soap (tons) . . .	15.3	19.1	35.4	43.6	28.0
Vegetable oil (tons) . . .	84.1	72.4	89.3	92.7	90.9
Woollen textiles:					
Cloth (metres) . . .	1,001.1	n.a.	1,112.4	1,187.9	n.a.
Blankets (number) . . .	577.8	653.0	724.4	710.1	654.0
Cotton textiles (metres) . . .	59,326.1	71,000.0	76,031.8	71,844.9	n.a.
Beer (litres) . . .	8,983.8	10,238.0	12,723.1	12,321.4	19,297.0
Matches (gross) . . .	1,629.3	1,861.0	2,101.3	2,253.1	n.a.
Cigarettes (million) . . .	6.2	6.3	7.3	6.4	9.9
Shoes (pairs) . . .	n.a.	n.a.	4,597.4	5,820.6	8,321.3

FINANCE

1,000 fils=20 dirhams=1 Iraqi dinar (I.D.).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 fils.

Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5, and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=568.0 fils; U.S. \$1=295.3 fils.

100 Iraqi dinars=£176.05=\$338.62.

Note: From September 1949 to August 1971 the par value of the Iraqi dinar was U.S. \$2.80 (\$1=357.14 fils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar's value was \$3.04 (\$1=328.95 fils). In February 1973 the par value of the dinar was fixed at \$3.3778 (\$1=296.05 fils), with a market rate of 1 dinar=\$3.3862 (\$1=295.31 fils). From 1976 the latter also became the rate for calculating the value of foreign trade transactions. The Iraqi dinar was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1=857.14 fils (1 dinar=£1.167) until June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1981—I.D. million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Ordinary	5,025.0	Ordinary	5,025.0
Economic Development Plan	6,742.8	Economic Development Plan	6,742.0
Autonomous Government Agencies	7,667.8	Autonomous Government Agencies	7,982.4
TOTAL	19,434.9	TOTAL	19,750.2

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Gold	173.1	175.7	168.0	166.7	176.1
IMF Special Drawing Rights	24.2	28.2	26.9	32.5	41.5
Reserve Position in IMF	32.9	33.4	31.9	31.7	33.4
Foreign Exchange	1,322.9	3,035.9	2,500.5	4,369.8	6,744.7
TOTAL	1,553.1	3,273.2	2,727.3	4,600.7	6,995.7

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (IFS)

(1975=100)

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
84.7	91.3	100.0	112.8	123.1	128.8

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 I.D.)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Imports	270,317	773,432	1,426,858	1,150,898	1,151,268
Exports*	32,523	28,129	35,565	46,530	42,670
Re-exports	272	8.5	1.7	—	—
Transit	56,095	89,724	118,141	121,947	150,075

* Excluding exports of crude petroleum (million I.D.): 555.3 in 1973; 1,921.0 in 1974; 2,414.6 in 1975; 2,691.4 in 1976; 2,807.3 in 1977; 3,204.4 in 1978; 6,287.6 in 1979; 7,719.7 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1973	1974	1975		1973	1974	1975
Tea	4,712	9,426	8,485	Crude oil	621,100	2,031,300	2,457,000
Sugar	14,599	18,839	35,649	Barley	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pharmaceutical products	1,270	9,027	15,503	Dates	10,016	8,284	11,493
Clothing	191	679	1,746	Straw and fodder	371	60	4
Boilers and engines	47,898	84,536	202,315	Raw wool	611	1,021	1,013
Automobiles and parts	10,867	39,689	174,382	Raw cotton	84	77	20
Timber	2,235	3,741	5,074	Hides and skins	3,657	2,402	1,635
				Cement	3,402	1,292	597

OIL REVENUES

(U.S. \$ million)

1969	483	1975	8,000*
1970	521	1976	8,500*
1971	340	1977	9,500*
1972	575	1978	11,600*
1973	1,900*	1979	21,200*
1974	6,000*	1980	26,500*

* Estimate.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS					1974	1975	1976	1977
Australia					26,139	15,230	29,006	24,085
Belgium					15,474	30,790	20,539	21,064
Brazil					n.a.	67,331	22,810	20,405
Canada					6,527	24,677	21,232	18,898
China, People's Republic					14,902	20,505	16,908	20,735
Czechoslovakia					16,789	20,027	20,329	13,782
Egypt					3,841	3,019	5,672	4,578
France					51,706	89,262	91,270	62,857
German Democratic Republic					8,312	8,219	14,337	14,462
Germany, Federal Republic					56,449	273,832	250,476	189,883
India					16,634	21,672	16,844	15,322
Italy					23,506	65,939	56,789	61,495
Japan					79,867	240,471	153,076	216,317
Lebanon					n.a.	16,293	4,863	5,922
Netherlands					11,343	20,787	22,139	48,373
Pakistan					—	4,810	14,374	13,196
Poland					10,495	14,279	12,694	13,507
Sweden					15,892	29,982	24,189	15,252
Switzerland					n.a.	15,676	11,855	22,911
U.S.S.R.					32,108	34,224	24,604	42,374
United Kingdom					37,378	83,008	80,620	82,872
U.S.A.					55,686	120,089	64,341	55,879

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS—continued]

EXPORTS (excluding oil)	1974	1975	1976	1977
China, People's Republic	2,342	2,105	3,572	4,927
Egypt	2,331	2,409	778	1,920
India	3,361	1,897	5,456	6,931
Kuwait	2,542	1,565	2,490	3,360
Lebanon	3,502	2,059	293	700
Pakistan	n.a.	2,346	3,874	3,650
Switzerland	n.a.	1,678	3,020	1,463
Syria	2,792	2,068	2,250	1,362
U.S.S.R.	929	1,905	2,164	724
U.S.A.	415	1,615	1,077	541
Viet-Nam	n.a.	—	3,912	4,209

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Passenger km. ('000)	644,816	634,919	797,315
Freight ton km. ('000)	1,871,138	1,883,580	2,254,119

ROAD TRAFFIC
(‘000 licensed motor vehicles)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Cars	75.5	77.3	85.7	118.3
Goods Vehicles	45.5	46.1	49.1	65.5
Buses	11.2	11.6	16.4	19.6
Motor Cycles	7.8	8.2	8.9	9.4

Source: International Road Federation.

SHIPPING

Movement of Cargo Vessels in Iraqi Ports.

	1975		1976		1977	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
Number of vessels	828	827	891	892	984	977
Gross registered tonnage ('000)	8,343	8,305	8,861	9,393	11,855	11,872
Cargo ('000 tons, excl. crude oil)	3,406	1,441	3,430	1,279	3,772	964

SHIPPING OF CRUDE OIL
Export by tankers from all ports.

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Crude oil ('000 tons)	19,288	21,955	26,669	35,710	37,052

CIVIL AVIATION
(Revenue traffic on Iraqi Airways)

	1975	1976	1977
Number of passengers . . .	407,338	618,113	728,266
Cargo handled (tons) . . .	3,034	7,523	10,090
Post handled (kg.) . . .	468,229	688,842	790,596

TOURISM

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Visitors . . .	544,800	482,090	n.a.	593,611

EDUCATION

(1976/77)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	8,156	1,947,182
Secondary (General) . . .	1,320	555,184
Vocational	82	28,365
Teacher Training	43	21,186
Universities	6	71,536
Colleges and Technical Institutes	15	9,962

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning, Baghdad, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The following are the principal features of the Provisional Constitution issued on September 22nd, 1968:

The Iraqi Republic is a popular democratic and sovereign state. Islam is the state religion.

The political economy of the state is founded on socialism.

The state will protect liberty of religion, freedom of speech and opinion. Public meetings are permitted under the law. All discrimination based on race, religion or language is forbidden. There shall be freedom of the Press, and the right to form societies and trade unions in conformity with the law is guaranteed.

The Iraqi people is composed of two main nationalities: Arab and Kurds. The Constitution confirms the nationalistic rights of the Kurdish people and the legitimate rights of all other minorities within the framework of Iraqi unity.

The highest authority in the country is the Council of Command of the Revolution (or Revolutionary Command Council—RCC), which will promulgate laws until the election of a National Assembly. Since September 1977 the membership of the RCC (17 in December 1980) and the Iraqi Command of the Arab Baath Socialist Party have been identical. The Council exercises its prerogatives and powers by a two-thirds majority.

Two amendments to the constitution were announced in November 1969. The President, already Chief of State and head of the government, also became the official Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and President of the Command Council of the Revolution. Membership of the

latter body was to increase from five to a larger number at the President's discretion.

Earlier, a Presidential decree replaced the 14 local government districts by 16 governorates, each headed by a governor with wide powers. In April 1976 Tekrit (Saladin) and Kerbala became separate governorates, bringing the number of governorates to 18, although three of these are designated Autonomous Regions.

The fifteen-article statement which aimed to end the Kurdish war was issued on March 11th, 1970. In accordance with this statement a form of autonomy was offered to the Kurds in March 1974, but some of the Kurds rejected the offer and fresh fighting broke out. The new Provisional Constitution was announced in July 1970. Two amendments were introduced in 1973 and 1974, the 1974 amendment stating that "the area whose majority of population is Kurdish shall enjoy autonomy in accordance with what is defined by the Law".

The President and Vice-President are elected by a two-thirds majority of the Council. The President, Vice-President and members of the Council will be responsible to the Council. Vice-Presidents and Ministers will be responsible to the President.

In July 1973, President Bakr announced a National Charter as a first step towards establishing the Progressive National Front. A National Assembly and People's Councils are features of the Charter. A law to set up a 250-member National Assembly and a 50-member Kurdish Legislative Council was adopted on March 16th, 1980, and the two Assemblies were elected in June and September 1980 respectively.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: SADDAM HUSSAIN (assumed power July 16th, 1979).

Vice-President: TAHA MOHEDDIN MARUF.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL

Chairman: SADDAM HUSSAIN.

Vice-Chairman: IZZAT IBRAHIM.

Secretary-General: TARIQ HAMAD AL-ABDULLAH.

Members

SAADOUN GHAIKAN	SAADOUN SHAKER
TAHA YASIN RAMADAN	JAAFAR QASEM HAMMOUDI
NAIM HADDAD	ABDULLA FADL
TAYEH ABDUL KARIM	TAREQ AZIZ
TAHER TAUFIQ	Gen. ADNAN KHAIRALLAH
ABDEL FATTAH MUHAMMAD	HIKMAT MIQDAM IBRAHIM
AMIN AL-YASIN	BURHANEDDIN
HASSAN ALI	ABDER-RAHMAN

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

First Deputy Prime Minister: TAHA YASIN RAMADAN.

Deputy Prime Minister: TAREQ AZIZ.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Transport and Communications: SAADOUN GHAIKAN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Gen. ADNAN KHAIRALLAH

Head of Presidency Diwan: TARIQ HAMAD AL-ABDULLAH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. SA'ADOUN HAMMADI.

Minister of the Interior: SAADOUN SHAKER.

Minister of Education: ABDUL QADIR IZILDIN.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MUNDIR IBRAHIM.

Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Planning: THAMIR RZOUQI.

Minister of Housing and Construction: MUHAMMAD FADHEL.

Minister of Planning: (vacant).

Minister of Health: Dr. RIYADH IBRAHIM HUSSEIN.

Minister of Industry and Minerals: TAHER TAUFIQ.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: ABDUL RAZZAK QASIM AL-HASHIMI.

Minister of Oil: TAYEH ABDUL KARIM.

Minister of Trade: HASSAN ALI.

Minister of Youth: KARIM MAHMOUD HUSSEIN.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: AMIR MAHDI SALEH.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: HAMID ALWAN.

Minister of Culture and Information: LATIF NASEEF AL-JASIM.

Minister of Irrigation: ABDUL WAHAB MAHMOUD ABDULLA.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: BAKR MAHMOUD RASOUL.

Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs: ABDUL GHANI ABDUL-GHAFOUR.

Minister of Local Government: ABDEL FATTAH MUHAMMAD AMIN AL-YASIN.

Ministers of State: HASHIM HASSAN, OBAIDULLA MUSTAFA, ABDULLA ISMAIL AHMED, ARSHAD AHMAD AZ-ZIBARI.

KURDISH AUTONOMOUS REGION

Executive Council: Chair. MUHAMMAD AMIN MUHAMMAD.

Legislative Council: Chair. AHMED ABDUL QADIR.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

No form of National Assembly existed in Iraq between the 1958 revolution, which overthrew the monarchy, and June 1980. The existing provisional constitution contained provisions for the election of an assembly at a date to be determined by the Government. The members of the Assembly are to be elected from all political, social and economic sectors of the Iraqi people. In December 1979 the RCC invited political, trade union and popular organizations to debate a draft law for setting up a 250-member National Assembly and a 50-member Kurdish

Legislative Council, both to be elected by direct, free and secret ballot. Elections for the National Assembly took place on June 20th, 1980, and for the Kurdish Legislative Council on September 11th, 1980. More than 75 per cent of those elected to the National Assembly are members of the ruling Baath Party.

Chairman and Speaker: NAIM HADDAD.

Speaker of Kurdish Legislative Council: AHMED ABDUL QADIR.

Revolutionary Courts: These deal with major cases that would affect the security of the state in any sphere: political, financial or economic.

Courts of Sessions: There is in every District of Appeal a Court of Sessions which consists of three judges under the presidency of the President of the Court of Appeal or one of his Vice-Presidents. It considers the penal suits prescribed by Penal Proceedings Law and other laws. More than one Court of Sessions may be established in one District of Appeal by notification issued by the Minister of Justice mentioning therein its headquarters, jurisdiction and the manner of its establishment.

Shara' Courts: A Shara' Court is established wherever there is a First Instance Court; the Muslim judge of the First Instance Court may be a *Qadhi* to the Shara' Court if a special *Qadhi* has not been appointed thereto. The Shara' Court considers matters of personal status and religious matters in accordance with the provisions of the law supplement to the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Law.

Penal Courts: A Penal Court of first grade is established in every First Instance Court. The judge of the First Instance Court is considered as penal judge unless a special judge is appointed thereto. More than one Penal Court may be established to consider the suits prescribed by the Penal Proceedings Law and other laws.

One or more Investigation Court may be established in the centre of each *Liwa* and a judge is appointed thereto. They may be established in the centres of *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas* by order of the Minister of Justice. The judge carries out the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Penal Proceedings Law and the other laws.

There is in every First Instance Court a department for the execution of judgments presided over by the Judge of First Instance if a special President is not appointed thereto. It carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of Execution Law.

RELIGION

ISLAM

About 95 per cent of the population are Muslims, more than 50 per cent of whom are Shi'ite. The Arabs of northern Iraq, the Bedouins, the Kurds, the Turkomans and some of the inhabitants of Baghdad and Basra are mainly of the Sunni sect, the remaining Arabs south of the Diyali belong to the Shi'i sect.

CHRISTIANITY

There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district. The Christians of Iraq fall into three groups, (a) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite; (b) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church including the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans; (c) the bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians.

Bulgaria: Most Rev. CYRIL EMANUEL BENNI, Archbishop of Baghdad; 23/1/31, Baghdad; approx.

Cameroon: Most Rev. ATHANASE J. D. BAKOSE; approx. 35,000 adherents.

Canada: WYNE RITE; of Baghdad: P.O.B. 2344.

Central Africa: KASPARIAN.

Chad: 97/4/4; of Mosul, Most Rev. SALIM ABDE.

China, People's: (E); Ambassade.

Syrian Rite: Archbishop of Mosul: Most Rev. CYRIL EMANUEL BENNI; Archbishop of Baghdad: Most Rev. ATHANASE J. D. BAKOSE; approx. 35,000 adherents.

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents.

Armenian Orthodox (Gregorian) Community: 23,000 adherents, mainly in Baghdad; Primate: Archimandrite AVAK ASADOURIAN; Primate of the Armenian Diocese, Younis Al-Saba'awi Square, Baghdad.

JUDAISM

Unofficial estimates put the present size of the community at 2,500, almost all living in Baghdad.

OTHERS

About thirty thousand Yazidis and a smaller number of Turkomans, Sabeans, and Shebeks make up the rest of the population.

Sabean Community: 20,000 adherents; Head Sheikh DAK-HIL, Nasiriyah; Mandeans, mostly in Nasiriyah.

Yazidis: 30,000 adherents; Leader TASHIN BAIK, Ainsifni.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Baghdad Observer: P.O.B. 257, Karantina, Baghdad; f. 1967; state-sponsored; English; Editor-in-Chief NAJI AL HADITHI; circ. 12,000.

Al-Iraq: P.O.B. 5717, Baghdad; f. 1976; formerly *Al-Ta'akhi*; organ of the National Progressive Front; Editor-in-Chief HASHIM AKRAWI; circ. 30,000.

al-Jumhuriya (The Republic): Waziriya, Baghdad; f. 1963, re-founded 1967; Editor-in-Chief SAHIB HUSSEIN; circ. 25,000.

al Riyadhi (Sportsman): Baghdad; f. 1971; published by Ministry of Youth; circ. 30,000.

al Thawra (Revolution): Aqaba bin Nafi's Square, P.O.B. 2009, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of Baath Party; Editor-in-Chief SAAD QASSEM HAMMOUDI; circ. 70,000.

WEEKLIES

Alif Baa (Alphabet): Karantina, Baghdad; Editor-in-Chief AMIR MA'ALA.

al-Mizmar: Ministry of Information, Baghdad; children's newspaper; Editor-in-Chief AMAL AL-SHARKI; circ. 50,000.

al-Rased (The Observer): Baghdad; general.

Sabaa Nisan: Baghdad; f. 1976; organ of the General Union of the Youth of Iraq.

Saut al Fallah (Voice of the Peasant): Karadat Mariam, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of the General Union of Farmers Societies; circ. 40,000.

Waei Ul-Omal (The Workers' Consciousness): Headquarters of General Federation of Trade Unions in Iraq, Gialani St., Senak, P.O.B. 2307, Baghdad; Iraq Trades Union organ; Chief Editor KHALID MAHMOUD HUSSEIN; circ. 25,000.

al-Idaa'h Wal-Television: Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Karradat Maryam, Baghdad; radio and television programmes and articles; weekly; Editor-in-Chief KAMIL HAMDI AL-SHARKI; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS

(Arab Horizons): Baghdad; literary and monthly; Editor-in-Chief SHAFEEK AL-

IRAQ

- Japan:** 41/7/35 Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEO KAGAMI.
- Jordan:** Harthiyah; *Ambassador:* FALEH ABDEL-KARIM TAWIL.
- Kenya:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Kuwait:** 13/1/2 Al-Zuwiya, al Jadiriya, al-Karada al-Sharqiya (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ ABDULLAH AL-SAR'AWI.
- Lebanon:** 13/21/5D Husamuddin St. (E); *Ambassador:* BOUTROS ZIADE.
- Malaysia:** 61/2/35 Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* DATO WAN ABDUL RAHIM BIN NGAH.
- Mauritania:** Mansour (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDUL QADER WALAD DIDI.
- Mexico:** 1/36/903 Karrada (E); *Ambassador:* V. M. RODRIGUEZ.
- Mongolia:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Morocco:** Mansour Hay Dragh No. 13/1/69 (Almoutanbe) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELESLAM ZNINED.
- Nepal:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- Netherlands:** Jadriyah 4/6/30 (E); *Ambassador:* D. M. SCHORER.
- New Zealand:** 2D/19 Zuwiyah, Jadriyah (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* D. L. SHROFF.
- Niger:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Nigeria:** Jadriyah (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* A. O. ADEYEMI.
- Norway:** Ankara, Turkey (E).
- Oman:** al-Zaitoon St., Harithia, House No. 25B/406, Hay al-Zawra (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SA'ID AL-MARHUM.
- Pakistan:** 4725/7 Opposite Mashtal Al-Mansour (E); *Ambassador:* SELIMUZ ZAMAN.
- Philippines:** Petra Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* J. V. CRUZ.
- Poland:** Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah 2/1/27, P.O.B. 2051 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRYK ZEBROWSKI.
- Portugal:** P.O.B. 3014 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VITOR HUGO FORTES ROCHA.
- Qatar:** 152/406 Harithia, Hay Al Kindi (E); *Ambassador:* ALI HUSAIN MUFTAH.
- Romania:** 303/7/19 Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* M. DIAMANDOPOL.

Iraq also has diplomatic relations with Cape Verde, Colombia, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Iceland, Jamaica, Laos, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Seychelles, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Uruguay, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

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Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Saudi Arabia:** Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh AHMED AL-KUHAYMI.
- Senegal:** Jadiriya, 750 31/15 (E); *Ambassador:* S. MBACKÉ.
- Somalia:** 49/5/35 Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLA HAJ ABUBAKAR.
- Spain:** Babylon Quarter, Masbah District 929, Street No. 1, No. 4, P.O.B. 2072, Alwiyah (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS DE LA GUARDIA.
- Sri Lanka:** 10 B/6/12 Alwiyah (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. UDUGAMA.
- Sweden:** P.O.B. 2037, Alwiyah (E); *Ambassador:* LARS-OLOF BRILIOTH.
- Switzerland:** Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah, House No. 41/2/35 (E); *Ambassador:* M. DISLER.
- Thailand:** Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
- Tunisia:** Mansour 34/2/4, P.O.B. 6057 (E); *Ambassador:* MARWAN IBN AL-ARABI.
- Turkey:** 2/8 Waziriya (E); *Ambassador:* SENCER ASENA; Egyptian interests section: *Head of Section:* A. E. ELGHAMRAWY.
- Uganda:** 41/1/609 Mansour (E); *Ambassador:* J. MAHAYA.
- U.S.S.R.:** 140 Mansour St., Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* ANATOLY BARKOVSKY.
- United Arab Emirates:** Al-Mansour, al Mansour Main St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDULLATEEF RASHED.
- United Kingdom:** Sharia Salah Ud-Din, Karkh (E); *Ambassador:* S. L. EGERTON, C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** see Belgium.
- Vatican:** Abu Nawas St. 207/1, P.O.B. 2090 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. ANTONIO DEL GIUDICE.
- Venezuela:** Al-Mansour, House No. 4/4/56 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE JESÚS OSIO.
- Viet-Nam:** Daoudi al-Mansour 71/7/17 (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN KY LONG.
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah 19/935 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALI UTHMAN MUHAMMAD.
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah No. 1/9/21 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ABDULLAH SALAH AHMED.
- Yugoslavia:** 16/35/923 Babil Area, Jadriyah, P.O.B. 2061 (E); *Ambassador:* ZIVKO MUCALOV.
- Zambia:** Cairo, Egypt (E).

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POLITICAL PARTIES

National Progressive Front: Baghdad; f. July 1973, when Arab Baath Socialist Party and Iraqi Communist Party signed a joint manifesto agreeing to establish a comprehensive progressive national and nationalistic front. In 1975 representatives of Kurdish parties and organizations and other national and independent forces joined the Front; the Iraqi Communist Party left the National Progressive Front in mid-March 1979; Sec.-Gen. NAIM HADDAD (Baath).

Arab Baath Socialist Party: Karkh, Baghdad; revolutionary Arab socialist movement founded in Damascus in 1947; has ruled Iraq since July 1968, and between July 1973 and March 1979 in alliance with the Iraqi Communist Party in the National Progressive Front; in September 1977 the membership of the Regional Command of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Command Council became identical; Sec.-Gen. MICHAEL AFLAQ; Regional Sec. SADDAM HUSSAIN; Deputy

Regional Sec. IZZAT IBRAHIM; Asst. Secs.-Gen. SHIBLI AYSAMI, Dr. MUNIF AL-RAZZAZ.

Iraqi Communist Party: Baghdad; f. 1934; became legally recognized in July 1973 on formation of National Progressive Front; left National Progressive Front March 1979; First Sec. AZIZ MOHAMMED.

Kurdistan Democratic Party: Aqaba Ben Nafia Square, Baghdad; f. 1946; Kurdish Party; supports the National Progressive Front; Sec.-Gen. AZIZ AGRAWI; publ. *Al-Iraq* (daily).

Kurdistan Revolutionary Party: f. 1972; succeeded Democratic Kurdistan Party; admitted to National Progressive Front 1974; Sec. Gen. ABDUL-SATTAR TAHER SHAREF.

There is also a Kurdish Democratic Party in opposition to the Iraqi Government; Leader MASOUD BARZANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IRAQ

(In Baghdad unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Maghrib St., al-Difa'ie, 27/1/12 Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOL HADI MOKAMMEL.

Algeria: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* ABDE-RAHMAN SHARIF.

Argentina: Jadriya Al-Ziwiya St. No. 1/8/30 (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. PINEIRO.

Australia: Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah 39B/35, P.O.B. 661 (E); *Ambassador:* A. L. VINCENT.

Austria: Hay Babil 929/2/5 Aqaba bin Nafi Square, Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH BIRNLEITNER.

Bahrain: 26/2/13 Deragh Quarter (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ AL-HASSAN.

Bangladesh: 38J/35 Al-Masbah, P.O.B. 3123 (E); *Ambassador:* KHANDKER MAHMUD-UL HASAN.

Belgium: 25/27/929 Hay Babel (E); *Ambassador:* JAN HELLEMANS.

Belgium (US Interest Section): Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah 52/5/35; *Officer:* EDWARD L. PECK.

Brazil: 609/16 Al Mansour, Houses 62/62-1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL AUGUSTO ALVES CORRÊA.

Bulgaria: 9/12 Harthiya (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL GEORGIEV ANGELOV.

Cameroon: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Canada: Mansour, P.O.B. 323 (E); *Ambassador:* WITOLD WEYNEROWSKI.

Central African Republic: 208/406 Al Zawra, Harthiya (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS-SYLVESTRE SANA.

Chad: 97/4/4 Karradat Mariam (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* SALIM ABDERAMAN TAHA.

China, People's Republic: 82/1/1a Jadriya, P.O.B. 223 (E); *Ambassador:* HOU YEFENG.

Congo: 183/406 Harthiya (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT FOUNGUI.

Cuba: Al Karada Al-Sharqiya 24/22 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN CARRETERO IBAÑEZ.

Cyprus: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Czechoslovakia: Dijlaschool St., No. 37, Mansoor (E); *Ambassador:* JAN STRAKA.

Denmark: Zukak No. 34, Mahallat 902, Hay Al-Wahda, House No. 18/1, P.O.B. 2001, Alwiyah (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT G. JOHNS.

Finland: P.O.B. 2041, Alwiyah (E); *Ambassador:* HAARAN KROGIUS.

France: Kard el Pasha 9G/3/1 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL DEPIS.

German Democratic Republic: Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah 34/33/32 and 52/53/54/354 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-HEINZ LUGENHEIM.

Germany, Federal Republic: Zukak 2, Mahala 929 Hay Babil (Masbah Square) (E); *Ambassador:* HERMANN HOLZHEIMER.

Greece: Jadriyah University Square No. 2H/2H2/2H3 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE E. VANDALIS.

Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Guyana: 61/1/609 Mansour (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* D. A. ABRAMS.

Hungary: Karradat Mariam 22/1/11 (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS GONDA.

India: Taha St., Najib Pasha, Adhamiya (E); *Ambassador:* P. L. SINAI.

Indonesia: 24/6/33 Alwiyah, Wathiq Street (E); *Ambassador:* S. KARTANEGARA.

Ireland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Italy: 334/14 Al Jadriya Sq. (E); *Ambassador:* VALERIO BRIGANTE COLONNA ANGELINI.

IRAQ

Japan: 41/7/35 Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEO KAGAMI.

Jordan: Harthiyah; *Ambassador:* FALEH ABDEL-KARIM TAWIL.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Kuwait: 13/1/2 Al-Zuwiya, al Jadiriya, al-Karada al-Sharqiya (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ ABDULLAH AL-SAR'AWI.

Lebanon: 13/21/5D Husamuddin St. (E); *Ambassador:* BOUTROS ZIADE.

Malaysia: 61/2/35 Al Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* DATO WAN ABDUL RAHIM BIN NGAH.

Mauritania: Mansour (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDUL QADER WALAD DIDI.

Mexico: 1/36/903 Karrada (E); *Ambassador:* V. M. RODRIGUEZ.

Mongolia: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

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Sri Lanka: 10 B/6/12 Alwiyah (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. UDUGAMA.

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Yugoslavia: 16/35/923 Babil Area, Jadriyah, P.O.B. 2061 (E); *Ambassador:* ZIVKO MUCALOV.

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Revolutionary Courts: These deal with major cases that would affect the security of the state in any sphere: political, financial or economic.

Courts of Sessions: There is in every District of Appeal a Court of Sessions which consists of three judges under the presidency of the President of the Court of Appeal or one of his Vice-Presidents. It considers the penal suits prescribed by Penal Proceedings Law and other laws. More than one Court of Sessions may be established in one District of Appeal by notification issued by the Minister of Justice mentioning therein its headquarters, jurisdiction and the manner of its establishment.

Shara' Courts: A Shara' Court is established wherever there is a First Instance Court; the Muslim judge of the First Instance Court may be a *Qadhi* to the Shara' Court if a special *Qadhi* has not been appointed thereto. The Shara' Court considers matters of personal status and religious matters in accordance with the provisions of the law supplement to the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Law.

Penal Courts: A Penal Court of first grade is established in every First Instance Court. The judge of the First Instance Court is considered as penal judge unless a special judge is appointed thereto. More than one Penal Court may be established to consider the suits prescribed by the Penal Proceedings Law and other laws.

One or more Investigation Court may be established in the centre of each *Liwa* and a judge is appointed thereto. They may be established in the centres of *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas* by order of the Minister of Justice. The judge carries out the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Penal Proceedings Law and the other laws.

There is in every First Instance Court a department for the execution of judgments presided over by the Judge of First Instance if a special President is not appointed thereto. It carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of Execution Law.

RELIGION

ISLAM

About 95 per cent of the population are Muslims, more than 50 per cent of whom are Shi'ite. The Arabs of northern Iraq, the Bedouins, the Kurds, the Turkomans and some of the inhabitants of Baghdad and Basra are mainly of the Sunni sect, the remaining Arabs south of the Diyali belong to the Shi'i sect.

CHRISTIANITY

There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district. The Christians of Iraq fall into three groups. (a) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite; (b) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church including the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans; (c) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians.

Catholic:

Latin Rite: Most Rev. ERNEST NYARY, Archbishop of Baghdad, Alwiyah 23/1/31, Baghdad; approx. 3,500 adherents.

Armenian Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad: P.O.B. 2344, Baghdad; Most Rev. JEAN KASPARIAN.

Chaldean Rite: Archbishop of Mosul, Most Rev. EMMANUEL DADDI; Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans: His Beatitude PAUL II CHEIKHO, with 15 Archbishops and Bishops in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey and Lebanon. Approx. 475,000 adherents.

Syrian Rite: Archbishop of Mosul: Most Rev. CYRIL EMANUEL BENNI; Archbishop of Baghdad: Most Rev. ATHANASE J. D. BAKOSE; approx. 35,000 adherents.

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents.

Armenian Orthodox (Gregorian) Community: 23,000 adherents, mainly in Baghdad; Primate: Archimandrite AVAK ASADOURIAN; Primate of the Armenian Diocese, Younis Al-Saba'awi Square, Baghdad.

JUDAISM

Unofficial estimates put the present size of the community at 2,500, almost all living in Baghdad.

OTHERS

About thirty thousand Yazidis and a smaller number of Turkomans, Sabeans, and Shebeks make up the rest of the population.

Sabeen Community: 20,000 adherents; Head Sheikh DAKHIL, Nasiriyah; Mandeans, mostly in Nasiriyah.

Yazidis: 30,000 adherents; Leader TASHIN BAIK, Ainsifi.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Baghdad Observer: P.O.B. 257, Karantina, Baghdad; f. 1967; state-sponsored; English; Editor-in-Chief NAJI AL HADITHI; circ. 12,000.

Al-Iraq: P.O.B. 5717, Baghdad; f. 1976; formerly *Al-Ta'akhi*; organ of the National Progressive Front; Editor-in-Chief HASHIM AKRAWI; circ. 30,000.

al-Jumhuriya (The Republic): Waziriya, Baghdad; f. 1963, re-founded 1967; Editor-in-Chief SAHIB HUSSEIN; circ. 25,000.

al-Riyadhi (Sportsman): Baghdad; f. 1971; published by Ministry of Youth; circ. 30,000.

al-Thawra (Revolution): Aqaba bin Nafi's Square, P.O.B. 2009, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of Baath Party; Editor-in-Chief SAAD QASSEM HAMMOUDI; circ. 70,000.

WEEKLIES

Alif Baa (Alphabet): Karantina, Baghdad; Editor-in-Chief AMIR MA'ALA.

al-Mizmar: Ministry of Information, Baghdad; children's newspaper; Editor-in-Chief AMAL AL-SHARKI; circ. 50,000.

al-Rased (The Observer): Baghdad; general.

Sabaa Nisan: Baghdad; f. 1976; organ of the General Union of the Youth of Iraq.

Saut al Fallah (Voice of the Peasant): Karadat Mariam, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of the General Union of Farmers Societies; circ. 40,000.

Waei Ul-Omal (The Workers' Consciousness): Headquarters of General Federation of Trade Unions in Iraq, Gialani St., Senak, P.O.B. 2307, Baghdad; Iraq Trades Union organ; Chief Editor KHALID MAHMOUD HUSSEIN; circ. 25,000.

al-Idaa'h Wal-Television: Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Karradat Maryam, Baghdad; radio and television programmes and articles; weekly; Editor-in-Chief KAMIL HAMDI AL-SHARKI; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS

Afaq Arabiya (Arab Horizons): Baghdad; literary and political; monthly; Editor-in-Chief SHAFEEK AL-KAMALI.

- al Aqlam (The Pen):** Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad; f. 1964; literary; monthly; circ. 20,000.
- al-Funoon al-Ida'iyah:** Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; supervised by Broadcasting and TV Training Institute; engineering and technical; quarterly.
- L'Iraq Aujourd'hui:** Ministry of Culture and Information, P.O.B. 4074, Baghdad; f. 1976; bi-monthly; cultural and political; French; Editor NADJI AL-HADITHI; circ. 12,000.
- Iraq Oil News:** P.O.B. 6118, Baghdad; f. 1973; publ. by the Dept. of Information and General Relations of the Ministry of Oil; monthly; English.
- Journal of the Faculty of Medicine, The:** College of Medicine, University of Baghdad, Baghdad; f. 1935; quarterly; Arabic and English; medical and technical; Editor Prof. YOUSIF D. AL NAAMAN, M.D., D.Sc.
- Majallat-al-Majma al-Ilmi al-Iraqi (Iraq Academy Journal):** Iraqi Academy, Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1947; quarterly; scholarly magazine on Arabic Islamic culture; Gen. Sec. Dr. NURI HAMMODI AL QAISI.
- Majallat al-Thawra al-Ziraia (Magazine of Iraq Agriculture):** Baghdad; quarterly; agricultural; published by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- al-Masrah Wal-Cinema:** Iraqi Broadcasting, Television and Cinema Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; artistic, theatrical and cinema; monthly.
- al-Mawrid:** Ministry of Culture and Information, Dar-al-Jahiz, Baghdad; f. 1971; cultural quarterly.
- al-Mu'allim al-Jadid:** Ministry of Education, Baghdad; f. 1935; quarterly; educational, social, and general; Editor KHALIL AL-SAMARRAI; circ. 105,000.
- Al Naft Wal Aalam (Oil and the World):** publ. by the Ministry of Oil, P.O.B. 6118, Baghdad; f. 1973; Editor-in-Chief TAYEH ABDUL KARIM (Minister of Oil); monthly; Arabic.
- Sawt al-Talaba (The Voice of Students):** al-Maghreb St., Waziriya, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of National Union of Iraqi Students; monthly; circ. 25,000.
- al-Sina'a (Industry):** P.O.B. 1166, Baghdad; publ. by Ministry of Industry and Minerals; Arabic and English; every two months; Editor-in-Chief ABDEL QADER ABDEL LATIF; circ. 16,000.
- Sumer:** Directorate-General of Antiquities, Jamal Abdul Nasr St., Baghdad; f. 1945; archaeological, historical journal; Chair. of Ed. Board Dr. M. SAID; annual.
- al-Thaqafa (Culture):** Place al-Tarir, Baghdad; f. 1970; Marxist; Editor-in-Chief SALAH KHALIS; monthly; circ. 5,000.
- al-Thaqafa al-Jadida (The New Culture):** Baghdad; f. 1969; pro-Communist; Editor-in-Chief SAFA AL-HAFIZ; monthly; circ. 3,000.
- al-Turath al-Sha'abi (Popular Heritage):** Dar Al-Jahidh, Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad; specializes in Iraqi and Arabic folklore; Editor-in-Chief LUTFI AL-KHOURI; monthly; circ. 15,000.
- al-Waqai al-Iraqiya (Official Gazette of Republic of Iraq):** Ministry of Justice, Baghdad; f. 1922; Dir. SABAH SALMAN; Arabic and English weekly editions; circ. Arabic 10,000, English 750.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Iraqi News Agency (INA):** Abu Nawwas St., P.O.B. 3084, Baghdad; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. TAHA YASSIN HASSAN AL-BASRI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Zuqaq 24, Mahalla 906, Hai al-Wahda, Beit 4, Baghdad; Correspondent RAINER HÖHLING.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 5699, Baghdad; Correspondent NAJHAH KOTANI.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) and EFE (Spain) also have offices in Baghdad.

PUBLISHERS

- al Hurriyah Printing Establishment:** Baghdad; f. 1970; largest printing and publishing establishment in Iraq; state-owned; controls al-Jumhuriya (see below).
- al-Jamaheer Press House:** Sarrafia, Baghdad; f. 1963; publisher of a number of newspapers and magazines, al-Jumhuriya, Baghdad Observer, Alif Baa, Yord Weekly; Pres. SAAD QASSIM HAMMOUDI.
- al Ma'arif Ltd.:** Mutanabi St., Baghdad; f. 1929; publishes periodicals and books in Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish, French and English.
- al-Muthanna Library:** Mutanabi St., Baghdad; f. 1936; booksellers and publishers of books in Arabic and oriental languages; Man. MOHAMED K. M. AR-RAJAB.
- al Nahdah:** Mutanabi St., Baghdad; politics, Arab affairs.
- Kurdish Culture Publishing House:** Baghdad; f. 1976; attached to the Ministry of Information.
- National House for Distributing and Advertising:** Ministry of Information, P.O.B. 624, Al-Jumhuriyah St., Baghdad; f. 1972; importers, exporters and marketers of all kinds of books and periodicals; controls all advertising activities, inside Iraq as well as outside.
- al-Thawra Printing and Publishing House:** Baghdad; f. 1970; state-owned; Chair. SAAD QASSEM HAMMOUDI.
- Thnayan Printing House:** Baghdad.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Broadcasting Station of the Republic of Iraq:** Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; home service broadcasts in Arabic, Kurdish, Syriac and Turkoman; foreign service in French, German, English, Russian, Persian, Swahili, Turkish and Urdu; there are 7 medium wave and 13 short wave transmitters; Dir.-Gen. HAMID SA'ED; Dir. of Engineering and Technical Affairs MUHAMMAD F. RASHEED.
- Idaa'h Baghdad:** f. 1936; 22 hours daily.
- Idaa'h Sawt Al-Jamahir:** f. 1970; 21 hours daily.
- Other stations include **Idaa'h Al Kurdia**, **Idaa'h Al Syriana**.
- Number of radio receivers (1980): 2.1 million.

TELEVISION

- Baghdad Television:** Ministry of Information, Iraq Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salihiya, Karkh, Baghdad; f. 1956; government station operating 7 hours daily; Dir.-Gen. LATEEF AL-DELAIMI.
- Kirkuk Television:** f. 1967; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.
- Mosul Television:** f. 1968; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

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Basrah Television: f. 1968; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Missan Television: f. 1974; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Kurdish Television: f. 1974; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Muthanna station opened in mid-1976 and Um Qasr station is under construction.

Number of TV receivers (1980): 625,000.

FINANCE

All banks and insurance companies, including all foreign companies, were nationalized in July 1964. The assets of foreign companies were taken over by the state.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in Iraqi dinars.)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Iraq: Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1947 as National Bank of Iraq; brs. in Mosul and Basra; has the sole right of note issue; cap. and res. 125m., current and deposit accounts 7,132m. (Sept. 1980); Gov. HASSAN AL-NAJAFI.

COMMERCIAL BANK

Rafidain Bank: P.O.B. 11360 Massarif, New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1941; 188 brs.; cap. p.u. 30m., res. 80.6m., dep. 2,308m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. and Chair. ADNAN AL-TAYYAR.

SPECIALIZED BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Iraq: Rashid St., Baghdad; 21 branches; cap. p.u. 6.4m.; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAZZAK AL-HILALI.

Estate Bank of Iraq: Hassan ibn Thabit St., Baghdad; f. 1949; 19 branches; gives loans to assist the building industry; cap. p.u. 34m.; acquired the Co-operative Bank in 1970; Dir.-Gen. LABEED AL-KARAGULLY.

Industrial Bank of Iraq: P.O.B. 5825, Al-Khullani Square, Baghdad; 9 brs.; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 50m.; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL SALAM ALLAWI.

INSURANCE

Iraqi Life Insurance Co.: 25 S/21 Curd Al-Pasha, Karadah Al-Sharqiah, P.O.B. 989, Baghdad; Chair. and Gen. Man. MEDHAT FADHIL AL-JARRAH.

Iraq Reinsurance Company: Khalid Ben Al-Waleed St., Aqaba Ben Nafe'e Square, P.O.B. 297, Baghdad; f. 1960; to transact reinsurance business on the international market; Chair and Gen. Man. K. M. AL-MUDERIES.

National Insurance Co.: Al-Aman Bldg., Al-Khullani St., P.O.B. 248, Baghdad; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 1m.; state monopoly for all direct non-life insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. MOWAFAQ H. RIDHA.

OIL AND GAS

Ministry of Oil: P.O.B. 6118, Al-Mansour City, Baghdad; solely responsible for oil sector and activities relevant to it; Minister of Oil TAYEH ABDUL KARIM; controls the following:

Iraq National Oil Company (INOC): P.O.B. 476, Al-Khullani Sq., Baghdad; f. in 1964 to operate the oil

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industry at home and abroad; when Iraq nationalized its oil, structural changes took place in INOC and it has become solely responsible for exploration, production, transportation and marketing of Iraqi crude oil and oil products. The Iraq Company for Oil Operations (ICOO) has become the Northern Petroleum Organization (NPO) and is under the control of INOC; Chair. TAYEH ABDUL KARIM (Minister of Oil).

Northern Petroleum Organization (NPO): P.O.B. 1, Al-Ta'ameem Governorate; established to carry out oil operations in northern area of Iraq; Chair. Dr. HASHIM ABDUL HUSSEIN.

Southern Petroleum Organization (SPO): P.O.B. 240, Basra; similar to the Northern Petroleum Organization, it was established to undertake oil operations in southern area of Iraq; Chair. RAFID ABDUL HALEEM.

State Organization for Oil Projects (SOOP): P.O.B. 198, Al-Sa'adoun St., Baghdad; responsible for construction of oil projects mostly inside Iraq through direct execution, and also for design supervision of the projects and contracting with foreign enterprises, etc.; Chair. ISSAM ABDUL RAHEEM AL-CHALABI.

State Organization for Distribution of Oil Products and Gas: P.O.B. 302, South Gate, Baghdad; responsible for distribution, marketing and selling of all distillates, lubricating oils, greases, natural gas, liquid gas and others in Iraq. It supplies ships and tankers entering Iraqi waters and the Arabian Gulf with fuels by means of a special fleet of 6 tankers and 6 coasters. It also supplies aircraft in Iraqi airports; and has a network of pipelines, the most important of which is the pipeline for transporting oil products between Baghdad and Basra; Chair. HAZIM ALI AL-TALIB.

State Organization for Oil Refining and Gas Processing: P.O.B. 3069, Al-Sa'adoun St., Baghdad; responsible for oil refining and gas processing in Iraq. It operates 8 oil refineries (1981). A number of plants for gas production were established to use the gas as fuel, etc.; two major projects for exploitation of northern and southern gas are being executed; and after inauguration all the associated gas will no longer be flared; Chair. SA'AD ALLUH ALFATHI.

State Organization for Oil Marketing: Baghdad; is responsible for marketing of crude oil, negotiation and contracting with foreign enterprises; Chair Dr. RAMZI SALMAN.

State Establishment for Oil Tankers: P.O.B. 37, Basra; responsible for crude oil transportation; it owns and operates 15 tankers; Chair. ERFAN ZAKI.

State Establishment for Oil Training: Al-Mansour City, Baghdad; responsible for training personnel to provide the oil sector with its specialist needs, in addition to those provided by the universities; Chair. SABRI AL-MA'EENI.

Middle Petroleum Establishment: P.O.B. 5271, Al-Khullani Sq., Baghdad; responsible for carrying out the oil operations in the middle area of the country; Chair. Dr. THAMIR AL-AUKAILI.

State Establishment for Oil Exploration and Gas: INOC Building, Al-Khullani Sq., Baghdad; responsible for exploration, operations at the marshes, swamps, deserts, valleys and on top of mountains; Chair. Dr. SAMI SHARIF.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Iraqi Chambers of Commerce: Mustansir St., Baghdad; f. 1969; all Iraqi Chambers of Commerce are affiliated to the Federation; Chair. HATEM ABDUL RASHID; Sec.-Gen. FUAD H. ABDUL-HADI; publ. *Iraq Trade Directory, Annual Trade Report, Wholesale Price Bulletin*.

Amarah Chamber of Commerce: Al-Amarah; f. 1950; Pres. KAMAL LEFTA HASSAN; Sec. N. J. MANSHAMI.

Arbil Chamber of Commerce: Arbil; f. 1966; Pres. ANUAR SALIH IBRAHIM; Sec. JALAL K. KARIM.

Baghdad Chamber of Commerce: Mustansir St., Baghdad; f. 1926; 18,247 mems.; Pres. HATIM ABDUL RASHID; Sec. H. A. ABBAS; Dir.-Gen. F. A. AL-SALEH; publ. *Commercial Bulletin* (fortnightly), *Commerce* (quarterly).

Basrah Chamber of Commerce: Basrah; f. 1926; Pres. ABDUL KARIM AL-ATTAR; Sec. ABDUL RAZAK S. MAHDI; publ. *al Tajir* (monthly).

Dahok Chamber of Commerce: Dahok; Pres. K. D. MALKONIAN; Sec. T. A. AL-DAHER.

Diwaniya Chamber of Commerce: Diwaniya; f. 1961; Pres. HATEM HAMZA DHAHIR; Sec. AMIN A. MOSA.

Diyala Chamber of Commerce: Diyala; f. 1966; Pres. N. M. SALEH; Sec. TARA H. HASSAN.

Hillah Chamber of Commerce: Hillah; f. 1949; Pres. KASSIM SAAD; Sec. A. H. SALMAN.

Karbala Chamber of Commerce: Karbala; f. 1952; 4,000 mems.; Pres. JAWAD R. ABULHAB; Sec. RASHEED ABDUL WAHAB; Dir. ALI A. DHIYAUDDIN.

Kut Chamber of Commerce: Kut; Pres. R. S. YOUNIS; Sec. A. H. ABDUL BARI.

Mosul Chamber of Commerce: Khalid ibn Al-Waleed, P.O.B. 35, Mosul; f. 1926; 7,350 mems.; Pres. MUDHAFAR A. AL-LAWAND; Sec. F. S. AL-MOULAH; publ. *Bulletin*.

Najaf Chamber of Commerce: Najaf; f. 1950; Pres. ABDUL ILAH I. LEFTA; Sec. N. H. HASSOWA.

Nasiriya Chamber of Commerce: Nasiriya; f. 1958; Sec. ABDUL HADI M. ALI.

Ramadi Chamber of Commerce: Ramadi; Pres. R. H. HMAIM; Sec. R. SHOKER.

Sulaimaniya Chamber of Commerce: Sulaimaniya; f. 1967; Pres. N. I. AL-JAF; Sec. A. M. MOHAMMED.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Iraqi Federation of Industries: Iraqi Federation of Industries Bldg., Al-Khullani Square, Baghdad; f. 1956; 6,000 mems.; Pres. HATAM ABDUL RASHID; publ. *Al-Sina'a* (bi-monthly), *Directory of Iraqi Industries* and monthly reports.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Establishment for Industry: Baghdad; state organization controlling most of Iraq's industry; organized into 5 departments covering (1) Clothing, Hides and Cigarettes, (2) Construction industries, (3) Weaving and Textiles, (4) Chemicals and Foodstuffs, (5) Engineering.

Iraqi Dates Administration: Museum Square, Jamel Abdul-Nasir St., Baghdad; responsible for date exports; Acting Dir. GEORGE BATTAH.

State Establishment for Phosphate: Al-Qaim; f. 1976; state organization responsible for all aspects of phosphate mining, treatment and marketing; also responsible for production of phosphatic fertilizers, etc.; initial cap 350m. dinars.

State Organization for Minerals: P.O.B. 2330, Alwiyah, Baghdad; f. 1969; 1,210 mems.; responsible for exploiting all minerals in Iraq except oil; Pres. Dr. ABDUL RAZZAK AL-HASHIMI.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq: P.O.B. 3049, Aleppo Square, Baghdad; f. 1959; 12 general unions and 18 local trade union federations in the governorates of Iraq. Number of workers in industry is 535,873, in agriculture 122,904 (excluding peasants) and in other services 376,917; GFTU is a member of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and of the World Federation of Trade Unions; Pres. KHALID MUHSIN MAHMOOD; Sec.-Gen. FADHIL MAHMOOD GHAREB; publ. *Wai al-Ummal*.

Union of Teachers: Baghdad; Pres. IBRAHIM MARZOUK.

Union of Palestinian Workers in Iraq: Baghdad; Sec.-Gen. SAMI AL-SHAWISH.

There are also unions of doctors, pharmacologists, jurists, artists, and a General Federation of Iraqi Women.

CO-OPERATIVES

By the end of 1977 there were 1,606 co-operatives with 287,672 members.

PEASANT SOCIETIES

General Federation of Peasant Societies: Baghdad; f. 1959; has 734 affiliated Peasant Societies

TRADE FAIR

Baghdad International Fair: Damascus St., Al Mansour; Baghdad; administered by Iraqi Fairs Administration; held annually in October, although 1980 Fair was delayed until November; f. 1954.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iraqi Republic Railways: Baghdad Central Station Building, Baghdad; total length of track (1975): 1,955 km., consisting of 1,130 km. of standard gauge, 825 km. of one-metre gauge; Dir.-Gen. SUHAIL M. SALEH.

The metre gauge line runs from Baghdad through Khanagin, Kirkuk to Erbil and from Baghdad through Musayab to Kerbela. The standard gauge line covers the length of the country from Rabia on the Syrian border via Mosul to Baghdad and from Baghdad to Basra and Um-Qasr on the Arabian Gulf. A 550 km. line is planned, linking Baghdad to Hsaibah, near the Iraqi-Syrian frontier. All standard gauge trains are now hauled by diesel-electric locomotives. As well as the internal service, there is a regular international service between Baghdad and Istanbul.

ROADS

The most important roads are: Baghdad-Mosul-Tel Kutchuk (Syrian border), 521 km.; Baghdad-Kirkuk-Arbil-Zakho (border with Turkey), 544 km.; Kirkuk-Sulaimaniya, 109 km.; Baghdad-Amara-Basra-Safwan (Kuwaiti border), 595 km.; Baghdad-Rutba-Syrian border (to Damascus), 555 km.; Baghdad-Babylon-Diwaniya, 181 km.

In 1975 there were 6,566 km. of main roads and 5,293 km. of secondary roads.

SHIPPING

State Organization of Iraqi Ports: Basra; Acting Pres. FALEH MAHMOUD EL MOOSA.

The Ports of Basra and Um Qasr are the commercial gateway of Iraq. They are connected by various ocean routes with all parts of the world, and constitute the natural distributing centre for overseas supplies. The Iraqi Maritime Company maintains a regular service between Basra, the Gulf and north European ports. The Port of Basra is closed because of the Gulf War (December 1981).

At Basra there is accommodation for 12 vessels at the Maqal Wharves and accommodation for 7 vessels at the buoys. There are 1 silo berth and 2 berths for oil products at Muftia and 1 berth for fertilizer products at Abu Flus. There is room for 8 vessels at Um Qasr.

There are deep-water tanker terminals at Fao and Khor Al-Amaya for 4 and 3 vessels respectively.

For the inland waterways, which are now under the control of the State Organization of Iraqi Ports, there are 1,036 registered river craft, 48 motor vessels and 105 motor boats.

Ministry of Oils and Minerals—Administration for Distribution of Oil Products and Gas: P.O.B. 302, South Gate, Baghdad; 8 tankers; Dir.-Gen. HAZIM T. A. AL TALIB.

Iraqi Oil Tankers Enterprise: P.O.B. 37, Basra; 15 tankers.

Iraqi State Enterprise for Maritime Transport (Iraqi Line): 14 July St., Basra; 15 general cargo vessels; Dir.-Gen. Dr. SALMAN D. SALMAN; Operations Man. M. A. ALI.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports near Baghdad, at Bamerni, and at Basra. A new Baghdad International

Airport is under construction. Internal flights connect Baghdad to Basra and Mosul.

Iraqi Airways: Al Kharkh, Baghdad; f. 1945; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED TAHIR YASSIN; regular services from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi, Algiers, Amman, Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Bangkok, Basra, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Bombay, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Damascus, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Jeddah, Karachi, Khartoum, Kuala Lumpur, Kuwait, London, Madrid, Moscow, Mosul, Munich, New Delhi, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sofia, Teheran, Tripoli, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw; fleet: 2 Boeing 747, 3 Boeing 707, 3 Boeing 727, 3 Boeing 737, 4 Ilyushin 76.

The following airlines also operate services to Iraq: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Alitalia (Italy), Ariana Afghan, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), MEA (Lebanon), PIA (Pakistan), SAS (Sweden), Saudia (Saudi Arabia), Swissair, Syrian Arab.

TOURISM

Ministry of Information: Tourism and Resorts Administration: Ukba bin Nafi Sq., Baghdad; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ALI GHALIB AL-ANI; publs. *Tourism in Iraq* (bi-monthly), guide books, posters, tourist maps and pamphlets.

ISRAEL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Israel lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. All its frontiers are with Arab countries, the longest being with Egypt to the west and Jordan to the east. Lebanon lies to the north and Syria to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean, with hot dry summers, when the temperature is generally around 30°–35°C, and mild, rainy winters. The language is Hebrew. Arabic is spoken by the half million Arab minority (as well as the population of the "occupied areas") and many European languages are spoken. Judaism is the religion followed by the great majority of the population. The national flag (proportions 250 by 173) consists of a white background, with a blue six-pointed star composed of two equilateral triangles (the "Shield of David") between two blue horizontal stripes near the upper and lower edges. The capital is Jerusalem.

Recent History

Before 1948 Palestine (of which present-day Israel now forms a part) was a Mandated Territory under British colonial administration. Zionists had long sought to establish a National Home in Palestine; the flow of Jewish immigration, and Arab concern over the position of the Palestinians and the impending creation of a Jewish state, finally led to war between Arabs and Jews in 1947. In November 1947 a UN resolution called for the partition of Palestine into two states, one Jewish and one Arab. The Arab states and the Palestinian Arab leadership rejected the UN resolution, and fighting intensified. On May 14th, 1948, the United Kingdom terminated its Palestine mandate and Jewish leaders immediately proclaimed the State of Israel, with David Ben-Gurion as Prime Minister. Although the new nation had no agreed frontiers, it quickly received wide international recognition. However, the neighbouring Arab states sent forces into Palestine in an attempt to crush Israel. Fighting continued until January 1949. The cease-fire agreements left Israel in control of 75 per cent of Palestine, including West Jerusalem. Most of the remainder was occupied by Jordan. A UN Truce Supervisory Organization continues to operate. The Six-Day War between Israel and neighbouring Arab countries in June 1967 left Israel in possession of all Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan, the Sinai peninsula in Egypt, the Gaza Strip (under Egyptian occupation since 1949) and the Golan Heights in Syria. East Jerusalem was almost immediately integrated into the state of Israel, the other regions being regarded as "occupied areas". There is considerable freedom of movement between the occupied areas and restricted access to and from the state of Jordan.

Ben-Gurion resigned in June 1963 and was succeeded by Levi Eshkol, formerly Minister of Finance. Three of the parties in the ruling coalition merged to form the Israel Labour Party in 1968. On the death of Eshkol in February 1969 Mrs. Golda Meir, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected Prime Minister by the Labour Party executive. She continued in office following the general elections of October 1969 and December 1973. In August 1970 a cease-fire was arranged between Egypt and Israel which ended the two years of war of attrition in the Suez Canal

zone but other Arab states and the Palestine guerrilla organizations continued their hostilities. Another war between the Arab states and Israel broke out on October 6th, 1973 (Yom Kippur), and ended with a cease-fire agreement in November. A disengagement agreement with Syria on the Golan Heights was signed in May 1974. A further disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed in September 1975.

Little progress towards permanent peace was made until November 1977, when President Sadat of Egypt visited Israel and addressed the Knesset. The move was a tacit recognition by Egypt of the State of Israel and a hopeful pointer to peace. In spite of meetings at various levels, however, no real advance towards peace took place until September 1978, when President Jimmy Carter of the U.S.A., President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin met at Camp David in the U.S.A. and drew up two agreements. The first was a "framework for peace in the Middle East", providing for autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after a transitional period of five years, and the second was a "framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel" which was subsequently signed in Washington on March 26th, 1979. A phased withdrawal from Sinai has gone according to plan, with the final Israeli withdrawal due to take place in April 1982. There has, however, been considerable wrangling over the composition of the multinational peace-keeping force to be stationed in Sinai. Little progress has been made on Palestinian autonomy. The passing in the Knesset in July 1980 of a Bill which stated explicitly that Jerusalem should be for ever the undivided capital of Israel and Israel's formal annexation of the Golan Heights in December 1981 have contributed to a climate in which prospects for advances on this issue are slight. Other inhibiting factors have been the Israeli policy of promoting Jewish settlements on the West Bank, and a military confrontation with Syria in mid-1981 over Syrian intervention in Lebanese affairs.

Internally, Gen. Yitzhak Rabin had succeeded Mrs. Golda Meir as Prime Minister of a Labour alignment coalition after Mrs. Meir's resignation in June 1974. In December 1976 Rabin lost the support of the National Religious Party (NRP) and subsequently resigned, continuing in office in a caretaker capacity until May 1977, when the Labour alignment was unexpectedly defeated in the general election. Likud, under Menachem Begin, was able to form a government in June 1977 with the support of the NRP, Agudat Israel, Shlomzion and, later, the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC). Begin's inability to withstand pressure from the *Gush Emunim* movement to foster Jewish settlements on the West Bank caused several resignations from his coalition. Rampant inflation, which the Government seemed unable to control, further weakened Begin's position and in January 1981 he decided to call general elections in June instead of waiting until November 1981.

As the elections approached, Begin's belligerent stance over the threat of Syrian missiles in the Lebanon in June, and the efforts of a new Minister of Finance, Yoram

Aridor, in slowing down the rise in the cost of living by increasing government subsidies, resulted in an unexpected swing in his favour and, although the election results were close, Begin was able to present a new coalition to the Knesset in early August. This was possible only by making an agreement with the religious parties, in particular Agudat Israel, by which numerous undertakings on religious observance, affecting most aspects of everyday life, were guaranteed. Although these measures were welcomed by orthodox zealots, other more secular elements in Israeli society found them unwelcome.

Government

Supreme authority in Israel rests with the Knesset (Assembly), with 120 members elected by universal suffrage for four years, using proportional representation. The President, a constitutional Head of State, is elected by the Knesset for five years. Executive power lies with the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister. The Cabinet takes office after receiving a vote of confidence in the Knesset, to which it is responsible. Ministers are usually members of the Knesset, but non-members may be appointed.

The country is divided into six administrative districts. Local authorities are elected once every four years at the same time as the Knesset. There are 31 municipalities (two Arab), 115 local councils (46 Arab and Druze) and 49 regional councils (one Arab) comprising representatives of 700 villages.

Defence

The Israel Defence Forces consist of a small nucleus of commissioned and non-commissioned regular officers, a contingent called up for national service, and a large reserve. Some unmarried women between the ages of 18 and 26 are called up for twenty-four months of military service, and all men between 18 and 29 are called up for 36 months of military service. Total armed forces numbered 172,000 (120,300 conscripts) in July 1981 and full mobilization of 400,000 men can be achieved in about 24 hours. The armed forces are divided into an army of 135,000, a navy of 9,000 and an air force of 28,000. The defence budget for 1981 amounted to 62,940 million shekels.

Economic Affairs

Six per cent of the labour force is employed in agriculture and 30.6 per cent in industry, mining and construction. Continuous immigration and an Arab economic boycott have obliged Israel to develop both agriculture and industry on an intensive scale and to seek far afield for international trade. Particular features of agriculture are the *kibbutzim* (collective settlements), the irrigation schemes and the reclamation of the Negev desert in the south. Citrus fruit is the main export crop. A wide variety of industrial goods is produced. Israel is second only to Belgium in processing diamonds. Some 15 per cent of industry is controlled by the *Histadrut* (Israel Federation of Labour) which, in addition to its trade union activity, fosters economic development. Israel receives aid from Jews in North America and Europe.

During recent years the high cost of imports, particularly defence imports and oil, has put the economy under strain. A high trade deficit, a fall in investment, slower G.N.P. growth and rapid inflation (consumer prices rose

by 34.6 per cent in 1977, by 50.6 per cent in 1978, by 78.3 per cent in 1979 and by 131.0 per cent in 1980) are some of the difficulties which have been facing the Government. The Labour Government followed a policy of devaluation coupled with austerity measures. The Begin Government abolished foreign currency controls, allowed the pound (replaced by the shekel in 1980) to float, and reduced subsidies. Inflation gathered pace, however, and in November 1979 Begin brought in Yigael Horowitz as Finance Minister to strengthen the economy. He was unable to secure the cuts he wanted, and resigned in early January 1981. The new Minister, Yoram Aridor, increased government subsidies and brought the monthly rate of inflation down to about 6 per cent in the early months of 1981. In September, however, subsidies were cut and the Israeli Treasury forecast that the annual rate of inflation for 1981 would reach 110 per cent.

Another alarming feature has been the increase in emigration, which was reported as 510,528 for the decade 1969-79, compared with 384,064 arrivals.

Transport and Communications

The Israel Railway Administration runs 550 km. of main line. Ultimately Eilat, the port on the Gulf of Aqaba, will be served by rail. 3,918 km. of roads are metalled and about 525,000 motor vehicles are in service. Communications with the Arab countries are severely limited, but have been restored with Egypt. In 1978 Israel had a merchant fleet of 94 vessels with a gross tonnage of 2,314,100. El Al Israel Airlines operate international services and Arkia Israel Inland Airlines provide domestic route coverage.

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social welfare. Old age pensions, industrial injury and maternity benefits, and allowances for large families, are provided under the National Insurance Law. The *Histadrut*, to which over 90 per cent of all Jewish workers belong, provides sickness benefit and medical care. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides for general assistance, relief grants, child care and other social services. In 1979 there were 141 hospitals (58 of which were private), with 27,556 beds.

Education

Israel has European standards of literacy and educational services. Free compulsory primary education is provided for all children between the ages of five and fifteen. There is secondary, vocational and agricultural education. There are six universities, one institute of technology and one graduate school of science.

Tourism

Israel's tourist attractions include biblical sites, places holy to three religions, sunny beaches and *kibbutzim* (collective settlements). The Government maintains 20 tourist offices abroad. About 1,177,000 tourists visited Israel in 1980.

Public Holidays

The Sabbath starts at sunset on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday. The Jewish year 5743 begins on September 18th, 1982.

ISRAEL

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1982: May 29th–30th (Shavuot), September 18th (Rosh Hashanah, Jewish New Year), September 28th (Yom Kippur), October 3rd–10th (Succot—half-day holidays), October 11th (Simhat Torah).

1983: February 28th (Purim), March 30th–April 5th (Passover).

(The Jewish festivals and fast days commence on the evening preceding the dates given.)

Muslim holidays are observed by Muslim Arabs and Christian holidays by the Christian Arab community.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

1 dunum = 1,000 sq. metres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 new agorot = 1 shekel.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 28.85 shekels;

U.S. \$1 = 15.00 shekels.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION December 1980	BIRTH RATE (per '000) 1979	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000) 1979	DEATH RATE (per '000) 1979
20,325 sq. km.*	3,902,100	24.7†	7.9†	6.9†

* 7,848 square miles.

† These figures include the population of the Old City of Jerusalem and the surrounding areas (area 70 sq. km.), which Israel annexed in 1967.

ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES*

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (August 1980)
Golan	1,150	n.a.
Judea and Samaria	5,879	712,500
Gaza Strip (incl. El-Arish)	378	} 440,300
Sinai	61,181	
TOTAL	68,588	n.a.

* The area and population of the Administered Territories have changed as a result of the October 1973 war.

The area figures in this table refer to October 1st, 1973. No later figures are available.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS*

(January 1980)

Jerusalem (capital)	398,200	Ramat Gan	120,400
Tel-Aviv—Jaffa	336,300	Petach-Tikva	117,000
Haifa	229,300	Beersheba	107,000
Holon	128,400	Bene Beraq	89,600

*Provisional.

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND JEWISH IMMIGRATION, 1967-80

END OF YEAR	PERMANENT POPULATION	JEWS	OTHERS	IMMIGRATION
1967*	2,773,900	2,383,600	390,300	14,327
1968*	2,841,100	2,434,800	406,300	20,544
1969*	2,929,500	2,506,800	422,700	23,510
1970*	3,022,000	2,582,000	440,100	20,624
1971*	3,120,500	2,662,000	458,700	41,930
1972*	3,225,000	2,752,700	472,300	55,888
1973*	3,338,200	2,845,000	493,200	54,886
1974*	3,421,600	2,906,900	514,700	31,979
1975*	3,493,400	2,959,400	533,800	20,028
1976*	3,570,900	3,017,500	553,400	17,092
1977*	3,653,000	3,077,300	575,900	18,641
1978*	3,737,600	3,141,000	596,400	26,394
1979*	3,836,200	3,218,400	617,800	37,222
1980*	3,921,700	3,282,700	639,000	20,428

* These figures exclude the population of the areas administered by Israel since June 1967 (see above).

EMPLOYMENT
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	72.1	72.6	73.9	72.1
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	273.8	277.6	285.0	298.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	11.5	13.5	13.3	11.4
Construction	86.3	85.0	80.3	82.2
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	139.6	140.9	143.4	144.7
Transport, Storage and Communications	78.6	82.9	82.7	84.5
Financing, Insurance and Business Services	76.3	83.0	91.4	96.5
Community, Social and Personal Services	381.6	397.9	429.4	361.9
Others	7.1	8.8	13.2	76.7
TOTAL	1,126.9	1,159.8	1,213.0	1,241.0

AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL LAND USAGE
(⁰⁰⁰ dunums or ⁰⁰ hectares)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Field Crops	2,739	2,624	2,595	2,662	2,549	2,536
Fruit incl. citrus	870	861	870	885	856	876
Vegetables, potatoes, etc.	376	368	339	367	402	357
Nurseries, flowers, fish ponds, etc.	285	242	244	239	234	231
TOTAL Cultivated Area	4,270	4,095	4,048	4,153	4,041	4,000

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(production in metric tons)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Wheat	274,000	243,300	205,500	220,000	169,000	133,200
Barley	30,200	20,600	18,200	16,600	8,000	6,000
Sorghum	34,200	32,200	12,600	13,500	3,000	1,500
Hay	138,000	148,400	140,100	111,100	97,000	87,000
Groundnuts	18,000	18,800	23,500	22,500	21,500	20,500
Cotton lint	49,800	48,800	53,650	64,000	79,200	75,100
Cottonseed	84,000	82,000	87,000	108,000	132,600	124,100
Sugar beet	116,700	259,000	323,600	320,000	116,700	146,700
Melons and pumpkins	124,000	134,800	134,800	132,000	144,800	123,300
Vegetables	496,200	609,200	581,100	582,100	673,800	598,800
Potatoes	152,400	163,000	174,700	214,000	221,100	211,000
Citrus fruit	1,698,000	1,506,000	1,513,350	1,528,100	1,473,800	1,568,700
Grapefruit	395,500	416,800	456,450	497,200	461,400	500,400
Lemons	36,500	37,700	37,350	40,800	36,800	50,200
Oranges: Shamouti	834,400	679,800	648,100	578,500	634,100	663,000
Lates	358,500	299,700	298,250	329,000	267,700	268,500
Other varieties	73,100	72,000	73,200	82,600	73,800	86,600
Other fruit	332,600	347,950	376,950	370,600	384,200	397,500
Milk (kl.) (incl. sheep and goat milk)	590,900	627,700	704,250	720,000	719,500	737,300

LIVESTOCK
('000 head, in Jewish farms)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Cattle	307	303	304
Poultry*	14,700	15,950	15,250
Sheep	242	255	238
Goats	148	145	125

* Except broilers.

FISHING
(tons)

1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
24,350	24,500	24,500	24,100

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	million litres	41	31	28	24
Natural gas	million cu. metres	58	57	57	68
Copper ore*	'000 metric tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Phosphate rock	" " "	639	1,218	1,723	2,085.5

* Production was 8,000 metric tons in 1975.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	443	460	489	476
Refined sugar	" " "	35.6	33.6	12.4	13.5
Margarine	" " "	31.2	30.6	33.3	34.2
Wine	'000 litres	16,775	n.a.	20,939	18,479
Beer	'000 hectolitres	350.9	353.3	389.3	406.5
Cigarettes	metric tons	5,488	4,751	4,939	4,855
Cotton yarn	" "	21,244	22,370	20,604	20,182
Woven cotton fabrics*	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Newsprint	" "	12,689	16,051	12,443	4,676
Writing and printing paper	" "	39,498	50,369	56,729	66,689
Other paper	" "	30,593	29,201	31,496	32,421
Rubber tyres	'000	1,680	1,720	1,538	1,317
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	208	198	183	226
Caustic soda	metric tons	24,009	26,836	21,626	25,919
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,042	1,852	1,996	1,919
Passenger cars	number	3,934	3,896	2,599	3,481
Commercial vehicles	"	3,097	3,485	4,200	5,290
Electricity	million kWh.	10,354	11,106	11,874	n.a.

* Production was 11,100 metric tons in 1975.

FINANCE

100 new agorot (singular: agora)=1 shekel.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 agorot.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 50 shekels.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=28.85 shekels; U.S. \$1=15.00 shekels.

100 shekels=£3.47=\$6.67.

Note: The shekel was introduced in February 1980, replacing the Israeli pound at the rate of 1 shekel=£10. The Israeli pound had been introduced in August 1948, replacing (at par) the Palestine pound, equal to the pound sterling, then worth U.S. \$4.03. In September 1949 the Israeli pound was devalued (in line with sterling) to \$2.80 and this valuation remained in effect until February 1952. Multiple exchange rates were in operation between February 1952 and mid-1955. The official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=£1.80 (£1=55.56 U.S. cents) from July 1955 to February 1962; \$1=£3.00 (£1=33.33 U.S. cents) from February 1962 to November 1967; \$1=£3.50 (£1=28.57 U.S. cents) from November 1967 to August 1971; \$1=£4.20 (£1=23.81 U.S. cents) from August 1971 to November 1974; \$1=£6.00 (£1=16.67 U.S. cents) from November 1974 to June 1975. Since June 1975 the currency has been frequently devalued. In July 1976 the Israeli pound was linked to a "basket" of five currencies of the country's main trading partners, instead of being linked to the U.S. dollar alone, and since October 1977 the currency has been allowed to "float". The average market rate (£ per U.S. \$) was: 4.50 in 1974; 6.39 in 1975; 7.98 in 1976; 10.46 in 1977; 17.47 in 1978; 25.44 in 1979. At the time of the shekel's introduction the exchange rate was \$1=£3.9, so the initial rate for the new currency was: \$1=3.9 shekels. The average rate in 1980 was \$1=5.124 shekels. The exchange rate was £1 sterling=£8.40 from February 1962 to August 1971; and £1 sterling=£10.944 from December 1971 to June 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET (£ million, twelve months ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Ordinary Budget	50,143.7	69,395	109,671	230,860
Income Tax and Property Tax	18,824.0	26,931	45,028	99,162
Customs and Excise	10,743.1	12,487	9,662	18,749
Purchase Tax	5,874.1	7,238	12,305	20,108
Employers' Tax	1,274.0	2,323	4,022	9,385
Value Added Tax	4,899.5	9,434	23,194	44,944
Other Taxes	1,819.3	2,534	3,168	5,988
Interest	2,031.6	2,685	4,069	10,471
Loans	1,233.6	2,142	3,717	6,543
Other Receipts	3,444.3	3,621	4,506	15,510
Development Budget	36,609.7	63,681	93,529	199,080
Foreign Loans	22,971.1	32,139	49,795	106,113
Internal Loans	9,618.9	16,951	41,063	66,309
Other Receipts	4,019.7	14,591	2,671	26,658
TOTAL	86,753.4	133,076	203,200	429,940

[continued on next page]

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET—continued]

EXPENDITURE	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Ordinary Budget	69,400.2	101,402.4	150,260.7	310,325.9
Ministry of Finance	430.5	718.4	1,278.1	2,331.9
Ministry of Defence	35,288.0	46,243.5	60,108.5	139,889.5
Ministry of Health	1,528.2	2,974.4	4,767.1	12,030.0
Ministry of Education and Culture	4,689.3	8,584.6	14,266.8	30,210.4
Ministry of Police	1,054.6	1,738.0	2,919.1	6,306.8
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	1,121.1	1,912.0	3,622.6	6,661.6
Other Ministries	2,482.2	3,861.8	4,719.3	9,174.0
Interest	9,144.9	14,767.2	22,548.4	35,633.7
Pensions and Compensations	595.0	1,022.7	1,754.9	3,452.7
Transfer to National Insurance Institute	2,690.6	4,737.7	6,159.4	10,844.1
Transfers to Local Authorities	3,082.9	4,667.3	7,704.3	16,407.6
Subsidies	6,363.7	8,377.8	17,553.2	32,355.7
Other Expenditures	929.2	1,797.0	2,859.0	5,027.9
Development Budget	17,331.7	31,196.6	52,472.8	102,574.0
Agriculture	210.7	1,054.0	2,594.7	3,272.1
Industry, Trade and Tourism	1,079.1	1,632.9	3,852.4	10,728.2
Housing	3,506.5	4,589.6	5,526.7	13,304.8
Public Buildings	1,411.2	1,589.6	2,146.3	4,381.1
Development of Energy Resources	364.6	428.1	968.9	2,007.6
Debt Repayment	9,158.7	19,825.4	35,026.4	58,838.2
Other Expenditures	1,600.9	2,076.4	2,357.4	10,042.0
TOTAL	86,731.9	132,599.0	202,733.5	412,899.9

AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1970=100)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
295.1	387.6	521.7	785.4	1,400.7	3,235.7

MONEY SUPPLY
(L₁ million at year end)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Currency held by the public	3,970	4,777	6,319	8,777	12,055
Current deposits	6,644	8,709	12,398	18,374	23,380
TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY	10,614	13,486	18,717	27,151	35,435

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

Excluding trade with the administered territories.

	1973	1974	1975	1976†	1977†	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	2,968.6	4,176.5	4,108.7	4,076.6	4,760.0	5,658.2	7,333.1	7,910.3
Exports f.o.b.	1,391.8	1,737.4	1,834.6	2,305.9	2,962.7	3,716.1	4,294.8	5,265.1

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1976	1977†	1978	1979
Diamonds, rough	670,252	1,011,723	1,246,141	937,602
Boilers, machinery and parts	403,501	432,242	553,632	726,315
Electrical machinery	182,722	190,248	274,594	408,033
Iron and steel	253,970	242,320	320,510	423,538
Vehicles	194,760	194,698	295,944	502,834
Chemicals	282,515	291,904	353,293	456,567
Crude oil	675,516	726,947	762,665	1,172,471
Cereals	235,854	217,422	221,645	276,351
Textiles and textile articles	119,690	137,626	174,396	224,565
Ships, boats, aircraft, etc. . . .	53,250	94,674	74,482	155,000

EXPORTS	1976	1977†	1978	1979
Diamonds, worked	799,726	1,098,784	1,477,407	1,418,834
Edible fruits	203,922	229,794	254,128	320,878
Textiles and textile articles	209,105	242,945	270,454	404,535
Fruit and vegetable products	99,079	101,888	119,900	151,134
Fertilizers	51,377	76,549	92,197	123,070
Organic chemicals	75,161	80,072	92,364	141,790
Inorganic chemicals	33,930	45,614	64,079	90,390
Iron and steel	169,142	261,887	356,863	345,549
Non-electric machinery	67,387	76,853	92,279	121,445
Electrical machinery	93,467	105,128	105,964	129,482

† Revised.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$ '000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Argentina	32,575	43,782	83,646	Australia	26,339	32,329	39,778
Austria	24,912	29,640	34,388	Austria	23,829	33,703	39,778
Belgium/Luxembourg	207,447	239,542	288,529	Belgium/Luxembourg	159,226	208,543	218,494
Brazil	9,898	15,926	36,462	Canada	41,137	38,847	47,487
Canada	55,269	64,290	80,593	France	160,810	179,934	247,028
Denmark	19,743	23,069	28,779	Germany, Fed. Rep. . . .	275,598	339,517	418,184
Finland	32,206	51,704	61,391	Greece	49,935	41,170	47,517
France	189,551	259,864	338,116	Hong Kong	188,847	308,358	247,192
Germany, Fed. Rep. . . .	446,654	588,312	768,152	Iran	102,666	97,029	—
Italy	194,234	298,617	379,960	Italy	78,745	94,193	195,362
Japan	125,439	122,517	169,686	Japan	99,516	181,240	223,417
Netherlands	414,419	480,235	205,729	Netherlands	178,286	212,087	193,633
Romania	34,856	45,721	54,082	Romania	18,115	13,894	23,153
South Africa	51,908	86,763	153,122	Singapore	31,026	22,457	39,711
Spain	19,788	35,646	48,272	South Africa	23,897	37,540	48,280
Sweden	60,435	76,126	104,022	Sweden	31,080	41,414	44,661
Switzerland	424,937	660,393	698,409	Switzerland	116,953	142,992	213,784
United Kingdom	484,599	541,785	687,656	Turkey	33,546	54,279	35,763
U.S.A. . . .	981,119	1,116,238	1,488,619	United Kingdom	223,751	282,270	395,965
Uruguay	13,791	10,154	8,769	U.S.A. . . .	564,651	684,654	749,013
Yugoslavia	15,211	17,276	19,225	Yugoslavia	16,256	17,937	21,280

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1977	1978	1979
Passengers ('000)	2,958	2,774	2,906
Freight ('000 metric tons)	4,105	4,564	5,025

ROADS 1979
MOTOR VEHICLES ('000)

Private Cars (incl. Station Wagons)	347.3
Trucks, Trailers	86.8
Buses	6.8
Taxis	5.2
Motorcycles, Motorscooters	25.4
Other Vehicles	3.5
TOTAL	525.0

SHIPPING
('000 tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Cargo Loaded	4,681	5,200	5,658
Cargo Unloaded	5,011	5,663	6,786

* Estimates.

CIVIL AVIATION
(El Al revenue flights only, '000)

	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres flown	35,564	33,926	36,282
Revenue passenger-km.	4,889,900	5,001,000	5,678,000
Mail (tons)	938	808	814

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tourist arrivals	619,554	796,598	986,534	1,070,813	1,138,622	1,177,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(at December each year)

	1977	1978	1979
Telephones	929,200	1,035,000	1,100,000*
Daily newspapers	27	27	n.a.

*Estimate.

Radio receivers: 750,000 in 1978/79.

TV receivers (number of households): 465,000 in 1978/79.

EDUCATION

(1979/80: provisional figures)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
JEWISH:		
Kindergarten	n.a.	246,600
Primary schools	1,272	422,985
Secondary schools	290	67,374
Vocational schools	310	70,361
Agricultural schools	27	5,149
Teachers' training	53	11,829
Others (handicapped)	213	12,540
Intermediate schools	248	72,790

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
ARAB:		
Kindergarten	n.a.	17,368
Primary schools	295	123,634
Secondary schools	52	17,042
Vocational	32	2,460
Agricultural schools	2	773
Teachers' training	2	485
Others (handicapped)	17	884
Intermediate schools	43	14,801

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

THE CONSTITUTION

There is no written Constitution. In June 1950, the Knesset voted to adopt a State Constitution by evolution over an unspecified period. A number of laws, including the Law of Return (1950), the Nationality Law (1952), the State President (Tenure) Law (1952), the Education Law (1953) and the "Yad-va-Shem" Memorial Law (1953) are considered as incorporated into the State Constitution. Other constitutional laws are: The Law and Administration Ordinance (1948), the Knesset Election Law (1951), the Law of Equal Rights for Women (1951), the Judges Act (1953), the National Service and National Insurance Acts (1953), and the Basic Law (The Knesset) (1958).

The President

The President is elected by the Knesset for five years.

Ten or more Knesset Members may propose a candidate for the Presidency.

Voting will be by secret ballot.

The President may not leave the country without the consent of the Government.

The President may resign by submitting his resignation in writing to the Speaker.

The President may be relieved of his duties by the Knesset for misdemeanour.

The Knesset is entitled to decide by a two-thirds majority that the President is incapacitated owing to ill-health to fulfil his duties permanently.

The Speaker of the Knesset will act for the President when the President leaves the country, or when he cannot perform his duties owing to ill-health.

The Knesset

The Knesset is the parliament of the State. There are 120 members.

It is elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections.

Every Israeli national of 18 years or over shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

Every Israeli national of 21 and over shall have the right to be elected to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

The following shall not be candidates: the President of the State; the two Chief Rabbis; a judge (*shofet*) in office; a judge (*dayan*) of a religious court; the State Comptroller; the Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Army of Israel; rabbis and ministers of other religions in office; senior State employees and senior Army officers of such ranks and in such functions as shall be determined by law.

The term of office of the Knesset shall be four years.

The elections of the Knesset shall take place on the third

Tuesday of the month of Cheshven in the year in which the tenure of the outgoing Knesset ends.

Election day shall be a day of rest, but transport and other public services shall function normally.

Results of the elections shall be published within fourteen days.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members permanent committees, and may elect committees for specific matters.

The Knesset may appoint commissions of inquiry to investigate matters designated by the Knesset.

The Knesset shall hold two sessions a year; one of them shall open within four weeks after the Feast of the Tabernacles, the other within four weeks after Independence Day; the aggregate duration of the two sessions shall not be less than eight months.

The outgoing Knesset shall continue to hold office until the convening of the incoming Knesset.

The members of the Knesset shall receive a remuneration as provided by law.

The Government

The Government shall tender its resignation to the President immediately after his election, but shall continue with its duties until the formation of a new Government.

After consultation with representatives of the parties in the Knesset, the President shall charge one of the Members with the formation of a Government.

The Government shall be composed of a Prime Minister and a number of Ministers from among the Knesset Members or from outside the Knesset.

After it has been chosen, the Government shall appear before the Knesset and shall be considered as formed after having received a vote of confidence.

Within seven days of receiving a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall swear allegiance to the State of Israel and its Laws and undertake to carry out the decisions of the Knesset.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: YITZHAK NAVON (took office May 29th, 1978).

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Prime Minister: MENACHEM BEGIN (Likud-Herut).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture: SIMCHA EHRLICH (Likud-Liberal).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Housing and Construction: DAVID LEVI (Likud-Herut).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ITZHAK SHAMIR (Likud-Herut).

Minister of Defence: ARIEL SHARON (Likud-Herut).

Minister of Finance: YORAM ARIDOR (Likud-Herut).

Chief Economic Co-ordinator: YAACOV MERIDOR (Likud-Herut).

Minister of Communications: MORDECHAI ZAPORI (Likud-Herut).

Minister of Transport: HAIM CORFU (Likud-Herut).

Minister without Portfolio: ITZHAK MODAI (Likud-Liberal).

Minister of Energy: ITZHAK BERMAN (Likud-Liberal).

Minister of Justice: MOSHE NISSIM (Likud-Liberal).

Minister of Industry and Trade: GIDEON PATT (Likud-Liberal).

Minister of Tourism: AVRAHAM SHARIR (Likud-Liberal).

Minister of Health: ELIEZER SHOSTAK (Likud-Laam).

Minister of Interior, Police and Religious Affairs: Dr. JOSEF BURG (National Religious Party).

Minister of Education and Culture: ZEVULAN HAMMER (National Religious Party).

Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Integration of Immigrants: AHARON ABU-HATZEIRA (Tami).

LEGISLATURE

KNESSET

Speaker: MENACHEM SAVIDOR.

The state of the parties in the 10th Knesset, following the General Election of June 1981, was as follows:

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Likud	718,941	48
Labour Alignment	708,536	47
National Religious Party	95,232	6
Agudat Israel	72,312	4
Communist Party (RAKAH)	64,918	4

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Techiya	44,700	3
Tami	44,466	3
Telem	30,600	2
Change	29,837	2
Citizens' Rights	27,921	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Agudat Israel (f. 1912) and **Poalei Agudat Israel** (f. 1924) are Orthodox Judaist parties, the membership of the Poalei Agudat Israel being drawn largely from wage-earners. Agudat Israel supports the Likud-NRP coalition, but Poalei Agudat Israel was in opposition in the Ninth Knesset. Agudat Israel has 4 members in the Tenth Knesset. The official organ of Agudat Israel is the daily *Hamodia*, that of the Poalei Agudat Israel is the daily *Shearim*.

Citizens' Rights Party: breakaway movement from Labour Party; Leader MRS. SHULAMIT ALONIA.

Communist Party of Israel (RAKAH): f. 1919; Jewish-Arab membership; favours full implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, formation of a Palestinian Arab state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, recognition of national rights of State of Israel

and Palestine people, democratic rights and defence of working class interests, and demands an end of discrimination against Arab minority in Israel and against oriental Jewish communities; publishes *Zo-Haderekh* (Hebrew); *Al-Ittihad* (Arabic); *Der Weg* (Yiddish).

Independent Liberal Party: P.O.B. 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1965 by 7 Liberal Party Knesset members after the formation of the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc; 20,000 mems.; Chair. MOSHE KOL; Gen. Sec. NISSIM ELIAD; publs. *Temurot* (Hebrew, monthly), *Die Liberale Rundschau* (German, monthly), *Igeret* (Hebrew, quarterly).

Israel Labour Party: P.O.B. 3263, Tel-Aviv; f. 1968 as a merger of the three Labour groups, Mapai, Rafi and Achdut Ha'avoda; a Zionist democratic socialist party, was in government from 1949 to 1977; together with Mapam is forming the main opposition bloc under

ISRAEL

name of Labour-Mapam Alignment; Chair. of Israel Labour Party SHIMON PERES; Gen. Sec. HAIM BAR-LEV; Sec.-Gen. of Mapam VICTOR SHEM-TOV.

Likud: Tel-Aviv; f. September 1973; is a parliamentary bloc of Herut, the Liberal Party of Israel (Chair. AVRAHAM SHARIR, Laam (Leader YIGAEI HOROWITZ) and Ahdut (Leader HILLEL SEIDEL); aims: territorial integrity (advocates retention of all the territory of post-1922 mandatory Palestine); absorption of newcomers; a social order based on freedom and justice, elimination of poverty and want; development of an economy that will ensure a decent standard of living; improvement of the environment and the quality of life. Likud has been the government party since June 1977; Leader of Likud MENACHEM BEGIN.

Movement for Change and Initiative: f. 1978 when Democratic Movement for Change split into two parties; centrist party; left Begin's coalition in Sept. 1978 at time of split; Leaders AMNON RUBINSTEIN and MEIR AMIT.

National Religious Party: f. 1956; stands for strict adherence to Jewish religion and tradition, and strives to achieve the application of religious precepts of Judaism in everyday life; it is also endeavouring to establish the constitution of Israel on Jewish religious law; withdrew

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

from (Labour) government coalition in December 1976 and now supports the Likud coalition, occupying 2 cabinet posts.

Revival Movement: f. August 1979; also known as Renaissance Party; against any territorial concessions; Leader YUVAL NEEMAN.

Shelli-Israel Peace and Equality Movement: 87 Dizingoff St., P.O.B. 41609, Tel-Aviv; f. 1977; an alliance of patriotic socialist peace groups, which includes *Mokked* (Focus), the Independent Socialists, *Ha'olam Haze* party and others. In February 1979 these united. Leading personalities in the Exec. Cttee.: Dr. YAAKOV ARNON, URI AVNERI, Dr. MATITYAHU PELED, RAM COHEN and Dr. MEIR PAIL.

Tami: pressure group representing North African Jews; Leader AHARON ABU-HATZEIRA.

Techiya: break-away party from Likud; opposes Camp David agreement.

Telem: party founded by the late MOSHE DAYAN.

United Arab List: Arab party affiliated to Labour Party.

United Workers Party - Mapam: P.O.B. 1777, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; left-wing Socialist-Zionist party; since January 1969 grouped in Labour-Mapam Alignment with Israel Labour Party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ISRAEL

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 112 Rehov Hayarkon, 2nd Floor, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE E. CASAL.

Australia: 185 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER P. J. HANDMER.

Austria: 11 Rehov Herman Cohen, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. INGO MUSSI.

Barbados: London, United Kingdom (E).

Belgium: 266 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* EDOUARD DECASTIAUX-HUGOT.

Bolivia: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. AUGUSTO CALDERÓN MIRANDA.

Brazil: 14 Hei Be'Yiar, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VASCO MARIZ.

Burma: 19 Rehov Yona, Ramat Gan (E); *Ambassador:* U SHWE ZAN AUNG.

Canada: 220 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH STEPHEN STANFORD.

Chile: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO BENADAVA.

Colombia: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR CASTRO PERDOMO.

Costa Rica: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* RONALD FERNÁNDEZ-PINTO.

Denmark: 23 Rehov Bnei Moshe, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* OLE N. KOCH.

Dominican Republic: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ VILLANEUVA.

Ecuador: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILSON VELA HERVAS.

Egypt: 12th Floor, Hilton Hotel, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SAAD MURTADA.

El Salvador: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Col. NAPOLEÓN ARMANDO GUERRA.

Finland: 224 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* PAASO HELMINEN.

France: 112 Tayelet Herbert Samuel, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* MARC BONNEFOUS.

Germany, Federal Republic: 16 Rehov Soutine, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. NIELS HANSEN.

Greece: 35 Siderot Shaul Hamelech, Tel-Aviv (Diplomatic Representation); *Diplomatic Representative:* ALEXANDER A. COUNDOURIOTIS.

Guatemala: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Col. RAMIRO GEREDA ASTURIAS.

Haiti: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ERNST M. REMY.

Honduras: Paris, France (E).

Iceland: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Ireland: Athens, Greece (E).

Italy: Asia House, 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* GIROLAMO NISIO.

Jamaica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Japan: Asia House, 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* HARUNORI KAYA.

Malawi: London, United Kingdom (E).

Malta: London, United Kingdom (E).

Mexico: 14 Rehov Hei Beiyar, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO L. DE GARAY.

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Shalom-Meyer Tower, 9 Ahad Ha'am, Floor 3, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* IWAN VERKADE.

Nicaragua: Rome, Italy (E).

Norway: 10 Rehov Hei Beiyar, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT AARS.

ISRAEL

Diplomatic Representation, The Jewish Agency, Judicial System

Panama: 17 Rehov Lipsky, Apt. 12, P.O.B. 21260, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* MISS MARINA MAYO M.

Papua New Guinea: London, United Kingdom (E).

Paraguay: Rome, Italy (E).

Peru: 52 Rehov Pinkas, Apt. 31, 8th Floor, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO SAN MARTIN CARO.

Philippines: 14 Rehov Hei Beiyar, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. ERNESTO S. GIDAYA.

Romania: 24 Rehov Adam Hacohen, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN VASILIU.

South Africa: 2 Rehov Kaplan, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* DEREK STUART FRANKLIN.

Sweden: 198 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* TORSTEN ORN.

Switzerland: 228 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ERNEST BAUERMEISTER.

Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: 34 Rehov Amos, Tel-Aviv (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: 192 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* PATRICK MOBERLY, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 71 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL LEWIS.

Uruguay: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. BAUTISTA ETCHEVERRY BOGGIO.

Venezuela: Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS LA CORTE.

Israel also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Portugal, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago and Western Samoa.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

Organization:

The governing bodies are the Assembly which determines basic policy, the Board of Governors which sets policy for the Agency between Assembly meetings and the Executive responsible for the day to day running of the Agency.

Chairman of Executive: ARYE L. DULZIN.

Chairman of Board of Governors: MAX M. FISHER.

Director-General: SHMUEL LAHIS.

Secretary-General: HARRY M. ROSEN.

Functions:

According to the Agreement of 1971, the Jewish Agency undertakes the immigration and absorption of immigrants in Israel, including absorption in agricultural settlement and immigrant housing; social welfare and health services in connection with immigrants; education, youth care and training; neighbourhood rehabilitation through project renewal.

Budget (1979/80): U.S. \$405 million.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law of Israel is composed of Ottoman law, British law, Palestine law, applicable in Palestine on May 14th, 1948, when the independence of the State of Israel was declared, the substance of the common law and doctrines of equity in force in England, as modified to suit local conditions, and religious law of the various recognized religious communities as regards matters of personal status, in so far as there is nothing in any of the said laws repugnant to Israeli legislation and subject to such modifications as may have resulted from the establishment of the State of Israel and its authorities, and also of the laws enacted by the Israeli legislature. The pre-1948 law is increasingly being replaced by original local legislation.

CIVIL COURTS

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial instance in the State. It has jurisdiction as an Appellate Court from the District Courts in all matters, both civil and criminal (sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal or as a Court of Criminal Appeal), and as a Court of First Instance (sitting as a High Court of Justice) in matters in which it considers it necessary to grant relief in the interests of justice and which are not within the jurisdiction of any other court or tribunal. This includes applications for orders in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition and *certiorari*, and enables the court to review the legality of acts of administrative authorities of all kinds.

President of the Supreme Court: M. LANDAU.

Permanent Deputy President of the Supreme Court: I. KAHAN.

Justices of the Supreme Court: M. SHANGAR, M. BEN-PORAT, M. EYLON, M. COHN, A. BARAK, M. BEISKI, SH. LEWIN.

Chief Registrar: Judge D. BARTOV (relieving president District Court).

The District Courts: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Beersheba, Nazareth. They have unlimited jurisdiction as Courts of First Instance in all civil and criminal matters not within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates' Court, all matters not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any other tribunal, and matters within the concurrent jurisdiction of any other tribunal so long as such tribunal does not deal with them, and as an Appellate Court in appeals from judgments and decisions of Magistrates' Courts and judgments of Municipal Courts and various administrative tribunals.

Magistrates' Courts: There are 26 Magistrates' Courts, having criminal jurisdiction to try contraventions and misdemeanours, and civil jurisdiction to try actions concerning possession or use of immovable property, or the partition thereof whatever may be the value of the subject matter of the action, and other civil actions where the amount of the claim, or the value of the subject matter, does not exceed 1£150,000.

Labour Courts: Established in 1969. Regional Labour Courts in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba, composed of Judges and representatives of the Public. A National Labour Court in Jerusalem, presided over by Judge Z. Bar-Niv. The Courts have jurisdiction over all matters arising out of the relationship between employer and employee; between parties to a collective labour agreement; matters concerning the National Insurance Law and the Labour Law and Rules.

Municipal Courts: There are 5 Municipal Courts, having criminal jurisdiction over any offences against municipal regulations and by-laws and certain other offences, such as town planning offences, committed within the municipal area.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

The Religious Courts are the Courts of the recognized religious communities. They are competent in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community. Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities the President of the Supreme Court will decide which Court shall have jurisdiction. Whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court, the matter must be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Israel.

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts.

Jewish Rabbinical Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel who are Israeli citizens or residents. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Muslim Religious Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Muslims who are not foreigners, or who are foreigners subject by their national law to the jurisdiction of Muslim Religious

Courts in such matters. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Christian Religious Courts: The Courts of the recognized Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of members of their communities who are not foreigners. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned. But neither these Courts nor the Civil Courts have jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of a foreign subject.

Druze Courts: These Courts, established in 1963, have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Druze in Israel, who are Israeli citizens or residents, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in all other matters of personal status of Druze with the consent of all parties concerned.

MILITARY COURTS

Courts-Martial: A Court-Martial is competent to try a soldier within the meaning of the Military Justice Law, 1955, who has committed an act constituting a military offence, without prejudice to the power of any other Court in the State to try him for that act if it constitutes an offence under any other law. A Court-Martial is also competent to try a soldier for any offence which is not a military offence, but the Attorney General may order that he be tried by another Court if he is of the opinion that the offence was not committed within the framework of the Army or in consequence of the accused's belonging to the Army.

RELIGION

JUDAISM

Judaism, the religion evolved and followed by the Jews, is the faith of the great majority of the population. Its basis is a belief in an ethical monotheism.

There are two main Jewish communities: the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim. The former are the Jews from Eastern, Central, or Northern Europe, while the latter originate from the Balkan countries, North Africa and the Middle East. Although they have separate synagogues, and differ somewhat in their ritual and pronunciation of Hebrew, there is no doctrinal distinction. The prevailing influence is that of the Ashkenazim Jews, who are more modern and westernized, but the recent Hebrew revival has been based on the Sephardi pronunciation of the ancient Hebrew tongue.

The supreme religious authority is vested in the Chief Rabbinate, which consists of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis and the Supreme Rabbinical Council. It makes decisions on interpretation of the Jewish law, and supervises the Rabbinical Courts. There are 8 regional Rabbinical Courts, and a Rabbinical Court of Appeal presided over by the two Chief Rabbis.

According to the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction Law of 1953, marriage and divorce among Jews in Israel are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts. Provided that all the parties concerned agree, other matters of personal status can also be decided by the Rabbinical Courts.

There are 195 Religious Councils, which maintain religious services and supply religious needs, and about 405 religious committees with similar functions in smaller settlements. Their expenses are borne jointly by the State and the local authorities. The Religious Councils are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. In all matters of religion, the Religious Councils

are subject to the authority of the Chief Rabbinate. There are 365 officially appointed rabbis. The total number of synagogues is about 7,000, most of which are organized within the framework of the Union of Israel Synagogues.

Head of the Ashkenazi Community: The Chief Rabbi SHLOMO GOREN.

Head of the Sephardic Community: The Chief Rabbi OVADIA YOSSEF.

Two Jewish sects still loyal to their distinctive customs are:

The Karaites, a sect which recognizes only the Jewish written law and not the oral law of the Mishna and Talmud. The community of about 12,000 many of whom live in or near Ramla, has been augmented by immigration from Egypt.

The Samaritans, an ancient sect mentioned in 2 Kings xvii, 24. They recognize only the Torah. The community in Israel numbers about 500; about half of them live in Holon, where a Samaritan synagogue has been built, and the remainder, including the High Priest live in Nablus, near Mt. Gerizim, which is sacred to the Samaritans.

ISLAM

The Muslims in Israel are in the main Sunnis, and are divided among the four rites of the Sunni school of Muslim thought: the Shafe'i, the Hanbali, the Hanafi, and the Maliki. Before June 1967 they numbered approximately 175,000; in 1971, approximately 343,900.

Mufti of Jerusalem: Sheikh SAAD ED-DIN AL-ALAMI.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

The Greek Melkite Church: P.O.B. 279, Haifa; numbers about 41,000 and Haifa is the seat of the Archbishop of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee; Archbishop MAXIMOS SALLOUM; publs. *Ar-Rabita* (Arabic monthly); circ.

4,000), *Message de Galilée* (3 a year in French and Flemish; circ. 2,000).

The Greek Orthodox Church in Israel has approximately 22,000 members. Patriarch of Jerusalem THEODOROS.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) Church has about 10,000 native members in Israel plus about 2,000 Polish and Hungarian Catholic refugees. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude JAMES JOSEPH BELTRITTI; Representative in Israel H.E. Bishop HANNA KALDANY.

The Maronite Community, with 6,350 members, has communal centres in Isfyia, Haifa, Jaffa, Jish, Nazareth and Jerusalem. The Maronite Patriarch, Mgr. JOSEPH

KHOURY, resides in the Lebanon. The Vicar-General, Mgr. AUGUSTIN HARFOUCHE, is resident in Jaffa.

Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East, belongs to the Anglican Communion; was reorganized in 1976; has Jerusalem Diocese and also Diocese of Iran, Egypt, Cyprus and the Gulf; Presiding Bishop Rt. Rev. HASSAN DEHQANI-TAFTI, P.O.B. 12, Isfahan, Iran (in exile in Winchester diocese, England).

Other denominations include the *Armenian Church* (900 members), the *Coptic Church* (700 members), the *Russian Orthodox Church*, which maintains an Ecclesiastical Mission, the *Ethiopian Church*, and the *Baptist Lutheran* and *Presbyterian Churches*.

THE PRESS

Tel-Aviv is the main publishing centre, only three dailies being published in Jerusalem. Largely for economic reasons there has developed no local press away from these cities; hence all papers regard themselves as national. Friday editions, Sabbath eve, are increased to up to twice the normal size by special weekend supplements, and experience a considerable rise in circulation. No newspapers appear on Saturday.

Most of the daily papers are in Hebrew, and others appear in Arabic, English, French, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian and German. The total daily circulation is 500,000-600,000 copies, or twenty-one papers per hundred people, although most citizens read more than one daily paper.

Most Hebrew morning dailies have strong political or religious affiliations. *Al Hamishmar* is affiliated to Mapam, *Hatzofeh* to the National Religious Front—World Mizrahi. *Davar* is the long-established organ of the Histadrut. Mapai publishes the weekly *Oi*. Most newspapers depend on subsidies from political parties, religious organizations or public funds. The limiting effect on freedom of commentary entailed by this party press system has provoked repeated criticism.

The Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al Anba* has a small circulation (10,000) but an increasing number of Israeli Arabs are now reading Hebrew dailies. The daily, *Al Quds*, was founded in 1968 for Arabs in Jerusalem and the West Bank; the small indigenous press of occupied Jordan has largely ceased publication or transferred operations to Amman.

There are around 400 other newspapers and magazines including some 50 weekly and 150 fortnightly; over 250 of them are in Hebrew, the remainder in eleven other languages.

The most influential and respected dailies, for both quality of news coverage and commentary, are *Ha'aretz* and the trade union paper, *Davar*, which frequently has articles by government figures. These are the widest read of the morning papers, exceeded only by the popular afternoon press, *Ma'ariv* and *Yedioth Aharonoth*. The *Jerusalem Post* gives detailed and sound news coverage in English.

The Israeli Press Council, established in 1963, deals with matters of common interest to the Press such as drafting the recently published code of professional ethics which is binding on all journalists.

The Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association represents publishers in negotiations with official and public bodies, negotiates contracts with employees and purchases and distributes newsprint, of which Israel now manufactures 75 per cent of her needs

DAILIES

Al-Anba: P.O.B. 428, 3, Ohaleh Yossef St., Jerusalem; f. 1968; published by Jerusalem Publications Ltd.; Arabic; Editor OVADIA DANON; circ. 10,000.

Al Hamishmar (*The Guardian*): Al Hamishmar House, 4 Ben Avigdor St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; morning; organ of the United Workers' Party (Mapam); Editor MARK GEFFEN; circ. 25,000.

Al Quds (*Jerusalem*): P.O.B. 19788, Jerusalem; f. 1968; Arabic; Editor ABU ZALAF.

Al Sha'ab: Jerusalem; Arabic; Editor ALI YA'ISH.

Chadshot Hasport: Tushia St., P.O.B. 20011, Tel-Aviv 61200; f. 1954; Hebrew; sports; independent; circ. 30,000.

Davar (*The Word*): P.O.B. 199, 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1925; morning; official organ of the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut); Editor HANNAH ZEMER; circ. 50,000; there are also weekly magazine editions.

Ha'aretz (*The Land*): 21 Salman Schocken St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; liberal, independent; Editor GERSHOM G. SCHOCKEN; circ. 55,000 (weekdays), 75,000 (week-ends).

Hamodia: Kikar Hacheruth, P.O.B. 1306, Jerusalem; organ of Agudat Israel; morning; Editor YEHUDA L. LEVIN; circ. 8,000.

Hatzofeh: 66 Hamasfer St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; morning; organ of the National Religious Front; Editor M. ISHON; circ. 11,000.

Israel Nachrichten: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1974; morning; German; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 20,000.

Israelski Far Tribuna: 113 Givat Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian.

Jerusalem Post: P.O.B. 81, Romema, 91000, Jerusalem; f. 1932; morning; independent; English; Editor and Man. Dir. ARI RATH; Editor ERWIN FRENKEL; circ. 30,000 (weekdays), 47,000 (weekend edition); there is also a weekly international edition, circ. 55,000.

Le Journal d'Israel: 26 Agra St., P.O.B. 28330, Tel-Aviv; independent; French; Chief Editor J. RABIN; circ. 10,000; also overseas weekly selection; circ. 15,000.

Letzte Nyess (*Late News*): 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; morning; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 23,000.

Ma'ariv: Ma'ariv House, P.O.B. 20010, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; mid-morning; independent; Editor SHMUEL SCHNITZER; circ. daily 147,000, Friday 245,000.

Nowiny i Kurier: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Polish; morning; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 15,000.

- Omer:** 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; Histadrut popular vowelised Hebrew paper; f. 1951; Chief Editor MEIR BARELI; circ. 10,000.
- Sha'ar:** 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv 64284; economy and finance; Hebrew and English; Editor J. KANSHAN.
- Shearim:** 64 Frishman St., Tel-Aviv; organ of Poalei Agudat Israel; Editor YEHUDA NACHSHONI; circ. 9,500.
- Uj Kelet:** 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Hungarian; independent; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 20,000.
- Viata Noastra:** 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; Romanian; morning; Editor ADRIAN ZAHAREANU; circ. 30,000.
- Yedioth Aharonoth:** 138 Petah-Tikva Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; evening; independent; Editor Dr. H. ROSENBLUM; circ. 180,000, Friday 280,000.
- Yom Yom:** P.O.B. 1194, Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; morning; economy and finance; Editor P. MERSTEN.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

- Al Harriya:** 38 King George St., Tel-Aviv; Arabic weekly of the Herut Party.
- Al-Ittihad:** P.O.B. 104, Haifa; f. 1944; Arabic; journal of the Israeli Communist Party; Chief Editor EMILE TOUMA.
- Al-Mirsad:** P.O.B. 736, 4 Ben Avigdor St., Tel-Aviv; Mapam; Arabic.
- Bama'alah:** P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; journal of the young Histadrut Movement; Editor N. ANAELY.
- Bamahane:** Military P.O.B. 1013, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; military, illustrated weekly of the Israel Armed Forces; Editor-in-Chief YOSSEF ESHKOL; circ. 70,000.
- Bitoon Heyl Ha'avir** (*Air Force Magazine*): Doar Zwai 1560, Zahal; f. 1948; Man. Editor D. MOLAD; Technical Editor U. AMIT; circ. 30,000.
- Dvar Hashavua:** 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; popular illustrated; weekly; published by Histadrut, General Federation of Labour; Editor O. ZMORA; circ. 46,000.
- Ethgar:** 75 Einstein Street, Tel-Aviv; twice weekly; Editor NATHAN YALIN-MOR.
- Glasul Populurui:** Eilath St., P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; weekly of the Communist Party of Israel; Romanian; Editor MEIR SEMO.
- Haolam Hazeh:** P.O.B. 136, 3 Gordon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; independent; illustrated news magazine; weekly; Editor-in-Chief URI AVNERY.
- Harefuah:** 39 Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv 64928; f. 1920; with English summaries; fortnightly journal of the Israeli Medical Association; Editor I. SUM, M.D.; circ. 7,500.
- Hed Hahinukh:** 8 Ben-Saruk Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; weekly; educational; published by the Israeli Teachers' Union; Editor ORA GADELL; circ. 24,000.
- Illustrierte Weltwoch:** P.O.B. 2571, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; Yiddish; weekly; Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.
- The Israel Digest:** P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1957; World Zionist Organization digest of news and views; fortnightly; circ. 20,000; Editor ZVI VOLK.
- Jerusalem Post International Edition:** P.O.B. 81, Romema, Jerusalem; f. 1959; English; weekly; Overseas edition of the *Jerusalem Post* (q.v.); circ. 45,000 to 95 countries.
- Kol Ha'am** (*Voice of the People*): 37 Eilath St., P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947; organ of the Communist Party of Israel; Editor B. BALTI.

- Laisha:** P.O.B. 28122, 7 Fin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; Hebrew; women's magazine; Editor ZVI ELGAT.
- Maariv Lanoar:** 2 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; weekly for youth; Editor ANNON BEI-RAV; circ. 35,000.
- Magallati:** Arabic Publishing House, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; young people's fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief IBRAHIM MUSA IBRAHIM; Editors GAMIL DAHLAN, MISHEL HADDAD; circ. 10,000.
- MB** (*Mitteilungsblatt*): P.O.B. 1480, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; German weekly journal of the Irgun Olei Merkas Europa (Settlers from Central Europe); Editor Dr. HANS CAPELL.
- Min Hayesod:** Tel-Aviv; fortnightly; Hebrew; news and political commentary.
- Reshumot:** Ministry of Justice, Jerusalem; f. 1948; Hebrew, Arabic and English; official Government gazette.
- Sada-A-Tarbia** (*The Echo of Education*): published by the Histadrut and Teachers' Association, P.O.B. 2306, Rehovot; f. 1952; Arabic; educational; fortnightly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

OTHER PERIODICALS

- Al-Bushra:** P.O.B. 6088, Haifa; f. 1935; monthly; Arabic; organ of the Ahmadiyya movement; Editor and Manager FAZL ILAHI BASHIR.
- Al Hamishmar:** 20 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian monthly of United Workers' Party.
- Al Jadid:** P.O.B. 104, Haifa; Arabic; literary monthly; Editor EMILE TOUMA.
- Al Ta'awun:** P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; published by the Arab Workers' Dept. of the Histadrut and the Co-operatives Dept. of the Ministry of Labour; co-operatives quarterly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.
- Ariel:** Cultural and Scientific Relations Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem; Publishers, Editorial and Distribution: La Semana Publishing Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 2427, 20 Kaf-tet Benovember St., Jerusalem 91023; f. 1962; quarterly review of the arts and letters in Israel; edns. in English, Spanish, French and German; Editor ASHER WEILL.
- Avoda Ubi'huach Leumi:** P.O.B. 915, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly review of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the National Insurance Institute, Jerusalem; Editor NETIVA BEN-YEHUDA; circ. 3,000.
- Bekalkala Uvemish'har** (*Economics and Trade*): P.O.B. 20027, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; Hebrew; published by Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce; Editor J. SHOSTAK.
- Business Digest Trade Lists:** 37 Harbour St., Haifa; f. 1947; weekly; English, Hebrew; shipping movements, import licences, stock exchange listings, business failures, etc.; Editor G. ALON.
- Christian News from Israel:** 30 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem; f. 1949; half-yearly; issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs; in English, French, Spanish; Editor SHALOM BEN-ZAKKAI; circ. 10,000.
- Di Goldene Keyt:** 30 Weizmann St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; literary quarterly; published by the Histadrut; Editor A. SUTZKEVER; Co-Editor E. PINES; Man. Editor MOSHE MILLIS.
- Divrei Haknesset:** c/o The Knesset, Jerusalem; f. 1949; records of the proceedings of the Knesset, published by the Government Printer, Jerusalem; Editor ZIVIA KLEIN; circ. 300.
- The Family Physician:** 101 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 16250; Tel-Aviv; f. 1970; three times a year; medical; Hebrew with English summaries; Editor Prof. M. R. POLLIACK; circ. 4,500.

- Folk un Zion:** P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1950; bi-monthly; current events relating to Israel and World Jewry; circ. 3,000; Editor EPHRAIM SHEDLETSKY.
- Frei Israel:** P.O.B. 8512, Tel-Aviv; Yiddish; progressive monthly, publ. by Asscn. for Popular Culture.
- Gazit:** 8 Zvi Brook St., P.O.B. 4190, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; Hebrew and English; art, literature; Publisher G. TALPHIR.
- Hameshek Hahaklai:** 21 Melchett St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; agricultural; Editor ISRAEL INBARI.
- Hamizrah Hehadash** (*The New East*): The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1949; quarterly of the Israel Oriental Society; Hebrew with English summary; Middle Eastern, Asian and African Affairs; Editor AHARON LAYISH.
- Hamlonai** (*The Hotelier*): P.O.B. 11586, Tel-Aviv; f. 1962; monthly of the Israel Hotel Association; Hebrew and English; Editor Z. PELTZ.
- Hapraklit:** P.O.B. 14152, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; quarterly; published by the Israel Bar Association; Editor-in-Chief A. POLONSKI; Editor ARNAN GAVRIELI; circ. 9,000.
- Hassadeh:** 8 Shaul Hamelech Blvd., P.O.B. 40044, Tel-Aviv 61400; f. 1920; monthly, review of agriculture; English summaries; Dir.-Gen. MARION R. COHN; Editor J. M. MARGALIT; circ. 10,000.
- Hed Hagan:** 8 Ben Saruk St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; educational; Editor Mrs. ESTHER RABINOWITZ; circ. 3,500.
- Innovation:** P.O.B. 8100, Jerusalem 91080; f. 1975; monthly; English; industrial research and development in Israel; Editor A. GREENFIELD.
- Israel Business:** P.O.B. 8100, Jerusalem 91080; f. 1961; monthly; English; business news and economic devt.; Editor A. GREENFIELD.
- Israel Economist:** P.O.B. 7052, 6 Hazanowitz St., Jerusalem; f. 1945; monthly; English; political and economic; independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.; also publishes *The Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange Information Card Service*.
- Israel Export and Trade Journal, The:** P.O.B. 11586, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; monthly; English; commercial and economic; published by Israel Periodicals Co. Ltd.; Man. Dir. ZALMAN PELTZ.
- Israel Industry and Commerce and Export News:** P.O.B. 1199, Tel-Aviv; English; monthly; serves Israeli exporters; Editor SHALOM YEDIDYAH.
- Israel Journal of Medical Sciences:** P.O.B. 1435, Jerusalem 91013; f. 1965; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. M. PRYWES; Man. Mrs. S. TOLEDANO; circ. 5,500.
- Israel Journal of Psychiatry and Related Sciences:** Israel Science Publishers, P.O.B. 3115, Jerusalem 91030; f. 1981; quarterly; Editors-in-Chief H. Z. WINNIK, E. EDELSTEIN.
- Israel-South Africa Trade Journal:** P.O.B. 11587, Tel-Aviv; f. 1973; bi-monthly; English; commercial and economic; published by Israel Publications Corp. Ltd.; Man. Dir. Z. PELTZ.
- Israels Aussenhandel:** P.O.B. 11586, Tel-Aviv; f. 1967; monthly; German; commercial; Editor GABRIELA BLUM; Man. Dir. ZALMAN PELTZ.
- Kalkalan:** 8 Akiva St., P.O.B. 7052, Jerusalem; f. 1952; monthly; Hebrew commercial and economic; independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.
- Kiryat Sefer:** P.O.B. 503, Jerusalem; f. 1924; bibliographical quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem; Editor Mrs. A. NEUBERG.
- Labour in Israel:** 93 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv; periodic bulletin of the Histadrut; English, French, German and Spanish.
- Leshonenu:** Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for the study of the Hebrew language and cognate subjects; Editor J. BLAU.
- Leshonenu La'am:** Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1945; popular Hebrew philology; Editors E. ETAN, M. MEDAN.
- Ma'arachot** (*Campaigns*): Hakirya, 3 Mendler St., P.O.B. 7026, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military and political bi-monthly; periodical of Israel Defence Force; Editors Lt.-Col. Y. ZISKIND and Lt.-Col. Y. PORATH.
- Mada:** Weizmann Science Press of Israel, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem 91007; f. 1956; popular scientific bi-monthly in Hebrew; Editor-in-Chief KAPAI PINES; circ. 11,000.
- Melaha Vetaassiya** (*Trade and Industry*): P.O.B. 11587, Tel-Aviv; f. 1969; bi-monthly review of the Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers of Israel; Man. Dir. Z. PELTZ.
- Mibifnim:** 27 Sutin St., P.O.B. 16040, Tel-Aviv; f. 1924; quarterly of the United Collective Settlements (Hakibbutz Hameuchad); Editor ZERUBAVEL GILEAD; circ. 8,000.
- Molad:** P.O.B. 1165, Jerusalem; f. 1948; twice yearly; independent political and literary periodical; Hebrew, published by Miph'ale Molad Ltd.; Editor EPHRAIM BROIDO.
- Monthly Bulletin of Statistics:** Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, P.O.B. 13015, 91 130 Jerusalem; f. 1949.
- Administered Territories Statistics Quarterly:** f. 1971; Hebrew and English.
- Foreign Trade Statistics:** f. 1950; Hebrew and English; appears annually, 2 vols.; imports/exports.
- Tourism and Hotel Services Statistics Quarterly:** f. 1973; Hebrew and English.
- Price Statistics Monthly:** f. 1959; Hebrew.
- Foreign Trade Statistics Quarterly:** f. 1950; Hebrew and English.
- Transport Statistics Quarterly.**
- Agricultural Statistics:** quarterly and monthly pamphlet.
- New Statistical Projects:** quarterly.
- Moznayim** (*Balance*): P.O.B. 7098, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; literature and culture; monthly; circ. 2,500; Editor B. Y. MICHALY.
- Na'amat-Urim Lahorim:** 5 Ben-Shaprut St., P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; monthly journal of the Council of Women Workers of the Histadrut; Hebrew; Editor ZIVIA COHEN; circ. 16,500.
- New Outlook:** 2 Karl Netter St., Tel-Aviv 65202; f. 1957; Israeli and Middle Eastern Affairs; dedicated to Arab-Jewish rapprochement; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor SIMHA FLAPAN.
- Proche-Orient Chrétien:** P.O.B. 19079, Jerusalem; f. 1951; quarterly on churches and religion in the Middle East.
- Quarterly Review of the Israel Medical Association** (*Mif'al Haverut Hutz*—World Fellowship of the Israel Medical Association): 39 Shaul Hamelekh Blvd., Tel-Aviv 64928; English; also published in French; quarterly; Editor Dr. S. ERDMAN.
- Refuah Veterinarit:** P.O.B. 3076, Rishon Le-Zion 13130; f. 1943; quarterly review of veterinary medicine; Editor Dr. I. DAFNI.

ISRAEL

La Revue de l'A.M.I. (World Fellowship of the Israeli Medical Association): 39 Shaul Hamelekh Blvd., Tel-Aviv 64928; French and English; quarterly; Editor Dr. S. ERDMAN.

Scopus: Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1946; published by Department of Information and Public Affairs, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; yearly; English; Editor E. GROSSBERG.

The Sea: Hane'emanim 8, Haifa; published by Israel Maritime League; review of marine problems; every two months; Pres. M. POMROCK; Man. Dir. ZADOK ESHEL; Chief Editor M. LITOVSKI; circ. 5,000.

Shituf (Co-operation): 24 Ha'arba St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 7151; f. 1948; bi-monthly; economic, social and co-operative problems in Israel; published by the Central Union of Industrial, Transport and Service Co-operative Societies; Editor L. LOSH; circ. 12,000.

Sillages: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1980; published by Inf. Dept. of World Zionist Org.; literary and political; French; Editor-in-Chief KATY BISRAOR.

Sinai: P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem; f. 1937; Torah, science and literature; Editor Dr. YITZCHAK RAPHAEL.

Sindibad: P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1970; children's monthly; Editors WALID HUSSEIN, JAMIL DAHLAN; circ. 10,000.

Terra Santa: P.O.B. 186, Jerusalem; f. 1921; monthly; published by the Custody of the Holy Land (the official custodians of the Holy Shrines); Italian, Spanish, French, English and Arabic editions published in Jerusalem, by the Franciscan Printing Press, German edition in Vienna, Maltese edition in Valletta.

Tmuroth: 48 Hamelekh George St., P.O.B. 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; organ of the Liberal Labour Movement; monthly; Editor S. MEIRI.

Trade and Economy: P.O.B. 20027, Tel-Aviv; f. 1979; bi-monthly; English; published by Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce; Editor NAOMI COHEN; circ. 5,000.

WIZO Review: Women's International Zionist Organization, 38 Sderoth David Hamelekh, Tel-Aviv; English, Spanish and German editions; Editor SYLVIA SATTEN BANIN; circ. 20,000.

Zion: P.O.B. 4179, Jerusalem; f. 1935; research in Jewish history; quarterly; Hebrew and English; Editors H. BEINART, S. ETINGER, M. STERN.

Zraim: 7 Dubnov St., P.O.B. 40027, Tel-Aviv; f. 1953; journal of the Bnei Akiva (Youth of Hapoel Hamizrachi) Movement; Editor AMNON SHAPIRA.

Zrakor: 37 Harbour St., Haifa; f. 1947; monthly; Hebrew; news digest, trade, finance, economics, shipping; Editor G. ALON.

The following are all published by Weizmann Science Press Israel, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem 91007; Exec. Editor L. LESTER.

Israel Journal of Botany: f. 1951; Editor Prof. MOSHE NEGBI; quarterly.

The Press

Israel Journal of Chemistry: f. 1951; Editor Prof. S. SAREL; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences: f. 1951; Editor Y. WEILER; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Mathematics: f. 1951; Editors A. ZABRODSKY, H. FURSTENBERG; monthly, 3 vols. of 4 issues each per year.

Israel Journal of Technology: f. 1951; Editor Prof. D. ABIR; 6 issues per year.

Israel Journal of Zoology: f. 1951; Editor Prof. Y. L. WERNER; quarterly.

Journal d'Analyse Mathématique: f. 1955; Editor Prof. S. AGMON; 2 vols. per year.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association of Israel: P.O.B. 2251, 4 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; safeguards professional interests and maintains standards, supplies newsprint to dailies; negotiates with trade unions, etc.; mems. all daily papers; affiliated to International Federation of Newspaper Publishers.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA): Israel Bureau, Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem; Dir. DAVID LANDAU.

ITIM, News Agency of the Associated Israel Press: 10 Tiomkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; co-operative news agency; Dir. and Editor ALTER WELNER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 53 Hahashmonayin, Tel-Aviv; Chief EROL GUINEY; Jerusalem, P.O.B. 1507; Corresp. PIERRE LEMOINE.

Agencia EFE (Spain): P.O.B. 3279, Shderof Herzl 127/1, Jerusalem; Correspondent ELIAS ZALDÍVAR.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): P.O.B. 21342, Tel-Aviv; Bureau Chief VITTORIO FRENQUELUCCI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 51 Petah Tikva Rd., Tel-Aviv; Chief of Bureau LARRY THORSON.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 33 189, Tel-Aviv; Correspondents GEORG SPIEKER and GIDEON BERLI.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 7/B/23 Etzel French Hill, Jerusalem; Corresp. HIROKAZU OIKAWA.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 8 Bilu St., Tel-Aviv; Corresp. KO OGASAWARA.

Middle East Bureau: Jerusalem Post Bldg., Jerusalem 94467

Reuters (U.K.): 8 Bilu Street, Tel-Aviv.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 138 Petah Tikva Rd., Tel-Aviv; Bureau Man. BROOKE W. KROEGER.

The following are also represented: North American Newspaper Alliance and TASS (U.S.S.R.).

PUBLISHERS

- Achiasaf Ltd.:** 13 Yosef Hanassi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; general; Man. Dir. SCHACHNA ACHIASAF.
- Am Hassefer Ltd.:** 9 Bialik St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1955; Man. Dir. DOV LIPETZ.
- "Am Oved" Ltd.:** 22 Mazah St., P.O.B. 470, Tel-Aviv; f. 1942; fiction, biography, history, social science; reference books, school and university textbooks, technical and professional works, juvenile, science fiction, crime; Man. Dir. DOV GORFUNG.
- Amichai Publishing House Ltd.:** 5 Yosef Hanassi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Man. Dir. YEHUDA ORLINSKY.
- Arabic Publishing House:** 17A Hagra St., P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; established by the Histadrut (trade union) organization; periodicals and books; Dir. JOSEF ELIAHU; Editor-in-Chief IBRAHIM M. IBRAHIM.
- Carta, The Israel Map and Publishing Co. Ltd.:** Yad Haruzim St., P.O.B. 2500, Jerusalem 91024; f. 1958; the principal cartographic publisher; Pres. EMANUEL HAUSMAN; Man. Dir. SHAY HAUSMAN.
- Dvir Publishing Co. Ltd., The:** 58 Mazah St., P.O.B. 149, Tel-Aviv; f. 1924; literature, science, art, education; Man. Dir. E. HAUSMAN.
- Eked Publishing House:** 29 Bar-Kochba St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1959; poetry; Dirs. ITAMAR YAOZ-KEST, MARITZA ROSMAN.
- Encyclopedia Publishing Co.:** Massada Press Ltd., 46 Beit Lehem Rd., Jerusalem; f. 1947; Hebrew Encyclopedia and other Encyclopedias; Chair. Mrs. BRACHA PELI; Pres. ALEXANDER PELI.
- Rodney Franklin Agency:** 5 Karl Netter St., P.O.B. 37727, Tel-Aviv; exclusive representative of various British and U.S.A. publishers; Dir. RODNEY FRANKLIN.
- G.G. The Jerusalem Publishing House Ltd.:** 39 Tchernechovski St., Jerusalem, P.O.B. 7147; f. 1967; history, encyclopaedias, archaeology, art and other reference books; Dir. SHLOMO S. GAFNI; Man. Editor RACHEL GILON.
- Gazit:** 8 Zvi Brook St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 4190; art publishers; Editor GABRIEL TALPHIR.
- Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishing House Ltd.:** P.O.B. 16040, 15 Nehardea St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1940; general; Dir. A. AVISHAI.
- Israeli Music Publications Ltd.:** 105 Ben Yehuda St., P.O.B. 6011, Tel-Aviv 61060; f. 1949; books on music and musical works; Dir. Dr. PETER E. GRADENWITZ.
- Izre'el Publishing House Ltd.:** 76 Dizengoff St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Man. ALEXANDER IZREEL.
- Jewish History Publications (Israel 1961) Ltd.:** 46 Beit Lehem Rd., Jerusalem; f. 1961; encyclopedias, World History of the Jewish People series; Chair. ALEXANDER PELI; Pres. BRACHA PELI.
- Jewish Agency Publishing Department:** P.O.B. 704, Jerusalem; f. 1945; Palestinology, Judaism, scientific, classics, and publicity brochures; Dir. M. SPITZER.
- Karni Publishers Ltd.:** 58 Maze St., P.O.B. 149, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; children's and educational books; Man. Dir. EMANUEL HAUSMAN.
- Keter Publishing House Jerusalem Ltd.:** P.O.B. 7145, Givat Shaul B, Jerusalem; f. 1959; original and translated works in all fields of science and humanities, published in English, French, German, other European languages and Hebrew; publishing imprints: Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Israel Universities Press, Keter Books, Encyclopedia Judaica; Man. Dir. ELIAV COHEN.
- Kiryath Sepher:** 15 Arlosorov St., Jerusalem; f. 1933; dictionaries, textbooks, maps, scientific books; Dir. SHALOM SIVAN (STEPANSKY).
- Lewin-Epstein Ltd.:** 10 Ha'Amal St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; general fiction, education, science; Man. Dir. SHMUEL SHATZKY.
- Magnes Press, The:** The Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1929; biblical studies, judaica, and all academic fields; Dir. BEN-ZION D. YEHOSHUA.
- Massada Press Ltd.:** 46 Beit Lechem Rd., Jerusalem; f. 1961; encyclopaedias, judaica, the arts, educational material; Chair. ALEXANDER PELI.
- Ministry of Defence Publishing House:** Hakiriya, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military literature; Dir. SHALOM SERI.
- M. Mizrahi Publishers:** 67 Levinsky, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; children's books, novels; Dir. MEIR MIZRACHI.
- Mosad Harav Kook:** P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem; editions of classical works, Torah and Jewish studies; Dir. Rabbi M. KATZENELNBogen.
- Otsar Hamoreh:** 8 Ben Saruk, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; educational; Dir. MENACHEM LEVANO.
- Alexander Peli Jerusalem Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 46 Beit Lehem Rd., Jerusalem; f. 1977; encyclopedias, judaica, the arts, educational material; Chair. ALEXANDER PELI.
- I. L. Peretz:** 31 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; mainly books in Yiddish; Man. Dir. MOSHE GERSHONOWITZ.
- Rubin Mass Ltd.:** 11 Marcus St., P.O.B. 990, Jerusalem; f. 1927; Hebraica, judaica; Dir. OREN MASS.
- Schocken Publishing House Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2316, Tel-Aviv 61022; f. 1938; general; Dir. Mrs. RACHEL EDELMAN.
- Shikmona Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 4044, Jerusalem; Zionism, archaeology, art, fiction and non-fiction.
- Sifriat-Ma'ariv Ltd.:** Dereh Petah Tikva 72A, Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; Man. Dir. IZCHAK YACHIN.
- Sifriat Poalim Ltd.:** 66 Achad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv 65-171; f. 1939; fiction, poetry, education, children's books, textbooks; Gen. Man. TSVI RAANAN.
- Sinai Publishing Co.:** 72 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; Hebrew books and religious articles; Dir. AKNAH SCHLESINGER.
- Weizmann Science Press of Israel:** 8A Horkanya St., P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem 91007; f. 1955; publishes scientific books and periodicals; Man. Dir. RAMI MICHAELI; Exec. Editor L. LESTER.
- Yachdav United Publishers Co. Ltd.:** 29 Carlebach St., P.O.B. 20123, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; educational; Chair. MORDECHAI BERNSTEIN; Dir. BENJAMIN SELLA.
- Yavneh Ltd.:** 4 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; general; Dir. AVSHALOM ORENSTEIN.
- S. Zack and Co.:** 2 King George St., Jerusalem; f. c. 1930; reference books, textbooks, dictionaries, judaica, children's books; Dirs. DAVID and MICHAEL ZACK.
- Israel Book Publishers Association:** 29 Carlebach St., P.O.B. 20123, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; mems: 79 publishing firms; Pres. MORDECHAI BERNSTEIN; Exec. Dir. BENJAMIN SELLA.
- Jerusalem International Book Fair:** 22 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem 91000; f. 1961; takes place every two years; 49 countries were represented in 1981; Dir. (vacant); Asst. to Dir. NAOMI SCHWAB.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Israel Broadcasting Authority (I.B.A.): 21 Heleni Hamalka, P.O.B. 7139, Jerusalem; f. 1948; station in Jerusalem with additional studios in Tel-Aviv and Haifa; Dir. JOSEPH LAPID. I.B.A. broadcasts five programmes for local and overseas listeners on medium, shortwave and VHF/FM in thirteen languages; Hebrew, Arabic, English, Yiddish, Ladino, Romanian, Hungarian, Moghrabit, Persian, French, Russian, Georgian and Spanish.

Number of radio receivers: 750,000 (1978/79).

Galei Zahal: A.P.O. 01005, Zakal; f. 1951; Army broadcasting station, Tel-Aviv with studios in Jerusalem; broadcasts one programme on medium wave in Hebrew.

TELEVISION

Israel Broadcasting Authority (I.B.A.): broadcasts began in 1968; station in Jerusalem with additional studios in Tel-Aviv; Dir. Gen. JOSEPH LAPID; one black and white network (VHF with UHF available in some areas); broadcasts in Hebrew and Arabic.

Instructional Television Centre: Ministry of Education and Culture, 14 Klausner St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1966 by Hanadiv (Rothschild Memorial Group) as Instructional Television Trust; began transmission in 1966; now broadcasts 44 hours a week; school programmes form an integral part of the syllabus in a wide range of subjects; also adult education; Gen. Man. YA'AKOV LORBERBAUM.

Number of TV receivers: 465,000 (1978/79).

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; ₪ = Israeli ₪; brs. = branches.)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Israel: Bank of Israel Bldg., Kiryat Ben Gurion, P.O.B. 780, Jerusalem 91007; f. 1954 as the Central Bank of the State of Israel; cap. 200m. shekels, reserves 800m. shekels, dep. 47,034m. shekels (Dec. 1980); Gov. DR. MOSHE MANDELBAUM; Dep. Govs. DR. E. SHEFFER, DR. Z. SUSSMAN; Dir.-Gen. D. WAINSHAL; Mans. J. SARIG, M. BENOUSILIO, S. BRONFELD, M. FRAENKEL, S. PELED, O. MESSER, M. LAHAV, A. H. LOZOWICK; 2 brs.

ISRAELI BANKS

American Israel Bank Ltd.: 9-11 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1975 as a result of a merger between Japhet Bank Ltd. and Exchange National Bank of Chicago; cap. and surplus 45m. shekels; dep. 2,485m. shekels (Dec. 1980); Chair. E. REINER; Man. Dir. A. KROIZER; 23 brs.

Arab Israel Bank Ltd.: 53 Hameginim Ave., P.O.B. 442, Haifa; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.; f. 1959 to serve primarily the Arab sector of the economy; cap. p.u. ₪7m., dep. ₪1,903m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. S. TULCHINSKY; Gen. Man. E. ASHKENAZI.

Bank Hapoalim B.M.: 50 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; cap. p.u., res. and convertible notes 2,673m. shekels, dep. 125,587m. shekels (June 1981); Chair. Bd. of Dirs. E. REINER; Chair. Bd. of Mans. G. GAZIT; Man. Dirs. H. BERGSTEIN, J. GEVA, G. GIL, M. OLENIK.

Bank Kupat-Am le-Israel Ltd.: 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.; cap. ₪4m.; reserves ₪9.6m.; Chair B. YEKUTIELI; Man. Dir. M. OSTFELD; 17 brs.

Bank Lemelacha Ltd.: 18 Shoken St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1953; now assoc. with First International Bank of Israel; Chair. B. WINE; Man. Dir. Y. GAL'ON.

Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.: 24-32 Yehuda Halevy St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1902; dep. 168m. shekels (June 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. E. I. JAPHET; 442 brs. and subs.; publ. *Economic Review* (quarterly).

First International Bank of Israel Ltd.: Shalom Mayer Tower, 9 Ahad Ha'am St., P.O.B. 29036, Tel-Aviv; f. 1972 as a result of a merger between The Foreign Trade

Bank Ltd. and Export Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. 107.8m. shekels; dep. 9,665m. shekels (May 1981); Chair. M. MOSEVICS; Deputy Chair and Chief Exec. Officer DAVID GOLAN; Man. Dir. S. BRNO; 83 brs.

Industrial Development Bank of Israel Ltd.: 2 Dafna St., Tel-Aviv 64928; f. 1957; share cap. 88.4m. shekels; total resources 5,006.7m. shekels (Dec. 1980); Chair. A. FRIEDMANN; Man. Dir. Y. GILL.

Israel Ampal Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: 111 Arlozorov St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; cap. p.u. 1.2m. shekels; dep. 11.3m. shekels (June 1981); Chair. M. OLENIK; Man. Dirs. M. BACHAR, M. JAFFE.

Israel Bank of Agriculture Ltd.: 83 Hashmonayim St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. ₪1,945m., dep. ₪11,233m.; Chair. A. BRUN; Man. Dir. D. CALDERON.

Israel Continental Bank Ltd.: 70 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1973; capital held jointly by Bank Hapoalim B.M. and Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft A.G.; cap. p.u. ₪52.6m.; dep. ₪2,725.1m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. Dr. WALTER HESSELBACH.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.: 27-31 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel-Aviv 65546; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 165m. shekels; dep. 89,470m. shekels (June 1981); Chair. RAPHAEL RECANATI; 248 brs. including sub-brs.

Israel General Bank Ltd.: 28 Achad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; cap. p.u. ₪32.2m., dep. ₪5,420.9m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Baron EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD; Man. Dir. DAVID SHOHAM; 3 brs.

Israel Loan and Savings Bank Ltd.: 21 Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; cap. ₪10.3m.; Chair. E. AVEYNON; Man. Dir. I. GAFNI.

Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.: P.O.B. 512, 24 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1924; subsidiary of Barclays Discount Bank; cap. p.u. 600,000 shekels; dep. 197.4m. shekels (Dec. 1979); Chair. DANIEL RECANATI; Gen. Man. SHLOMO MAGRISO.

Union Bank of Israel Ltd.: 6-8 Ahuzat Bayit St., P.O.B. 2428, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.; cap. p.u. 180m. shekels; dep. 11,964m. shekels (Dec. 1980); Chair. E. I. JAPHET; Man. Dir. M. M. MAYER; Gen. Man. S. SOROKER; 25 brs.

United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.: 48 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1923; cap. p.u. 93m. shekels, dep. 8,240m. shekels (Dec. 1980); Chair. N. FEINGOLD; Man. Dir. A. MEIR; 71 brs.

MORTGAGE BANKS

Housing Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 2 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. 1,118.1m., dep. 1,43,483m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. Y. RAVIN; Dir. and Gen. Man. D. TOMER.

Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 16 Simtat Beit Hashoeva, Tel-Aviv; f. 1959; subsidiary of Israel Discount Bank Ltd.; Chair. M. B. GITTER; Man. Dir. K. REICH.

Leumi Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.; cap. and res. 133.5m. shekels; dep. 2,076m. shekels (Dec. 1980); Chair. S. TULCHINSKY; Man. Dir. Z. BIRNBAUM.

Tefahot, Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 9 Heleni Hamalka St., Jerusalem; f. 1945; cap. and reserves 1,4,105.7m.; total assets 1,27,468m. (March 1980); Man. Dir. MOSHE MANN. *Affiliated Bank: Carmel Mortgage and Investment Bank Ltd., 207 Hameginim Blvd., Haifa.*

Unico Investment Co. Ltd.: 30 Yavneh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Discount Bank Ltd.: 103 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1971 by Barclays Bank International Ltd. and Israel Discount Bank Ltd. to incorporate Israel brs. of Barclays; cap. p.u. 1.1m. shekels; dep. 4,542m. shekels (Dec. 1980); Chair. GIDEON LAHAV; Gen. Man. MOSHE NEUDORFER; *Wholly owned subsidiary: Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd., 24 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange: 113 Allenby Rd.; Chair. Dr. M. HETH; Exec. Dir. D. OTTENSOOSER; Int. Gen. Mans. D. OTTENSOOSER, J. NITZANI; publs. *Official Quotations, Bond Guide and Stock Guide.*

INSURANCE

Ararat Insurance Company Ltd.: Ararat House, 13 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. PHILIP ZUCKERMAN.

Aryeh Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shalom Tower, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Chair. AVINOAM M. TOCATLY.

Hassneh Insurance Co. of Israel Ltd.: 115 Allenby St., P.O.B. 805, Tel-Aviv; f. 1924; Man. Dir. EITAN AVNEYON.

Israel Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd., The: 30 Levontin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. of Board DAVID J. HACKMEY; Man. Dir. JOSEPH D. HACKMEY.

Israel Reinsurance Company Ltd., The: 5 Drujanov St., P.O.B. 11589, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Chair. Board of Dirs., N. MISHOR; Gen. Man. S. JANNAI.

Maoz Insurance Co. Ltd.: 43 Brodetsky St., Ramat-Aviv; f. 1945; formerly Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.; Chair B. YEKUTIELI.

Mazada Insurance Service Ltd.: 3 Ahuzat Bait St., Tel-Aviv 65143; f. 1932; partly owned by Hassneh Insurance Co. Ltd.; Man. A. SPIGELMAN, M.A.

Menorah Insurance Company Ltd.: Menorah House, 73 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Gen. Man. DAVID HIRSCHFELD.

Migdal Insurance Co. Ltd.: 26 Se'adya Gaon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Chair. B. YEKUTIELI; Man. Dir. M. H. HARARY.

Palglass Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.: 30 Achad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Gen. Man. AKIVA ZALZMAN.

Sahar Insurance Company Ltd.: Sahar House, 23 Ben-Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv 63806, P.O.B. 26222; f. 1949; Chair. A. SACHAROV; Man. Dir. AL. SACHAROV.

Samson Insurance Co. Ltd.: Asia House, 4 Weizman St., P.O.B. 33678, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Chair. A. AVNION; Gen. Man. D. SERR.

Sela Insurance Co. Ltd.: 13 Achad Haam St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; Man. Dir. E. SHANI.

Shiloah Company Ltd.: 2 Pisker St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Man. Dr. S. BAMIRAH; Man. Mme BAMIRAH.

Yardenia Insurance Company Ltd.: 22 Maze St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Man. Dir. H. LEBANON.

Yuval Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem; f. 1962; Man. Dir. J. KAPLAN.

Zion Insurance Company Ltd.: 120 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Chair. HAIM TAIBER.

THE HISTADRUT

Hahistadrut Haklalit shel Haovdim Beeretz Israel, 93 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv

(GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR IN ISRAEL)

Secretary-General: YERUHAM MESHEL.

The General Federation of Labour in Israel, usually known as the Histadrut, is the largest voluntary organization in Israel, and the most important economic body in the State. It is open to all workers, including members of co-operatives and of the liberal professions, who join directly as individuals. The Histadrut engages in four main fields of activity: trade union organization; economic development; social insurance based on mutual aid; and educational and cultural activities. Dues—3.9 per cent of wages (up to 1,11,000 per month)—cover all its trade union, health and social services activities. The Histadrut was founded in 1920.

ORGANIZATION

In 1980 the Histadrut had a membership of 1,600,000, including over 160,000 in collective, co-operative and private villages (*kibbutzim* and *moshavim*) affiliated through the Agricultural Workers' Union, and 390,000 wives (who have membership status); 140,000 of the members were Arabs. In addition some 110,000 young people under

18 years of age belong to the Organization of Working and Student Youth, a direct affiliate of the Histadrut. The main religious labour organizations, *Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrachi* and *Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel*, belong to the trade union section and welfare services, which thus extend to 90 per cent of all workers in Israel.

All members take part in elections to the Histadrut

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Convention (*Veida*), which elects the General Council (*Moetsa*) and the Executive Committee (*Vaad Hapoel*). The latter elects the 36-member Executive Bureau (*Vaada Merakezet*), which is responsible for day-to-day implementation of policy. The Executive Committee also elects the Secretary-General, who acts as its chairman as well as head of the organization as a whole and chairman of the Executive Bureau. Nearly all political parties are represented on the Histadrut Executive Committee. Throughout Israel there are 68 local Labour Councils.

The Executive Committee has the following departments: Trade Union, Arab Affairs, Mutual Security Centre, Organization, International, Finance, Legal, Employment, Vocational Training, Absorption and Development, Academic Workers, Culture and Education, Institute of Economic and Social Research, Diaspora Communities, Youth and Sport, Consumers' Authority, Industrial Democracy, Religious Affairs and Higher Education.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Collective agreements with employers fix wage scales, which are linked with the retail price index; provide for social benefits, including paid sick leave and employers' contributions to sick and pension and provident funds; and regulate dismissals. Dismissal compensation is regulated by law. The Histadrut actively promotes productivity

The Histadrut, Trade and Industry

through labour management boards and the National Productivity Institute, and supports incentive pay schemes.

There are unions for the following groups: clerical workers, building workers, teachers, engineers, agricultural workers, technicians, textile workers, printing workers, diamond workers, metal workers, food and bakery workers, wood workers, government employees, seamen, nurses, civilian employees of the armed forces, actors, musicians and variety artists, social workers, watchmen, cinema technicians, institutional and school staffs, pharmacy employees, medical laboratory workers, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, social scientists, microbiologists, psychologists, salaried lawyers, pharmacists, physicians, occupational therapists, truck and taxi drivers, hotel and restaurant workers, workers in Histadrut-owned industry, garment, shoe and leather workers, plastic and rubber workers, editors of periodicals, painters and sculptors and industrial workers.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

These include *Hevrat Ovdim* (Economic Sector, employing 260,000 workers in 1980), *Kupat Holim* (the Sick Fund, covering almost 75 per cent of Israel's population), seven pension funds, and *NA'AMAT* (women's organization which runs nursery homes and kindergartens, organizes vocational education and promotes legislation for the protection and benefit of working women).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 20027, Tel-Aviv; co-ordinates the Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheba Chambers of Commerce; Dir. ZVI AMIT.

Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 183, Jerusalem 91000; f. 1908; about 300 mems.; Pres. M. H. ELICHAH; Vice-Pres. CH. COHEN, A. DASKAL, SH. P. DORON, A. PEREZ, Y. PEARLMAN, M. ROIZMAN, M. YANOWSKI, A. TALBAR; publ. *Bulletin* (Hebrew and English).

Haifa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Haifa and District): P.O.B. 33176, 53 Haatzmout Rd., Haifa; f. 1921; 700 mems.; Pres. EMANUEL GORALI; Gen. Sec. A. MEHOULAL.

Chamber of Commerce, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa: P.O.B. 20027, 84 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; 1,500 mems.; Pres. AVNER BEN-YAKAR; Dir.-Gen. ZVI AMIT; Secs. J. FEINER, Z. SEGAI, J. SHOSTAK, F. B. WAHLE; publs. *Bekalkala Uvenim'har, Economy and Trade*.

Federation of Bi-National Chambers of Commerce with and in Israel: 99 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 1127; federates: Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Israel-Africa; Chamber of Commerce Israel-Belgique-Luxembourg; Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Israel-Danish Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-France; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Israel-Germany; Camera di Commercio Israeli-Italia; Israel-Japan Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Latin America, Spain and Portugal Chamber of Commerce; Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Norway Chamber of Commerce; Handelskammer Israel-Schweiz; Israel-South Africa Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Sweden Chamber of Commerce; Pres. E. GOUSMAN; and also incorporates Bi-National Chamber of Commerce existing in 20 foreign countries with Israel.

Israel-British Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 3540, Tel-Aviv 61034; f. 1951; 440 mems.; Exec. Dir. WOOLF KANTOR; Chair. A. SACHAROV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Agricultural Union: Tchenov 20, Tel-Aviv; consists of more than 50 agricultural settlements and is connected with marketing and supplying organizations, and Bahan Ltd., controllers and auditors.

Central Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers: P.O.B. 4041, Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; has a membership of 40,000 divided into 70 groups according to trade; the union is led by a seventeen-man Presidium; Chair. JACOB FRANK; Gen. Sec. PINHAS SCHWARTZ; publ. *Hamlakha*; 30 brs.

Citrus Control and Marketing Boards: 69 Haifa Rd., P.O.B. 2590, Tel-Aviv; the government-established institution for the control of the Israel citrus industry; Boards made up of representatives of the Government and the growers. Functions: control of plantations, supervision of picking and packing operations, marketing of the crop overseas and on the home markets; shipping; supply of fertilizers, insecticides, equipment for orchards and packing houses and of packing materials, technical research and extension work; long-term financial assistance to growers.

Farmers' Union of Israel: P.O.B. 209, Tel-Aviv; f. 1913; membership of 7,000 independent farmers, citrus and winegrape growers; Pres. E. IZAKSON; Chair. Council IZCHAK ZIV-AY; Dir.-Gen. SHLOMO REISMÁN; publ. *The Israeli Farmer* (bi-monthly).

General Association of Merchants in Israel: 6 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; the organization of retail traders; has a membership of 30,000 in 60 brs.

Israel Diamond Exchange Ltd.: P.O.B. 3222, Ramat Gan; f. 1937; production, export, import and finance facilities; estimated exports (1980) U.S. \$1,410m.

Israel Journalists' Association Ltd.: 4 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; Sec. MOSHE RON.

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Manufacturers' Association of Israel: Industry House, 29 Hamered St., P.O.B. 29116, Tel-Aviv; Pres. AVRAHAM (BUMA) SHAVIT; Dir. Gen. SHAUL ROSOLIO.

TRADE UNIONS

Histadrut Haovdim Haleumit (*National Labour Federation*); 23 Sprinczak St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; 144,000 mems.; publ. *Yaad*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Israel State Railways: Central Station, P.O.B. 44, Haifa; all lines are managed and operated from Haifa. The total length of main line is 550 km.; gauge 1,435 mm.

Freight traffic consists mainly of grain, phosphates, potash, containers, oil and building materials. Rail service serves Haifa and Ashdod, ports on the Mediterranean Sea, while a combined rail-road service extends to Eilat port on the Red Sea. A rail link from Dimona to Eilat is planned. Passenger services operate between the main towns: Nahariya, Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem.

Gen. Man. ZVI TSAFRIRI; Deputy Gen. Man. I. BARILAN; Deputy Gen. Man. (Admin.) L. HEYMAN.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

Haifa Underground Funicular Railway: 12 Hanassi Ave. Haifa; opened 1959; 2 km. in operation; Man. D. SCHARF.

Tel-Aviv Metropolitan Area Rapid Transit: Ministry of Transport, 3 Eliashberg St., Tel-Aviv; a feasibility study has been made on the possibility of building a 60 km. rapid transit line (8 km. underground).

ROADS

Ministry of Labour, Public Works Dept., Jerusalem.

There are 3,900 km. of metalled main roads not including roads in towns and settlements.

Automobile and Touring Club of Israel (MEMSI): 19 Petah Tiqva Rd., P.O.B. 36144, Tel-Aviv 61630; f. 1949; over 35,000 mems.; Dir.-Gen. B. YACOBI; publ. Annual Year Book.

SHIPPING

The Israel Ports Authority: Maya Building, 74 Petah Tiqva Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; to plan, build, develop, administer, maintain and operate the ports.

ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.: 209 Hameginim Ave., P.O.B. 1723, Haifa; f. 1945; runs cargo services in the

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture

Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrahi (*National Religious Workers' Party*); 166 Even Gavirol St., Tel-Aviv; 125,000 mems. in 81 settlements.

Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel (*Agudat Israel Workers' Organization*); Geula Quarter, Corner Yehezkel St., Jerusalem; has 19,000 members in 12 settlements.

Mediterranean and to N. Europe, N. and S. America, Far East, Africa and Australia; operates 58 ships totalling 2.3m. d.w.t.; Chair. D. ELAZAR; Man. Dir. Y. ROTHEN.

Haifa and Ashdod are the main ports in Israel. The former is a natural harbour, enclosed by two main breakwaters and dredged to 37 ft. below mean sea-level. In 1965 the new deep water port was completed at Ashdod which has a capacity of about 4 million tons per year.

The port of Eilat is Israel's gate to the Red Sea. It is a natural harbour, operated from a wharf. A new port, to the south of the original one, started operating in 1965.

CIVIL AVIATION

El Al Israel Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 41, Ben Gurion Airport, Lod, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; daily services to most capitals of Europe; over twenty flights weekly to New York; services to the U.S.A., Canada, Egypt, Greece, Kenya, Mexico, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain and Turkey; fleet of 4 Boeing 747-258B, 2 Boeing 747-258C, 2 Boeing 747-124F, 2 Boeing 707-458, 3 Boeing 707-358B, 2 Boeing 707-358C; (on order) 2 Boeing 737-200, 4 Boeing 767-200; Chair. AVRAHAM SHAVIT; Pres. ITZHAK SHANDER.

Arka Israeli Airlines Ltd.: Dov Airport, P.O.B. 39301, Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; scheduled services from Tel-Aviv-Jerusalem and Haifa to Eilat, Ophira (Sharm-el-Sheikh), Santa Katarina (Mt. Sinai), Rosh Pina, etc.; fleet of 4 Viscounts, 4 Swearingen Metros, 3 Boeing 737, 3 De Havilland Dash-7 and 15 light aircraft.

The following airlines also serve Israel: Air France, Alitalia (Italy), Austrian Airlines, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, Cyprus Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Nile Valley Carriers (private Egyptian), Olympic Airways (Greece), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, Tarom (Romania), THY (Turkey), TWA (U.S.A.).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. 1018, Jerusalem; Minister of Tourism AVRAHAM SHARIR; Dir.-Gen. AVRAHAM ROZENMAN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Israel Festival: Binyaney Ha'ooma, P.O.B. 6001, 91060 Jerusalem; organizes the Israel Festival which takes place in September in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Caesarea and Haifa; Chair. Board of Dirs. A. GAFNI;

Chair. Festival Council M. MUSHEVITZ; Dir.-Gen. G. PAZ.

Israel Music Institute: P.O.B. 11253, Tel-Aviv 61112; f. 1961; publishes and promotes Israeli music, educational music and musicological works abroad; member since 1969 of International Music Information Centres (ISMIC); Chair. MORDECHAI VIRSHUBSKY, M.K.; Dir.-Gen. and Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM Y. ELIAS.

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The National Council of Culture and Art: Hadar Daphna Bldg., Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Cameri Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; public trusteeship; repertory theatre; tours abroad.

Habimah National Theatre of Israel: P.O.B. 222, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918 in Russia, moved to Palestine 1928; Jewish, classical and modern drama.

Israel National Opera: 1 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1947 by Edis de-Philippe (Dir.); classical and modern opera; open 50 weeks of the year.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Haifa Symphony Orchestra: 50 Pevsner St., P.O.B. 5210, Haifa; Music Dir. Mrs. ORA GILL.

Israel Chamber Orchestra: Dafna Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1965; Musical Dir. NEVILLE MARRINER; Gen. Man. RONI ABRAMSON.

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra: Fredric R. Mann Auditorium, Tel-Aviv; f. 1936; Music Director ZUBIN MEHTA; Concertmasters CHAIM TAUB, URI PIANKA.

The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra: Israel Broadcasting Authority, Binyaney Ha'ooma, Jerusalem; f. 1936; 96 mems.; Dir. YEHUDA FICKLER; Chief conductor and musical dir. GARY BERTINI.

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

DANCE TROUPES

Bat-Dor Dance Company: 30 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; contemporary repertory dance company; owns theatre in Tel-Aviv; frequent tours abroad; Producer BATSHEVA DE ROTHSCHILD; Artistic Dir. JEANNETTE ORDMAN; Gen. Man. BARRY SWERSKY.

Batsheva Dance Company: 9 Shderot Hahaskala, Tel-Aviv 67898.

Inbal Dance Theatre: 74 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; modern Israeli dance theatre specializing in their traditional folk art, with choreographic themes from the Bible; frequent tours abroad; Founder and Artistic Dir. SARA LEVI-TANAI.

FESTIVALS

Israel Festival: 5th Floor, Shalom Tower, Ahad Ha'am St., P.O.B. 29874, Tel-Aviv; organizes the Israel Festival held annually in July-August in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Caesarea; Chair. Exec. Cttee. A. BEN-NATAN; Dir. J. BISTRITZKY.

Ein Gev Music Festival: Kibbutz Ein Gev, P.O. Ein-Gev 14 940; international festival; annually for one week at Passover.

Zimriya: P.O.B. 29334, Tel-Aviv 61292; World Assembly of Choirs, comprising Israeli and international choirs; f. 1952; twice a year.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Israel Atomic Energy Commission: 26 Rehov Hauniversita, Ramat Aviv, P.O.B. 17120, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; advises the Government on long term policies and priorities in the advancement of nuclear research and development; supervises the implementation of policies approved by the government; including the licensing of nuclear power plants; represents Israel in its relations with scientific institutions abroad and international organizations engaged in nuclear research and development (Israel is a member of IAEA); Chair. The PRIME MINISTER; Dir.-Gen. UZI EILAM.

The Atomic Energy Commission has two research and development centres: the Soreq Nuclear Research Centre and the Negev Nuclear Research Centre near Dimona. The main fields of research are: nuclear physics and chemistry, reactor physics, reactor engineering, radiation research and applications, application of isotopes, metallurgy, electronics, radiobiology, nuclear medicine, nuclear power and desalination. The centres also provide national services: health physics including film badge service, isotope production and molecule labelling, activation analysis, irradiation, advice to industry and institutions, training of personnel, technical courses, documentation.

Soreq Nuclear Research Centre: Yavne; f. 1952; equipped with a swimming pool type research reactor IRR-1 of 5 MW thermal; Dir. A. ARBEL.

Negev Nuclear Research Centre: Dimona; equipped with a natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated reactor IRR-2 of 26 MW thermal; Dir. ABRAHAM SEROUSSI.

Weizmann Institute of Science: Rehovot; Department of Nuclear Physics engaged in research and graduate

teaching in experimental and theoretical nuclear structure and elementary particle physics, critical phenomena and theoretical astrophysics, as well as in applied physics; the department operates three electrostatic accelerators, the largest being a 14 MV *Pelletron*; Head Prof. Z. FRAENKEL.

Department of Isotope Research engaged in research and teaching in a broad area, ranging from environmental research to brain chemistry, using isotope techniques; it also operates a product on-scale plant for the separation of o^{17} and o^{18} from o^{16} ; Head J. R. GAT.

Racah Institute of Physics: Faculty of Science, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem; engages in research into atomic physics, microwaves, plasma and ionized gases, molecular, medical, solid state and theoretical physics.

Technion: Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; the Dept. of Physics engages in undergraduate teaching in physics, as well as graduate teaching and research mainly in nuclear physics, high energy physics, foundations of quantum mechanics, atomic physics, relativity and astrophysics, solid state spectroscopy, very low temperature physics, phase transitions, semiconductor physics, magnetism and quantum optics; Chair. Dept. of Physics Prof. A. DAR; the Dept. of Nuclear Engineering undertakes teaching and graduate work in applied nuclear science and engineering; research groups work in the fields of theoretical and experimental nuclear reactor physics, neutron physics, nuclear desalination, heat transfer, nuclear radiations; Head, Nuclear Engineering Dept. Prof. A. NOTEA.

THE IVORY COAST

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Ivory Coast lies on the west coast of Africa, between Ghana to the east and Liberia to the west, with Guinea, Mali and Upper Volta to the north. The climate is hot and wet, with temperatures varying from 14° to 39°C (57° to 103°F). The official language is French and a large number of African languages are spoken. The majority of the population follows traditional beliefs; Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, make up 12 per cent of the population, and Muslims about 23 per cent. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a vertical tricolour of orange, white and green. The capital is Abidjan.

Recent History

The Ivory Coast became an independent Republic in August 1960. Formerly a province of French West Africa, in 1958 it was declared to be a self-governing member of the French Community. In 1959 it joined with Dahomey (now Benin), Niger and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente, a regional politico-economic association. Though it did not rejoin the French Community on attaining independence, it is closely bound to France.

The President, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, has been in power without formal opposition since before independence. His *Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire* (PDCI) is the only political party. A high rate of economic growth and strong support from the French have contributed to the stability of the regime. Political unrest has occurred sporadically, though without strong leadership. Two plots were uncovered in 1963, apparently representing a youthful radical element and northerners who resented southern domination in the Government. The army was reduced in size to reduce the risk of military intervention. The Government responded to criticism by implementing a policy of regional development and increased Ivorian management of commercial enterprises.

In 1977 Houphouët-Boigny replaced the Ministers of Finance, Economic Planning and Foreign Affairs and passed a series of measures against trading corruption and commodity speculation. In May 1978 a significant step towards the relaxation of the PDCI's political dominance was taken when it was decided that, with the exception of Abidjan and Bouaké, the capitals of all the Departments would be administered by elected mayors, not party appointees. In October 1980 Houphouët-Boigny was re-elected unopposed for a fifth five-year term of office. Elections to the National Assembly were held in November and, for the first time, more than one candidate was permitted to contest each seat. In December 1980 the President escaped unhurt when a petrol bomb was thrown at his car during independence anniversary celebrations.

At the beginning of 1979 there was an outbreak of violence against the French population in the Ivory Coast, estimated to be 50,000, by a handful of extremists who resented France's dominating role in the country; underground opposition has continued. The number of foreigners resident in the Ivory Coast was over 1 million in 1981, leading to growing concern for the "Ivorianization" policy.

Houphouët-Boigny is committed to a policy of dialogue between black Africa and white-ruled South Africa, for which he has been strongly criticized by other African leaders. He is also outspokenly anti-Communist and has denounced Soviet intervention in African affairs. In 1977 agreements on joint projects, including a hydroelectric dam on the Cavally river, were signed with Liberia. In March 1978 long-standing disagreements with President Sekou Touré of Guinea were settled.

Strikes broke out in February 1981 among employees of the state corporations, following proposals to cut their salaries, and also in September among journalists seeking better conditions. Joint educational and telecommunications projects with Senegal were implemented, but the death of 46 Ghanaians in an Ivory Coast gaol in March 1981 caused a general deterioration in relations with neighbouring states.

Government

The Ivory Coast is a Republic with executive power vested in the President, who is elected for a five-year term by direct universal suffrage. The Council of Ministers is directly responsible to him. In 1980 provision was made for the appointment of a Vice-President. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, with 147 members directly elected (using two ballots if necessary) for five years. The ruling *Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire* is the only political party. The country is divided into 26 Departments, each with its own elected Council.

Defence

Defence matters are the concern of the Regional Defence Council of the Conseil de l'Entente through which agreements with France have been negotiated. France supplies equipment and training. In July 1981 the Ivory Coast had 5,700 men in the army, 350 in the air force, 500 in the navy and a gendarmerie of 3,000.

Economic Affairs

Since independence the Ivory Coast has successfully developed its economy from a largely agricultural base, and 79 per cent of the labour force still work in the agricultural sector. From 1960 to 1970 G.D.P. grew at an average annual rate of 7.7 per cent. Between 1970 and 1978, despite the effects of the Sahelian drought, increased oil prices and world recession, annual growth averaged 7 per cent. In 1979, however, the rate fell below 2 per cent, and in 1980 below 1 per cent, largely as a result of lower world market prices for the three main exports, cocoa, coffee and timber. Several development projects were postponed and a radical reform of the state corporations was announced, in an effort to curb expenditure.

In the 1977/78 season the Ivory Coast overtook Ghana as the world's largest cocoa producer. The 1978/79 cocoa crop was down on previous years, but world market prices were so low that the Ivory Coast suspended exports, and began to stockpile the crop. This policy failed, however, as some stocks had to be sold at a loss. The crop reached 373,000 metric tons in 1979/80 and was

expected to total a record 400,000 metric tons in 1980/81, but plans to boost production further were being cut in view of depressed world prices. Since 1975 the Ivory Coast has been the world's third largest producer of coffee (behind Brazil and Colombia). The 1980 crop was estimated at 245,000 metric tons.

Exports of cocoa, coffee and timber accounted for 74 per cent of total exports in 1980, but crop diversification is increasing, and some sugar is now exported. A soyabean programme began in 1980, with aid from Brazil. Priority is being given to the reforestation policy, which aims to prevent exhaustion of timber resources.

In 1977 the first significant petroleum deposits were discovered off the coast. The Belier field, 15 km. south of Grand Bassam, came on stream in 1980, and was expected to yield 20,000 b.p.d. by late 1982. In early 1980 the Espoir field was discovered offshore, with reserves estimated at 500 million tons, and the Ivory Coast is expected to be self-sufficient in oil by 1983. This would enable the country to reduce imports and stimulate the pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper and metal industries. There are large quantities of high-quality iron ore at Bangolo. Reserves of copper, nickel, molybdenum, cobalt and uranium have been discovered.

The share of agriculture in G.D.P. has declined from 43 per cent in 1960 to 25 per cent in 1980, but manufacturing increased its share from 8 per cent in 1960 to 24 per cent in 1979. Industrial development has been based on the processing of primary commodities before export. Most exported palm oil is now refined, and large quantities of fruit (particularly pineapple) are tinned or preserved. The 1981-85 development plan aims at a large increase in food production and also provides for cultural and social development, especially in town planning and commercial training.

Since 1977 the economy has suffered as commodity prices have weakened, initially for coffee and in 1980 for cocoa, while import prices, especially for oil, increased. As a result of heavy borrowing in the boom years, debt servicing has become a problem, with the debt service ratio increasing from 10 per cent of goods and services in 1976 to 25 per cent in 1980. The balance of payments deficit on current account increased from 3 per cent of G.D.P. in 1977 to 15 per cent in 1980. In March 1981 a comprehensive adjustment programme was drawn up with the help of the IMF. Remittances to the families of migrant workers, mainly from Mali and Upper Volta, place a strain on the Ivory Coast balance of payments.

Transport and Communications

A one-metre gauge railway runs to Upper Volta from Abidjan. The Ivory Coast has an extensive road system covering 45,350 km. (1980), of which over 7,000 km. are surfaced. In 1980 the World Bank granted a loan of

U.S. \$100 million towards the cost of the 1981-83 road investment programme. The lower courses of the rivers and the coastal lagoons are used for local transport. The chief ports are Abidjan and San Pedro. Work on the extension of Abidjan port began at the end of 1980. The Ivory Coast has a share in Air Afrique, and domestic services are provided by Air Ivoire.

Social Welfare

Medical services are organized by the State. In 1975 the country had 8,346 hospital beds and 321 physicians. There is a minimum wage (SMIG) for workers in industry and commerce. Projects to increase the social and health services to regional centres and villages are being carried out.

Education

Education at all levels is free and attendance at primary school is compulsory. On average, 75 per cent of children attend school, though in the towns there is over 90 per cent attendance. Televisual education for primary school children, begun in 1971, ceased in 1981 due to poor results. More than half of secondary teaching is undertaken by French nationals. The National University has five faculties, and in 1980 had over 12,000 students. Also, many students enrol at French universities.

Tourism

The game reserves, forests and lagoons, and the capital Abidjan, are all of interest to tourists and there were an estimated 170,000 visitors in 1978. The 10-km. coastal strip along the Lagune Ebrié to the west of Abidjan is being developed as a tourist riviera. In 1980 there were 6,300 hotel rooms in the Ivory Coast.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 29th (Id ul Adha, feast of the Sacrifice), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 7th (Independence), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA;
U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					1979 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census of April 30th, 1975†			Estimates (mid-year)		
	Males	Females	Total	1978	1979	
322,462 sq. km.*	3,474,750	3,234,850	6,709,600	7,613,000	7,920,000	24.6

* 124,503 sq. miles.

† Provisional result. Revised total is 6,702,866.

PROVINCES

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1975 census)		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1975 census)
Abengourou	6,900	177,692	Dimbokro	14,100	475,023
Abidjan*	14,200	1,389,141	Divo	10,650	278,526
Aboisso	6,250	148,823	Ferkessedougou	17,728	90,423
Adzopé	5,230	162,837	Gagnoa	6,900	259,504
Agboville	3,850	141,970	Guiglo	14,150	137,672
Biankouma	4,950	75,711	Katiola	9,420	77,875
Bondoukou	16,530	296,551	Korhogo	12,500	276,816
Bouaflé	8,500	263,609	Man	7,050	278,659
Bouaké*	23,670	808,048	Odienné	20,600	124,010
Bouna	21,470	84,290	Sassandra	25,800	191,994
Boundiali	10,095	132,278	Séguéla	21,900	157,539
Dabakala	9,670	56,230	Touba	8,720	77,786
Daloa	15,200	369,610			
Danané	4,600	170,249			
			TOTAL	320,633†	6,702,866

* Including commune.

† Other sources give the total area as 322,462 sq. km.

Source: *La Côte d'Ivoire en Chiffres*, 1979.

Principal Towns (1976): Abidjan (capital) 900,000; Bouaké 120,000; Gagnoa 45,000 (1969).

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 48.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 47.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 19.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 18.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT

(January 1st, 1964)

Total population: 3,708,000 (male 1,867,000; female 1,841,000).

Economically active: 1,850,000 (male 979,000; female 871,000).

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	1,600,000
Mining	3,070
Manufacturing	15,550
Construction	16,590
Electricity, Gas and Water	6,810
Commerce	125,300
Transport and Communication	41,870
Services	40,810
TOTAL	1,850,000

Source: Direction de la statistique, Abidjan, *Bulletin mensuel de statistiques*.

1970 estimate: Total economically active population 2,648,360 (males 1,319,550; females 1,328,810).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	1,800*	2,540*	2,720*
Land under permanent crops .	1,100*	1,110*	1,130*
Permanent meadows and pastures	3,000*	3,000*	3,000*
Forests and woodland	13,750†	11,890†	10,380†
Other land	12,150	13,260	14,570
Inland water	446	446	446
TOTAL AREA	32,246	32,246	32,246

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	264	275†	284†
Millet	45	46†	47†
Sorghum	32	33†	33†
Rice (paddy)	504	534†	550†
Sweet potatoes	27*	27	30*
Cassava (manioc)	700*	730*	750*
Other roots and tubers	2,264	2,358	2,465
Pulses	8†	8†	8*
Tree nuts	61*	64*	64*
Sugar cane	480*	770*	1,300*
Palm kernels	30.7	26	30†
Groundnuts (in shell)	50	52	59†
Cottonseed	58	65	76*
Coconuts	151	150†	155*
Copra	23*	22*	23*
Coffee (green)	196	275	245†
Cocoa beans	312†	360†	325†
Tobacco (leaves)	2†	2	2*
Cotton (lint)	41	47	54
Natural rubber (dry weight)	19	19	22†

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Tomatoes*	13	14	17
Aubergines (eggplants)* . .	17	18	18
Chillies, peppers*	18	18	19
Other vegetables*	216	225	248
Oranges*	18	20	21
Other citrus fruit	17	15	16
Bananas	197	168†	175†
Plantains*	800	800	800
Pineapples*	312	315	320
Other fruit	23	53	50

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
([']000 head, year ending September—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	640	650	670*
Pigs	300	320	340
Sheep	1,100	1,150	1,200
Goats	1,150	1,200	1,250
Chickens	10,000	11,000	12,500

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, [']000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Total meat production	102	108	119
Beef and veal	35	37	41
Mutton and lamb	6	6	6
Goats' meat	7	7	7
Pigmeat	11	12	13
Poultry meat	18	20	24
Cows' milk	8	9	9
Hen eggs	6.0	6.6	7.5
Cattle hides	4.5	4.9	5.4
Sheepskins	1.4	1.5	1.6
Goatskins	1.5	1.6	1.7

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
([']000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	5,312	4,634	4,980
Other industrial wood*	463	476	488
Fuel wood*	5,105	5,280	5,454
TOTAL	10,880	10,390	10,922

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

([']000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	4.1	4.1	4.1
Atlantic Ocean	79.3	74.9	87.9
TOTAL CATCH	83.4	79.0	92.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

1980: Total catch 92,500 metric tons.

MINING

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Diamonds ('000 metric carats) . .	209	87	41	8	25

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978*	1979*
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	125	140	112
Wheat flour	" " "	119	126	131
Biscuits	" " "	1.8	2.2	1.7
Conserved pineapples	" " "	65	70	71
Pineapple juice	" " "	13	15	18
Canned tuna fish	" " "	15.5	14	22
Cocoa butter	" " "	11	15	16
Cocoa paste	" " "	9	10	13
Cocoa powder	" " "	45	55	58
Sugar	" " "	38	36	53
Refined palm oil	" " "	33	43	47
Beer	'000 hectolitres	978	1,191	1,445
Aerated drinks	" " "	590	823	942
Cigarettes	million	94	94	87
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	7	7	3
Cotton fabrics	" " "	13	11	12
Synthetic textile materials	million metres	6.9	8	6
Printed cotton	" " "	68	83	86
Shoes and sandals	million pairs	7.4	8.5	12
Sawnwood	'000 cubic metres	635	692	665
Plywood	" " "	56	54	50
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 hectolitres	2,400	2,400	180†
Jet fuel	" " "	1,200	1,000	109†
Gas-oil	" " "	4,300	4,300	380†
Chemical fertilizers	'000 metric tons	62	67	64
Insecticides	" " "	11	11	11
Soap	" " "	25	51	35
Acetylene	'000 cubic metres	230	n.a.	250
Oxygen	" " "	750	800	800
Plastic articles	'000 metric tons	15	20	23
Bricks	" " "	17	16	n.a.
Cement	" " "	875	950	1,000
Corrugated steel	" " "	14	20	20
Enamelled ceramics	'000 sq. metres	4.3	4.7	4.7
Aluminium sheet	'000 metric tons	6.1	4.7	5.3
Batteries	million	62	68	86
Electric energy	million kWh.	1,211	1,369	1,544
Thermal	" " "	1,006	1,164	1,089
Hydro	" " "	205	204	455

* Twelve months ending September 30th.

† Figures in '000 metric tons.

Source: *L'Afrique noire politique et économique* 1981.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=283.65 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.833=\$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1977*	1978*	1979	EXPENDITURE	1977*	1978*	1979
Direct taxes . . .	35,000	51,490	59,840	Public debt . . .	1,009	1,639	1,650
Indirect taxes . . .	153,395	193,155	207,480	Public authority . . .	4,529	5,438	5,579
Registration . . .	6,505	5,555	6,500	Services . . .	99,236	130,639	148,475
Land, services . . .	2,300	2,350	2,480	Expenses of communes . . .	51,670	64,637	62,895
Other revenue . . .	1,100	1,100	1,100	Transfers and interventions	41,855	51,297	58,801
TOTAL . . .	198,300	253,650	277,400	TOTAL (incl. others) .	198,300	253,650	277,400

* Revised figures.

1981: Budget balanced at 376,000 million francs CFA.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT BUDGET (BSIE)

('000 million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979
<i>Internal sources</i> . . .	174.5	152.9	Agriculture . . .	53.0	56.4
Tax receipts . . .	29.0	30.9	Transport . . .	84.7	54.8
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	58.9	34.6	Towns and the environment . . .	32.5	28.5
Internal borrowings . . .	0.4	22.5	Training schemes . . .	18.1	34.2
Stabilization fund* (ESSPPA)	86.2	64.9	Defence . . .	18.4	20.6
<i>External sources</i> . . .	82.7	86.6	Administration . . .	16.5	6.2
International organizations . . .	13.0	15.7	Energy . . .	4.7	8.6
Governments . . .	5.2	11.9	Mining and industry . . .	2.8	6.4
Private bodies . . .	35.9	39.5			
Credits from suppliers . . .	28.6	19.5			
TOTAL . . .	257.2	239.5	TOTAL (incl. others) .	257.2	239.5

*Integrated in the BSIE in 1977 under the policy of "national solidarity" to promote investment in less-developed areas.

Source: *La Côte d'Ivoire en Chiffres*, 1979.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1979-81
(proposed expenditure in million francs CFA)

Economic Development	
Agriculture	289,666
Industry and Minerals	14,563
Tertiary	14,812
<i>Total Economic Development</i>	319,041
Support for Economic Development	
Transport	211,307
Post and Telecommunications	39,403
Energy	181,880
<i>Total Support for Economic Development</i>	432,590
Social Development	158,666
including:	
Town-planning	122,343
Sanitation	28,283
Regional funds	5,616
Cultural Development	187,373
including:	
Training schemes	119,854
General research	3,316
Administration	11,906
Defence.	39,812
GRAND TOTAL	1,097,670

Source: *La Côte d'Ivoire en Chiffres, 1979.*

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	1.5	2.1	2.0
IMF Special Drawing Rights	9.6	23.6	3.5
Reserve position in IMF.	13.5	16.1	12.1
Foreign Exchange	424.9	107.3	4.1
TOTAL	449.5	149.1	21.7

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY

('000 million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
Currency outside banks.	137.27	164.47	193.53
Demand deposits at deposit money banks.	245.75	250.90	255.03

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
('000 million francs CFA)

1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980†
1,114.0	1,539.3	1,783.0	1,980.4	2,223.5

* Provisional figure.

† Estimate.

COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index for Africans in Abidjan. Base 1970=100.

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food	98.2	97.1	114.3	135.0	149.0	159.8	223.7	249.0	303.4
Fuel, light, water and soap	104.4	109.2	116.2	139.1	156.9	183.7	212.5	253.8	280.1
Clothing	96.6	96.7	97.6	114.2	131.9	162.0	179.2	208.7	242.7
Rent	95.8	95.9	96.2	103.0	114.2	151.7	153.1	165.5	169.2
ALL ITEMS	99.2	99.5	110.2	129.8	144.6	162.0	206.4	233.3	272.1

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

September 1980: Food 360.7; All items 312.6.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	861.8	1,253.0	1,238.8	1,734.9	2,412.0	2,616.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-701.1	-894.4	-1,012.1	-1,161.0	-1,561.7	-2,045.0
TRADE BALANCE	160.7	358.6	226.7	573.9	850.3	571.1
Export of services	133.5	192.7	257.8	244.3	346.1	434.9
Imports of services	-444.4	-519.8	-727.0	-808.3	-1,039.3	-1,435.9
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-150.2	31.5	-242.5	9.9	157.1	-429.9
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-123.1	-139.3	-183.7	-289.7	-344.7	-422.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	54.0	46.7	42.3	30.7	43.9	40.7
CURRENT BALANCE	-219.3	-61.1	-383.9	-249.1	-143.7	-812.0
Direct capital investment (net)	51.0	32.6	81.0	37.1	2.6	83.4
Other long-term capital (net)	174.8	141.0	201.9	211.0	553.7	877.6
Short-term capital (net)	-8.9	31.4	-5.6	1.0	-237.4	163.1
Net errors and omissions	-3.9	-19.6	13.6	8.8	-56.5	-173.5
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-6.3	61.5	-93.0	8.8	118.7	138.6
Valuation changes (net)	9.9	1.2	1.7	-10.5	11.9	45.7
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.6
EEC STABEX grants	—	—	—	20.7	—	—
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	—	26.9
Official financing (net)	6.4	-3.2	8.5	-6.8	8.3	15.1
CHANGES IN RESERVES	10.0	59.5	-82.8	12.3	139.5	226.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs CFA)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	114,317	157,524	232,286	241,396	311,608	429,566	522,502	528,850
Exports f.o.b.	139,541	190,857	291,771	254,572	392,501	529,212	524,382	534,847

* Excluding trade in gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Machinery . . .	62,443	77,075	65,154
Road vehicles . . .	60,830	60,511	50,948
Petroleum and products	49,055	49,833	77,168
Crude petroleum . . .	41,650	38,620	61,771
Iron and steel . . .	33,480	46,622	35,705
Electrical equipment . . .	26,298	36,779	31,688
Textile yarn and fabrics	16,880	16,425	14,320
Cotton fabrics . . .	8,369	9,698	9,214
Cereals . . .	14,422	14,947	20,170
Rice . . .	8,622	9,388	13,562
Wheat . . .	5,533	4,980	6,212
Paper and paperboard . . .	12,016	14,595	16,698
Construction materials . . .	10,271	12,254	15,057
Clinker . . .	7,089	7,108	9,241
Dairy products . . .	9,700	11,935	12,802
Plastic . . .	9,333	11,798	12,604
Pharmaceutical products	5,842	10,226	9,889
Fish . . .	6,995	8,408	11,652
Beverages . . .	6,930	7,185	7,160
Rubber products . . .	8,153	6,392	6,886
Meat . . .	4,261	5,413	5,130
Fertilizers . . .	1,747	2,839	3,408
Sugar and derivatives . . .	2,234	2,663	841
Tobacco . . .	2,298	2,730	2,343
Fresh vegetables and fruit . . .	2,471	2,461	2,876
Clothing . . .	2,547	2,272	1,714
Metal products . . .	7,270	8,338	8,302
TOTAL (incl. others) .	429,566	522,502	528,850

EXPORTS	1975*	1976*	1977*
Coffee (green) . . .	61,705	132,755	188,000
Cocoa beans . . .	47,635	71,395	98,800
Wood . . .	45,545	77,565	85,220
Refined petroleum products . . .	14,000	15,260	18,865
Cocoa butter . . .	10,195	10,595	15,295
Pineapples . . .	9,790	10,905	11,080
Palm oil . . .	10,550	7,785	10,350
Cotton fabrics . . .	4,250	4,875	8,245
Conserved fish . . .	2,475	3,095	5,305
Raw cotton . . .	3,640	5,565	5,075
Bananas . . .	3,005	3,150	3,265
Rubber . . .	2,005	2,965	3,110
Soluble coffee . . .	2,365	2,420	2,230
Cement . . .	1,750	1,285	1,385
Nuts and palm almonds . . .	1,125	1,175	1,325
Kola nuts . . .	1,145	900	850
Diamonds ('000 carats) . . .	665	380	110
Chemical products . . .	4,235	4,270	n.a.
Iron and steel . . .	2,525	1,005	n.a.
Cottonseed . . .	730	300	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others) .	254,570	392,500	529,210

1978 (million francs CFA): Coffee 131,140; Cocoa 160,910.

1979 (million francs CFA): Coffee 166,540; Cocoa 116,230; Forest products 85,215; Pineapples 11,748; Total 534,847.

* Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 million francs CFA.

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Abidjan, *Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la Côte d'Ivoire* and *Bulletin mensuel de statistiques*; *L'Afrique noire politique et économique* 1981.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg . . .	7,064	5,723	7,093
Cameroon . . .	1,175	1,562	3,081
France . . .	90,104	94,883	119,552
Gabon . . .	491	2,303	2,356
Germany, Fed. Republic	14,776	13,065	21,962
Iran . . .	3,509	6,631	12,816
Iraq . . .	14,085	3,551	3,116
Italy . . .	10,337	12,562	12,351
Japan . . .	15,722	9,745	15,778
Netherlands . . .	7,733	7,283	12,448
Nigeria . . .	11,468	11,921	7,990
Senegal . . .	4,327	3,946	4,462
Spain . . .	1,586	3,138	5,307
Sweden . . .	1,483	1,291	1,611
Switzerland . . .	1,797	2,542	2,810
U.S.S.R. . .	3,456	4,792	3,630
United Kingdom . . .	5,073	8,391	9,733
U.S.A. . .	15,902	17,273	23,187

EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Algeria . . .	3,570	2,741	3,066
Belgium/Luxembourg . . .	7,648	4,242	6,617
France . . .	76,139	69,116	99,882
Germany, Fed. Republic	27,057	22,540	28,470
Italy . . .	27,556	16,821	36,266
Japan . . .	2,941	4,049	10,173
Mali . . .	7,710	11,339	8,452
Morocco . . .	4,049	3,134	4,294
Netherlands . . .	45,126	26,570	51,381
Niger . . .	1,547	2,830	3,065
Portugal . . .	964	1,166	4,327
Senegal . . .	5,221	4,893	6,640
Spain . . .	10,656	10,006	18,465
U.S.S.R. . .	6,013	3,591	3,429
United Kingdom . . .	8,650	6,323	15,602
U.S.A. . .	20,594	26,015	41,017
Upper Volta . . .	6,518	7,242	8,148
Yugoslavia . . .	4,219	1,898	3,429

1977: France 169,180 million francs CFA.

1977 (million francs CFA): France 135,856; Netherlands 78,972; U.S.A. 62,072.

Source: Direction de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances.

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of tourists	137,750	179,481	198,900	194,101
Number of hotel bedrooms	4,803	5,201	5,990	6,300

Source: Ministère du Tourisme, Abidjan.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(including Upper Volta traffic)

	1977	1978	1978/79
Passengers ('000)	3,555	4,018	3,862
Passenger/km. (million)	1,172	1,274	1,277
Freight ('000 metric tons)	798	791	650
Freight (million net ton/km.)	550	541	472

ROAD TRAFFIC
(Motor vehicles in use)

	1976	1977	1978
Passenger Cars	89,460	98,208	109,715
Buses and Coaches	4,705	5,306	6,006
Goods Vehicles	16,252	20,536	22,358

Source: Direction des Transports Terrestres.

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(international and coastwise traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
<i>Goods loaded</i>	4,622	4,452	4,023	4,399
Abidjan	3,432	3,134	2,850	2,898
San Pedro	1,190	1,318	1,173	1,501
<i>Goods unloaded</i>	4,296	4,769	5,522	5,806
Abidjan	4,262	4,729	5,480	5,770
San Pedro	34	40	42	36

Source: L'Afrique noire politique et économique.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Scheduled services*)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passengers carried ('000)	546.7	655.9	759.2	902.5
Freight carried (metric tons)	16,800	20,139	24,295	30,261

* Including one-eleventh of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972	1973	1975*
Radio Receivers ('000)	n.a.	n.a.	206
Television Receivers ('000)	40	n.a.	101
Telephones ('000)	n.a.	n.a.	24
Book Production (titles)	121	260	n.a.
Daily Newspapers	3	3	3
Total Circulation ('000)	44	44	35

* Figures for 1974 are not available.

1980 estimates: 36,000 telephones; 300,000 television receivers.

Sources: UN, Statistical Yearbook; UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook.

EDUCATION

(1978/79)

	PUPILS
Primary	954,656*
Secondary	172,280†
Technical	22,437‡
Higher	20,087‡

* Of whom 633,565 received televisual education and 603,589 (1977 estimate) were in state schools.

† Of whom 119,523 were in state schools (1979 estimate).

‡ 1977/78 figures.

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Abidjan.

THE CONSTITUTION

The following is a summary of the main provisions of the constitution promulgated on October 31st, 1960, and subsequently amended in June 1971, October 1975 and November 1980.

Preamble: The Republic of the Ivory Coast is one and indivisible. It is secular, democratic and social. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or through referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The President is elected for a 5-year term by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of the Administration and the Armed Forces and has power to ask the National Assembly to reconsider a Bill, which must then be passed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly; he may also have a Bill submitted to a referendum. In case of the death or incapacitation of the President his functions are carried out by an elected Vice-President.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President. He appoints a Council of Ministers, who are responsible only to him. Any member of the National Assembly appointed minister must renounce his seat in the Assembly, but may regain it on leaving the Government.

Legislative Power: Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly of 147 members, elected for a 5-year term of office. Legislation may be introduced either by the President or by a member of the National Assembly.

Judicial Power: The independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President, assisted by a High Council of Judiciary.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory commission of 60 members appointed by the President because of their specialist knowledge or experience.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY (took office November 1960; re-elected for fifth term of office October 1980).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

President of the Republic: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

Vice-President: (vacant).

Minister of State: AUGUSTE DENISE.

Minister of State for Reform of State Companies: MATHIEU EKRA.

Minister of Public Health and Population: LANZEINI COULIBALY.

Minister of State to the Presidency: ALEXIS THIERRY LEBBÉ.

Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice: CAMILLE ALLIALI.

Minister of Defence and Civic Service: JEAN KONAN BANNI.

Minister of the Interior: LÉON KONAN KOFFI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SIMÉON AKE.

Minister of Industry and Planning: MAURICE SÉRI GNOLEBA.

Minister of Agriculture: DENIS BRA KANON.

Minister of Scientific Research: BALA KEITA.

Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training: ANGE BARRY BATTESTI.

Minister of National Education: PAUL YAO AKOTO.

Minister for Social Affairs: YAYA OUATTARA.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: BERNARD DADIE.

Minister of Trade: AMOAKON EDJAMPAN THIEMELÉ.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: DÉSIRÉ BONI.

Minister of Animal Production: DICOH GARBA.

Minister of Labour and Ivorianization: ALBERT VANIE BI TRA.

Minister of Youth, Popular Education and Sport: LAURENT DONA-FOLOGO.

Minister of Information: AMADOU THIAM.

Minister of Mining: PAUL GUI DIBO.

IVORY COAST

Minister of Water Resources and Forests: CHRISTIAN LOHOURIGNON ZAGOTE.
Minister of Primary and Audiovisual Education: PASCAL DIKÉBIÉ N'GUESSAN.
Minister of Interior Security: GASTON OUASSENAN KONÉ.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: KOUASSI APETE.
Minister of the Navy: LAMINE FADIKA.
Minister of the Civil Service: EMILE KEI BOGUINARD.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: HENRI KONAN-BÉDIÉ.

Vice-Presidents: GLADYS ANOMA, MARIE-BERNARD KOISSY, CLÉMENT ANET BILÉ, GON COULIBALY, MAURICE OULATÉ, BENOÎT TOUSSAGNON.

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1980

A total of 649 candidates contested the 147 seats, all of which were won by the *Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire*.

The Government, Legislature, Political Party, etc.

Minister of Women's Affairs: JEANNE GERVAIS.

Minister of Tourism: DUON SADIA.

Minister in charge of Relations with the National Assembly: EMILE BROU.

Minister of Construction and Towns: EUGÈNE NIAGNE LASMÉ.

Minister of the Environment: ANTOINE BROU TANOH.

There are three Secretaries of State.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI): Maison du Parti, Abidjan; f. 1946; the national part of the West African *Rassemblement démocratique africain*; headed by a political bureau of 35 mem. and a guiding Committee of 100; Chair. FÉLIX HOUPOUET-BOIGNY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE IVORY COAST

(In Abidjan unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 53 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 1015; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABERKANE.

Argentina: B.P. 3247; *Ambassador:* RICARDO PILLADO SALAS.

Australia: Accra, Ghana.

Austria: 70 bis, ave. Jean-Mermoz, Cocody, B.P. 01 1837; *Ambassador:* Dr. TASSILO F. OGRINZ.

Bangladesh: Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: Immeuble Nour-Al-Hayat, ave. Chardy, B.P. 1800; *Ambassador:* CHARLES VAN OVERSTRAETEN.

Brazil: Immeuble Delafosse, B.P. 20910; *Ambassador:* MARCELO RAFFAELLI.

Bulgaria: Accra, Ghana.

Canada: B.P. 01 4104; *Ambassador:* ERNEST HEBERT.

Central African Republic: Rue des Combattants, B.P. 20477; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE M'BARY-DABA.

China (Taiwan): Résidence Crosson-Duplessis, ave. Crosson-Duplessis, B.P. 2688; *Ambassador:* BERNARD TCHENG KOA JOEI.

Colombia: B.P. 3874; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO ZALAMEA.

Denmark: Rabat, Morocco.

Egypt: 40 rue de la Canebière, Cocody, B.P. 2104; *Ambassador:* Dr. ESMAT HAMMAN.

Ethiopia: Immeuble Nour Al-Hayat, B.P. 3712; *Ambassador:* SEYOUM MAHMOUD.

Finland: Lagos, Nigeria.

France: rue Lacœur, Quartier du Plateau, B.P. 1393 and 1383; *Ambassador:* EMILE CAZIMAJOU.

Gabon: Immeuble Shell, 46 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 20855. *Ambassador:* JEAN-FÉLIX OYOUÉ.

Gambia: Dakar, Senegal.

Germany, Federal Republic: 11 ave. Joseph Anoma, B.P. 1900; *Ambassador:* ERNST-AUGUST RACKY.

Ghana: Résidence de la Corniche, blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1871; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Greece: *Ambassador:* JEAN LEOPOULOS.

Guinea-Bissau: Hôtel Ivoire; *Ambassador:* LUCETTE DE ANDRADE (acting).

Hungary: Accra, Ghana.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Iran: B.P. 2279; *Chargé d'affaires:* SIAVOCHE SIASSI.

Italy: 16 rue de la Canebière, Cocody, B.P. 1905; *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE SCAGLIA.

Japan: Immeuble "Alpha 2000", B.P. 1329; *Ambassador:* KENJI YASUDA.

Korea, Republic: Immeuble "Le Général", B.P. 3950; *Ambassador:* TONGMAN KWUN.

Lebanon: 22 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2227; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED TOUFIC CHATILLA.

Liberia: Immeuble "Le Général", B.P. 2514; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mali: B.P. 2746; *Ambassador:* NOUMOU DIAKITÉ.

Mauritania: rue Pierre et Marie Curie, P.B. 2275; *Ambassador:* MEKHALLE OULD SIDI.

Morocco: 10 blvd. Roume, B.P. 146; *Ambassador:* TAOUFIC KABBAJ.

Netherlands: Immeuble "Les Harmonies", blvd. Carde, B.P. 1086; *Ambassador:* ROBERT PESCH.

Niger: 23 blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 2743. *Ambassador:* MAGAGI GOUROUZA.

Nigeria: Immeuble "Alpha 2000"; *Ambassador:* HAROLD O. I. MONU.

Norway: Immeuble Shell, 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 607. *Ambassador:* MONRAD HELLE.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.

IVORY COAST

Poland: B.P. 4308; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Romania: B.P. 31095; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Rwanda: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Sierra Leone: Monrovia, Liberia.
Spain: 29 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 2589; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA DE TRAVESDO.
Sudan: B.P. 20356; *Chargé d'affaires:* BESHIR ABDALLA ABUSITTA.
Sweden: Monrovia, Liberia.
Switzerland: Immeuble Franchet d'Espérey, B.P. 1914; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM ROCH.
Thailand: Lagos, Nigeria.
Trinidad and Tobago: Lagos, Nigeria.

The Ivory Coast also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Tanzania, the U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam and Zambia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Tunisia: Immeuble Shell, 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 3906; *Ambassador:* ALI JERAD.
Uganda: Accra, Ghana.
United Kingdom: Immeuble Les Harmonies, 01 B.P. 2581; *Ambassador:* M. F. DALY.
U.S.A.: 5 rue Jesse Owens, B.P. 1712; *Ambassador:* NANCY V. RAWLS.
Upper Volta: 2 ave. Terrasson de Fougères, B.P. 908; *Ambassador:* JEAN-BAPTISTE KAFANDO.
Vatican: B.P. 2347; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. JUSTO MULLOR GARCÍA.
Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana.
Zaire: 29 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 21051; *Ambassador:* LOUYA LONDOALE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Since 1964 all civil, criminal, commercial and administrative cases have come under the jurisdiction of the *tribunaux de première instance* (Magistrates' courts), the assize courts and the Court of Appeal, with the Supreme Court as supreme court of appeal.

Courts of First Instance: Abidjan, Pres. BAMBA LANCINE; Bouaké, Pres. BOUAFON MONNET; Daloa, Pres. KALOU NATCHA; there are a further 25 courts in the principal centres.

Court of Appeal: Palais de Justice, Abidjan; hears appeals from the Courts of First Instance; First Pres. FADIGA MAMADOU; Attorney General PATRICE NOUAMA; Deputies ANOMA OGUIE, LOUIS FOLQUET.

The Supreme Court: rue Gourgas, B.P. V30, Abidjan; has four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

The High Court of Justice: composed of Deputies elected from and by the National Assembly. It is competent to impeach the President or other member of the Government; Pres. PHILIPPE YACÉ.

State Security Court: composed of a President and six regular judges, all appointed for five years; deals with all offences against the security of the State; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 23 per cent are Muslims and 12 per cent are Christian.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

There are 420 priests and 800,000 Catholics in a total population of 6,000,000 (December 1978 estimate by diocesan curias). Administratively, the Catholic Church in the Ivory Coast is divided into the metropolitan archdiocese of Abidjan and the suffragan dioceses of Abengourou, Bouaké, Daloa, Gagnoa, Katiola, Korhogo and Man.

Archbishop of Abidjan: Mgr. BERNARD YAGO; 01 B.P. 1287, Abidjan.

OTHER CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Union des Eglises Evangéliques du Sud Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire and Mission Biblique: B.P. 8020, Abidjan; f. 1927; approx. 250 places of worship, orphanage,

primary schools; publ. *L'Appel de la Côte d'Ivoire, Construire*.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: B.P. 585, Bouaké; f. 1929; 8 mission stations; Superintendent Rev. DAVID W. ARNOLD; publ. *Ivory Coast Today*.

Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society: Ferkessedougou, B.P. 111; f. 1947; active in the northern area in evangelism, teaching and medical work.

Eglise Protestante Méthodiste: 41 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1282, Abidjan; c. 100,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor AUGUSTE ACKAH.

Mission Evangélique de l'Afrique Occidentale: B.P. 653, Abidjan 08; established 1934; 10 mission stations; Field Dir. IAN CROWE, Alliance des Eglises Evangéliques de Côte d'Ivoire; 1 bible school, 55 churches, 32 missionaries, 1 children's school; Pres. of the Church M. TEHI EMMANUEL.

THE PRESS

Abidjan 7 Jours: 01 B.P. 1965, Abidjan; weekly local information.

Bulletin mensuel de statistiques: Direction de la statistique, Abidjan, B.P. V55.

Djeliba—le journal des jeunes Chrétiens: 01 B.P. 1287, Abidjan; f. 1974; Editor HENRI BLIN; circ. 6,500.

Eburnea: Ministry of Information, B.P. 4312, Abidjan; monthly.

Entente Africaine: B.P. 20991, Abidjan; Publishers Inter Afrique Presse; quarterly review; Editor JUSTIN VIEYRA.

IVORY COAST

- L'Exportateur Ivoirien:** Abidjan; every three months; review of Centre Ivoirien du Commerce Extérieur.
- Fraternité-Hebdo:** Treichville, B.P. 1212; organ of the Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire; weekly; Political Dir. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.
- Fraternité-Matin:** blvd. du Général de Gaulle, Abidjan, B.P. 1807; f. 1964; official Party daily; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU COULIBALY; Asst. Dir.-Gen. AMADOU THIAM; Editor AUGUSTIN MIREMONT; circ. 80,000.
- Ivoire Dimanche:** B.P. 1807, Abidjan; weekly; leisure.
- Journal Officiel de la Côte d'Ivoire:** Ministry of the Interior, Abidjan; weekly.
- Le Messenger:** B.P. 1776, Abidjan; Editor ANDRÉ LEROUX.
- La Semaine d'Abidjan:** B.P. 20991, Abidjan; local information; Editor JUSTIN VIEYRA.
- Revue Ivoirienne de Droit:** B.P. 3811, Abidjan; f. 1969; published by the Centre ivoirien de recherches et d'études juridiques (CIREJ); circ. 1,500.

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence Ivoirienne de Presse (AIP)** (*Ivory Coast News Agency*): 11 ave. Bir-Hakeim, B.P. 4312, Abidjan; f. 1961; Dir. DENIS OUSSOU ESSUI; publs. *Bulletin Quotidien* (daily), *Ivory Coast* (English fortnightly bulletin).
- Edipress:** B.P. 9253, Abidjan; imports and distributes national and international newspapers.
- Société d'Information et de Diffusion Abidjanaise:** Abidjan; f. 1963; Man. Dir. MAMADOU COULIBALY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** 8 rue Paris-Village, B.P. 726, Abidjan; Chief JEAN AGEORGES.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA)** (*Italy*): B.P. 3382, Abidjan; Agent ATTILIO GAUDIO.
- Reuters (U.K.):** B.P. 2338, Abidjan.
- Central News Agency (Taiwan) is also represented.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne:** B.P. V191, Abidjan; government radio station broadcasting in French, English and local languages; MW station at Abidjan, relay at Bouaké; VHF transmitters at Abidjan, Bouafé, Man and Koun-Abosso; Dir. KONDOU CBATE.
- Télévision Ivoirienne:** B.P. 883, Abidjan 08; f. 1963; 40 hours a week French broadcasts; colour network since 1973; stations at Abobo-gare, Bouafé, Man,

Koun, Niangbo, Tiémé, Dimbokro, Bouaké, Digo, San Pedro; Man. G. TANOË.

A French company, Société Télédiffusion, signed a co-operation agreement in July 1979 with the Ivory Coast, under which a colour-TV and radio network is to be set up, covering all of the Ivory Coast.

In 1980 there were an estimated 250,000 radio sets and 300,000 TV receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(br. = branch; cap. = capital; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; fr. CFA = Communauté Financière Africaine francs)

- Banque Atlantique-Côte d'Ivoire:** 04 B.P. 1036, Abidjan 04; f. 1978; cap. 1,000m. fr. CFA; Dir.-Gen. NORBERT GOMAR.
- Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest:** Dakar, Senegal; ave. Terrasson de Fougères, B.P. 1769, Abidjan; Bank of Issue and Central Bank for 6 West African Republics of the West African Monetary Union, including Ivory Coast; f. 1955; cap. and res. 19,441m. fr. CFA (Sept. 1980); Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; Ivory Coast Man. LAMINE DIABATE.
- Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale:** 9 ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris, France; 01 B.P. 1274, Abidjan; f. 1906; 35 brs. in Ivory Coast; cap. 101m. fr. CFA; Dir. AUGUSTE DAUBREY.
- Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire:** B.P. 1298, ave. Franchet d'Espèrey, Abidjan; f. 1962; affiliated to banks of SFOM group; cap. 3,000m. fr. CFA (Nov. 1981); 46 brs.; Pres. L. KONAN; Gen. Man. JOACHIM RICHMOND.
- Banque Ivoirienne de Construction et de Travaux Publics (BIC):** 01 B.P. 3729, Abidjan 01; f. 1979; cap. 2,000m. fr. CFA; Dir. PATRICE KONAN YAO.
- Banque Nationale pour l'Epargne et le Crédit (BNEC):** 09 B.P. 256, Abidjan; f. 1975; national savings bank; cap. 1,100m. fr. CFA; Dir.-Gen. LAZARE YABOUE.
- Banque Réal de Côte d'Ivoire:** 04 B.P. 4411, Abidjan;

f. 1976; cap. 300m. fr. CFA; Pres. JUAREZ SOARES; Dir.-Gen. SEBASTIAO G. T. CUNHA; Sec.-Gen. MARIO CALDEIRA BRANT.

Compagnie Financière de la Côte d'Ivoire (COFINCI): B.P. 1566, rue Gourgas, Abidjan; f. 1974; cap. 1,100m. fr. CFA; Pres. JOACHIM RICHMOND; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD SERRE.

Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire (CCI): 22 ave. Joseph Anoma, B.P. 1720, Abidjan; f. 1955; cap. 2,000m. fr. CFA; Pres. ZOUMANA KONE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ AMICHA; Deputy Dir.-Gen. KANGAH L. ANTHONY.

Société Générale de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire: 5 ave. Joseph Anoma, B.P. 1355, Abidjan; f. 1962 to take over branches of Société Générale; cap. 4,000m. fr. CFA; 59 brs.; Pres. E. EBAGNITCHIE; Admin. Dir.-Gen. TIÉMOKO COULIBALY.

Société Générale de Financement et de Participation en Côte d'Ivoire (SOGEFINANCE): 1 ave. Joseph Anoma, Abidjan 1; f. 1978; cap. 600m. fr. CFA; Pres. TIÉMOKO COULIBALY; Dir. JACQUES DELAFOSSE.

Société Ivoirienne de Banque: 34 blvd. de la République, 01 B.P. 1300, Abidjan 01; f. 1962 to take over branches of Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 3,000m. fr. CFA; 37 brs.; Pres. AIMÉ BAROU; Dir.-Gen. ABOU DOUMBIA.

SAFCA-SIF-SAFBAIL: B.P. 4027, Abidjan; total cap. 1,340m. fr. CFA; Dir. DIAWARA DIACK.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel (BIDI): 01 B.P. 4470, Abidjan; f. 1964; cap. 1,050m. fr. CFA; Gov. J. B. AMETHIER; Dir.-Gen. ALPHONSE DIBY.

Banque Ivoirienne d'Epargne et de Développement des Postes et Télécommunications (BIPT): Abidjan; f. 1978; management of debts and credit of office of posts and telecommunications; promotion of popular savings; cap. 1,000m. fr. CFA; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH LÉON BEYAERT.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Agricole (BNDA): 10 avenue Joseph Anoma, B.P. 2508, Abidjan; f. 1968; became state organization 1980; cap. 1,300m. fr. CFA; 12 brs.; Dir.-Gen. GERVAIS KADIO MOROKRO.

Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement: Immeuble SCIAM, ave. Marchand, B.P. 670 Abidjan; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. LÉON NAKA; Sec.-Gen. MATHIEU N'GORAN.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Immeuble AMCI, ave. Joseph Anoma-Daudet, B.P. 1814; Dir. PIERRE PETRE.

Société Ivoirienne de Développement et de Financement (SIDF): B.P. 20564, Abidjan; f. 1970; cap. 100m. fr. CFA; Man. LÉON AMON.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): 01 B.P. 1397, Abidjan 01; Dir. Shaikh AHMED SHABIR

Banco do Brasil: 04 B.P. 910, Abidjan 04; Dir. Gen. A. SIMOES DE CASTRO FILHO.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (United Kingdom): 01 B.P. 522, Abidjan 01; Dir. Gen. A. BACON.

Chase Manhattan Bank (U.S.A.): 01 B.P. 4107, Abidjan 01; Dir. Gen. CORNELIS TERMIJN.

Citibank NA (U.S.A.): 01 B.P. 3698, Abidjan 01; Dir. Gen. KASANDA KAPO.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Association Professionnelle des Banques et Etablissements Financiers de Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 3810, Abidjan 01; Pres. TIÉMOKO COULIBALY.

INSURANCE

Comité des Assureurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 20963, Abidjan; Pres. J. M. FIAMMA.

Compagnie Nationale d'Assurances (CNA): B.P. 1333, Abidjan; cap. 200m. fr. CFA; insurance and reinsurance; Pres. LÉON AMON.

Mutuelle Universelle de Garantie (UNIWARRANT): B.P. 301, Abidjan; cap. 100m. fr. CFA; Pres. FATIMA SYLLA; Dir.-Gen. HENRI-JOSEPH BANCHI.

La Sécurité Ivoirienne: "La Pyramide" Bldg., B.P. 569, Abidjan; f. 1971; cap. 300m. fr. CFA; general; Pres. A. D. HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-BAPTISTE BABO ZOBO.

Société de Courtage d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SIGAR): B.P. 4637, Abidjan; f. 1975; cap. 15m. fr. CFA; Man. ANTOINE KOUAME FAYE.

Société Nouvelle d'Assurance de Côte d'Ivoire (SNAI): 1 ave. Joseph Anoma, B.P. 1041, Abidjan; f. 1974; Pres. BERNARD CLAUDE SIMON-BARBOUX.

Société Tropicale d'Assurances Mutuelles Vie (STAMVIE): Maison de la Mutualité, 15 ave. Joseph Anoma, B.P. 1337, Abidjan; life; Pres. J.-B. AMETHIER.

The major French insurance companies have offices in the Ivory Coast.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Conseil Economique et Social: Abidjan; government body with overall responsibility for development of the

economy; Pres. MAMADOU COULIBALY; Vice-Pres. F. KONIAN KODJO, B. BEDA YAO, Mme. J. CHAPMAN.

STATE COMPANIES

In 1980 a major reform of state companies was instigated, in an effort to improve efficiency and cut costs. Many enterprises were phased out or reorganized.

Caisse de Stabilisation et de Soutien des Prix des Productions Agricoles (CSSPPA): B.P. V 132, Abidjan; management of prices and of development programmes; Pres. MARCEL LAUBHOUET; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ AMANY.

PALMINDUSTRIE: B.P. V 329, Abidjan; f. 1979; palm oil processing; Dir. ALBERT VANIE GRESSI.

Société Nationale d'Opérations Pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire (PETROCI): B.P. V 194, Abidjan; f. 1975; all aspects of petroleum development; cap. 2,000m. fr. CFA; Dir.-Gen. PAUL AHUI.

Société pour le Développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI): B.P. 2816, Abidjan; f. 1962; national organization for mineral research; cap. 65.3m. fr. CFA; Pres. EDOUARD EBAGNITCHIE; Dir.-Gen. J. N'ZI.

Société pour le Développement des Plantations de Canne à Sucre, l'Industrialisation et la Commercialisation du Sucre (SODESUCRE): B.P. 2164, Abidjan; f. 1971; cap. 67,000m. fr. CFA; development of sugar plantations and refinery; turnover in 1979 10,284m. francs CFA; Pres. J. A. KACOU AOULOU; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH KOUAMÉ KRA.

Mission permanente de coopération: B.P. 1393, Abidjan; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the co-operative agreements signed in April 1961 and a convention, complementary to them, signed in October 1976; Dir. JEAN-BERNARD MÉRIMÉE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre d'Agriculture de la République de Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1291; Pres. NIANGON OKA; Sec.-Gen. DIOMANDE GBAHOU; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre de Commerce de la République de Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1399; Pres. F. MASSIEYE; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE DELAFOSSE; publs. daily and monthly bulletins.

Chambre d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire: Immeuble des Chambres d'Agriculture et d'Industrie, 1er étage, 11 ave. Lamblin, Abidjan, B.P. 1758; f. 1965; 30 elected mems.; Pres. LAMBERT KONAN; Sec.-Gen. MAXIME EKRA; publ. monthly bulletin.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association Interprofessionnelle de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1340, Abidjan; Pres. A. BLOHORN; Sec. P. MEYER.

Groupeement Interprofessionnel de l'Automobile (GIPA): B.P. 1340, Abidjan; f. 1953; 30 mems.; Pres. M. DE CURTON; Sec.-Gen. P. MEYER.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire (SCIMPEX): Annexe de la Chambre de Commerce, 01 B.P. 3792 Abidjan 01; Pres. JACQUES ROSSIGNOL; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE DE LA MOTTE.

Syndicat des Employeurs Agricoles (SYNDAGRI): B.P. 2300, Abidjan 01; Pres. HUGHES DE QUATREBARBES.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et des Industriels de la Côte d'Ivoire: 19 ave. Joseph Anoma; B.P. 464, Abidjan; f. 1937; Pres. SEKOU DIAKITÉ; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ ESCARD.

Syndicat des Exportateurs et Négociants en Bois de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1979, Abidjan 01; Pres. CLAUDE PAINPARAY.

IVORY COAST

- Syndicat des Industriels de Côte d'Ivoire:** B.P. 1340, Abidjan; Pres. RÉMY LAUBER; Sec.-Gen. PH. MEYER.
- Syndicat des Producteurs Industriels du Bois:** B.P. 318, Abidjan; f. 1973; Pres. ISIDORO BIANCHI.
- Syndicat pour la Défense des Intérêts Généraux des Planteurs et Cultivateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire:** Treichville, B.P. 6085; Pres. ALEXANDER DJABIA.
- Union des Employeurs Agricoles et Forestiers:** B.P. 2300 Abidjan; f. 1952; Pres. JEAN-BAPTISTE AMETHIER.

TRADE UNION

- Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire (UGTCI):** B.P. 1749; Abidjan; f. 1962; 100,000 individual mems.; 190 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH COFFIE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

- Régie des Chemins de Fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN):** B.P. 1394, Abidjan 01; f. 1904; 1,173 km. of track open of which the main line is 1,147 km. of track linking Abidjan with Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta; 655 km. are in the Ivory Coast and 518 km. are in Upper Volta; Pres. DESIRÉ BONI; Dir.-Gen. LANCINA KONATÉ; publ. *La Voie*.

ROADS

- In 1980 there were 45,350 km. of roads, of which 3,070 km. were bitumenized and 81 km. motorway
- Société Ivoirienne de Transports Publics:** B.P. 2949, Abidjan; f. 1964; road transport; Pres. JOSEPH ALLOU BRIGHT; Dir. BASILE ABRE.

SHIPPING

- Port Autonome d'Abidjan:** f. 1950; public concern under the supervision of the Minister of the Navy.
- There are two major ports, Abidjan and San Pedro. Abidjan is the largest port in West Africa, and has a rapidly growing container traffic (over 9 million metric tons in 1980). It has 5,485 metres of quays and a depth of 15 metres in the Vridi channel. Work began in 1980 on special quays at Locodjoro, Abidjan, for handling manganese from the Tambao mine and the export of sugar. The port at San Pedro is also being extended.

Abidjan

- Compagnie Maritime Africaine-Côte d'Ivoire (COMAF-CI):** 08 B.P. 867 08; f. 1973; navigational equipment and management of ships; Dirs. F. BERNARDINI, F. GUARDIONE.
- Société Agence Maritime de l'Ouest Africain Côte d'Ivoire (SAMOA-CI):** 01 B.P. 1611; f. 1955; agents for Gold Star Line, Lloyd Triestino, Seven Star Line; Dir. Gen. C. PERDRIAUD.
- Société Ivoirienne de Navigation Maritime (SIVOMAR):** B.P. 1395; f. 1977; owned by private Ivorian interests; services to Mediterranean and Far East from African coast; Dir. SIMPLICE ZINSOU.
- Société Ivoirienne de Transport Maritime (SITRAM):** ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1546; f. 1967, nationalized 1976; services between Europe and West Africa; owns 8 cargo, passenger/cargo and reefer ships; Dir. F. B. GUINOTTE.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

- Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes et de Transit en Côte d'Ivoire:** B.P. 1477, Abidjan; f. 1978; cap. 237.5m. francs CFA; handling, transit and storage of all merchandise; Dir. JACQUES COLOMBANI.
- SOCOPAO:** 01 B.P. 1297, agents for Italian West Africa Line, K Line, Palm Line, Splōšna Plovba; air and sea transport and freight; Dir. J. DURIEU.
- Transcap-Côte d'Ivoire:** 01 B.P. 1908; f. 1960; Agents for Elder Dempster Lines, Barber Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Marine Chartering Co., Svea Line, Mitsui-OSK Line, Palm Line, Nordana Line, Nautilus Line (Keller), Hoegh Line; Dir. G. DAGOREAU.
- Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO):** 01 B.P. 1559; f. 1977; agents for land, sea and air transport and freight; Dir. R. KOLOKOWSKI.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Abidjan—Port-Bouet. There are regional airports at Berebi, Bouaké, Daloa, Korhogo, Man, Odienne, San Pedro, Sassandra, Tabou and Yamoussoukro. Contracts have been awarded by the Government for the construction of a new international airport at Abidjan, and design proposals are being studied.

- Air Afrique (Société Aérienne Africaine Multinationale):** 3 ave. Joseph Anoma, 01 B.P. 3927, Abidjan; f. 1961; services between 24 African countries and to Canary Islands, France, Italy, Switzerland and the U.S.A.; fleet of 8 DC-8, 1 Caravelle, 3 DC-10, 1 Boeing 747, 2 A-300 Super B-4; Pres. and Gen. Man. AOUSSOU KOFFI; Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD BABACKAS.

Air Afrique was established by an agreement between SODETRAF (Société pour le Développement du Transport Aérien en Afrique) and 11 states, members of the Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne (OCAM), who each had a 6 per cent share; Togo joined later, Cameroon withdrew in 1971 and Gabon in 1976. SODETRAF has a 28 per cent share and the following are also represented: Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

- Air Ivoire:** 13 ave. Joseph Anoma, B.P. 1027, Abidjan; f. 1960, Government-owned since January 1976; internal flights and twice-weekly service to Ouagadougou (Upper Volta); fleet of 5 Fokker F-28, 2 F-27, 2 Aztec; Dir.-Gen. Col. ABDOULAYE COULIBALY.

The following airlines also serve the Ivory Coast: Air Mali, Air Volta, Air Zaire, Alitalia (Italy), British Caledonian, Cameroon Airlines, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Ghana Airways, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), MEA (Lebanon), Nigeria Airways, Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair and UTA (France).

TOURISM

- ICTA (Ivory Coast Travel Agency):** 01 B.P. 2636, Abidjan; Dir. M. VICENS.
- Office National du Tourisme:** c/o Ministère du Tourisme, B.P. 20949, Abidjan.

JAMAICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean, 145 km. (90 miles) south of Cuba. Haiti is 160 km. (100 miles) to the east. The climate varies with altitude, being tropical at sea level and temperate in the mountain areas. Average temperature is 27°C (80°F) and mean annual rainfall is 198 cm. (78 inches). The language is English. The majority of the population belong to Christian churches, of which the Church of Jamaica and the Baptist Church are the strongest. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a diagonal gold cross on a black and green background. The capital is Kingston.

Recent History

Formerly a British colony, the island achieved internal self-government in 1959 and full independence in 1962. In 1958 Jamaica joined with Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands to form the West Indies Federation. Jamaica seceded in 1961, following a referendum, and the Federation broke up. The two dominant political figures after the Second World War were the late Sir Alexander Bustamante, leader of the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), who retired as Prime Minister in 1967, and Norman Manley, a former Premier and leader of the People's National Party (PNP), who died in 1969.

The Labour Party won the elections of 1962 and 1967 but, under the premiership of Hugh Shearer, it lost the elections of February 1972 to the People's National Party, led by Michael Manley, the son of Norman Manley. Michael Manley was an advocate of democratic socialism and his government put great emphasis on social reform and economic independence.

The early 1970s were marked by escalating street violence and crime, with gang warfare rife in the slum areas of Kingston. Between January and June 1976 162 people were killed and in June the Government declared a state of public emergency. Despite the unrest, high unemployment, and severe economic stagnation, the PNP won the election of December 1976 with an increased majority. The state of emergency was lifted in June 1977. By January 1979, however, there was again widespread political unrest, and violent demonstrations signalled growing discontent with the Manley Government.

In February 1980, with a worsening economic crisis, Manley rejected the IMF's conditions for further loans to Jamaica and called a general election to seek support for his economic policies and his decision to end dependence on the IMF. Thirty officers of the Jamaica Defence Force and the leader of a small right-wing party were arrested in June, suspected of plotting to overthrow the Government. The electoral campaign was one of the most violent in Jamaica's history, with 500 killings between February and October, committed mainly by the rival political gangs of the Kingston slums. The level of violence dropped after a joint plea by Manley and Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition JLP, to their supporters for an end to the bloodshed, but killing continued even after the election. In contrast to the close result predicted, in the October

elections the JLP gained a landslide victory by winning 51 of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives and Seaga was given an overwhelming mandate to implement his policies for a return to close economic links with the U.S.A. and the promotion of free enterprise.

Relations between the Seaga administration and Cuba have been strained and in October 1981 the Government abruptly severed diplomatic relations because Cuba had not complied with a request to extradite three Jamaican criminals.

Government

The Head of State is the British monarch, who is represented by a Governor-General appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The legislature consists of a Senate of 21 members and a House of Representatives of 60 members. Thirteen members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and eight on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Representatives is elected for five years by universal suffrage, the voting age being 18. Executive power lies with the Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

In July 1981 Jamaica had a total defence force of some 4,000 men. Paramilitary forces numbered 8,200. There was a police force of 5,898 in 1978.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on sugar, bauxite and tourism. The major agricultural exchange earner is sugar, with molasses and rum as important by-products. Bananas, citrus fruits and coconuts are also cultivated. Extensive flooding of sugar and banana plantations in 1979 and the effects of Hurricane Allen in 1980 seriously reduced output. Production of raw sugar fell from 290,000 tons in 1978 to 279,000 tons in 1979 and, even further, to 220,000 tons in 1980. The Seaga Government has decided to disband the heavily indebted sugar co-operatives set up under the previous administration. Priority is being given to the expansion of agricultural capacity in order to earn vital foreign exchange.

Jamaica is the world's third largest producer of bauxite and alumina and has a policy of increased participation in bauxite processing, previously handled by American companies. In 1974 the Government increased the bauxite production levy on foreign-owned companies and concluded an agreement with the Kaiser Bauxite Company, which gave it a 51 per cent interest in the company's local mining assets. Similar agreements were concluded with Alcoa in 1976, with the Reynolds Metal Company in 1977 and with Alcan in 1978. A major agreement negotiated between the Government and the foreign companies in 1979 gave the Government a degree of control over all mining operations and a share in total alumina

production. However, the production levy was to be reduced on output achieved by any company beyond a specified production level. By 1980 refineries were working to capacity and production, at 11.99 million metric tons, reached its highest level since 1974. In the second half of 1981 the five bauxite companies all announced production cutbacks in response to a sudden drop in world prices. New markets were secured for alumina exports in 1979 in Venezuela, the U.S.S.R., Algeria and Iraq. It was hoped that an order placed by the U.S.A. in December for 1.6 million metric tons of bauxite would delay the expected cutbacks.

Tourism is Jamaica's second largest foreign exchange earner. An influx of tourists in 1978 was followed by a record figure in 1979 but in 1980 the industry was again suffering the effects of political unrest in the capital. By 1981 it was showing some recovery and in August tourist arrivals were 15.5 per cent higher than at a year earlier.

Industry is expanding and covers cement, tobacco and a number of consumer goods. A joint consortium of American and Italian companies is to undertake exploration for petroleum off Jamaica's south-west coast. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.A., Canada and the United Kingdom.

A cumulative decline of 17 per cent in G.N.P. since 1972, an external debt of J\$1.3 million and an unemployment rate of at least 30 per cent in 1980 reflect a prolonged recession in the Jamaican economy. Seaga's three-year economic recovery plan calls for a considerable injection of foreign investment into the private sector, and strenuous efforts during 1981 to attract this investment included the setting up of numerous business committees to promote investment by specific countries. However, by the end of 1981 only a very small number of projects had been finalized. Government policy had not succeeded in stemming the decline in export growth, with the visible trade deficit for the first six months of 1981 four times larger than for the equivalent period in 1980. Growth in G.D.P. for 1981 was revised down to about 0 per cent but this was compared with a fall in G.D.P. of 5.4 per cent for 1980. A major achievement of the plan has been the reduction of inflation from 29 per cent in 1980 to 7 per cent in 1981. The Government is denationalizing a number of public concerns, including a newspaper, the radio station and hotels.

Seaga renewed links with the IMF and negotiated a three-year loan of U.S. \$698 million from June 1981. The terms of the loan included the removal of subsidies on many staple items and some form of pay restraint. The agreement with the IMF encouraged a renewed flow of aid from foreign donors and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development committed U.S. \$400 million in loans in 1981.

Jamaica is a member of the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM), the International Bauxite Association and the Latin American

Economic System (SELA). Jamaica is one of a group of Caribbean countries which are to receive oil on special credit terms from Mexico and Venezuela.

Transport and Communications

There are 330 km. (205 miles) of railway, including a line 180 km. (112 miles) long running diagonally across the island from Kingston to Montego Bay, 4,737 km. (2,944 miles) of main roads and 11,688 km. (7,264 miles) of parochial and subsidiary roads link towns and villages. The principal ports are Kingston and Montego Bay. There are two international airports. Jamaica has its own airline and is well served by a number of international airlines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is undertaken by the Government; the Social Development Commission arranges and co-ordinates social welfare in the villages. Contributory national insurance and housing trust schemes are run by the Government. In 1978 there were 7,486 beds in government hospitals and the country had 720 physicians.

Education

Primary education is compulsory in certain districts and free education is ensured. Six of the eight faculties of the University of the West Indies are in Kingston. Adult illiteracy averaged 18.1 per cent (males 21.4 per cent, females 15.2 per cent) in 1970, but had fallen to 11 per cent by 1976 as a result of the Jamaica Movement for the Advancement of Literacy (JAMAL), established in 1972. The budgetary allocation for education for 1979/80 was J\$245.9 million.

Tourism

Jamaica attracts many tourists, mainly from the U.S.A. In 1979 593,571 tourists visited the island. Revenue from tourism in 1980 was U.S. \$195 million. Hotel proprietors receive tax concessions to encourage development.

Public Holidays

1982: May 24th (Labour Day), August 2nd (for Independence Day), October 18th (National Heroes' Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), February 16th (Ash Wednesday), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in force but the metric system was being phased in in 1980.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Jamaican dollar (J\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = J\$3.427;

U.S. \$1 = J\$1.782.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at December 31st)		
	April 7th, 1960	April 7th, 1970	1977	1978	1979
10,991 sq. km.*	1,613,880	1,848,512	2,109,400	2,137,300	2,160,900†

* 4,243.6 sq. miles.

† Provisional figure.

PARISHES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Dec. 31st, 1977)
Kingston	8.406	} 643,809
St. Andrew	186.308	
St. Thomas	286.800	78,050
Portland	314.347	74,781
St. Mary	235.745	108,913
St. Ann	468.213	134,314
Trelawny	337.651	67,562
St. James	229.728	122,794
Hanover	173.855	64,219
Westmorland	311.604	121,585
St. Elizabeth	468.085	138,952
Manchester	320.482	142,551
Clarendon	461.864	193,850
St. Catherine	460.396	217,903
TOTAL	4,263.484*	2,109,283

Sources: Survey Department and Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

* Other sources give the total area of the country as 4,243.6 square miles.

Capital: Kingston (population 111,879 at 1970 census).

Other towns: Montego Bay (42,800); Spanish Town (41,600).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1971	66,277	34.9	8,368	4.4	14,078	7.6
1972	66,219	34.3	8,802	4.6	13,970	7.2
1973	61,857	31.3	8,905	4.5	14,157	7.2
1974	61,506	30.8	9,021	4.5	14,374	7.2
1975	61,462	30.3	10,188	5.0	14,004	6.9
1976	60,658	29.3	9,168	4.4	14,671	7.1
1977	60,500	28.9	8,820	4.2	14,200	6.8
1978	58,189	27.4	9,523	4.5	12,484	5.9

1979: 58,257 births (27.0 per 1,000).

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

JAMAICA

Statistical Survey

EMPLOYMENT
(at October)

	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	248,300	252,300	213,300
Mining, quarrying and refining	7,500	5,700	8,100
Manufacturing	74,900	78,200	71,900
Construction and installation	32,200	35,000	26,500
Transport, communications and public utilities	31,400	30,800	29,700
Commerce	90,100	91,500	90,800
Public administration	111,800	103,200	109,400
Other services	98,500	99,500	105,600
Other industry	4,500	5,900	8,300
TOTAL	699,200	702,100	663,600

Source: Economic and Social Survey 1979, National Planning Agency.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1976	1979
Arable land	205	205
Land under permanent crops	60	60
Permanent meadows and pastures	215	210
Forests and woodland	309*	306*
Other land	294	302
Inland water	16	16
TOTAL AREA	1,099	1,099

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Sugar (raw)	'000 tons	357	288	288	279
Bananas	'000 metric tons	77	80	75	69
Citrus	'000 boxes	1,000	666	886	703
Coconuts	'000 nuts	86.2	122.3	n.a.	n.a.
Ginger	short tons	995	423	687	680
Pimento	tons	4,181	1,989	2,502	1,249
Coffee	'000 boxes	230	312	179	451
Cocoa	tons	1,573	1,614	1,300	1,793
Root crops	million lb.	408	517	656	620
Vegetables	" "	223	276	354	295

Sources: Production Statistics 1976, Department of Statistics; Statistical Digest, Bank of Jamaica; Economic and Social Survey 1979, National Planning Agency.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(annual averages; base: January 1975=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Food and drink	71.3	92.0	108.4	117.1	129.2	176.7
Fuel and household supplies	65.9	90.2	103.8	118.1	121.5	168.9
Housing	70.1	92.6	106.8	112.4	127.4	141.7
Household furnishings and furniture	64.7	82.1	104.8	121.0	139.3	202.4
Personal clothing and accessories	74.8	89.3	104.0	121.2	127.2	178.4
Personal expenses	71.3	87.9	102.9	115.9	122.7	167.4
Transport	64.6	85.3	101.1	112.2	120.8	193.7
Miscellaneous expenses	81.9	92.1	107.2	106.6	157.5	189.5
ALL ITEMS	71.4	90.8	106.6	120.9	130.2	177.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(J\$ million at current prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Government final consumption expenditure	475.8	581.8	654.4	741.1
Private final consumption expenditure	1,717.8	1,932.5	2,057.0	2,384.7
Increase in stocks	73.0	32.0	-30.6	64.2
Gross fixed capital formation	643.0	448.9	343.0	484.6
Statistical discrepancy	-2.5	3.0	-0.4	-2.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	2,907.1	2,998.2	3,023.5	3,672.0
Exports of goods and services	936.1	774.7	914.0	1,483.6
Less Imports of goods and services	1,184.5	1,005.0	972.0	1,442.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2,658.7	2,767.9	2,965.5	3,713.1
Net factor income from abroad	-58.1	-67.8	-119.0	-221.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,600.6	2,700.1	2,846.4	3,492.1
Less Consumption of fixed capital	250.0	267.9	270.0	315.0
Plus Net receipts of copyrights	-4.0	-4.9	-42.4	44.5
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	2,346.6	2,427.3	2,534.1	3,132.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	808.6	656.3	737.8	831.1	818.2	964.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-969.6	-791.5	-666.7	-750.1	-892.4	-1,039.1
TRADE BALANCE	-161.0	-135.2	71.1	81.0	-74.2	-74.5
Exports of services	313.5	286.4	269.2	338.4	402.3	460.5
Imports of services	-463.0	-459.7	-402.4	-495.4	-557.5	-653.6
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-310.5	-308.5	-62.1	-76.0	-229.4	-267.6
Unrequited transfers (net)	27.7	5.9	20.1	25.6	80.1	90.7
CURRENT BALANCE	-282.8	-302.6	-42.0	-50.4	-149.3	-176.9
Capital movements (net)	285.0	95.7	-88.0	-56.9	0.4	152.6
Net errors and omissions	-83.0	-33.8	45.6	-8.7	-8.3	-85.3
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-80.8	-240.7	-84.4	-116.0	-157.2	-109.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

JAMAICA

Statistical Survey

EXTERNAL TRADE

(J\$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	604.5	850.8	1,021.4	829.8	781.6	1,250.5	1,786.0	2,098.7
Exports f.o.b.	354.7	653.0	740.6	575.7	707.3	1,078.8	1,360.0	1,679.0

COMMODITY GROUPS

(J\$ million)

IMPORTS	1977	1978*	1979*
Food and live animals	123.8	234.5	226.6
Beverages and tobacco	6.3	11.0	14.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	41.1	53.8	77.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	226.9	304.2	586.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	10.1	14.2	14.6
Chemicals	91.6	147.2	185.8
Basic manufactures	150.3	271.7	321.7
Machinery and transport equipment	94.5	160.2	250.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	33.1	56.5	66.4
Other commodities and transactions	3.9	6.7	10.0
TOTAL	781.6	1,260.0	1,754.4

* Provisional figures.

EXPORTS	1977	1978*	1979*
Food and live animals	115.2	165.2	193.7
Beverages and tobacco	25.8	30.7	47.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	494.1	780.8	1,034.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	16.1	27.2	56.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.2	0.2	0.5
Chemicals	14.8	20.7	29.6
Basic manufactures	12.5	18.2	27.5
Machinery and transport equipment	14.7	6.9	11.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.6	18.1	29.6
Other commodities and transactions	0.4	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	707.3	1,068.2	1,430.9

* Provisional figures, excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(J\$'000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978*	EXPORTS	1977	1978*
British Caribbean	38,503	71,407	British Caribbean	48,716	70,323
CARICOM	38,416	70,033	CARICOM	44,084	67,244
Canada	43,555	70,696	Canada	61,644	87,648
Latin America	143,388	232,960	Latin America	15,958	34,053
Venezuela	125,521	197,234	Venezuela	8,029	24,643
United Kingdom	76,114	130,545	Norway	78,212	n.a.
Other EEC countries	45,715	76,357	United Kingdom	138,650	265,941
U.S.A.	281,319	463,944	Other EEC countries	7,425	13,577
			U.S.A.	307,967	393,126
TOTAL (incl. others)	781,639	1,260,011	TOTAL (incl. others)	707,313	1,068,162

* Provisional figures.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1976): 1.2 million passengers carried; 43.4 million net passenger-miles; 97.2 million net freight ton-miles.

Roads (1973-74): 151,591 licensed vehicles (including cars, trucks, tractors, buses, motorcycles and trailers).

Shipping (1976): Freight unloaded 2,587,000 tons; freight loaded 7,505,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1978): Passengers arriving 904,250; Cargo handled 14,709 tons.

TOURISM

Total number of visitors (1979): 593,571, including 159,577 cruise ship passengers; expenditure J\$293.6 million; number of hotel beds: 20,818 (1978).

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Bank of Jamaica; Agency for Public Information, Kingston; Institute of Jamaica, Kingston.

EDUCATION

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS
Basic Schools	1,589	109,468
Primary	780	431,882
Secondary	204	224,817
Teacher training and vocational education	11	4,696
University*	1	8,497

* Provisional figures for 1978/79, Jamaican students only.

Source: National Planning Agency Economic and Social Survey 1977/78.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution came into force at the independence of Jamaica on August 6th, 1962.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General is appointed by The Queen and holds office during her pleasure.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate or Upper House consists of 21 Senators of whom 13 will be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and 8 by the Governor-General on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition.

The House of Representatives consists of 60 elected members called Members of Parliament.

A person is qualified for appointment to the Senate or for election to the House of Representatives if he is a citizen of Jamaica or other Commonwealth country, of the age of 21 or more and has been ordinarily resident in Jamaica for the immediately preceding twelve months.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of six members appointed by the Governor-General after consultation with the Prime Minister, of whom at least two are persons who hold or who have held public office. The functions of the Council are to advise the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on appeals on disciplinary matters from the three Service Commissions.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Prime Minister is appointed from the House of Representatives by the Governor-General as the person who, in his judgement, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of that House.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion as the member of the House of Representatives who, in his judgement, is best

able to command the support of the majority of those members of the House who do not support the Government.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and not fewer than eleven other Ministers appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal and minor courts. Judicial matters, notably advice to the Governor-General on appointments, are considered by a Judicial Service Commission, the Chairman of which is the Chief Justice, members being the President of the Court of Appeal, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and three others.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Jamaica after Independence automatically acquire Jamaican citizenship and there is also provision for the acquisition of citizenship by persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents. Persons born in Jamaica (or persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents) before independence who immediately prior to independence were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies also automatically become citizens of Jamaica.

Appropriate provision is made which permits persons who do not automatically become citizens of Jamaica to be registered as such.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Constitution includes provisions safeguarding the fundamental freedoms of the individual, irrespective of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, subject only to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. The fundamental freedoms include the right of life, liberty, security of the person and protection from arbitrary arrest or restriction of movement, the enjoyment of property and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, of expression and of peaceful assembly and association, and respect for private and family life.

JAMAICA

The Government, Legislature, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir FLORIZEL A. GLASSPOLE, G.C.M.G., O.N., C.D. (took office June 27th, 1973).

PRIVY COUNCIL OF JAMAICA

C. H. BROWNE, L. E. ASHENHEIM, Dr. VERNON LINDO,
EWART FORREST, Q.C., G. OWEN, W. H. SWABY.

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Energy and Mining:
EDWARD P. G. SEAGA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade: HUGH L. SHEARER.

Minister of Agriculture: PERCIVAL BRODERICK.

Minister of Construction: BRUCE GOLDING.

Minister of Education: MAVIS GILMOUR.

Minister of Health: KENNETH BAUGH.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: DOUGLAS VAZ.

Minister of Labour and Public Service: J. A. G. SMITH.

Minister of Local Government: PEARNEL CHARLES.

Minister of National Security and Justice, and Attorney-General: WINSTON SPAULDING.

Minister of Public Utilities and Transport: ALVA ROSS.

Minister of Social Security: NEVILLE LEWIS.

Minister of Tourism: ANTHONY ABRAHAMS.

Minister of Youth and Community Development: ERROL ANDERSON.

Minister without Portfolio: RONALD IRVINE.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: OSWALD HARDING.

21 members, 13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by the Leader of the Opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: TALBERT FORREST.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 1980

	SEATS
Jamaica Labour Party .	51
People's National Party .	9

POLITICAL PARTIES

Jamaica Labour Party (JLP): 20 Belmont Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1944 by Sir Alexander Bustamante; draws its main support from the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union which has 15 representatives on the Central Executive; supports free enterprise in a mixed economy and close co-operation with the U.S.A.; Leader EDWARD SEAGA; Chair. Dr. RONALD IRVINE; Sec. BRUCE GOLDING.

People's National Party (PNP): 89 Old Hope Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1938 on socialist principles with national

independence as its goal; governing party between 1972 and October 1980; advocates social and economic change and a foreign policy of non-alignment, although acknowledging a special relationship with third world countries; has an important affiliate in the National Workers' Union; Pres. MICHAEL MANLEY; Sec. Dr. D. K. DUNCAN.

Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ): f. 1978 out of the *Workers Liberation League* on Marxist-Leninist principles; Gen. Sec. Dr. TREVOR MONROE; publ. *Struggle*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO JAMAICA
(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Argentina: 13 Rockhampton Drive, Kingston 8 (E);
Ambassador: ADOLFO G. COSTA-BONORINO.

Australia: National Life Bldg., 64 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* GORDON N. BILNEY.

Barbados: Caracas, Venezuela (HC).

Belgium: Oxford House, 6 Oxford Rd., Kingston 5 (E);
Ambassador: JAN BOUSSE.

Brazil: National Life Bldg., 64 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMINDO BRANCO MENDES CADAXA.

Canada: Royal Bank Bldg., 30-36 Knutsford Blvd., P.O.B. 1500, Kingston 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* T. B. SHEEHAN.

China, People's Republic: 8 Seaview Ave., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* WANG ZHONGLI.

Colombia: 55 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABELARDO LONDONO MARIN.

JAMAICA

Costa Rica: 9 Seatonhurst Drive, Kingston 15 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* (vacant).

Cuba: 9 Trafalgar Rd., Kingston 5 (E); (*diplomatic relations broken off, October 1981*).

Cyprus: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Czechoslovakia: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

France: 13 Hillcrest Ave., Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MISTRAL.

Germany, Federal Republic: 10 Waterloo Rd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL LEUTERITZ.

Guyana: 27 Seymour Ave., Kingston 6 (HC); *High Commissioner:* FREDERICK TALBOT.

India: 4 Retreat Ave., Kingston 6 (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. C. MANNERS.

Iraq: Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* PETER YOUSEF.

Israel: Imperial Life Bldg., 60 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE MELAMED.

Japan: Beverly Drive, Kingston 6 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* TATSUO AIKAWA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 3 Upper Carmel Ave., Kingston 8 (E); *Ambassador:* LIM KI TAEK.

Korea, Republic: 25 Seymour Ave., Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* SANG JIN CHOI.

Mexico: British-American Bldg. (2nd Floor), 53 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN ANTONIO MERIGO AZA.

Jamaica also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Poland, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, the Vatican City, Viet-Nam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Netherlands: British-American Bldg., 53 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nigeria: 5 Waterloo Rd., Kingston 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. E. EMENYI.

Norway: Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* PER RAVNE.

Pakistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Panama: 64 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR M. BOCANEGRA.

Peru: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Romania: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Spain: British-American Bldg. (3rd Floor), 53 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN CERVINO-SANTÍAS.

Trinidad and Tobago: 60 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* T. BADEN-SEMPER.

U.S.S.R.: 22 Norbrook Drive, Kingston 8 (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRI PETROVICH MOUSSINE.

United Kingdom: Trafalgar Rd., P.O.B. 575, Kingston 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* BARRY G. SMALLMAN, C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: Mutual Life Centre, 2 Oxford Rd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* LOREN LAWRENCE.

Venezuela: Royal Bank Bldg. (5th Floor), 30-36 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO LUIS ECHEVERRÍA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System is based on English common law and practice. Final appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Resident Magistrates' Court, Revenue Court, Gun Court, Family Court and Traffic Court. There are also Courts of Petty Sessions.

THE SUPREME COURT

P.O.B. 491, Kingston.

Chief Justice: Hon. KENNETH G. SMITH, O.J.

Senior Puisne Judge: U. N. PARNELL, C.D., O.J.

Puisne Judges:

H. V. T. CHAMBERS	W. D. MARSH
O. D. MARSH	M. L. WRIGHT
G. M. VANDERPUMP	V. O. MALCOLM
C. F. B. ORR	M. E. MORGAN

U. V. CAMPBELL

D. O. BINGHAM

U. D. GORDON

C. A. PATTERSON

T. N. THEOBALDS

A. E. MCKAIN

L. H. WOLFE

H. E. DOWNER

Master: R. S. SINCLAIR.

Registrar: H. E. HARRIS.

Deputy Registrars: V. GREEN, D. B. MAYNE.

COURT OF APPEAL

President: E. ZACCA.

Judges: J. S. KERR, H. D. CARBERRY, I. D. ROWE, B. H. CAREY, R. O. C. WHITE, C. A. B. ROSS.

Registrar: S. ALCOTT (acting).

JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Chief Justice.

Members: President of the Court of Appeal, Chairman of the Public Service Commission and three others.

RELIGION

There are over 100 Christian denominations.

The Anglican Church is the largest religious body, and had 317,600 adherents according to a 1970 estimate. Presbyterians number about 92,000. The Roman Catholic Church has about 157,600 members, and other religious bodies include the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational

Churches, The Society of Friends and the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Rastafarianism is growing in importance.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Jamaica: Rt. Rev. NEVILLE DeSouza, Church Offices, 2 Caledonia Ave., Kingston 5.

JAMAICA

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. SAMUEL E. CARTER, S.J., 21 Hopefield Ave., Kingston 6.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Assembly of God: Evangel Temple, 3 Friendship Park Rd., Kingston 3; 191,200 mems.; Pastor C. M. DARELL-HUCKERBY.

Baptist: 6 Hope Rd., Kingston 10.

First Church of Christ, Scientist: 17 National Heroes Circle, Kingston.

Methodist: 143 Constant Spring Rd., Kingston 8; f. 1789;

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

19,064 mems.; Chair. Rev. C. EVANS BAILEY, B.D., S.T.M.; Synod Sec. Rev. T. B. ROSE, M.TH.

Moravian: 3 Hector St., Kingston 5; Bishop S. U. HASTINGS.

Seventh Day Adventist: 56 James St., Kingston; 4,900 mems.; Pastor Rev. BENNETT.

United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman: 12 Carlton Cres., Kingston 10; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. S. H. SMELLIE.

United Congregation of Israelites: 92 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1655; c. 350 mems.; Leader and Sec. ERNEST H. DE SOUZA (acting); Pres. AINSLEY C. HENRIQUES.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Gleaner: 7 North St., P.O.B. 40, Kingston; f. 1834; morning; independent; Chair. and Man. Dir. OLIVER CLARKE; Editor HECTOR WYNTER; circ. 45,382.

Jamaica Daily News: 58 Half Way Tree Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1973; Editor CARL WINT; circ. 23,000.

Star: 7 North St., P.O.B. 40, Kingston; evening; circ. 45,407; Editor J. PROUTE.

Caribbean Challenge: 55 Church St., Box 186, Kingston; f. 1957; monthly (except Aug.); circ. 25,000.

Children's Own: 7 North St., P.O.B. 40, Kingston; weekly; distributed during term time; circ. 116,721.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 487, Kingston; f. 1868; circ. 4,817; Government Printer R. HINES.

Jamaica Churchman: 2 Caledonia Ave., Kingston 5; monthly; Editor Rev. LAURENCE SMALL; circ. 6,000.

Jamaica Manufacturer: 85A Duke St., Kingston; quarterly; circ. 3,000.

Jamaica Weekly Gleaner: 7 North St., P.O.B. 40, Kingston; weekly; overseas; Chair. and Man. Dir. OLIVER CLARKE; circ. 25,382.

New Nation: 23 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; weekly; circ. 25,000 (1977).

Sports Life: 18 East St., Kingston; f. 1958; circ. 7,060.

Sunday Gleaner: 7 North St., P.O.B. 40, Kingston; circ. 98,400.

Sunday Sun: 58 Half Way Tree Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1979; Editor CARL WINT; circ. 30,000.

Swing: 102 East St., Kingston; f. 1968; every five weeks; entertainment and culture; Editor ANDELL FORGIE; circ. 12,000.

The Western Mirror: P.O.B. 1258, Westgate Plaza, Montego Bay; f. 1980; 2 a week; Editor LLOYD B. SMITH; circ. 10,000.

Weekend Star: 7 North St., P.O.B. 40, Kingston; weekly; circ. 62,855; Editor HECTOR WYNTER.

West Indian Medical Journal: University of the West Indies, Kingston 7; f. 1951; quarterly; Editor VASIL PERSAUD; circ. 2,000.

The West Indian Review: 20 Osborne Rd., Kingston; illustrated; quarterly.

West Indian Sportsman: 75 Church St., Kingston; monthly; circ. 7,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Jamaica: 10 Surbiton Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1943; 150 mems.; Pres. CLARENCE BRODIE; Sec. ELAINE WALLACE; publ. *PAJ News* (monthly).

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): 2 Leighton Rd., Kingston 5; Rep. FRAGANO LEDGISTER LÓPEZ.

Associated Press (U.S.A.), CANA (Caribbean News Agency), Prensa Latina (Cuba) and Reuters (U.K.) are also represented in Jamaica.

PUBLISHERS

Arawak Press Ltd.: 20 Osborne Rd., Kingston 10.

Government Printing Office: 77 Duke St., Kingston; Government Printer R. HINES.

Jamaica Publishing House Ltd.: 97 Church St., Kingston; f.

1969; wholly-owned subsidiary of Jamaica Teachers' Asscn.; Man. THELMA E. L. PYNE.

Kingston Publishers Ltd.: 1A Norwood Ave., Kingston 5; f. 1970; educational, general and children's textbooks; Chair. MICHAEL HENRY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation: 5 South Odeon Ave., Kingston 10; f. 1959; a publicly-owned statutory Corporation; semi-commercial radio and television; Chair. P. H. O. ROUSSEAU; Gen. Man. J. L. ROBINSON.

Educational Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Education, Multi-Media Centre, 1-3 Caenwood Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1964; radio and television broadcasts during school term.

Radio Jamaica Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 32 Lyndhurst Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1950; island-wide commercial and public service broadcasting 24hrs. a day; Chair. Rev. C. EVANS BAILEY.

Receiving sets: radio 550,000 (1975); television 167,000 (1979).

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Jamaican dollars.)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Jamaica: P.O.B. 621, Kingston; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 4m., dep. 621m. (Aug. 1981); Gov. HERBERT S. WALKER.

LOCAL BANKS

National Commercial Bank Jamaica Ltd.: P.O.B. 88, 77 King St., Kingston; formerly Barclays Bank of Jamaica Ltd.; Chair. N. E. BINGHAM; Man. Dir. D. A. BANKS; 46 brs., sub-brs. and agencies throughout Jamaica.

The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.: Scotia Centre, Port Royal St., Kingston; f. 1967; Gen. Man. JOHN KEITH; cap. p.u. 6.6m., dep. 36.2m. (April 1978); main br. 35 King St.; Man. G. C. ALLEN; 52 other brs. throughout Jamaica.

Jamaica Citizens Bank Ltd.: 4 King St., P.O.B. 483, Kingston 1; f. 1967; cap. and res. 5.2m.; dep. 68m. (March 1981); Gen. Man. ELON BECKFORD.

Royal Bank Jamaica Ltd.: 30-36 Knutsford Blvd., P.O.B. 612, Kingston; f. 1971; majority shareholder Royal Bank of Canada; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 113m. (Sept. 1978); 16 brs.; Man. Dir. R. SASSO.

Workers' Savings and Loans Bank: 134-140 Tower St., P.O.B. 473, Kingston; f. 1973 in succession to the Government Savings Bank; cap. p.u. 4m., dep. 98.9m. (Aug. 1979); Gen. Man. C. G. STEPHENS.

FOREIGN BANKS

(locally incorporated)

Bank of Commerce Jamaica Ltd.: P.O.B. 43, 121 Harbour St., Kingston; cap. p.u. 3.5m., dep. 63.6m. (Aug. 1977); Gen. Man. G. I. MCGREGOR.

First National Bank of Chicago (Jamaica) Ltd.: 1 King St., P.O.B. 219, Kingston; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 21m. (Dec. 1977); 6 brs.; Man. Dir. MANLIO BLASETI.

FOREIGN BANK

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): 63-67 Knutsford Blvd., P.O.B. 286, Kingston; cap. p.u. 2.9m., dep. 57.9m. (Aug. 1978); Vice-Pres. TODD THOMPSON.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Jamaica Development Bank: 15 Oxford Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1969; replaced Development Finance Corporation, f. 1959; cap. 40m.; Chair. Dr. MARSHALL HALL; Man. Dir. ROY A. JONES.

Jamaica Mortgage Bank: 33 Tobago Ave., P.O.B. 950, Kingston 5; f. 1971; became a statutory organization wholly owned by the Government in June 1973; established by the Government and the United States Agency for International Development to function primarily as a secondary market facility for home mortgages and to mobilize long-term funds for housing developments in Jamaica.

Also insures home mortgage loans made by approved financial institutions, thus transferring risk of default on a loan to the Government.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Jamaica Stock Exchange Ltd.: P.O.B. 621, Bank of Jamaica Tower, Nethersole Place, Kingston; f. 1968; Chair. Dr. PAUL CHEN-YOUNG; Gen. Man. V. H. O. MENDEZ.

INSURANCE

Government Supervisory Authority: Office of the Superintendent of Insurance, 51 St. Lucia Ave., P.O.B. 800, Kingston 5; Superintendent H. W. MILNER.

Jamaica Insurance Advisory Council: 9 King St., Kingston; Man. E. W. CHAMBERS.

British Caribbean Insurance Co. Ltd.: 36 Duke St., P.O.B. 170, Kingston.

Dyoll Insurance Co. Ltd.: 40-46 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10.

Globe Insurance Co. of the West Indies Ltd.: 60 Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10.

Home Insurance Co.: 40 Duke St., Kingston.

Insurance Co. of the West Indies Ltd.: 2 St. Lucia Ave., Kingston 10.

Jamaica General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 20 Duke St., Kingston.

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O.B. 430, Kingston 5; f. 1844; Pres. D. J. BENNETT, A.C.I.I.

Life of Jamaica Ltd.: 72-76 Harbour St., Kingston; Pres. ADRIAN B. FOREMAN.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: 9 King St., Kingston.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce: 7-8 East Parade, Kingston; f. 1779; 500 mems.; Pres. ROY COLLISTER.

Clarendon Chamber of Commerce: f. 1968; Pres. ROY LANGKESTER.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 197, Mandeville; f. 1964; Pres. LESLIE LEWIS.

Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: P.O.B. 213, 32 Market St., Montego Bay; f. 1932; 200 mems.; Pres. GORDON MARZOUCA.

Ocho Rios Chamber of Commerce: Pineapple Place, Ocho Rios; Pres. Dr. SAUL BELL.

Portland Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: Port Antonio, Portland; f. 1945; 135 mems.; Pres. GRAHAM EDWARDS.

St. Catherine Chamber of Commerce: 25 King St., Spanish Town; f. 1966; Pres. RUDDY GREEN.

St. Mary Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: Highgate, St. Mary; f. 1968; 67 mems.; Pres. NOEL A. JOHNSON.

Trelawny Chamber of Commerce: f. 1948; Pres. PATRICK TENISON.

ASSOCIATIONS

All-Island Banana Growers' Association Ltd.: Banana Industry Bldg., 10 South Ave., Kingston 4; f. 1946; 26,188 mems. (1981); Chair. K. S. FRANCIS; Sec. I. CHANG.

All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association: 4 North Ave., Kingston 4; f. 1941; registered cane farmers; 24,925 mems.; Chair. T. G. MIGNOTT; Man. D. D. MCCALLA.

JAMAICA

Trade and Industry

Citrus Growers' Association Ltd.: 1A North Ave., P.O.B. 159, Kingston 4; f. 1944; 20,000 mems.; Chair. H. W. SHARP.

Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Ltd.: 6 Oxford Rd., P.O.B. 237, Kingston; f. 1927; Chair. G. W. N. DOWNER; Man. Dir. DR. MARSHALL HALL.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: 2 Ardenne Rd., Kingston 10; Pres. GILBERT BYLES.

Jamaica Livestock Association: P.O.B. 36, Newport East, Kingston; f. 1941; 7,350 mems.; Chair. E. A. STRACHAN; Man. Dir. HENRY J. RAINFORD.

Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd.: 85A Duke St., Kingston; f. 1947; 640 mems.; Pres. WINSTON MAH-FOOD.

Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists: c/o Sugar Industry Research Institute, Mandeville; f. 1936; 341 mems.; Pres. W. A. KENNEDY; Hon. Sec. T. FALLOON.

Master Printers' Association of Jamaica: c/o Speed-O graphics, 49d Waltham Park Rd., Kingston 11; f. 1943; 32 mems.; Pres. T. TUCKER; Sec. B. FARQUHARSON.

Sugar Manufacturing Corporation of Jamaica Ltd.: 5 Trevennion Park Rd., Kingston 5; 9 mems.; established to represent the sugar manufacturers in Jamaica; deals with all aspects of the sugar industry and its by-products; provides liaison between the industry and Government; has mandatory powers over its members and must ensure the satisfactory development of the sugar industry; Chair. TREVOR DONALDSON; Man. Dir. GEORGE RUSSELL.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: 6 Trinidad Terrace, Kingston; est. 1952; Chair. Dr. C. L. BENT; Sec. D. FORRESTER.

Agricultural Marketing Corporation: 188 Spanish Town Rd., P.O.B. 144, Kingston 11; f. 1963; Chair. HOWARD HAMILTON; Man. Dir. C. LEVERS.

Banana Co. of Jamaica: 10 South Ave., Kingston Gdns., Kingston; f. 1953 under the Banana Board Law; is the sole exporter of bananas and has wide powers over the industry; Chair. Dr. MARSHALL HALL; Gen. Man. O. McRAE.

Cocoa Industry Board: P.O.B. 68, Kingston 15; f. 1957; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; owns and operates four central fermentaries; Chair. L. O. MINOTT; Sec.-Man. L. P. DeLISSER.

Coconut Industry Board: 18 Waterloo Rd., Half Way Tree, Kingston 10; 9 mems.; Chair. C. A. GOODISON; Man. R. A. WILLIAMS.

Coffee Industry Board: P.O.B. 508, Kingston; f. 1950; 7 mems.; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; is the sole exporter of coffee; Chair. G. K. G. SHARP; Man. P. L. MEGHOO.

Coffee Industry Development Company: f. 1981; to implement a coffee expansion programme financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Jamaica Bauxite Institute: 15 Caledonia Ave., Kingston 5; f. 1976; responsible for monitoring local bauxite operations and international aluminium industry and providing an advisory service to the Government; Exec. Dir. CARLTON DAVIS; Chair. HUGH HART.

Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation: 4 Winchester Rd., Kingston; est. 1952; financed by the Government to facilitate and stimulate the expansion of manufacturing industry; maintains a staff of research and advisory specialists and trains personnel in labour

and management; Chair. BARCLAY EWART; Man. Dir. ESMOND KENTISH.

Jamaica National Export Corporation: 8 Waterloo Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1970; responsible to Ministry of Foreign Affairs for facilitating and encouraging the development of Jamaica's export trade; incorporates the **Export Trading Company** (f. 1977); Chair. S. C. ALEXANDER; Exec. Dir. PETER KING.

Jamaica National Investment Company Ltd.: Kingston; f. 1981; appraisal committee for foreign investment proposals comprising representatives from all major government development agencies.

State Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 47, Kingston; f. 1977; establishes subsidiary cos. for importing commodities; Chair. O. K. HENRIQUES.

Sugar Industry Authority: 29 Barbican Rd., Kingston 6; Chair. N. M. RENNIE; Man. Sec. F. G. DOWNIE.

Urban Development Corporation: 12 Ocean Blvd., 8th Floor, Kingston; f. 1968; responsibility for urban renewal and development within designated areas; Chair. ARTHUR ZAIDIE; Gen. Man. GLORIA KNIGHT.

TRADE UNIONS

Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU): 98 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1938; 100,459 mems.; Pres. HUGH SHEARER; Gen. Sec. Miss EDITH NELSON.

National Workers' Union of Jamaica: 130 East St., Kingston 16; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, etc.; 102,000 mems.; Pres. H. O. THOMPSON; Gen. Sec. V. B. EDWARDS; publ. *NWU-NEWS* (quarterly).

Trades Union Congress of Jamaica: P.O.B. 19, 25 Sutton St., Kingston; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; mems. 20,000; Pres. EDWARD SMITH; Gen. Sec. HOPETON CAVEN.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Dockers' and Marine Workers' Union: 48 East St., Kingston; Pres. MILTON A. SCOTT.

Independent Portworkers' Union: 71 North St., Kingston.

Industrial Trade Union Action Council: 2 Wildman St., Kingston; Pres. RODERICK FRANCIS.

Jamaica Federation of Musicians' Union and Affiliated Artists: P.O.B. 24, Kingston 3; f. 1958; 1,300 mems.; Pres. CECIL V. BRADSHAW; Sec. MYRNA HAGUE.

Jamaica Local Government Officers' Union: c/o Public Service Commission, Knutsford Blvd., Kingston; Pres. E. LLOYD TAYLOR.

Port Supervisory Union: 5 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; Agent REG ENNIS.

Union of School and Agricultural Workers: 2 Wildman St., Kingston; Pres. DOUGLAS JONES.

United Portworkers' and Seamen's Union: 20 West St., Kingston.

University and Allied Workers' Union: Students' Union, University of West Indies, Mona; Pres. Dr. TREVOR MUNROE.

There are also 17 employers' associations registered as trade unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission promotes Co-operative Societies in the following categories: Consumer, Co-operative Farming, Credit, Credit and Marketing, Fishermen's Irrigation, Land Lease, Land Purchase, Marketing, Supplies Co-ops., Thrift, Transport and Tillage.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Jamaica Railway Corporation: P.O.B. 489, Kingston; Chair. JOHN ALLGROVE; Gen. Man. W. D. TAYLOR.

There are 330 km. (205 miles) of standard-gauge railway operated by the Jamaica Railway Corporation. The main lines are from Kingston to Montego Bay, May Pen to Frankfield and Spanish Town to Port Antonio. The railway is subsidized by the Government.

ROADS

Jamaica has a good network of tar-surfaced and metalled motoring roads. There are some 4,737 km. (2,944 miles) of main roads which are asphalted or macadamized and 11,688 km. (7,264 miles) of secondary roads, of which about 7,240 km. are suitable for motor traffic.

SHIPPING

Kingston is the principal port providing a modern containerized service.

Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 167, Kingston; direct passenger and cargo services to the United Kingdom and regular cargo services to New Orleans, Miami and Central America.

Jamaica Merchant Marine: Kingston; national shipping line; Chair. NOEL AYLTON.

Jamaica has interests in two multi-national shipping

lines: NAMUCAR (Naviera Multinacional del Caribe) and WISCO (West Indies Shipping Corporation). Services are also provided by a number of foreign lines.

Shipping Association of Jamaica: 5-7 King St., Kingston 15; f. 1939; 29 mems.; Chair. R. SMITH; Gen. Man. ALISTER COOKE.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports at Kingston and Montego Bay.

Air Jamaica Ltd.: 72-76 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1968; services to the Bahamas, Canada, Cayman Islands, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico and U.S.A.; fleet of 4 B727-210, 1 DC-8-62, 3 DC-9-30, 2 DC-8-61; Chair. TONY HART; Pres./Man. Dir. Dr. KENNETH RATTRAY.

Trans-Jamaican Air Service: P.O.B. 218, Montego Bay; internal services to Kingston, Mandeville, Negril, Ocho Rios and Port Antonio; government corporation; Chair. LOTSE HARVEY; Man. Dir. G. G. MACHADO.

Jamaica is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Canada, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), American Airways (U.S.A.), AVIATECA (Guatemala), British Airways, BWIA (Trinidad and Tobago), Cayman Airways, Cubana, Eastern Air Lines (U.S.A.), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany) and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Jamaica Tourist Board (JTB): New Kingston Office Complex, P.O.B. 360, Kingston 5; f. 1955; a statutory body set up by the Government to implement the policies of Ministry of Tourism; Dir. of Tourism JOHN GENTLES; in 1979, 593,571 tourists visited Jamaica.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: 2 Ardenne Rd., Kingston 10; Pres. JOHN ISSA; Gen. Man. GERALD GROVES.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Institute of Jamaica: 12-16 East St., Kingston; f. 1879; government organization for national cultural development; includes National Library, Natural History Museum, the Jamaica Folk Museum, Publications, African-Caribbean Institute and Cultural Training Centre and Junior Centres in the Schools of Art, Dance, Drama and Music; Chair. JOHN HEARNE; Exec. Dir. Rev. PHILIP G. HART; publs. *Jamaica Journal* (quarterly), Science bulletins, *Sloneae*, Cultural Heritage series, Jamaicans Distinction series.

Jamaica National Trust Commission: Hope Gdns., P.O.B. 473, Kingston 6; government-sponsored organization for identification and preservation of historical sites; Chair. CECIL LANGFORD (acting).

Jamaica Musical Theatre Company: P.O.B. 299, Kingston 10; f. 1960; 100 mems.; Chair. Dr. M. C. MITCHELMORE.

Jamaican National Dance Theatre Company: c/o The Little Theatre, 5 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1962; amateur company; productions reflect the variety of sources of Jamaican and Caribbean life; annual seasons and international tours; Artistic Dir. REX NETTLEFORD; Chair. MAURICE STOPPI; Sec. VERONA ASHMAN.

Jamaica Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra: Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, 21 Hope Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1940; Dir.-Conductor SIBTHORPE L. BECKETT; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Mrs. MARJORIE MCCORMACK.

The Little Theatre Movement of Jamaica: 4 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1941; amateur and semi-professional productions; Pres. HENRY FOWLER; Chair. BARBARA GLOUDON; Man. GEORGE CARTER.

JAPAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Japan forms a curved chain of islands off the coast of east Asia. There are four large islands, named (from north to south) Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, plus the Ryukyu Islands and many smaller islands. Hokkaido lies just to the south of the large Soviet island, Sakhalin, and about 1,300 km. east of the U.S.S.R.'s mainland port, Vladivostok. Southern Japan is about 150 km. east of Korea. Although summers are temperate everywhere, the climate in winter varies sharply from north to south. Typhoons and heavy rains are common in summer. The language is Japanese. The major religions are Shintoism and Buddhism and there is a minority of Christians. The national flag (proportions usually 3 by 2) consists of a red sun without rays on a white background. The capital is Tokyo.

Recent History

Following Japan's surrender in August 1945, ending the Second World War, the country was placed under U.S. military occupation. A new democratic constitution, which took effect from May 1947, renounced war and abandoned the doctrine of the Emperor's divinity. Following the peace treaty of September 1951, Japan regained its sovereignty in April 1952. Rival conservative political groups merged in November 1955 to form the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), which has held power ever since. The Bonin Islands and the Ryukyu Islands (including Okinawa), administered by the U.S.A. from 1945, were returned to Japan in June 1968 and May 1972 respectively. During 1981 there were renewed demands by the Japanese for the return of the Kurile Islands from the U.S.S.R.

American military support continues to be provided. During 1981 Japan came under renewed pressure from the U.S.A. to increase its defence spending (0.9 per cent of G.N.P. in 1980) and to assume greater responsibility for security in the Western Pacific area. Stability in South-East Asia is a vital consideration in foreign policy, since Japan depends on Asia for a third of its foreign trade as well as vital supplies of raw materials. In 1978 a treaty of peace and friendship was signed with the People's Republic of China.

In July 1972 the Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato, after holding office for eight years, resigned and was succeeded by Kakuei Tanaka. He resigned in December 1974 and was succeeded by Takeo Miki. In December 1976 the results of the general election, in which the LDP's majority was substantially reduced, forced Miki to resign, and he was replaced by Takeo Fukuda, a former Deputy Prime Minister.

In the Upper House election of July 1977 the LDP suffered another setback and in November Fukuda carried out a major reshuffle of the Cabinet, bringing in a number of economic experts. In the LDP presidential election of November 1978 Fukuda was unexpectedly defeated by Masayoshi Ohira, the LDP Secretary-General. Ohira was subsequently appointed Prime Minister, and a new Cabinet was formed. Lacking an overall majority in the

Lower House and facing increasing opposition to proposed tax increases, the LDP legislative programme was seriously hindered. In the general election of October 1979 the LDP suffered a severe setback and significant gains were made by the Communists. Ohira survived a challenge to his leadership of the LDP but in May 1980 a motion of no-confidence proposed by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) was carried and Ohira dissolved the Lower House. Ohira died before the elections of June 22nd in which the LDP gained a resounding victory. In July Zenko Suzuki, a relatively unknown compromise candidate, was elected President of the LDP and subsequently appointed Prime Minister.

Suzuki faced a series of crises during 1981, including a setback in relations with the U.S.A., criticism from the opposition over Japan's defence policy and the resignation of the Foreign Minister over the wording of a joint U.S.-Japanese communiqué. Economic tensions with the U.S.A. and the EEC heightened, owing to the continued growth of Japanese exports, and Japan voluntarily agreed to limit car sales to the U.S.A. and was seeking ways to ease the trade gap with the EEC. In November 1981 Suzuki carried out a major reshuffle of the Cabinet.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1946 the Emperor is Head of State but has no governing power. Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Diet, consisting of the House of Representatives (511 seats), whose members are elected for a four-year term, and the House of Councillors (252 seats), members of which are elected for six years, one half retiring every three years. There is universal suffrage at the age of 20. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor (on designation by the Diet) and himself appoints the other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the Diet.

Japan has 47 prefectures, each administered by an elected Governor.

Defence

Although the Constitution renounces war and the use of force, the right of self-defence is not excluded and ground, maritime and air self-defence forces are maintained. Military service is voluntary. The U.S.A. provides equipment and training staff and also maintains bases. The total strength of the self-defence forces was estimated at 243,000 in July 1981: army 155,000, navy 44,000 and air force 44,000. Expenditure on defence for 1981/82 was 2,400,000 million yen.

Economic Affairs

Japan is not well endowed with natural resources. Over 67 per cent of the total land area is forested and, although self-sufficient in rice, the country has to import about 50 per cent of the other cereals and fodder crops consumed. Mineral resources are meagre, except for limestone and sulphur, and Japanese industry is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Petroleum accounted for 41 per cent of Japan's import costs in 1980, and in 1981 the Government authorized the building of three nuclear

and eight coal-fired power stations as part of a programme to reduce the country's dependence on imported petroleum.

Based on the promotion of manufacturing industries for the export market, Japan achieved and maintained a very high rate of economic growth after 1945. Gross national product (G.N.P.) grew at an average annual rate of 10.3 per cent between 1962 and 1972 and in 1971 Japan's G.N.P. became the second largest in the world, ranking behind only the U.S.A. (Soviet bloc countries excluded). In 1980 the growth rate of G.N.P. was 4.8 per cent, compared to 5.9 per cent in 1979. The 1979-85 Economic Plan envisaged an average annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent.

In 1976 the economy began to recover from the recessionary conditions of the preceding two years, and a great increase in the value of exports produced a very large trade surplus. The economy was hit by the oil crisis in 1979 and, after achieving massive trade surpluses in 1977 and 1978, a deficit of U.S. \$13,451 million was recorded in 1979/80. In 1980/81, however, there were signs of recovery and the deficit narrowed to an estimated \$5,860 million, with a rise in exports of 22.8 per cent and imports up by 19.5 per cent.

The economy grew by 3.8 per cent in 1980/81 and the outlook for 1981/82 was an estimated growth of 4.7 per cent in real terms. Industrial production rose by 4.6 per cent in 1980/81 and was expected to grow by 4.7 per cent in 1981/82. To help achieve these results, the Government adopted a series of measures to stimulate domestic demand, including increases in investment by electric power and gas companies, and increases in total imports and moderation of exports in order to reduce the current account surplus.

Since 1969 concessions have been granted for off-shore petroleum exploration in the Korean Straits, the Sea of Japan and off Hokkaido Island. Drilling began in 1971. The Japan National Oil Company (JNOC) was established in 1978.

Farming in Japan is labour-intensive, but the proportion of the work force employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries fell from 19 per cent in 1970 to 10 per cent in 1980. Japan produces about 72 per cent of its total food requirements. The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley and potatoes. Japan is a leading fishing nation, both in coastal and deep-sea waters. However, since 1976 the fishing industry has been seriously affected by the establishment of exclusive fishing zones by many countries. The mining, construction and manufacturing industries employed 35 per cent of the labour force in 1980, compared with 44 per cent in 1970. Heavy and chemical industries predominate in the manufacturing sector, particularly petrochemicals, motor vehicles, steel, machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals. In 1980 Japan was the world's largest producer of ships and passenger cars and the second largest producer of synthetic fibres, cement, synthetic resins and steel.

Japan has been under pressure to revalue its currency in view of the favourable conditions of Japanese exports on the world market. The yen was revalued in December 1971 and floated in February 1973, and remained steady until 1977 when, until early 1979, it appreciated greatly

against the U.S. dollar and other currencies. The impact of oil price rises abruptly reversed this trend, and during 1979 the yen fell by approximately 30 per cent against the U.S. dollar despite continued intervention by the Bank of Japan and a restrictive monetary policy, which included a 4 per cent increase in bank rate to 6.25 per cent. At the beginning of 1980 the yen depreciated against the U.S. dollar, reflecting an increase in Japan's current account deficit. However, monetary measures introduced to attract foreign investment allowed the yen to appreciate, a trend which did not, as expected, continue into 1981 when the yen failed to appreciate against the dollar, largely as a result of the high level of U.S. interest rates.

Transport and Communications

Despite difficulties of terrain, rail transport is highly developed, and a 54 kilometre-long tunnel linking Hokkaido and Honshu Islands is being built. The whole project, estimated to cost 385,000 million yen, is expected to be completed by April 1982. Japanese National Railways owned 21,322 km. of track in 1980. Work began in 1971 on a new super express railway network linking all the major cities. To be completed by the end of the century, it will total 7,000 km. in length. Japan's road network covered 1,113,387 km. in March 1980, and plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network of 7,600 km. Large and small craft ply between the islands and there is a big fleet of ocean-going vessels. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe. Japan Air Lines (JAL) is state-subsidized and there are about 40 other air transport companies. There are three international airports, at Tokyo, Osaka and Narita.

Social Welfare

Almost all of the population are insured under the various schemes covering health, welfare annuities, unemployment and industrial accidents. Workers normally retire at the age of 55, the average pension being about 40 per cent of salary.

Education

A kindergarten system provides education for children aged between three and five, although the majority of kindergartens are privately controlled. At the age of six children are required to attend elementary schools (*shogakko*), from which they proceed after six years to lower secondary schools (*chugakko*), for a further three years. Education is compulsory to the age of 15, and there are plans to increase the age limit to 18. Upper secondary schools provide a three-year course in general topics or a vocational course in areas such as agriculture, commerce, fine art and technical studies. Higher education is divided into three types of institution. Universities (*daigaku*) offer a four-year degree course, as well as post-graduate courses. Japan has over 400 universities, both public and private. Junior colleges (*tanki-daigaku*) provide less specialized two- to three-year courses. Both universities and junior colleges provide facilities for teacher-training. Technical colleges (*tokushu-kyoiku-gakko*) offer a five-year specialized training for technicians in many fields of engineering.

Tourism

The forests and mountains, pagodas and temples, traditional festivals and the classical Kabuki theatre are some of the many tourist attractions of Japan. In 1980 there were 1,316,632 foreign visitors to Japan.

JAPAN

Public Holidays

1982: May 3rd (Constitution Memorial Day), May 5th (Children's Day), September 15th (Respect for the Aged Day), September 23rd (Autumnal Equinox), October 10th (Sports Day), November 3rd (Culture Day), November 23rd (Labour Thanksgiving Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 15th (Adults' Day), February 11th (National Foundation Day), March 21st (Vernal Equinox Day), April 29th (Emperor's Birthday).

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 rin = 100 sen = 1 yen.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 420.25 yen;

U.S. \$1 = 218.50 yen.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA		POPULATION ('000) at October 1st*		
		Total	Male	Female
377,708.09 square kilometres	1975†	111,940	55,091	56,849
	1976	113,089	55,665	57,423
	1977	114,154	56,199	57,956
	1978	115,174	56,704	58,470
	1979	116,133	57,180	58,953
	1980‡	117,057	57,593	59,464

* Excluding foreign military and diplomatic personnel and their dependants.

† Final result of 1975 census.

‡ Results of the summary sheets of 1980 census.

PRINCIPAL CITIES*

(population at October 1st, 1980‡)

Tokyo (capital)†	8,349,209	Sagamihara	439,257	Takamatsu	316,662
Yokohama	2,773,822	Yokosuka	421,112	Toyama	305,054
Osaka	2,648,158	Kanazawa	417,681	Toyohashi	304,274
Nagoya	2,087,884	Gifu	410,368	Kochi	300,830
Kyoto	1,472,993	Nishinomiya	410,329	Fujisawa	300,181
Sapporo	1,401,758	Kurashiki	403,785	Nara	297,893
Kobe	1,367,392	Toyonaka	403,185	Naha	295,801
Fukuoka (Hukuoka)	1,088,617	Matsuyama	401,682	Machida	295,354
Kitakyushu	1,065,084	Wakayama	401,462	Aomori	287,609
Kawasaki	1,040,698	Matsudo	400,870	Koriyama	286,497
Hiroshima	899,394	Hachioji	387,162	Akita	284,830
Sakai	810,120	Kawaguchi	379,357	Toyota	281,609
Chiba	746,428	Utsunomiya	377,748	Yao	272,706
Sendai	664,799	Ichikawa	364,244	Shimonoseki	268,964
Okayama	545,737	Oita	360,484	Maebashi	265,171
Kumamoto	525,613	Urawa	358,180	Miyazaki	264,858
Amagasaki	523,657	Omiya	354,082	Fukushima	262,847
Higashiosaka	521,635	Hirakata	353,360	Okazaki	262,370
Kagoshima	505,077	Asahikawa	352,620	Kawagoe	259,317
Hamamatsu	490,827	Fukuyama	346,031	Neyagawa	255,864
Funabashi	479,437	Iwaki	342,076	Yokkaichi	255,442
Shizuoka	458,342	Takatsuki	340,722	Akashi	254,873
Niigata	457,783	Suita	332,413	Ichinomiya	253,138
Nagasaki	447,091	Nagano	324,360	Sasebo	251,188
Himeji	446,255	Hakodate	320,152		

* Except for Tokyo, the data for each city refer to an urban county (*shi*), an administrative division which may include some scattered or rural population as well as an urban centre.

† The figure refers to the 23 wards (*ku*) of Tokyo. The population of Tokyo-to (Tokyo Prefecture) was 11,615,069.

‡ Figures based on summary sheets of 1980 census.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per 1,000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per 1,000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per 1,000)
1975	1,901,440	17.1	941,628	8.5	702,275	6.3
1976	1,832,617	16.3	871,543	7.8	703,270	6.3
1977	1,755,100	15.5	821,029	7.2	690,074	6.1
1978	1,708,643	14.9	793,257	6.9	695,821	6.1
1979	1,642,580	14.2	788,505	6.8	689,664	6.0
1980	1,576,889	13.6	774,702	6.7	722,801	6.2

EMPLOYMENT

(annual averages, '000 persons aged 15 and over)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture and forestry	5,890	5,890	5,680	5,320
Fishery and aquatic culture	450	440	450	450
Mining	190	150	120	110
Construction	4,990	5,200	5,360	5,480
Manufacturing	13,400	13,260	13,330	13,670
Wholesaling, retailing, finance, insurance and real estate	13,720	13,900	14,130	14,390
Transport, communications and public utility	3,710	3,740	3,820	3,810
Services	9,030	9,430	9,800	10,010
Government service	1,920	1,970	2,010	1,990
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT (incl. others)	53,420	54,080	54,790	55,360
Unemployed	1,100	1,240	1,170	1,140
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	54,520	55,320	55,960	56,500

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	4,584	4,415	4,315
Land under permanent crops	632	615	592
Permanent meadows and pastures	431	506	567
Forests and woodland	25,043	25,011	25,011
Other land	6,413	6,556	6,618
Inland water	128	128	128
TOTAL AREA	37,231	37,231	37,231

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS†
(^{000 metric tons)}

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rice (brown)*	11,772	13,095	12,589	11,958	9,751
Barley	170	167	276	347	332
Wheat	222	236	367	541	583
Potatoes	3,742	3,520	3,316	3,381	3,345
Sweet potatoes	1,279	1,431	1,371	1,360	1,317
Silk cocoons	88	79	78	81	73
Soybeans (Soya beans)	110	111	190	192	174
Tobacco	176	173	172	153	141

* To obtain the equivalent in paddy rice, the conversion factor is 150 kg. of brown rice equals 186.6 kg. of paddy.

† Data at harvest time.

1981 (^{000 metric tons}): Barley 330; Wheat 587.

LIVESTOCK
(^{000 head})

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cattle	3,644	3,723	3,875	4,009	4,150
Sheep	12	10	11	11	12
Goats	111	94	82	79	71
Horses	43	36	31	25	22
Pigs	7,684	7,459	8,132	8,780	9,491
Chickens	242,163	249,468	263,882	281,448	291,845

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	297,881	361,175	403,340	401,614	418,009
Pig meat	1,056,229	1,169,465	1,284,473	1,429,966	1,475,684
Poultry meat	978,671	1,092,838	1,239,339	1,355,450	1,406,962
Cows' milk	5,262,419	5,734,988	6,116,615	6,462,822	6,504,457
Butter*	43,616	54,091	62,188	69,421	64,052
Cheese*	56,991	60,654	66,375	67,420	65,949
Hen eggs	1,859,418	1,882,774	1,965,416	1,989,021	1,999,143
Raw silk	17,885	16,082	15,958	15,950	16,154

*Industrial production only (i.e. butter and cheese manufactured at milk plants), excluding farm production.

FORESTRY
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD
(^{000 cubic metres})

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawn timber	20,961	21,378	20,526	20,482	21,461
Pulp	2,673	2,856	2,504	1,986	1,852
Pit props	328	340	369	373	335
Veneer sheets and plywood	620	659	658	597	603
Others	9,573	10,038	9,736	8,707	9,019
TOTAL	34,155	35,271	33,793	32,145	33,270

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, *Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freshwater fishes	95.7	95.7	99.0	106.6	105.8
Chum salmon (Keta or Dog salmon)	99.5	78.4	71.9	74.1	101.5
Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc.	348.2	352.2	286.9	313.8	299.5
Alaska pollack	2,677.4	2,445.4	1,927.6	1,546.2	1,559.8
Pacific sand lance	274.9	224.3	137.2	99.1	99.4
Atka mackerel	114.7	229.2	235.0	135.7	136.3
Pacific saury (Skipper)	221.6	105.4	253.5	360.2	354.9
Japanese jack mackerel	186.6	128.4	88.2	58.8	57.7
Japanese amberjack	92.4	101.6	114.9	121.6	155.1
Japanese pilchard (sardine)	526.0	1,065.7	1,420.5	1,637.4	1,586.0
Japanese anchovy	245.2	216.7	244.9	152.4	148.5
Skipjack tuna (Oceanic skipjack)	258.7	331.1	309.4	369.5	333.2
Albacore	67.4	108.7	53.2	84.1	76.7
Yellowfin tuna	74.3	85.1	86.0	106.1	108.1
Bigeye tuna	104.9	114.3	134.5	126.4	118.0
Chub (Spanish) mackerel	1,318.0	978.8	1,354.5	1,625.9	1,590.7
Other fish (incl. unspecified)	1,792.7	1,908.4	1,854.3	1,775.9	1,644.2
TOTAL FISH	8,497.9	8,569.5	8,671.6	8,693.6	8,475.3
Crustaceans	154.4	136.0	142.8	171.0	166.8
Pacific cupped oyster	201.2	226.3	212.8	232.1	205.5
Japanese scallop	100.5	95.2	126.7	127.4	122.9
Japanese (Manila) clam	122.1	135.6	155.5	154.3	152.0
Other marine clams	111.8	165.6	132.6	116.2	143.2
Japanese flying squid	358.4	280.5	207.8	215.9	213.4
Other squids	149.5	185.6	251.8	278.4	301.6
Other molluscs	167.5	166.5	185.2	158.7	147.3
Other sea creatures*	31.9	33.7	36.7	36.1	38.4
TOTAL CATCH*	9,895.1	9,994.4	10,123.4	10,183.7	9,966.4
<i>of which:</i>					
Inland waters	198.7	200.1	207.5	227.6	230.3
Atlantic Ocean	271.2	231.8	215.2	180.3	171.0
Indian Ocean	41.5	48.8	59.0	66.9	76.7
Pacific Ocean	9,383.7	9,513.7	9,641.7	9,708.9	9,488.5

* Excluding aquatic mammals (including whales, see below).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

WHALING*

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of whales caught	14,277	13,427	9,632	9,299	5,924	4,918

* Figures include whales caught during the Antarctic summer season beginning in the year prior to the year stated.

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 627.5 in 1975; 666.0 in 1976; 638.6 in 1977; 638.6 in 1978; 629.4 in 1979.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

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MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coal	'ooo metric tons	18,396	18,246	18,992	17,643	n.a.
Lignite	" " "	53	57	39	31	27
Zinc	" " "	260	276	275	243	238
Iron	" " "	563	559	528	458	477
Iron pyrites	" " "	1,474	1,284	1,117	863	823
Manganese	" " "	142	126	104	88	80
Quartzite	" " "	8,929	9,815	11,979	13,745	14,470
Limestone	" " "	147,530	154,121	172,543	182,781	184,780
Chromite	metric tons	22,150	17,881	8,696	11,905	13,610
Copper	" "	81,606	81,395	71,951	59,100	52,553
Lead	" "	51,666	54,764	56,489	46,929	44,746
Gold ore	kg.	4,281	4,635	4,517	3,970	3,183
Crude petroleum	million litres	674	689	630	561	503
Natural gas	'ooo cu. metres	2,493,197	2,804,064	2,640,670	2,414,005	2,197,189

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat flour ¹	'ooo metric tons	3,970	4,013	4,150	n.a.
Sugar*	" " "	3,077	2,821	3,102	n.a.
Distilled alcoholic beverages ¹	'ooo hectolitres	5,614	5,828	6,410	n.a.
Beer ¹	" "	42,972.0	44,230.9	46,833.8	n.a.
Cigarettes ¹	million	303,461	302,573	308,259	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure)	metric tons	408,787	412,602	475,417	472,735
Cotton yarn (mixed)	" "	32,098	35,270	32,317	31,037
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	million sq. metres	2,265.5	2,315.3	2,338.8	2,202.0
Flax, ramie and hemp yarn	metric tons	2,160	2,090	1,991	2,119
Jute yarn	" "	29,441	25,063	22,464	21,933
Linen fabrics	'ooo sq. metres	15,649	17,059	18,464	16,101
Jute fabrics	" " "	13,673	12,919	12,857	10,984
Woven silk fabrics (pure and mixed)	" " "	155,609	159,234	157,975	151,889
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	130,237	109,436	124,196	119,119
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed) ²	'ooo sq. metres	347,344	335,996	325,651	294,192
Rayon continuous filaments	metric tons	78,060	81,868	83,445	87,488
Acetate continuous filaments	" "	29,377	27,943	30,865	31,819
Rayon discontinuous fibres	" "	272,690	279,362	290,416	277,954
Acetate discontinuous fibres ³	" "	34,061	34,881	35,606	35,124
Woven rayon fabrics (pure and mixed) ²	million sq. metres	804.4	780.9	829.7	900.3
Woven acetate fabrics (pure and mixed) ²	" "	78.0	69.9	71.2	81.6
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	metric tons	604,910	644,492	649,138	641,641
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" "	715,395	774,169	760,731	757,810
Woven fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres ^{2,4}	million sq. metres	2,883.5	2,916.0	2,980.6	3,158.6
Leather footwear ⁵	'ooo pairs	49,511	51,442	53,426	50,195
Mechanical wood pulp	'ooo metric tons	9,436.8	9,391.6	9,992.8	9,788.4
Chemical wood pulp ⁶	" " "	2,369.9	2,482.3	2,566.3	2,674.0
Newsprint	" " "	3,103.2	3,416.2	3,770.6	4,137.7
Other printing and writing paper	" " "	3,285.8	3,465.1	3,644.1	3,724.6
Other paper	" " "	6,943.3	7,136.2	7,879.8	7,551.5
Paperboard	" " "	971.0	1,028.9	1,107.3	1,094.1
Synthetic rubber	'ooo	97,949	106,143	115,612	131,459
Motor vehicle tyres	'ooo pairs	72,409	63,443	63,849	65,877
Rubber shoes	'ooo metric tons	3,978.6	4,387.4	4,783.7	4,175.3
Ethylene (Ethene)	" " "	2,716.4	2,963.7	3,112.5	2,636.9
Propylene (Propene)	" " "	1,951.3	2,014.6	2,179.0	2,059.7
Benzene (Benzol)	" " "				

[continued on next page]

SELECTED PRODUCTS—continued]

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Toluene (Toluol)	'ooo metric tons	891.6	884.1	961.9	907.6
Xylenes (Xylol)	" " "	1,212.6	1,248.9	1,318.2	1,195.1
Methyl alcohol (Methanol)	" " "	762.0	907.3	904.2	835.7
Ethyl alcohol (95 per cent)	kilolitres	138,097	138,984	153,506	154,744
Sulphuric acid (100 per cent)	'ooo metric tons	6,392.1	6,437.3	6,581.8	6,777.3
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	" " "	2,870.3	2,776.2	3,020.9	3,157.4
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	" " "	1,178.9	1,161.6	1,354.4	1,355.4
Ammonium sulphate	" " "	2,047.8	1,929.1	1,883.3	1,878.3
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ⁷	" " "	1,653.1	1,807.0	1,783.6	1,626.4
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ⁷	" " "	984.6	989.9	1,042.5	1,067.6
Plastics and synthetic resins	" " "	8,402	9,471	11,346	10,377
Liquefied petroleum gas	" " "	8,399	8,671	7,089	7,996
Naphtha	million litres	28,487	25,689	25,083	22,308
Motor spirit (Gasoline) ⁸	" "	31,328	33,493	34,517	34,230
Kerosene	" "	25,331	25,613	26,546	23,839
Jet fuel	" "	3,828	4,147	4,239	4,592
Gas oil	" "	18,263	19,571	21,571	21,571
Heavy fuel oil	" "	127,802	124,270	124,047	111,023
Lubricating oil	" "	2,200	2,200	2,303	2,338
Petroleum bitumen (Asphalt)	'ooo metric tons	4,593	5,212	5,132	4,777
Coke-oven coke	" " "	42,945	} 43,888†	} 46,414†	} 53,577†
Gas coke	" " "	3,717			
Cement	" " "	73,138			
Pig-iron	" " "	85,886	78,589	83,825	87,041
Ferro-alloys ⁹	" " "	1,808	1,513	1,901	1,866
Crude steel	'ooo metric tons	102,405	102,105	111,748	111,395
Aluminium (unwrought): primary	" " "	1,187.2	1,057.7	1,010.4	1,091.5
secondary ¹⁰	" " "	586.9	660.0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrolytic copper	metric tons	933,703	959,070	983,700	1,014,292
Refined lead (unwrought)	" "	221,398	228,442	221,247	220,934
Electrolytic, distilled and rectified zinc (unwrought)	" " "	778,406	767,949	789,352	735,187
Calculating machines	'ooo "	31,835	42,319	45,996	60,356
Radio receivers	" "	19,933	18,781	15,421	16,623
Television receivers	" "	15,210	13,927	14,236	16,327
Merchant vessels launched	'ooo gross reg. tons	9,943	4,921	4,317	n.a.
Passenger motor cars	'ooo	5,431.0	5,976.0	6,175.8	7,038.1
Lorries and trucks ¹¹	"	3,035.0	3,237.1	3,397.2	3,913.2
Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds	"	5,577.4	5,999.9	4,476.0	6,434.7
Cameras: photographic	"	9,670	10,932	12,266	13,987
cinematographic	"	1,616.4	1,014.9	960.6	897.7
Watches and clocks	"	84,802	88,808	95,631	132,749
Construction: new dwellings started ¹²	"	1,508.3	1,549.4	1,493.0	1,268.6
Electric energy ¹	million kWh.	532,609	563,990	589,644	577,521
Manufactured gas: from gasworks ¹³	million cu. metres	5,718	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
from cokeries	" " "	884	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Twelve months ending September.

† Coke of all grades (48,959,000 metric tons in 1977).

¹ Twelve months beginning April 1st of the year stated.

² Including finished fabrics.³ Including cigarette filtration tow.⁴ Including blankets made of synthetic fibres.⁵ Sales.

* Including pulp prepared by semi-chemical processes.

⁷ Figures are in terms of (a) nitrogen, 100 per cent, and (b) phosphoric acid, 100 per cent.

⁸ Including aviation gasoline.

⁹ Including silico-chromium.¹⁰ Including alloys.¹¹ Including three-wheeled vehicles.

¹² Including buildings and dwelling units created by conversion.

¹³ Excluding coal gas.

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Construction.

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FINANCE

1,000 rin = 100 sen = 1 yen.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 yen.

Notes: 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 yen.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 420.25 yen; U.S. \$1 = 218.50 yen.

1,000 yen = £2.380 = \$4.577.

Note: From April 1949 to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 360 yen. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was 308 yen per \$. Since February 1973 the yen has been allowed to "float", though the exchange rate was maintained at around 265 yen to the \$ until November 1973. The average market rates (yen per U.S. \$) were: 271.70 in 1973; 292.08 in 1974; 296.79 in 1975; 296.55 in 1976; 268.51 in 1977; 210.44 in 1978; 219.14 in 1979; 226.75 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 864 yen from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 802.56 yen from December 1971 to June 1972.

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

Twelve months ending March 31st

(million yen)

REVENUE	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Taxes and Stamps . . .	21,487,000	26,411,000	32,284,000
Public Bonds . . .	15,270,000	14,270,000	12,270,000
Others . . .	1,843,143	1,907,843	2,234,131
TOTAL . . .	38,600,143	42,588,843	46,788,131

EXPENDITURE	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Social Security . . .	7,626,569	8,212,441	8,836,914
Education and Science . . .	4,299,692	4,524,955	4,741,998
Defence . . .	2,094,489	2,230,202	2,400,019
Public Works . . .	6,540,132	6,655,448	6,655,448
Local Finance . . .	5,993,161	7,387,698	8,766,595
Pensions . . .	1,499,848	1,639,888	1,802,972
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	38,600,143	42,588,843	46,788,131

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	905	865	859	920	1,093	1,117	1,082
IMF Special Drawing Rights	529	520	535	600	1,372	1,688	1,738
Reserve position in IMF	739	804	1,329	1,615	2,139	1,477	1,331
Foreign exchange	11,347	10,627	13,883	20,126	28,896	16,357	21,567
TOTAL	13,520	12,816	16,606	23,261	33,500	20,639	25,718

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million yen at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	10,730.9	11,578.6	12,858.1	14,122.4	16,259.0	17,051.9	17,475.3
Demand deposits	34,220.3	38,370.1	43,321.0	46,664.3	52,669.9	53,968.2	52,097.4
TOTAL MONEY	44,951.2	49,948.7	56,179.1	60,786.7	68,928.9	71,020.1	69,572.7

COST OF LIVING
Consumer Price Index*
(Average of monthly figures. Base: 1980=100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food (incl. beverages)	45.3	47.0	53.1	67.8	76.6	83.6	89.2	92.3	94.3
Housing	41.4	44.8	50.9	62.9	68.8	75.2	82.0	87.3	92.4
Rent	50.1	54.2	58.8	63.2	69.3	76.3	84.1	91.0	95.8
Fuel and light	39.2	39.9	41.9	52.6	59.8	65.8	72.0	71.6	74.9
Clothing	45.0	47.6	58.4	71.7	76.0	82.3	87.3	90.4	94.8
Miscellaneous	44.8	46.5	49.8	58.8	65.7	79.5	84.3	86.7	89.2
ALL ITEMS	44.9	46.9	52.4	65.2	72.9	79.7	86.1	89.4	92.6

* Excluding Okinawa prefecture prior to 1972.

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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million yen at current prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Government final consumption expenditure	14,890.2	16,417.2	18,243.2	19,752.5	21,518.5
Private final consumption expenditure	84,568.0	95,148.8	105,789.0	115,909.6	127,319.0
Increase in stocks	493.9	1,072.8	1,210.6	1,037.3	2,095.4
Gross fixed capital formation	48,016.7	51,877.2	56,177.0	62,383.6	70,126.2
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	147,968.8	164,516.0	181,419.8	199,083.0	221,059.1
Exports of goods and services	18,981.8	22,582.0	24,307.6	22,728.5	25,627.3
Less Imports of goods and services	18,919.4	21,246.9	21,267.3	19,173.9	27,628.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	148,031.1	165,851.1	184,460.0	202,637.6	219,057.7
Factor income received from abroad	1,272.5	1,257.1	1,253.7	1,376.3	2,276.3
Less Factor income paid abroad	1,429.8	1,413.5	1,345.6	1,306.0	1,998.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	147,873.8	165,694.7	184,368.2	202,708.0	219,335.6
Less Consumption of fixed capital	19,313.1	21,288.4	24,033.5	26,379.1	28,938.7
Statistical discrepancy	128,560.7	144,406.3	160,334.7	176,328.9	190,396.9
	-670.0	52.5	-1,415.3	-1,571.2	-1,958.6
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	127,890.7	144,353.8	158,919.4	174,757.7	188,438.3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
('000 million yen at current prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,129.5	8,821.9	9,310.2	9,337.7	9,886.4
Mining and quarrying	776.2	840.1	962.5	1,129.2	1,270.3
Manufacturing	44,250.0	50,731.5	55,286.4	60,772.5	65,110.3
Electricity, gas and water	3,001.7	3,585.4	4,330.9	4,857.8	4,752.0
Construction	14,323.9	15,016.2	15,806.2	18,069.0	19,889.7
Wholesale and retail trade	21,904.3	24,291.5	25,735.4	26,858.2	28,262.3
Transport, storage and communications	9,540.8	11,113.1	13,151.9	14,185.4	15,057.6
Finance and insurance	8,264.6	8,645.0	9,338.7	10,263.5	10,768.9
Real estate	12,284.2	14,476.1	16,977.1	19,464.5	21,838.5
Public administration	7,193.0	7,979.0	8,854.8	9,591.8	10,374.3
Other services	24,396.5	27,464.9	30,751.8	34,444.8	38,385.2
SUB-TOTAL	154,064.8	172,964.9	190,505.9	208,974.5	225,595.2
Import duties	549.2	711.4	776.6	758.8	946.1
Less Imputed bank service charge	7,252.9	7,772.7	8,237.7	8,666.9	9,442.2
TOTAL	147,361.1	165,903.6	183,044.7	201,066.3	217,099.2
Statistical discrepancy	670.0	-52.4	1,415.3	1,571.2	1,958.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	148,031.1	165,851.1	184,460.0	202,637.6	219,057.7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1979			1980		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise f.o.b.	101,232	99,387	1,845	126,736	124,611	2,125
Freight	5,087	3,759	1,328	7,155	3,770	3,385
Insurance on merchandise	294	406	-112	255	446	-191
Non-merchandise insurance	715	819	-104	57	309	-252
Other transportation	4,495	10,042	-5,547	5,581	13,118	-7,537
Tourists	343	2,880	-2,537	415	2,653	-2,238
Other travel	211	1,930	-1,719	229	1,940	-1,711
Investment income	8,965	6,954	2,011	11,115	10,261	854
Military transactions	921	—	921	1,032	—	1,032
Other government services	312	252	60	443	264	179
Other private services	4,253	8,026	-3,773	5,217	10,081	-4,864
TOTAL	126,828	134,455	-7,627	158,235	167,453	-9,218
<i>Unrequited Transfers:</i>						
Private transfer payments	329	701	-372	322	562	-240
Reparations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other government transfers	36	791	-755	65	1,353	-1,288
TOTAL	365	1,492	-1,127	387	1,915	-1,528
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	127,193	135,947	-8,754	158,622	169,368	-10,746
<i>Capital Flows:</i>						
Long-term Capital:						
Direct investments	239	2,898	-2,659	278	2,385	-2,107
Trade credits (net)	-33	-1,288	1,255	-16	717	-733
Loans (net)	-169	8,102	-8,271	-231	2,553	-2,784
Securities (net)	2,430	5,865	-3,435	11,947	3,753	8,194
External bonds	3,796	1,586	2,210	3,452	2,216	1,236
Others (net)	-1,001	717	-1,718	-3	1,409	-1,412
BALANCE	5,262	17,880	-12,618	15,427	13,033	2,394
Short-term Capital:						
Trade credits (net)	2,494	—	2,494	2,067	—	2,067
Others (net)	—	117	-117	1,004	—	1,004
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	7,756	17,997	-10,241	18,498	13,033	5,465
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	2,333	—	2,333	—	3,115	-3,115
OVERALL BALANCE (NET MONETARY MOVEMENTS)			-16,662			-8,396
of which:						
Gold and foreign exchange reserves			-12,692			4,905
Others			-3,970			-13,301
of which: commercial banks			-4,020			-13,144

Source: Bank of Japan, *Balance of Payments, Monthly*.

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JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(U.S. \$'000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Official:				
Bilateral Grants:				
Donations	184,900	236,700	383,400	560,200
Reparations	76,800	88,900	162,200	318,300
Technical Assistance	108,100	147,800	221,200	241,900
Direct Loans	568,100	662,600	1,147,600	1,361,000
TOTAL	753,000	899,300	1,531,000	1,921,200
Capital Subscriptions or Grants to International Agencies	352,000	525,200	684,400	716,300
TOTAL	1,104,900	1,424,400	2,215,400	2,637,500
Other Government Capital:				
Export Credits	471,000	1,081,600	1,286,500	—235,100
Direct Investment Capital	776,800	417,400	703,800	675,400
Loans to International Agencies	85,600	123,600	162,400	—230,200
TOTAL	1,333,400	1,622,600	2,152,600	210,100
TOTAL OFFICIAL	2,438,300	3,047,000	4,368,000	2,847,600
Private:				
Export Credits	319,000	913,800	412,100	642,500
Direct Investments	1,184,100	1,223,600	5,014,500	3,405,800
Loans to International Agencies	45,000	332,200	890,100	640,700
Donations to non-profit Organizations	16,200	18,300	18,900	19,000
TOTAL	1,564,300	2,487,900	6,335,600	4,708,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,002,600	5,534,900	10,703,500	7,555,600

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	38,314	62,110	57,863	64,799	70,809	79,343	110,672	140,528
Exports f.o.b.	36,930	55,536	55,753	67,225	80,495	97,543	103,032	129,807

* Excluding the payment of reparations and all trade in gold, silver and goods valued at less than \$100. Also excluded are fish and other marine products landed directly from the high seas.

Source: Ministry of Finance, *The Summary Report, Trade of Japan*.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS C.I.F.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	9,623.8	10,786.3	13,682.7	13,954.1
Meat and meat preparations	958.1	1,296.0	1,712.5	1,523.2
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	914.5	1,241.8	1,625.0	n.a.
Fish and fish preparations†	2,195.5	3,016.6	3,957.4	3,025.7
Fresh and simply preserved fish†	2,076.4	2,883.1	3,781.2	n.a.
Crustacea and molluscs	1,171.0	1,643.9	2,265.3	n.a.
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,818.4	3,063.6	3,719.3	4,426.3
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	739.1	827.8	1,090.0	1,229.3
Maize (unmilled)	1,062.7	1,230.5	1,486.5	1,507.0
Fruit and vegetables	931.5	1,150.9	1,356.0	1,386.6
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	854.9	753.4	894.0	1,423.9
Sugar and honey	837.2	714.9	867.1	n.a.
Raw sugar	725.3	592.0	707.5	1,224.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,088.4	727.1	1,072.4	1,074.8
Beverages and tobacco	481.4	616.6	732.7	712.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	14,107.5	15,105.4	21,842.0	23,457.7
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1,532.0	1,571.8	1,841.9	1,880.4
Soya beans (excl. flour)	1,092.6	1,130.9	1,271.8	1,310.2
Wood, lumber and cork	3,820.4	4,154.1	7,378.2	6,940.1
Rough or roughly squared wood	3,311.2	3,557.0	6,270.0	5,679.6
Coniferous sawlogs and veneer logs	1,730.7	1,814.6	n.a.	n.a.
Non-coniferous sawlogs and veneer logs	1,537.4	1,710.2	n.a.	n.a.
Textile fibres and waste	2,002.2	2,102.5	2,448.6	2,393.4
Cotton	1,152.0	1,068.1	1,263.7	1,359.2
Raw cotton (excl. linters)	1,132.4	1,045.9	1,239.5	1,328.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4,777.0	4,836.5	6,850.1	8,429.6
Iron ore and concentrates	2,554.4	2,453.2	2,999.3	3,448.7
Non-ferrous ores and concentrates	1,914.2	1,754.2	2,879.4	3,730.8
Copper ores and concentrates (excl. matte)	883.7	939.3	1,511.9	2,040.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	31,148.7	31,336.3	45,286.1	69,991.2
Coal, coke and briquettes	3,561.4	3,084.1	3,555.0	4,469.1
Coal (excl. briquettes)	3,547.4	3,076.9	3,548.8	4,458.3
Petroleum and petroleum products	25,790.1	25,705.9	37,970.8	57,850.9
Crude and partly refined petroleum	23,572.6	23,432.6	33,471.0	52,762.9
Crude petroleum	22,485.9	22,661.5	32,512.2	n.a.
Petroleum products	2,217.4	2,273.2	4,499.8	5,088.0
Residual fuel oils	1,190.7	1,021.2	2,052.7	2,215.3
Gas (natural and manufactured)	1,797.2	2,546.3	3,760.4	7,671.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	234.6	274.5	353.6	302.6
Chemicals	3,003.3	3,763.3	5,178.2	6,202.4
Chemical elements and compounds	1,189.4	1,514.2	2,255.2	2,834.4
Organic chemicals	668.7	883.7	1,463.8	1,678.8
Basic manufactures	4,610.5	6,639.5	9,410.6	10,578.4
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	863.9	1,495.7	2,030.7	1,650.0
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	607.8	983.8	1,146.2	1,136.2
Non-ferrous metals	1,725.9	2,354.3	3,416.4	4,479.7
Machinery and transport equipment	4,290.9	5,715.5	7,330.5	8,756.2
Non-electric machinery	2,234.9	2,489.2	3,195.5	3,789.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,348.0	1,732.7	2,364.2	2,721.5
Transport equipment	708.0	1,493.6	1,770.9	2,245.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,746.0	3,874.2	5,213.5	5,030.5
Clothing (excl. footwear)	868.5	1,235.1	1,801.2	1,529.9
Other commodities and transactions	561.9	1,231.4	1,642.3	1,542.5
Re-imports	279.4	575.2	1,009.1	829.3
TOTAL	70,808.7	79,343.0	110,672.2	140,527.7

* Provisional. † Including crustacea and molluscs.

[continued on next page]

JAPAN

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued

(U.S. \$ million)

EXPORTS F.O.B.	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	803.0	950.4	1,069.0	1,446.0
Beverages and tobacco	66.7	96.5	137.8	142.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	991.5	1,051.1	1,152.9	1,354.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	155.6	260.8	356.2	503.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	74.3	119.1	114.9	114.0
Chemicals	4,299.7	5,102.2	6,100.2	6,766.7
Chemical elements and compounds	1,997.2	2,315.8	2,822.0	3,050.6
Organic chemicals	1,568.0	1,812.3	2,209.1	2,275.5
Plastic materials, etc.	1,225.1	1,416.9	1,674.7	1,866.6
Basic manufactures	20,630.8	23,141.0	26,140.1	31,170.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,707.4	3,827.2	3,996.6	5,094.0
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	2,426.1	2,582.1	2,741.6	3,331.0
Fabrics of synthetic (excl. regenerated) fibres	1,569.8	1,751.3	1,922.1	2,242.4
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,145.5	1,378.7	1,547.1	1,862.7
Iron and steel	10,518.8	11,854.8	14,113.4	15,454.2
Ingots and other primary forms	981.8	1,134.5	1,489.7	n.a.
Coils for re-rolling	908.7	1,105.3	1,444.7	n.a.
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	1,814.9	1,901.1	2,678.1	2,221.7
Universals, plates and sheets	4,532.1	4,608.5	5,167.6	5,388.2
Thin plates and sheets (uncoated)	2,215.6	2,219.5	2,609.8	2,810.5
Tubes, pipes and fittings	2,345.7	3,412.2	3,914.9	4,747.1
Seamless tubes and pipes	993.4*	1,638.7*	2,004.0*	n.a.
Welded (excl. cast iron) tubes and pipes	1,119.4*	1,455.0*	1,586.5*	n.a.
Non-ferrous metals	865.1	1,035.3	1,138.5	1,917.4
Other metal manufactures	2,700.7	3,151.9	3,127.0	3,947.0
Machinery and transport equipment	44,747.3	55,526.2	55,284.2	71,155.7
Non-electric machinery	10,097.4	14,187.4	14,872.4	18,088.5
Power generating machinery	1,710.3	2,375.0	2,103.4	2,548.1
Internal combustion engines (non-aircraft)	1,009.5	1,344.3	1,429.7	1,782.8
Office machines	1,130.6	1,654.3	1,830.5	2,279.7
Metalworking machinery	804.8	1,264.6	1,534.2	1,743.2
Heating and cooling equipment	1,029.6	1,260.7	1,132.8	1,523.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	11,242.1	13,899.2	14,690.4	18,694.7
Electric power machinery and switchgear	1,747.6*	2,520.0*	n.a.	n.a.
Electric power machinery	922.8*	1,323.4*	1,243.4	1,503.4
Switchgear, etc.	824.8*	1,196.6*	1,272.4*	n.a.
Telecommunications apparatus	5,894.6	6,603.5	6,590.0	8,157.5
Television receivers	1,328.8	1,318.4	1,282.7	1,660.4
Radio receivers	2,434.2	2,635.9	2,497.2	3,008.9
Thermionic valves, tubes, etc.	859.8	1,268.9	1,679.2	2,306.9
Transport equipment	23,407.8	27,439.6	25,721.4	34,372.5
Road motor vehicles and parts†	14,494.7	19,297.2	20,954.6	28,467.8
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	8,003.8	10,616.8	11,964.3	16,114.6
Lorries and trucks (incl. ambulances)	3,025.4	4,218.2	3,118.5	4,681.1
Parts for cars, buses, etc.†	1,126.7*	1,622.9*	1,743.4	2,015.3
Motorcycles and parts	1,816.4	2,143.6	2,189.9	3,179.1
Motorcycles	1,622.0	1,886.5	1,925.2	2,802.3
Ships and boats	8,128.8	7,172.5	3,868.8	4,681.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,027.1	10,460.1	11,562.5	15,556.8
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	3,860.7	5,168.1	5,684.4	7,134.9
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	2,548.3	3,448.3	3,860.7	4,526.3
Watches, clocks and parts	957.8	1,276.7	1,286.4	1,733.5
Musical instruments, sound recorders, etc.	1,968.6	2,904.0	3,527.7	5,138.2
Sound recorders, phonographs and parts	1,490.9	2,258.8	2,751.2	4,065.6
Sound recorders and phonographs	1,307.3	2,003.5	2,442.7	n.a.
Other commodities and transactions	698.9	835.8	1,113.9	1,596.0
Re-exports	673.7	793.3	1,045.3	1,329.9
TOTAL	80,494.8	97,543.1	103,031.6	129,807.0

* Provisional. † Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

JAPAN

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(U.S. \$ million)

Statistical Survey

IMPORTS C.I.F.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	5,360.9	5,287.6	5,300.4	6,297.6	6,981.6
Brazil	818.6	946.8	787.0	1,240.4	1,560.9
Brunei	1,213.5	1,419.7	1,393.5	1,891.3	3,244.8
Canada	2,715.4	2,880.8	3,190.6	4,104.7	4,724.2
China, People's Republic	1,370.9	1,546.9	2,030.3	2,954.8	4,323.4
France	538.1	560.7	754.4	1,078.1	1,295.6
Germany, Federal Republic	1,228.3	1,196.2	1,997.4	2,584.1	2,500.8
India	801.1	800.0	793.1	1,053.0	1,014.3
Indonesia	4,090.7	4,996.6	5,246.6	8,794.0	13,107.0
Iran	4,448.1	4,242.9	4,243.6	4,271.3	4,101.0
Iraq	578.6	735.2	776.9	1,815.7	4,339.1
Italy	383.1	466.3	656.0	992.7	938.5
Korea, Republic	1,916.8	2,113.8	2,591.0	3,359.4	2,996.3
Kuwait	2,013.2	2,487.6	2,481.9	4,413.8	3,457.6
Malaysia	1,362.2	1,560.5	1,899.7	3,257.1	3,470.9
Oman	682.9	883.0	904.1	1,339.8	1,732.8
Philippines	793.1	897.4	1,057.8	1,582.8	1,951.4
Qatar	30.4	197.3	560.5	971.4	1,803.1
Saudi Arabia	7,824.0	8,505.5	8,459.7	12,133.9	19,558.1
Singapore	646.6	687.4	869.1	1,473.4	1,507.2
South Africa	752.3	895.9	1,041.6	1,299.4	1,740.9
Switzerland	601.8	648.3	986.1	1,032.6	1,076.5
Taiwan	1,189.8	1,288.7	1,750.2	2,475.9	2,293.5
Thailand	848.0	748.2	842.7	1,169.4	1,119.5
U.S.S.R.	1,167.4	1,421.9	1,441.7	1,910.7	1,859.9
United Arab Emirates	2,468.1	2,748.2	2,621.9	3,693.4	8,190.4
United Kingdom	843.1	959.3	1,378.8	1,681.1	1,934.4
U.S.A.	11,809.3	12,396.1	14,790.4	20,430.8	24,408.0
Total (incl. others)	64,799.0	70,808.7	79,343.0	110,672.2	140,527.7

EXPORTS F.O.B.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	2,308.7	2,329.6	2,692.2	2,666.6	3,388.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	701.9	817.9	965.1	1,091.8	1,455.5
Brazil	881.6	839.7	1,252.5	1,125.0	1,114.8
Canada	1,552.2	1,707.8	1,738.1	1,738.3	2,430.6
China, People's Republic	1,662.6	1,938.6	3,048.7	3,668.7	5,078.3
France	966.1	1,005.9	1,102.7	1,395.2	2,021.2
Germany, Federal Republic	2,242.2	2,781.7	3,654.4	4,266.1	5,756.4
Greece	743.2	1,095.1	891.4	758.6	545.0
Hong Kong	1,840.5	2,320.2	3,087.8	3,678.8	4,760.7
Indonesia	1,638.7	1,797.5	2,094.9	2,223.8	3,457.6
Iraq	1,706.6	1,926.4	2,691.1	925.4	2,169.5
Korea, Republic	625.4	872.2	951.5	1,608.8	2,529.5
Kuwait	2,824.5	4,079.6	6,003.0	6,246.9	5,368.3
Liberia	719.4	935.5	774.1	885.5	1,272.9
Malaysia	704.0	2,486.8	1,645.7	930.7	1,415.5
Netherlands	1,086.6	863.4	1,157.1	1,507.0	2,000.9
Nigeria	1,305.3	1,305.3	1,598.8	1,671.4	2,060.6
Panama	573.8	1,009.5	953.4	806.9	1,493.6
Philippines	1,304.5	1,328.5	1,445.5	894.6	1,415.8
Saudi Arabia	1,114.0	1,099.9	1,545.7	1,622.0	1,683.3
Singapore	1,888.9	2,342.3	3,254.3	3,828.8	4,855.7
South Africa	1,531.4	1,719.2	2,324.8	3,679.1	3,910.9
Taiwan	707.8	757.2	979.2	993.4	1,800.3
Thailand	2,279.8	2,552.7	3,584.7	4,366.6	5,145.8
U.S.S.R.	1,070.2	1,359.8	1,527.8	1,713.7	1,916.5
United Arab Emirates	2,251.9	1,933.9	2,502.2	2,461.5	2,778.2
United Kingdom	636.2	845.9	1,015.3	1,045.0	1,355.9
U.S.A.	1,399.6	1,950.0	2,341.2	3,096.8	3,781.9
	15,689.6	19,716.9	24,914.7	26,402.5	31,367.3
Total (incl. others)	67,225.5	80,494.8	97,543.1	103,031.6	129,807.0

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

Source: Ministry of Finance, *The Summary Report, Trade of Japan*.

JAPAN

Statistical Survey

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Foreign Visitors	914,772	1,028,140	1,038,875	1,112,606	1,316,632
Money Received (U.S. \$ million)	313	425	470	554	642

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(million)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
<i>National Railways</i>					
Passengers	7,180	7,068	6,997	6,931	6,825
Freight ton-km.	45,526	40,587	40,413	42,284	36,961
<i>Private Railways</i>					
Passengers	10,402	10,699	10,763	10,907	11,180
Freight ton-km.	779	755	791	803	740

ROAD TRAFFIC
(licensed vehicles—'000)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Cars	17,377.6	18,618.2	19,942.5	21,409.3	22,751.1
Buses	219.9	222.3	224.1	226.7	228.4
Lorries	10,212.7	10,829.2	11,369.6	12,020.0	12,697.8
Special Purpose Vehicles	595.8	631.0	670.8	720.1	765.8
Total	28,406.0	30,300.8	32,207.0	34,376.1	36,443.0

Source: Ministry of Transport.

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET
(registered at June 30th)

	VESSELS	DISPLACEMENT (^{'000} g.t.)
1976	9,748	41,663
1977	9,642	40,036
1978	9,321	39,182
1979	9,981	39,993
1980	10,568	40,960

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC ENTERED

	NUMBER OF SHIPS	'000 NET TONS
1973	39,389	283,991
1974	39,915	298,118
1975	37,909	280,196
1976	39,465	299,983
1977	40,202	315,125
1978	40,761	318,371
1979	40,699	341,252

Source: Ministry of Transport.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Domestic and International Services)

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passengers carried	^{'000}	27,583	29,799	36,014	40,011	45,415
Passenger-km.	million	32,604	34,372	40,729	45,441	52,505
Freight ton-km.*	^{'000}	905,245	1,095,037	1,147,920	1,307,921	1,514,315

* Including excess baggage.

Original Source: Ministry of Transport.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

('000)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Radio Receivers	64,979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Television Subscribers*	27,773	28,394	28,932	29,263
Daily Newspaper Circulation†	43,114	44,277	45,852	46,391

* At March 31st.

† In October.

EDUCATION

(1981)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	25,004	473,957	11,924,706
Secondary Schools	10,810	258,479	5,299,281
High Schools	5,219	247,719	4,682,829
Technological Colleges	62	5,765	46,468
Junior Colleges	523	40,897	372,406
Graduate Schools and Universities	451	174,429	1,822,117

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, Tokyo, *Monthly Statistics of Japan, Japan Statistical Yearbook*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary of the Constitution promulgated November 3rd, 1946, in force May 3rd, 1947).

The Emperor: Articles 1-8. The Emperor derives his position from the will of the people. In the performance of any State act as defined in the Constitution, he must seek the advice and approval of the Cabinet though he may delegate the exercise of his functions, which include: (i) the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; (ii) promulgation of laws, cabinet orders, treaties and constitutional amendments; (iii) the convocation of the Diet, dissolution of the House of Representatives and proclamation of elections to the Diet; (iv) the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and as well as the granting of amnesties, reprieves and pardons and the ratification of treaties, conventions or protocols; (v) the awarding of honours and performance of ceremonial functions.

Renunciation of War: Article 9. Japan renounces for ever the use of war as a means of settling international disputes.

Articles 10-40 refer to the legal and human rights of individuals guaranteed by the constitution.

The Diet: Articles 41-64. The Diet is convened once a year, is the highest organ of State power and has exclusive legislative authority. It comprises the House of Representatives (511 seats) and the House of Councillors (252 seats). The members of the former are elected for four years whilst those of the latter are elected for six years and election for half the members takes place every three years. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, a general election must take place within 40 days and the Diet must be convoked within 30 days of the date of the election. Extraordinary sessions of the Diet may be convened by the Cabinet when one quarter or more of the members of either House request it. Emergency sessions of the House of Councillors may also be held. A quorum of

at least one third of the Diet members is needed to carry on Parliamentary business. Any decision arising therefrom must be passed by a majority vote of those present. A bill becomes law having passed both Houses except as provided by the constitution. If the House of Councillors either vetoes or fails to take action within 60 days upon a bill already passed by the House of Representatives, the bill becomes law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives, by at least a two-thirds majority of those members present.

The Budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives. If, when it is approved by the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors votes against it or fails to take action on it within 30 days, or failing agreement being reached by a joint committee of both Houses, a decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet. The above procedure also applies in respect of the conclusion of treaties.

The Executive: Articles 65-75. Executive power is vested in the cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and such other Ministers as may be appointed. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Diet. The Prime Minister is designated from among members of the Diet by a resolution thereof.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree on the designation of the Prime Minister, and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or if the House of Councillors fails to make designation within 10 days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

JAPAN

The Prime Minister appoints and may remove other Ministers, a majority of whom must be from the Diet. If the House of Representatives passes a no-confidence motion or rejects a confidence motion, the whole Cabinet resigns unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within 10 days. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the whole Cabinet resigns.

The Prime Minister submits bills, reports on national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet. He exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches of the Government. The Cabinet's primary functions (in addition to administrative ones) are to: (a) administer the law faithfully; (b) conduct State affairs; (c) conclude treaties subject to prior (or subsequent) Diet approval; (d) administer the civil service in accordance with law; (e) prepare and present the budget to the Diet; (f) enact Cabinet orders in order to make effective legal and constitutional provisions; (g) decide on amnesties, reprieves

The Constitution, The Government

or pardons. All laws and Cabinet orders are signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, are not subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired.

Articles 76-95. Relate to the Judiciary, Finance and Local Government.

Amendments: Article 96. Amendments to the Constitution are initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and are submitted to the people for ratification, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet may specify.

Amendments when so ratified must immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of the Constitution.

Articles 97-99 outline the Supreme Law, while Articles 100-103 consist of Supplementary Provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

His Imperial Majesty HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan; succeeded to the throne December 25th, 1926

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister: ZENKO SUZUKI.

Minister of Justice: MICHITA SAKATA

Minister of Foreign Affairs: YOSHIO SAKURAUCHI.

Minister of Finance: MICHIO WATANABE.

Minister of Education: HEIJI OGAWA.

Minister of Health and Welfare: MOTOHARU MORISHITA.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: KICHIRO TAZAWA.

Minister of International Trade and Industry: SHINTARO ABE.

Minister of Transport: TOKUSABURO KOSAKA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: NOBORU MINOWA.

Minister of Labour: TAKIICHIRO HATSUMURA.

Minister of Construction: IHEI SHISEKI.

Minister of Home Affairs and Chairman of National Public Safety Commission: MASATAKO SEKO.

Minister of State and Chief Cabinet Secretary: KIICHI MIYAZAWA.

Minister of State, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office and Director-General of Okinawa Development Agency: KUNIO TANABE.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency: YASUHIRO NAKASONE.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Defence Agency: SOICHIRO ITO.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency: TOSHIO KOMOTO.

Minister of State, Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency and Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission: ICHIRO NAKAGAWA.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Environment Agency: BUNBEI HARA.

Minister of State, Director-General of the National Land Agency and of Hokkaido Development Agency: YUKIYASU MATSUNO.

Director of the Cabinet Legislature Bureau: REIJIRO TSUNODA.

LEGISLATURE

KOKKAI

(The Diet)

The Diet consists of two Chambers: the House of Councillors (Upper House), which replaced the House of Peers, and the House of Representatives. The 511 members of the House of Representatives are elected for a period of

four years (subject to dissolution). For the House of Councillors, which has 252 members, the term of office is six years, half the members being elected every three years.

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Speaker: MASOTOSHI TOKUNAGA.

PARTY	SEATS	
	Election, July 10th, 1977	Election, June 22nd, 1980
Liberal-Democratic.	124	135
Socialist	56	47
Komeito	28	26
Communist	16	12
Democratic Socialist . .	11	12
New Liberal Club . . .	4	2
Independent	12	15
Social Democratic Alliance	—	2
Vacant	1	1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: HAJIME FUKUDA.

PARTY	SEATS	
	Election Oct. 7th, 1979	Election, June 22nd, 1980
Liberal-Democratic.	248	284
Socialist	107	107
Komeito	57	33
Democratic Socialist . .	35	32
Communist	39	29
New Liberal Club . . .	4	12
Independent	19	11
Social Democratic Alliance	2	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Political Funds Regulation Law provides that any organization which wishes to support a candidate for an elective public office must be registered as a political party. There are over 10,000 registered parties in the country, mostly of local or regional significance. The conservative Liberal-Democratic Party has the support of big business and the rural population and is also by far the richest of the political parties. The proportion of votes for the two socialist parties increased slowly at each election after 1952. The split between the two parties reflects a long-standing division between supporters of a mass popular party (now represented by the DSP) and those seeking a class party on Socialist lines. The Communist Party of Japan split in 1964, the official party being independent and supporting neither the U.S.S.R. nor the People's Republic of China.

Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) (Jiyu-Minshuto): 7, 2-chome, Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; programme includes the establishment of a welfare state, the build-up of industrial development, the levelling up of educational and cultural systems and the revision of the Constitution where necessary; follows a foreign policy of alignment with the U.S.A.; 1.5 million mems. (1978); Pres. ZENKO SUZUKI; Sec.-Gen. YOSHIO SAKURAUCHI; publ. *Jiyu Shimpō* (weekly).

Japan Socialist Party (JSP) (Nippon Shakaitō): 1-8-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; aims at the establishment of collective non-aggression and mutual security system, including Japan, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China; 50,000

mems. (1979); Chair. ICHIO ASUKATA; Sec.-Gen. SHINNEN TAGAYA; publ. *Shakai Shimpō* (twice a week).

Komeito (Clean Government Party): 17 Minamimoto-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; based on middle-of-the-road principle and humanitarian socialism, promotes policies in best regard of "dignity of human life"; 167,000 mems. (1980); Founder DAISAKU IKEDA; Chair. YOSHIKATSU TAKEIRI; Sec.-Gen. JUNYA YANO; publs. *Komei Shimbun* (daily), *The Komei* (monthly), *Komei Graphic* (monthly).

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) (Minshatō): Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961 by Right-Wing Socialists of the Socialist Party of Japan; aims at the pursuit of an independent foreign policy; 35,000 mems. (1975); Chair. RYOSAKU SASAKI; Sec.-Gen. SABURO TSUKAMOTO; publs. *Shukan Minsha* (daily), *Gekkan Kakushin* (monthly).

Japanese Communist Party (JCP): Sendagaya 4-26-7, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; 440,000 mems. (1980); Chair. (Central Cttee.) SANZO NOSAKA; Chair. (Presidium) KENJI MIYAMOTO; Chief Sec. TETSUZO FUWA; publs. *Akahata* (daily), *Gakusei Shimbun* (weekly), *Gekkan Gakushu* (monthly).

New Liberal and Democratic Alliance: f. 1981 by merger of the new Liberal Party and the United Social Democratic Party; Leader TOSHIO YAMAGUCHI.

Second Chamber Club (Ni-In Club): c/o House of Councillors, Nagata-cho 1-7-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; remnant of the Green Wind Club (Ryokufukai), which originated in the House of Councillors in 1946-47; Sec. ISAMU YAMADA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN

(In Tokyo unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

- Afghanistan:** Rm. 503, Olympia Annexe Apartments, 31-21, Jingumae 6-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOLHAMID MOHTAT.
- Algeria:** 12-23, Higashi 4-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MOURAD BENCHEIKH.
- Argentina:** Chiyoda House, 17-8, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS JAIME FRAGUIO.
- Australia:** 1-14, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JAMES PLIMSOLL.
- Austria:** 1-20, Moto Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CLEMENS WEICHS AN DER GLON.
- Bangladesh:** 7-45, Shirogane 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MANZOOR AHMED CHOUDHURY.
- Belgium:** 5, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN DEHENNIN.
- Bolivia:** Edinburgh House 101, 13-6, Higashi Gotanda 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO PACHECO HERTZOG.
- Brazil:** 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floor, Aoyama Daiichi Mansion, 4-14, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* RONALDO COSTA.
- Bulgaria:** 36-3, Yoyogi 5-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* TODOR DICHEV.
- Burma:** 8-26, Kita-Shinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* U SAW TUN.
- Canada:** 3-38, Akasaka 7-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BRUCE I. RANKIN.
- Central African Republic:** Azabu Koyo Heights 1-13, Moto-Azabu 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT NBANDA.
- Chad:** Beijing, People's Republic of China (E).
- Chile:** 14-12, Nishi Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, She Azaub (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR RUIZ DANYAU.
- China, People's Republic:** 4-5-30, Minami Azabu, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SONG ZHIGUANG.
- Colombia:** 8-15, Minami-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO MEDINA O.
- Costa Rica:** 1-1, Higashi-Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME BOTÉY BRENES.
- Cuba:** 2-51 Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ARMANDO GUERRA MENCHERO.
- Czechoslovakia:** 16-14, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku; *Ambassador:* KAREL HOUSKA.
- Denmark:** 29-6, Sarugaku-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* PER S. GROOT.
- Dominican Republic:** Sunshine 60 Bldg., 58th Floor, Room 12, 1-1, Higashi-Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BOLÍVAR A. GARCÍA JIMÉNEZ.
- Ecuador:** Azabu Sky Mansion, Room 101, 19-13 Minami-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉS CRESPO REINBERG.
- Egypt:** 5-4, Aobadai 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAAD A. F. KHALIL.
- El Salvador:** Yurakucho Bldg., Room 1019, 10-1, Yurakucho, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* GREGORIO CONTRERAS MORALES.
- Ethiopia:** 6-21, Akasaka 9-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. AFEWORK ATLABACHEW.
- Finland:** 2-7, Roppongi 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK LENNART BLOMSTEDT.
- France:** 11-44, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* XAVIER DAUFRESNE DE LA CHEVALERIE.
- Gabon:** 16-2, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MANGONGO N'ZAMBI.
- German Democratic Republic:** Akasaka Mansion, 5-16 Akasaka 7-chome, Minato-ku; *Ambassador:* HORST BRIE.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 5-10, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTER DIEHL.
- Ghana:** Mori Bldg., 11th Floor, 16-13, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR ESEM WOOD.
- Greece:** 4th Floor, Green Fantasia Bldg., 11-11, Jingumae 1-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN C. CAMBIOTIS.
- Guatemala:** 58th Floor, Sunshine 60 Bldg., 1-1, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ENRIQUE MOLINA MUÑOZ.
- Guinea:** Daishodaini Bldg., 18-2, Roppongi 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MANDIOU TOURÉ.
- Haiti:** 604 Aoyama Mansions No. 1, 4-14 Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku; *Chargé d'affaires:* GÉRARD FRITZ VILLAIN.
- Honduras:** 2-25, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR MOSSI SORTO.
- Hungary:** 3-1, Aobadai 2-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PÉTER KÓS.
- India:** 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AVTAR SINGH.
- Indonesia:** 2-9, Higashi Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. ANTONIUS JOSEF WITONO SANSANTO.
- Iran:** 10-32, Minami-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GHASSEM SALEHKOVI.
- Iraq:** Rms. 1 and 5, Greenleaves Hill, 17-12 Sarugaku-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMMED M. AL-AMILI.
- Ireland:** Kowa Bldg., No. 25, 8-7 Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES V. WHELAN.
- Israel:** 3, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AMNON BEN-YOHANAN.
- Italy:** 5-4, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS BIANCHERI.
- Ivory Coast:** No. 38 Kowa Bldg. 7F, 12-24, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE N. COFFI.
- Jordan:** 4A, B, Chiyoda House, 17-8 Nagatacho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ZUHAI AL-MUFTI.
- Kenya:** 24-25 Nishi-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku; *Ambassador:* KEFA ONYONI.
- Korea, Republic:** 2-5 Minami-Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CHOI KYONG-NOK.
- Kuwait:** 13-12, Mita 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD GAITH ABDULLAH.

Laos: 3-21, Nishi-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SALI KHAMSI.

Lebanon: 6th Floor, Chiyoda House, 17-8 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NAFFAH.

Liberia: Odakyu Minami Aoyama Bldg., 6th Floor, 8-1 Minami Aoyama 7-chome, Minato-ku; *Ambassador:* C. ANSUMANA COOPER.

Libya: 5-36-21 Shimouma, Setagaya-ku; People's Bureau.

Madagascar: 3-28 Moto-Azabu 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* APOLINAIRE ANDRIATSIATAJATO.

Malaysia: 20-16, Nanpeidaimachi, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* LIM TAIK CHOON.

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mexico: 15-1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* XAVIER IGNACIO OLEA MUÑOZ.

Mongolia: Pine Crest Mansion, 21-4 Shoto, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DENZENGIYN TSERENDENDOV.

Morocco: 5th and 6th Floors, Silver Kingdom Mansion, 16-3 Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELSAM TADLAOUTI.

Nepal: 16-23, Higashi Gotanda 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SUNDAR NATH BHATTARAI.

Netherlands: 6-3, Shibakoen 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DR. JOHAN KAUFMANN.

New Zealand: 20-40, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* RODERICK MACALISTER MILLER.

Nicaragua: 2-3, Roppongi 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MAJ.-GEN. JULIO U. GUTIÉRREZ RIVERA.

Nigeria: 2-19-7 Uehara, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BALARABE ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA.

Norway: 12-2, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BJØRN BLAKSTAD.

Pakistan: 14-9, 2-chome, Moto-Azabu, Minato-ku; *Ambassador:* QAMAR UL ISLAM.

Panama: 58th Floor, Sunshine 60 Bldg., 1-1, Higashi-Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO A. CALVO PONCE.

Papua New Guinea: Room 313, 3rd Floor, Mita Kokusai Bldg., 1-4-28 Mita, Minato-ku, 108; *Ambassador:* J. K. NOMBRI.

Paraguay: Asahi Kamiosaki Bldg., 5th Floor, 5-8 Kamiosaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MARCOS MARTÍNEZ MENDIETA.

Peru: Higashi 4-4-27, Shibuya-ku; *Ambassador:* CÉSAR ESPEJO-ROMERO.

Philippines: 11-24, Nampeidai-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS J. VALDES.

Poland: 13-5, Mita 2-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: Olympia Annex Apt. 306, 31-21, Jingumae 6-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO MOITA.

Qatar: Hiroo Towers, 1-12, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HAMAD MANSOUR AL HAJIRI.

Romania: 16-19, Nishi Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* RADU IOAN BOGDAN.

Japan also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Comoros, the Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, The Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nauru, Niger, Oman, Rwanda, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zimbabwe.

Saudi Arabia: 6-2, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ZEIN AL-ABIDEEN DABBAGH.

Senegal: 3-4 Aobadai 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ASSANE BASSIROU DIOUF.

Singapore: 12-3 Roppongi 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* WEE MON CHENG.

Spain: 3-29, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DON JOSÉ ARAGONES.

Sri Lanka: 14-1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SUSANTA DE ALWIS.

Sudan: Yada Mansion, 6-20 Minami-Aoyama 6-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* EL-BAGHIR ABDEL-MUTAAL.

Sweden: 10-3, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT ODEVALL.

Switzerland: 9-12, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FRITZ R. STAEBELIN.

Syria: 12-6 Roppongi 5-chome, Shibuya-ku; *Ambassador:* ABDUL WADOUD ATASSI.

Tanzania: 21-9, Kamiyoga 4-chome, Setagaya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HASSAN DIRIA.

Thailand: 14-6, Kami-Osaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* PAYONG CHUTIKUL.

Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India (E).

Tunisia: 29, Ichiban-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HABIB BEN YAHIA.

Turkey: 33-6, Jingumae 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NAZIF CUHRUK.

Uganda: 2-2 Shoto 2-chome, Shibuya-ku; *Ambassador:* DAVID A. W. NSUBUGA BARLOW.

U.S.S.R.: 2-1-1 Azabudai, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR PAVLOV.

United Arab Emirates: Kotsu Anzen Kyoiku Centre Bldg., 24-20 Nishi Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALIM AL-MOKARRAB.

United Kingdom: 1, Ichiban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Sir HUGH CORTAZZI, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL MANSFIELD.

Uruguay: 38 Kowa International Bldg., Room 908, 12-24, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO RODRÍGUEZ NIN.

Vatican City: 9-2, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku (Pro-Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop MARIO PIO GASPARI.

Venezuela: 11-23, Minami-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DR. MANUEL PLIDO TAMAYO.

Viet-Nam: 50-11 Moto Yoyogi-Cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN TIEN.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Rm. 301, Akasaka Heights, 5-26, Akasaka 9-chome, Minato-ku (E). *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MOHAMED ALI BASURAH.

Yugoslavia: 7-24, Kitashinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SELNO HASIMBEGOVIC.

Zaire: 5th Floor, Odakyu Minami-Aoyama Bldg., 8-1, Minami-Aoyama 7-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* LOMBO LO MANGAMANGA.

Zambia: 3-19-8, Takanawa, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MORRIS KATOWA CHIEF MAPANZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The basic principles of the legal system are set forth in the Constitution, which lays down that the whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law, and enunciates the principle that no organ or agency of the Executive shall be given final judicial power. Judges are to be independent in the exercise of their conscience, and may not be removed except by public impeachment, unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. The justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Cabinet, the sole exception being the Chief Justice, who is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the Cabinet.

The Court Organization Law, which came into force on May 3rd, 1947, decreed the constitution of the Supreme Court and the establishment of four types of inferior court—High, District, Family (established January 1st, 1949), and Summary Courts. The constitution and functions of the courts are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT

This court is the highest legal authority in the land, and consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen associate justices. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) **Jokoku** (appeals).
- (2) **Kokoku** (complaints), prescribed specially in codes of procedure.

It conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a Grand Bench or three Petty Benches. Both are collegiate bodies, the former consisting of all justices of the Court, and the latter of five justices. A Supreme Court Rule prescribes which cases are to be handled by the respective Benches. It is, however, laid down by law that the Petty Bench cannot make decisions as to the constitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation, or disposition, or as to cases in which an opinion concerning the interpretation and application of the Constitution or of any laws or ordinances is at variance with a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: TAKAAKI HATTORI.

Secretary-General: KOICHI YAGUCHI.

INFERIOR COURTS

High Court

A High Court conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body, consisting of three judges, though for cases of insurrection the number of judges must be five. The Court has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) **Koso** appeals from judgments in the first instance rendered by District Courts, from judgments rendered by Family Courts, and from judgments concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts.
- (2) **Kokoku** complaints against rulings and orders rendered by District Courts and Family Courts, and against rulings and orders concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- (3) **Jokoku** appeals from judgments in the second instance rendered by District Courts and from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.
- (4) Actions in the first instance relating to cases of insurrection.

District Court

A District Court conducts hearings and renders decisions through a single judge or, for certain types of cases, through a collegiate body of three judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Actions in the first instance, except offences relating to insurrection, claims where the subject matter of the action does not exceed 300,000 yen, and offences liable to a fine or lesser penalty.
- (2) **Koso** appeals from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.
- (3) **Kokoku** complaints against rulings and orders rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Family Court

A Family Court handles cases through a single judge in case of rendering judgments or decisions. However, in accordance with the provisions of other statutes it conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body of three judges. A conciliation is effected through a collegiate body consisting of a judge and two or more members of the conciliation committee selected from among citizens.

It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Judgment and conciliation with regard to cases relating to family as provided for by the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations.
- (2) Judgment with regard to the matters of protection of juveniles as provided for by the Juvenile Law.
- (3) Actions in the first instance relating to adult criminal cases of violation of the Labour Standard Law, the Law for Prohibiting Liquors to Minors, or other laws especially enacted for protection of juveniles.

Summary Court

A Summary Court handles cases through a single judge, and has jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters:

- (1) Claims where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 300,000 yen (excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions).
- (2) Actions which relate to offences liable to fine or lesser penalty, offences liable to a fine as an optional penalty, and certain specified offences such as habitual gambling and larceny.

A Summary Court cannot impose imprisonment or a graver penalty. When it deems proper the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or a graver penalty, it must transfer such cases to a District Court, but it can impose imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years for certain specified offences.

A Procurator's Office, with its necessary number of procurators, is established for each of these courts. The procurators conduct searches, institute prosecutions and supervise the execution of judgments in criminal cases, and act as representatives of the public interests in civil cases of public concern.

RELIGION

The traditional religions in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither is exclusive, and many Japanese subscribe at least nominally to both. Since the war a number of new religions based on an amalgamation of Shinto, Buddhist, Daoist, Confucian and Christian beliefs have grown up.

SHINTOISM

Shintoism is an indigenous cult of nature and ancestor worship. It is divided into two cults: national Shintoism, which is represented by the shrines; and sectarian Shintoism, which developed towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1868, Shinto was designated a national religion, and all Shinto shrines acquired the privileged status of a national institution. After the adoption of the present constitution in 1947, however, complete freedom of religion was introduced, and state support of Shinto was banned. There are an estimated 81,000 shrines, 101,000 priests and approximately 90,000,000 adherents.

BUDDHISM

World Buddhist Fellowship: Rev. RIRI NAKAYAMA, Hozenji Buddhist Temple, 1115, 3-chome, Akabanecho, Kita-ku, Tokyo.

CHRISTIANITY

In 1978 the number of Christians in Japan was estimated at 1,358,882. Twenty-two universities are maintained by Christian communities.

The following are the largest groups:

Roman Catholic Church: Archdiocese of Tokyo: Sekiguchi, 3-chome, 16-15, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112; Archbishop of Tokyo Mgr. PETER SEIICHI SHIRAYANAGI; Archdiocese of Nagasaki: Catholic Center, 10-34 Uenomachi, Nagasaki; Archbishop of Nagasaki Cardinal JOSEPH A. SATOWAKI; Archdiocese of Osaka: 1-55, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken; Archbishop of Osaka Mgr. PAUL HISAO YASUDA; 387,205 adherents (Dec. 1978).

United Church of Christ in Japan: Japan Christian Center, Room 31, 3-18 Nishi Waseda 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1941; union of 34 Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Reformed and other denominations; 189,741 mems. (March 1980); Moderator Rev. TOSHIO USHIROKU; Vice-Moderator Rev. YOICHI KISHIMOTO; Gen. Sec. Rev. JOHN M. NAKAJIMA.

Japanese Orthodox Church: Holy Resurrection Cathedral (Nicolai-Do), 1-3, 4-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; Primate H.E. Most Rev. THEODOSIUS, Archbishop of Tokyo and Metropolitan of All Japan; 24,783 adherents.

Nippon Sei Ko Kai (Holy Catholic Church in Japan): 4-21, Higashi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; in Communion with the Church of England; est. as Province of the Anglican Communion 1887; 55,569 mems. (1980); Primate Rt. Rev. TITUS YOSHIO NAKAMICHI (Bishop of Kobe); 10 other diocesan bishops.

OTHER RELIGIONS

There are an estimated 5,000,000 adherents of other religions, with 1,200 shrines and temples and 15,000 priests.

THE "NEW RELIGIONS"

Many new cults have grown up in Japan since the end of World War II. Collectively these are known as the New Religions (*Shinko Shukyo*). The most important are as follows:

Soka Gakkai: 32 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1930; the lay society of Nichiren Shoshu (Orthodox Nichiren Buddhism); membership 7.8 million households (1979); Buddhist group aiming at individual happiness and world peace; Pres. EINOSUKE AKIYA.

Rissho Kosei-kai: 2-11-1, Wada Suginami-ku, Tokyo 166; f. 1938; Buddhist laymen; Pres. Rev. NIKKYO NIWANO; 5 million mems. in Japan, the Republic of Korea, the U.S.A., Australia and Brazil (1981).

THE PRESS

The average circulation of Japanese dailies is the highest in the world after the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., and the circulation per head of population is highest at about 500 copies per thousand inhabitants. The two newspapers with the largest circulations are the *Asahi Shimbun* and *Yomiuri Shimbun*. Other influential papers include *Mainichi Shimbun*, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, *Chunichi Shimbun* and *Sankei Shimbun*. A notable feature of the Japanese press is the number of weekly news journals.

Technically the Japanese press is highly advanced, and the major newspapers are issued in simultaneous editions in the main centres.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Tokyo

Asahi Evening News: 8-5, Tsukiji 7-chome, Chuo-ku, 104; f. 1954; evening; English language; Man. Editor I. EBITSUBO; circ. 35,180.

Asahi Shimbun: 3-2, Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, 104; f. 1879; Pres. S. WATANABE; circ. morning 7,506,264, evening 4,700,775.

Business JAPAN: Sankei Bldg., 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1955; Pres. T. MASAKI; Editor-in-Chief SHOZO HOCHI; circ. 63,000.

Daily Sports: 1-1-17, Higashi-Shinbashi, Minato-ku; f. 1948; morning; Man. Editor K. INAMOTO; circ. 367,420.

The Daily Yomiuri: 7-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1955; English; morning; Editor TATSU OKUYAMA; circ. 37,600.

Dempa Shimbun: 11-15, Higashi Gotanda 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku; f. 1950; morning; Man. Editor H. NINOMIYA; circ. 200,000.

Hochi Shimbun: 1-1, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1872; morning; Man. Editor T. AOKI; circ. 1,000,000.

The Japan Times: 5-4, 4-chome, Shibaura, Minato-ku, 108; f. 1897; morning; English; Chair. S. FUKUSHIMA; Editor K. MURATA; circ. 49,302.

Komei Shimbun: 17 Minami-motomachi, Shinjuku-ku; organ of the Komeito political party; circ. 850,000, Sunday edition 1,400,000.

The Mainichi Daily News: 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1922; English; morning; Man. Editor E. MATSUI; circ. 17,534.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1-1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1872; Man. Editor K. UEDA; circ. morning 1,987,354, evening 1,150,281.

JAPAN

The Press

Nagai Times: 14-14, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, 104; f. 1949; evening; Man. Editor T. YOSHIKAWA.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 9-5, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1876; morning, evening and weekly (English editions: *The Japan Economic Journal*); economic news; Man. Editor Y. TAKAYAMA; circ. morning 1,810,306, evening 1,157,733.

Nihon Kogyo Shimbun: 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1933; morning; business and financial; Pres. Y. KOBAYASHI; Man. Editor S. KAWAMOTO; circ. 425,000.

Nihon Nogyo Shimbun (Agriculture): 2-3 Akihabara, Taito-ku, 110; f. 1928; morning; Man. Editor M. ARAI; circ. 418,575.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Industrial Daily News): 8-10, 1-chome, Kudan-kita, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1945; morning; Man. Editor T. FUJIIYOSHI; circ. 269,500.

Nikkan Sports: 5-10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, 104; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editors F. OKAZAKI, K. TSUKAMOTO; circ. 617,100.

Nikkan Suisan Keizai Shimbun (Fisheries): 6-8-19, Roppongi, Minato-ku, 106; f. 1948; morning; Man. Editor S. SAKANE; circ. 52,000.

Sankei Shimbun: 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1950; Man. Editor K. FUJIMURA; circ. morning 828,382, evening 397,157.

Sankei Sports: 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1963; morning; Man. Editor R. WASHINO; circ. 317,400.

Seikyo Shimbun: 18 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku 160; f. 1951; organ of Soka Gakkai Buddhist movement; Principal Officer Einosuke AKIYA; circ. 4,540,000.

Shipping and Trade News: Tokyo News Service Ltd., Tsukiji Hamarikyu Bldg., 3-3 Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, 104; f. 1949; English; Man. Editor S. YASUDA; circ. 14,400.

Sports Nippon: Palace Side Bldg., 1-1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1949; morning; Man. Editor T. ISHII; circ. 776,715.

Tokyo Shimbun: 3-13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku, 108; f. 1942; Man. Editor M. OZAKI; circ. morning 815,643, evening 624,337.

Tokyo Sports: 5-10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, 104; f. 1959; evening; Man. Editor G. TAKAHASHI; circ. 693,280.

Tokyo Times: 1-16, 1-chome, Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, 105; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor S. OKUNO; circ. 162,350.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 7-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1874; Man. Editor S. KATO; circ. morning 2,325,425, evening 1,495,494.

Yukan Fuji: 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1969; evening; Man. Editor A. NAKAGAWA; circ. 691,050.

OSAKA DISTRICT

Asahi Shimbun: 2-4, 3-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku; f. 1879; Man. Editor K. KUWATA; circ. morning 2,181,783, evening 1,361,849.

Daily Sports: 1-18-11, Edobori, Nishi-ku; f. 1948; morning; Editor T. MAEDA; circ. 527,600.

Hochi Shimbun: 2-22-17, Honjo-Nishi, Oyodo-ku; f. 1964; morning; Man. Editor S. SUZUKI; circ. 186,831.

Kansai Shimbun: 1-9-3 Hirano-cho, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; evening; Man. Editor T. KIMURA; circ. 110,500.

The Mainichi Daily News: 1-6-20, Dojima, Kita-ku; f. 1922; English; morning; Man. Editor T. MATSUMOTO; circ. 17,090.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1, Nishi 6, Kita-yojo; f. 1882; Man. Editor K. MAEDA; circ. morning 1,599,477, evening 1,000,557.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 1-1, Kyobashi-maeno-cho, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor Y. KATO; circ. morning 506,090, evening 346,715.

Nikkan Sports: 92-1, 5-chome, Hattori-kotubuki-cho, Toyonaka City 561; f. 1950; morning; Editor T. KOMURA; circ. 391,100.

Osaka Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 1-5-13, Kitadori, Edobori, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor K. KISHIMOTO; circ. 89,000.

Osaka Shimbun: 2-4-9 Umeda, Kita-ku; f. 1922; evening; Man. Editor S. HIRAYOSHI; circ. 163,349.

Osaka Sports: 4th Floor, Osaka-ekimae Daiichi Bldg., 1-3-1-400, Umeda, Kita-ku; f. 1964; evening; Editor S. OKADA; circ. 335,530.

Sankei Shimbun: 2-4-9 Umeda, Kita-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor T. HIGASHIYAMA; circ. morning 1,131,999, evening 707,639.

Sankei Sports: 2-4-9 Umeda, Kita-ku; f. 1955; morning; Editor H. KAGAWA; circ. 323,500.

Shin Osaka: 1-10-1, Minami-horie, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor K. YANO; circ. 29,100.

Sports Nippon: 3-2-25, Oyodo-minami, Oyodo-ku; f. 1949; morning; Man. Editor M. HIGO; circ. 497,100.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 8-10, Nozaki-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1952; Pres. T. KURIYAMA; Man. Editor G. SAKATA; circ. morning 2,297,773, evening 1,494,117.

Yukan Fuji: 2-4-9, Umeda, Kita-ku; f. 1969; evening; Editor T. SHIMIZU; circ. 330,640.

KANTO DISTRICT

(Outside Tokyo)

Chiba Nippo (Chiba Daily News): 4-14-10 Chuo, Chiba City 280; f. 1957; morning; Man. Editor K. TSURUOKA; circ. 101,370.

Ibaragi: 2-15 Kitami-machi, Mito City 310; f. 1891; morning; Man. Editor F. YAMAZAKI; circ. 121,025.

Jyomo Shimbun: 90 Furuichi-machi, Maebashi City 371; f. 1887; morning; Man. Editor S. TAKAHASHI; circ. 179,850.

Kanagawa Shimbun: 23, 2-chome, Otomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama City 231; f. 1942; morning; Man. Editor F. SHIMOYAMA; circ. 188,799.

Shimotsuke Shimbun: 1-8-11, Showa, Utsunomiya City 320; f. 1884; morning; Man. Editor T. KOBAYASHI; circ. 216,615.

Tochigi Shimbun: 45, Shimotomatsuri 1-chome, Utsunomiya City 320; f. 1950; morning; Editor Y. SHIBUYA; circ. 106,321.

TOHOKU DISTRICT

(Northeast Honshu)

Akita Sakigake Shippo: 2-6, 1-chome, Omachi, Akita-shi, Akita 010; f. 1874; Man. Editor S. WASHIO; circ. morning 224,750, evening 224,750.

Daily Tohoku: 3 Ban-cho, Hachinohe, Iwate; f. 1945; morning; Editor S. SATO; circ. 77,658.

Fukushima Mimpo: 13-17, Ohta-machi, Fukushima City 960; f. 1892; Man. Editor T. KAWADA; circ. morning 227,417, evening 14,299.

Fukushima Minyu: 9-9, Naka-Machi, Fukushima City 960; f. 1895; Man. Editor S. WATANABE; circ. morning 151,696, evening 10,711.

Iwate Nippo: 3-7, Uchimaru, Morioka City 020; f. 1938; Man. Editor D. TADA; circ. morning and evening each 198,388.

Kahoku Shimpō: 2-28, 1-chome, Itsutsubashi, Sendai City 980, Miyagi; f. 1897; Man. Editor T. TANNO; circ. morning 401,534, evening 168,842.

Tooh Nippoh: 2-11, 2-chome, Shin-machi, Aomori City 030; f. 1888; Man. Editor Y. TSCHATA; circ. morning 230,185, evening 225,608.

Yamagata Shimbun: 5-12, 2-chome Hatago-cho, Yamagata City 990; f. 1876; Man. Editor R. TANAKA; circ. morning and evening each 215,805.

CHUBU DISTRICT (Central Honshu)

Asahi Shimbun: 3-3, 1-chome, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; f. 1935; Editor M. SETOGUCHI; circ. morning 482,392, evening 274,374.

Chubu Keizai Shimbun: 4-4-12, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya City 450; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor H. SUZUKI; circ. 125,145.

Chukyo Sports: Chuhei Bldg., 4-4-12, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya City 450; f. 1968; evening; Man. Editor T. HIRANO; circ. 158,270.

Chunichi Shimbun: 6-1, 1-chome Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; f. 1942; Editor B. SHIRAI; circ. morning 1,923,209, evening 884,647.

Chunichi Sports: 6-1, 1-chome, Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; f. 1954; evening; Dir. S. NAKAYAMA; circ. 430,000.

Gifu Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 9 Imakomachi, Gifu City 500; f. 1879; Pres. M. SUGIYAMA; Man. Editor Y. TAMADA; circ. morning 116,759, evening 32,456.

Mainichi Shimbun: 4-7-35, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; Man. Editor J. FUJII; circ. morning 263,511, evening 133,590.

Nagoya Times: 3-10, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor I. KIMI; circ. 130,826.

Shinano Mainichi Shimbun: 657 Minamiagata-cho, Nagano City 380; f. 1873; Man. Editor N. SHINOHARA; circ. morning 367,425, evening 65,807.

Shizuoka Shimbun: 1-1, 3-chome, Toro, Shizuoka City 422; f. 1941; Man. Editor K. NAGAHASHI; circ. morning 573,539, evening 573,193.

Yamanashi Nichi-Nichi Shimbun: 6-10, 2-chome, Kitaguchi, Kofu City 400, f. 1872; morning; Man. Editor N. MITSUI; circ. 142,015.

HOKURIKU DISTRICT (North Coastal Honshu)

Fukui Shimbun: 1-14, 1-chome, Haruyama, Fukui City 910; f. 1889; morning; Man. Editor KOSUKE YOSHIDA; circ. 134,041.

Hokkoku Shimbun: 5-1, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa City 920; f. 1893; Man. Editor K. KOHYAMA; circ. morning 202,123, evening 87,022.

Hokuriku Chunichi Shimbun: 7-15, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa City 920; f. 1960; Editor N. TATEHIRA; circ. morning 94,111, evening 17,800.

Kita Nihon Shimbun: 2-14 Yasuzumi-cho, Toyama-shi, Toyama City 930; f. 1940; Man. Editor E. OJIMA; circ. morning 184,305, evening 33,730.

Niigata Nippo: 189-3 Ichiban-cho, Higashinaka-dori, Niigata City 951; f. 1942; Editor S. HARADA; circ. morning 383,086, evening 106,065.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 4-5 Shimonoseki-machi, Takaoka City 933; f. 1961; Man. Editor K. WATANABE; circ. morning 124,318, evening 13,356.

KINKI DISTRICT (West Central Honshu)

Ise Shimbun: 34-6, Hon-cho, Tsu City 514; f. 1878; morning; Man. Editor M. MIZUNO; circ. 95,000.

Kobe Shimbun: 1-1, 7-chome, Kumoidori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City 651; f. 1898; Man. Editor S. DANJYO; circ. morning 437,412, evening 263,751.

Kyoto Shimbun: 239 Shoshoi-machi, Ebisugawa-kitairu, Karasuma-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto 604; f. 1879; Man. Editor N. SHIRAIISHI; circ. morning 442,876, evening 357,211.

Nara Shimbun: 606 Sanjo-machi, Nara City 630; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor R. KITANO; circ. 80,670.

CHUGOKU DISTRICT (Western Honshu)

Chugoku Shimbun: 7-1 Dobashi-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City; f. 1892; Pres. A. YAMAMOTO; Man. Editor T. HIRAOKA; circ. morning 588,700, evening 113,000.

Okayama Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 6-30, Hon-cho, Okayama City 70; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor K. FUKUHARA; circ. 48,523.

San-In Chuo Shimpō: 4-24, Sodeshi-machi, Matsue; f. 1942; morning; Man. Editor S. KOHATA; circ. 115,966.

Sanyo Shimbun: 1-23, 2-chome, Yanagi-cho, Okayama; f. 1879; Man. Editor M. YAMAMOTO; circ. morning 396,777, evening 83,333.

Yamaguchi Shimbun: 1-1-7, Higashi-Yamato-cho, Shimonoseki 750; f. 1946; morning; Pres. K. OGAWA; Editor I. FUJII; circ. 36,000.

SHIKOKU ISLAND

Ehime Shimbun: 12-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Matsuyama, 790; f. 1941; Man. Editor M. NOGUCHI; circ. morning 208,690, evening 31,186.

Kochi Shimbun: 2-15, 3-chome, Honcho, Kochi City 780; f. 1904; Man. Editor K. FUKUDA; circ. morning 186,513, evening 110,441.

Shikoku Shimbun: 15-1, Nakono-machi, Takamatsu 760; f. 1889; Man. Editor Y. SAKANE; circ. morning 162,365, evening 20,487.

Tokushima Shimbun: 6, 1-chome, Saiwai-cho, Tokushima 770; f. 1941; Man. Editor Y. INOHATA; circ. morning 203,567, evening 45,384.

HOKKAIDO ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 1-1, 1-chome, Nishi, Kita Nijo, Sapporo 060; f. 1959; Man. Editor JYOSUI SETOGUCHI; circ. morning 165,580, evening 118,835.

Hokkai Times: 6, 10-chome, Nishi Minami-Ichijo, Chuoku, Sapporo 060; f. 1946; Man. Editor T. FUSHIKIDA; circ. morning 93,664, evening 43,453.

Hokkaido Shimbun: 6, 3-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo 060; f. 1942; Editor N. TATEBE; circ. morning 500,573, evening 434,167.

JAPAN

The Press

Mainichi Shimbun: 1, Nishi 6, Kita-Nijo, Sapporo 060; f. 1959; Rep. TATSUO MANIWA; circ. morning 117,930, evening 62,187.

Nikkan Sports: Times Bldg., 10-6, Nishi, Minami-Ichijo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo 060; f. 1962; morning; Man. Editor T. AKASAKA; circ. 134,860.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Kita-Shijyo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo 060; f. 1959; Editor A. MITSUHASHI; circ. morning 233,888, evening 122,636.

KYUSHU ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 12-1, 1-chome, Sunatsu, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu City 802; f. 1935; Man. Editor M. AOYAMA; circ. morning 852,137, evening 269,084.

Fukunichi: 2-1, 1-chome, Imaizumi, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor T. TERADA; circ. 137,771.

Kagoshima Shimpō: 7-28 Jonan-cho, Kagoshima 892; f. 1959; morning; Man. Editor N. TOKONAMI; circ. 58,416.

Kumamoto Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 2-33, Kamidori-machi, Kumamoto 860; f. 1942; Editor T. HIRANO; circ. morning 282,764, evening 90,988.

Kyushu Sports: Fukuoka Tenjin Centre Bldg., 2-14-8, Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810; f. 1966; morning; Man. Editor S. KOBIKI; circ. 199,260.

Mainichi Shimbun: 13-1, Konya-machi, Kokura Kita-ku, Kitakyushu 802; f. 1935; Rep. H. KOHNO; circ. morning 627,253, evening 183,814.

Minami Nihon Shimbun: 1-2 Yasui-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima 892; f. 1881; Man. Editor U. HIDAHA; circ. morning 285,218, evening 30,414.

Miyazaki Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 1-33, 1-chome Takachiho-dori, Miyazaki 880; f. 1940; Man. Editor S. HIRASHIMA; morning; circ. 174,026.

Nagasaki Shimbun: 3-1, Mori-machi, Nagasaki 852; f. 1889; Man. Editor H. NAKANO; circ. morning 155,076; evening 56,327.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 3-1, 2-chome, Sumiyoshi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka City; f. 1964; Chief S. TAKEI; circ. morning 135,242, evening 57,017.

Nishi Nippon Shimbun: 4-1, 1-chome, Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810; f. 1877; Man. Editor T. HANADA; circ. morning 657,935, evening 232,069.

Oita Godo Shimbun: 9-15, 3-chome, Fudai-cho, Oita 870; f. 1886; Man. Editor S. NANRI; circ. morning 177,321, evening 177,475.

Okinawa Times: 2-2-2, Kumoiji, Naha City, Okinawa; f. 1948; Man. Editor M. KOHATSU; circ. morning 157,867, evening 157,190.

Ryukyu Shimpō: 1-10-3, Izumisaki, Naha City, Okinawa; f. 1893; Man. Editor H. ICHIMURA; circ. morning 151,048, evening 151,048.

Saga Shimbun: 3-18, 1-chome, Matsubara, Saga City 840; f. 1884; morning; Man. Editor K. KAWAMURA; circ. 100,365.

Sports Nippon: 4-1, 1-chome, Kiyotaki, Moji-ku, Kita-kyushu 801; f. 1955; morning; Man. Editor T. DOI; circ. 151,100.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1-11 Meiwa-machi, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu 802; f. 1964; Man. Editor M. WATAI; circ. morning 834,706, evening 181,255.

WEEKLIES

Asahi Graphic: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; pictorial review; Editor YUKO HATSUYAMA; circ. 200,000.

Asahi Journal: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; review; Editor SHOJI TAKASE.

Economist: 1-1-1, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; published by the Mainichi Newspapers; Editorial Chief MOTOR GORO; circ. 117,000.

The Gijitsu Journal: 8-10 Kudan kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; industrial technology.

Nihon Shogyo: Tokyo; f. 1895; Exec. Dir. SHIGETOSHI MATSUNAGA; circ. 35,000.

Shukan Asahi: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Editor TETSUAKI HATAKEYAMA; circ. 600,000.

Shukan Bunshun: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; general; circ. 550,000.

Shukan Daiyamond: Diamond Inc., 4-2, 1-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor KAZUYA TSUBAKI.

Shukan Gendai: Kodansha Co. Ltd., 12-21, 2-chome, Otowa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; Editor TOMIO SUZUKI.

Shukan Post: Shogakukan Publishing Co. Ltd., 3-1, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor SUSUMU SEKINE.

Shukan Sankei: 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; general; Editor TAKAO YAMURA.

Shukan Shincho: 7-1 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; general; Editor HIKOYA YAMADA; circ. 910,000.

Shukan Toyo Keizai: 1-4 Hongkoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; economics; Editor SASABURO SATO; circ. 60,000.

Shukan Yomiuri: 7-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor KENJI SAKAI; general.

Student Times: Japan Times Inc., 4-5-4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo; English and Japanese.

Sunday Mainichi: 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor HIROSHI SHIKATA; circ. 500,000.

Tenji Mainichi: 2-36 Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1922; in Japanese braille; Editor MICHITOSHI ZENIMOTO; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS

Airview: 601 Kojun Bldg., 6-8-7 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; monthly; Editor T. MIZUNO.

All Yomimono: 3, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1930; popular fiction; monthly; Editor TAKUJI SUZUKI.

Alpinist: 3-13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; circ. 100,000; Editor K. MOMOSE; monthly.

Asahi Camera: Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1926; photography; monthly; Editor TERUO OKAI; circ. 200,000.

Asia Pacific Community: The Asian Club, P.O.B. 71, Trade Center, Tokyo; f. 1978; political, economic, cultural, social, etc.; quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.) in English; Editor HIDEO UENO; Man. Editor JOHEI TACHIBANA; circ. 6,000.

Bijutsu Techō: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, Inaoka Bldg., 2-36 Kanda, Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; monthly; fine arts.

Bungaku (Literature): Iwanami Shoten, 2-5-5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1933; monthly; Editor YOSHIYA TAMURA.

Bungei-Shunju: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; popular monthly; general.

- Chuo Koron:** 8-7, Kyobashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1886; monthly; political, economic, scientific and literary; Chief Editor MASAMI AOYAGI.
- Fujin Koron:** Chuo Koron-sha, 8-7, Kyobashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; women's literary monthly; Editor KAZUO MATSUMURA.
- Fujin-Seikatsu:** 19-5, Yusima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; women's; monthly; Editor TOYOHEI HONJO.
- Geijitsu Shincho:** 71 Yaraicho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; monthly; fine arts, music, architecture, drama and design; Editor-in-Chief SHOZO YAMAZAKI.
- Gendai:** 12-21, Otowa 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1966; cultural and political; monthly; Editor TOSHIO ITO.
- Gengo-Seikatsu:** Chikuma-shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; language and life monthly; Editor MINEO NAKAJIMA; circ. 20,000.
- Gunzo:** 12-21, Otowa 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; literary monthly; Editor YUJI HASHINAKA.
- Horitsu Jiho:** 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1929; law journal; monthly.
- Ie-no-Hikari (Light of Home):** 11 Funagawara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; monthly; rural and general interest; Pres. YASUO OGUSHI; Editor IWA OHTANI; circ. 1,300,000.
- Iwa-To-Yuki (Rock and Snow):** 1-1-33, Shiba Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; every 2 months; mountaineering.
- The Japan Architect:** 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1956; monthly; international edition of *Shinkenchiku*; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publisher YOSHIO YOSHIDA; circ. 17,000.
- Japan Company Handbook:** 1-4, Hongoku-cho Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; English, published by *The Oriental Economist*; 2 a year; Editor SEI KAGAWA.
- Japan Quarterly:** Asahi Shimbun, 5-3-2, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1954; English; Exec. Editor YUICHIRO KOMINAMI.
- Jitsugyo No Nihon:** 3-9, Ginza 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1897; semi-monthly; economic and business; Editor NOBUYOSHI YOSHIDA; circ. 100,000.
- Journal of Electronic Engineering:** 11-15, Higashi Gotanda 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; monthly; circ. 69,500.
- Journal of the Electronic Industry:** 11-15, Higashi Gotanda 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; f. 1954; monthly; circ. 108,500.
- Kagaku (Science):** Iwanami Shoten, 2-5-5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1931; Editor KAZUO OTSUKA.
- Kagaku Asahi:** 5-3-2, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; scientific; monthly; Editor KEI NOZAKURA.
- Kagakushi-Kenkyu:** Faculty of Law, Chuo University, 742-1, Higashinakano, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo; f. 1941; quarterly Journal of the History of Science Society of Japan; Editor HIROSHI ISHIYAMA.
- Kaisha Shikiho:** 1-4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1936; economic; quarterly; circ. 600,000.
- Keizai Hyoron:** 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku, Tokyo; economic review.
- Keizaizin:** Kansai Economic Federation, Nakanoshima Center Bldg., 6-2-27, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka; economics; monthly; Editor I. MORIGUCHI.
- Kokka:** Kokka-sha, 7F Hamariyuu Bldg., 5-3-3, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1889; Far Eastern art; monthly; Chief Editor YOSHIHO YONEZAWA.
- Mizue:** Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, Inaoka Bldg., 2-36 Kanda, Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; f. 1905; monthly; fine arts.
- Nogyo Asahi:** 2-3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; scientific.
- Ongaku No Tomo (Friends of Music):** Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corp., Kagurazaka 6-30, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; classical music; monthly; circ. 96,000.
- Oriental Economist:** 1-4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; economic and political monthly; English edn.; Pres. YASUJI TABUCHI; Editor ATSUO TSURUOKA.
- Sekai:** Iwanami Shoten, 5-5, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1946; review of world and domestic affairs; monthly; Editor RYOSUKE YASUE; circ. 100,000.
- Shincho:** 71, Yaraicho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; literary; monthly; Editor SHOHEI TANIDA; circ. 30,000.
- Shinkenchiku:** 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1924; monthly architectural journal; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publ. YOSHIO YOSHIDA; circ. 48,000.
- Shiso (Thought):** Iwanami Shoten, 2-5-5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1921; philosophy, social sciences and humanities review; monthly; Editor ATSUSHI AIBA.
- Shizen (Nature):** Chuo Koron Sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; scientific monthly; Editor AKIHIKO OKABE.
- Shosetsu Shincho:** Shincho-sha Publishing Co., 71 Yaraicho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; monthly; literature-Chief Editor REIKO KAWANO.
- Shukan FM:** Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corp., 6-30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; guide to music broadcasts; every 2 weeks; circ. 330,000.
- So-en:** Bunka Publishing Bureau, 1-22, Yoyogi 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; fashion monthly; Chief Editor FUMIKO NIMURA; circ. 400,000.
- Statistics Monthly (Toyo Keizai Tokei Geppo):** published by *The Oriental Economist*, 1-4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895.
- Stereo:** Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corp., 6-30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; records and audio; monthly; circ. 140,000.
- Sugaku (Mathematics):** Mathematical Society of Japan, 25-9-203, Hongo 4-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1947; quarterly.
- Tenbo:** Chikuma-Shobo, 2-8, Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; general; monthly; Editor MITSUMASA KATSUMATA; circ. 50,000.
- Yama-To-Keikoku (Mountain and Valley):** 1-1-33, Shiba Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; monthly; mountain climbing.
- Zosen:** Tokyo News Service Ltd., Tsukiji Hamariyuu Bldg., 3-3, Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; monthly, English; shipbuilding; Editor ISAO SATO; circ. 7,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Foreign Press Centre:** 6th Floor, Nippon Press Centre Bldg., 2, 2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1976; sponsored by Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association and the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations; provides services to the foreign Press; Dir. KINJI KAWAMURA; Pres. SHIZUO SAITO.
- Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Jiji Press):** 1-3 Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1945; Pres. TADAYOSHI OHATA.
- Kyodo Tsushin (Kyodo News Service):** 2 Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; f. 1945; Pres. TAKEJI WATANABE; Man. Dir. SHINJI SAKAI; Man. Editor Y. INUKAI.

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Radiopress Inc.: Fuji TV Bldg., 7 Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; f. 1945; provides news from China, U.S.S.R., North Korea, Viet-Nam etc. to the Press and govt. offices; Pres. JIRO INAGAWA; publ. *China Directory* (annually).

Sun Telephoto: Palaceside Bldg., 1-1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1952; Pres. K. MATSUOKA; Man. Editor Y. YAMAMOTO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Tokyo

Agence Franco-Presse (AFP): Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 11th Floor, 3-2 Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, 104; Bureau Chief PIERRE BRISARD.

Agencia EFE (Spain): c/o U.P.I., Palaceside Bldg., 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, 100; P.O.B. 665; Correspondent DAVID CORRAL BRAVO.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 3-9-13, Higashi-gotanda, Shinagawa-ku 141; Correspondent MIKHAIL AFIMOV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 9th Floor, Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Akasaka, Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, 107; Correspondent MARIA ROMILDA GEORGIS.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 9-9, 4-chome, Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku, 150; Correspondents Dr. ANDREAS KABUS, HELGA KABUS.

Antara (Indonesia): 9th Floor, Kyodo Tsushin Bldg., 2-2-5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, 107; Correspondent GANDHI SUKARDI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 3-2, Tsukiji, 5-chome, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief ROY K. ESSOYAN.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Room 802, Daiichi Aoyama Mansion, 1-10, 5-chome, Minami Aoyama, Minato-ku, 107; Correspondent IVAN A. GAYTANDJIEV.

Central News Agency Inc. (Taiwan): Room 503, Kyowa Bldg., 5-6 Iidabashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief CHIA LEE.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Shisei Kaikan, Room 202, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, 100; Bureau Chief HANS-JÜRGEN KAHL.

The Press, Publishers

Keystone Press Agency (U.K.): Kinoshita Bldg., 3-17-2 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, 150; Dirs. IRENE KIRKPATRICK, JUNZO SUZUKI.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 3-10-2 Kakinokizaka, Meguro-ku, 152; Correspondent ISTVAN FLESC.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 3rd Floor, Pearl House, 1-26, 3-chome, Moto Aazbu, Minato-ku, 106; Correspondent MANUEL NAVARRO ESCOBEDO.

Reuters (U.K.): Kyodo Tsushin Bldg., 2-2-5 Toranomon, Minato-ku.

Tanjug News Agency (Yugoslavia): 3-1-10, Takanawa, Minato-ku, 108; Correspondent ŽARKO MODRIĆ.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 5-1, 1-chome, Hon-cho, Shibuya-ku, 151; Correspondent VICTOR ZATSEFINE.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Palaceside Bldg., 1-1, Hitotsubashi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, 100; Correspondent TOSHIYUKI AIZAWA.

Xinhua (New China News Agency) (People's Republic of China): 35-23, 3-chome, Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, 150; Dir. KONG MAI; Correspondents WU XUE-WEN, LIU WENUO, YU YIGUO.

Yonhap (United) News Agency (Republic of Korea): Kyodo Tsushin Bldg., 2-2-5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, 105; f. 1945; Bureau Chief LEE SANG-KWON.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nihon Shinbun Kyokai (Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association): Nippon Press Center Bldg., 2-1, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946; mems. include 165 companies, including 114 daily newspapers, 4 news agencies and 47 radio and TV companies; Pres. (vacant); Man. Dir. SUSUMU EJIRI; Sec.-Gen. TOSHIE YAMADA; publs. *The Japanese Press* (annual), *Shimbun Kenkyu* (monthly), *Shimbun Kyokai Ho* (weekly), *Nihon Shimbun Nenkan* (annual), *Shimbun Insatsu Gijutsu* (quarterly), *Shimbun Keiei* (quarterly), *NSK News Bulletin* (quarterly), *Shimbun Kokoku Ho* (monthly).

Japan Magazine Publishers' Association: 7, 1-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 59 mems.; Pres. GENZO CHIBA; Sec. JEIJI JANUMA.

PUBLISHERS

(In Tokyo unless otherwise indicated)

Akane Shobo Co. Ltd.: 3-2-1, Nishikanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1949; science, literature, juvenile; Pres. MUTSUO OKAMOTO.

Akita Publishing Shoten Co. Ltd.: 2-10-8, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1948; social science, history, juvenile; Man. Dir. SADAMI AKITA.

Baifukan Co. Ltd.: 3-12, Kudan Minami 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1924; mathematics, natural and social science, technology; Pres. KENJI YAMAMOTO.

Bijutsu Shuppan-Sha: 6th Floor, Inaoka Bldg., 2-36, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1905; art and architecture; Pres. ATSUSHI OSHITA.

Chikuma Shobo Publishing Co. Ltd.: 2-8, Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1940; general fiction and non-fiction; Rep. KAKUZAEMON NUNOKAWA.

Chuokoron-Sha Inc.: 2-8-7, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1886; philosophy, history, sociology, literature, fine arts and magazines; Pres. HOJI SHIMANAKA.

Froebel-Kan Co. Ltd.: 3-1, Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1907; juvenile, educational, music; Pres. SHIROMI WATANABE.

Fukuinkan Shoten: 1-1-9, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1952; juvenile; Pres. TADASHI MATSUI.

Gakken Co. Ltd.: 4-40-5, Kamiikedai, Ohta-ku, 145; f. 1946; fiction, juvenile, education, art, history, reference; Pres. HIDEOTO FURUOKA.

Hakusui-Sha: 3-24, Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku, f. 1915; general literature, science and languages; Pres. SUEO NAKAMORI.

Heibonsha: 5, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; encyclopaedias, art, history, geography, Japanese and Chinese literature, etc.; Pres. KUNHIKO SHIMONAKA.

Hirokawa Publishing Co.: 3-27-14, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1926; science, medicine, textbooks; Pres. GENJI HIROKAWA.

The Hokuseido Press: 12, Nishikicho 3-chome, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, 101; f. 1914; regional non-fiction, text books; Pres. JUMPEI NAKATSUCHI.

Ie-No-Hikari Association: 11 Funagawara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1925; social science, industry; Pres. YASUO OGUSHI; Man. Dir. MAREKI KURUBA.

Iwanami Shoten: 2-5-5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1913; natural and social sciences, literature, history, geography; Chair. YUJIRO IWANAMI; Pres. TORU MIDORIKAWA.

Jimibun Shoin: Takakura-Nishi-iru, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1922; literary, philosophy, history, fine art; Pres. MUTSUHISA WATANABE.

Kanehara & Co. Ltd.: 31-14, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1875; medical, agricultural, engineering and scientific; Pres. HIDEO KANEHARA.

Kodansha Ltd.: 2-12-21, Otowa, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1909; art, education, children's picture books, fiction, cookery, encyclopaedias, natural science, paperbacks in Japanese, various magazines; Pres. KOREMICHU NOMA.

Kyoritsu Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 4-6-19, Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1926; scientific and technical; Pres. MASAO NANJO.

Maruzen Co. Ltd.: 3-10, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1869; general; Pres. SHINGO IZUMI; Exec. Dir. TAKEMI EGUCHI; Man. Dir. KUMAO EBIHARA.

Minerva Shobo Co. Ltd.: 1 Tsutsumidani-cho, Hinooka, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto 607; f. 1948; general non-fiction and reference; Pres. NOBUO SUGITA.

Misuzu Shobo Publishing Co.: 3-17-15, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1947; general, philosophy, history, literature, science, art; Pres. TAMIO KITANO; Man. Dir. TOSHITO OBI.

Nanzando Co. Ltd.: 4-1-11, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku; medical, reference, paperbacks; Man. Dir. KIMIO SUZUKI.

Obunsha Co. Ltd.: 55 Yokodera-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1931; textbooks, reference books, general science and fiction; magazines; encyclopaedias; audio-visual aids; Pres. YOSHIO AKAO.

Ohmsha Ltd.: 1-3, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, 101; f. 1914; engineering, technical and scientific; Pres. SEIKOH MITSURU; Exec. Dir. S. SATO.

Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corp.: 6-30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1941; folios, music copyrights, music books and magazines; Pres. SUNAO ASAKA.

Risoshha: 46 Akagishita-machi, Shinjuku-ku, 162; f. 1927; philosophy, religion, social science; Pres. TETSUO SHIMOMURA.

Sankei Shimbun Shuppankyoku Co.: 3-15, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; history, social sciences, politics, juvenile; Man. Dir. MASASHI ONODA.

Sanseido Publishing Co.: 2-22-14, Misakicho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1881; dictionaries, education, languages, science, sociology; Pres. HISANORI UENO.

Seibundo-Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd.: 1-5, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1912; technical and scientific, agriculture, flowers, hobbies, electronics, audio, commerce; Pres. and Man. Dir. SHIGEO OGAWA.

Shinkenichiku-Sha Ltd.: 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1925; agricultural; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publ. YOSHIO YOSHIDA.

Shogakukan Publishing Co. Ltd.: 2-3-1, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; juvenile, education, geography, history; Pres. TETSUO OHGA.

Shokokusha Publishing Co. Ltd.: 25 Saka-machi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1932; architectural, technical and fine art; Chair. and Pres. GENSHEI SHIMOIDE; Man. Dir. TAISHIRO YAMAMOTO.

Shufunotomo Co. Ltd.: 6, Kanda Surugadai 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1916; domestic science, juvenile, fine art, gardening, handicraft, cookery; monthly women's magazines; Pres. HARUHIKO ISHIKAWA.

Shunju-Sha Co. Ltd.: 2-18-6, Soto-kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1918; philosophy, religion, literary, economics, music, etc.; Pres. HIROKICHI TANAKA; Man. O. KANDA.

Taishukan Shoten: 3-24, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1918; reference, Japanese and foreign languages, Buddhism, audio-visual aids, dictionaries; Man. Dir. TOSHIO SUZUKI.

Tokyo News Service Ltd.: Tsukiji Hamarikyu Bldg., 10th Floor, 3-3, Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, 104; f. 1947; shipping and shipbuilding; Pres. T. OKUYAMA.

University of Tokyo Press: 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, 113-91; f. 1951; natural sciences, social sciences and humanities; academic journals; Japanese and English; Man. Dir. KAZUO ISHII.

Yama To Keikoku Sha Co. Ltd.: 1-1-33, Shiba-Daimon, Minato-ku; f. 1930; natural science, geography, mountaineering; Pres. YOSHIMITSU KAWASAKI.

Yuhikaku Publishing Co. Ltd.: 2-17, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1877; social sciences, law, economics; Pres. TADAATSU EGUSA; Chair. SHIRO EGUSA.

Zoshindo Juken Kenkyusha: 2-19-15, Shinmachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550; f. 1890; educational, juvenile; Pres. SHIGETOSHI OKAMOTO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Japan Book Publishers' Association: 6 Fukuro-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; Dir.-Gen. TOSHIYUKI HATORI; Man. Dir. SHIGESHI SASAKI.

Publishers Association for Cultural Exchange: 1-2-1, Sarugaku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; 135 mems.; Pres. SHOICHI NOMA; Dir. SHOICHI NAKAJIMA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Nippon Hoso Kyokai, N.H.K. (Japan Broadcasting Corporation): Broadcasting Centre, NHK Hoso Centre, 2-2-1, Jinnan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; f. 1925; Chair. Board of Govs. T. HARA; Pres. TOMOKAZU SAKAMOTO.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai is a non-commercial public corporation whose Governors are appointed by the Government. Five (2 TV and 3 radio) networks and 6,988 stations cover the country, the TV ones equipped for colour broadcasting, equally divided between general and educational

networks; central stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo and Matsuyama. The Overseas Service broadcasts in 21 languages.

National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan (MINPOREN): Bungei Shunju Bldg., 3, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102; Pres. YOSHIZUMI ASANO; Exec. Dir. KAZUO SUGIYAMA; Sec.-Gen. NAGATO IZUMI; association of 112 companies (95 TV companies, 17 radio companies. Among the TV companies, 36

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operate radio and TV) with 193 radio stations and 4,431 TV stations. They include:

Asahi Hoso-Asahi Broadcasting Corp.: 2-2-48, Oyodo-Minami, Oyodo-ku, Osaka 531; Chair. TSUNEJIRO HIRAI; Pres. KIYOSHI HARA.

Bunka Hoso-Nippon Cultural Broadcasting, Inc.: 1-5, Wakabo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1952; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. MASATOSHI IWAMOTO.

Nippon Hoso-Nippon Broadcasting System, Inc.: 1-9-3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1954; Chair. N. SHIKANAI; Pres. T. ISHIDA.

Nihon Tanpa Hoso-Nihon Short-Wave Broadcasting Co.: 9-15, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; Pres. S. ANDO.

Okinawa Televi Hoso-Okinawa Television Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 2-32-1, Kume, Naha 900, Okinawa; f. 1959; Pres. Y. YAMASHIRO.

Ryukyu Hoso-Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.: 2-3-1, Kumoji, Naha 900, Okinawa; f. 1954; Pres. TSUGUHIRO TOHMA.

Tokyo Hoso-Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.: 5-3-6, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; f. 1951; Chair. HIROSHI SUWA; Pres. YOSHIOYUKI YAMANISHI.

Radio and Television, Finance

There are also 92 commercial television stations operated by Asahi Broadcasting Co., Nippon TV Network Co., Fuji Telecasting Co. and others, including:

Televi Asahi—Asahi National Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 4-10, 6-chome Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; f. 1959; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. MAKOTO TAKANO.

Yomiuri Televi Hoso—Yomiuri Telecasting Corporation: 1-8-11, Higashi-Tenma, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; f. 1958; 18 hrs. broadcasting a day, of which 62 hrs. per week in colour; Chair. MITSUO MUTAI; Vice-Pres. HIDEO TACHIBANA.

Regular colour television transmissions started in 1960.

TELEVISION NEWS AGENCIES

Asahi Video Projects Ltd.: 6-4-10 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Pres. T. FUJII.

Kyodo Television News: 7 Kawata-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Pres. AKIRA HONMA.

There were an estimated 91 million radio receiving sets and 28,887,000 television sets in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in yen)

Japan's central bank and note-issuing body is the Bank of Japan, founded in 1882. More than half the credit business of the country is handled by 76 commercial banks (13 city banks and 63 regional banks), seven trust banks and three long-term credit banks, collectively designated "All Banks". The most important of these are the city banks, some of which have a distinguished history, reaching back to the days of the *zaibatsu*, the private entrepreneurial organizations on which Japan's capital wealth was built up before the Second World War. Although the *zaibatsu* were abolished as integral industrial and commercial enterprises during the Allied Occupation, the several businesses and industries which bear the former *zaibatsu* names, such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo, continue to flourish and to give each other mutual assistance through their respective banks and trust corporations. Among the commercial banks, one, the Bank of Tokyo, specializes in foreign exchange business, while the Industrial Bank of Japan provides a large proportion of the finance for capital investment by industry. The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. also specialize in industrial finance; the work of these three privately-owned banks is supplemented by the government-controlled Japan Development Bank.

The Government has established a number of other specialized organs to supply essential services not performed by the private banks. Thus the Japan Export-Import Bank advances credits for exports of heavy industrial products and imports of raw materials in bulk. A Housing Loan Corporation assists firms building housing for their employees, while the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation gives loans to the named industries for equipment purchases. Similar services are provided for small businesses by the Small Business Finance Corporation.

An important part is played in the financial activity of the country by co-operatives, and by the many small

enterprise institutions. Each prefecture has its own federation of co-operatives, with the Central Co-operative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry as the common central financial institution. This Central Co-operative Bank also serves as an agent for the Government's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation.

There are also three types of private financial institutions for small business. The 71 Sogo Banks (Mutual Loan and Savings Banks) are now similar to commercial banks. There are 468 Credit Associations and 494 Credit Co-operatives, which loan only to members. The latter also receive deposits.

The commonest form of savings is through the government-operated Postal Savings System, which collects petty savings from the public by means of the post office network. Total deposits stood at 61,949,828 million yen in March 1981. The funds thus made available are used as loan funds by the Government financial institutions, through the Government's Trust Fund Bureau.

Clearing houses operate in each major city of Japan, and total 166 institutions. The largest are those of Tokyo and Osaka.

CENTRAL BANK

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan): 2-1, Nihonbashi Hongoku-cho 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1882; cap. 100m.; Gov. HARUO MAYEKAWA; Deputy Gov. SATOSHI SUMITA.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6-3, Nihonbashi Hongoku-cho 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; specializes in foreign exchange business; cap. p.u. 80,000m., dep. and debentures 8,943,958m. (March 1981); Chair. SOICHI YOKOYAMA; Pres. YUSUKE KASHIWAGI; 79 brs.

- Bank of Yokohama Ltd.:** 47, Honcho 5-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 30,000m., dep. 3,722,470m. (March 1981); Pres. JIRO YOSHIKUNI; 167 brs.
- Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.:** 1-5, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 96,000m., dep. 13,988,569m. (March 1981); Chair. SHOJIRO NISHIKAWA; Pres. SHUZO MURAMOTO; 333 brs.
- Daiwa Bank Ltd.:** 21, Bingomachi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 48,000m., total funds 6,953,989m. (March 1981); Chair. SUSUMU FURUKAWA; Pres. ICHIRO IKEDA; 170 brs.
- Fuji Bank Ltd.:** 5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 89,100m., dep. 12,769,184m. (March 1981); Chair. TAKUJI MATSUZAWA; Pres. YOSHIROU ARAKI; 247 brs.
- Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.:** 7 Nishi 3-chome, Odori, Chuo-ku, Sapporo; f. 1900; cap. 30,000m., dep. 3,425,963m. (March 1981); Chair. TAKEI TOJO; Pres. AKIRA GOMI; 176 brs.
- Kyowa Bank Ltd.:** 1-2, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1948; cap. 42,000m., dep. 5,200,777m. (March 1981); Pres. TETSUO YAMANAKA; Chair. YOSHIKA IROBE; 233 brs.
- Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.:** 7-1 Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. 89,100m., dep. 12,209,428m. (March 1981); Chair. TOSHIO NAKAMURA; Pres. HAJIME YAMADA; 217 brs.
- Mitsui Bank Ltd.:** 1-2, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1876; cap. p.u. 55,000m., dep. 9,064,754m. (March 1981); Chair. GORO KOYAMA; Pres. MASAHICO SEKI; 180 brs.
- Saitama Bank Ltd.:** 4-1, Tokiwa 7-chome, Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture; f. 1943; cap. 30,000m., dep. 4,293,609m. (March 1981); Chair. KYOSUKE NAGASHIMA; Pres. TSUNESHIRO OHKI; 173 brs.
- Sanwa Bank Ltd.:** 4-10, Fushimi-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1933; cap. 89,100m., dep. 11,872,690m. (March 1981); Chair. DAIGO MIYADOH; Pres. TOSHIO AKASHI; 247 brs.
- Sumitomo Bank Ltd.:** 22, Kitahama 5-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1895; cap. 89,100m., dep. 12,159,530m. (March 1981); Chair. KYONOSUKE IBE; Pres. ICHIRO ISODA; 223 brs.
- Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd.:** 56 Naniwa-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 70,000m., dep. 8,059,290m. (March 1981); Chair. SHINICHI ISHINO; Pres. TADAO SHIOTANI; 338 brs.
- Tokai Bank Ltd.:** 21-24 Nishiki, 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 75,000m., dep. 9,507,549m. (March 1981); Chair. SHIGEMITSU MIYAKE; Pres. RYUICHI KATO; 236 brs.

PRINCIPAL TRUST BANKS

- Chuo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.:** 7-1 Kyobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 5,000m., dep. 3,374,101m. (March 1981); Chair. HISAO FUKUDA; Pres. TAKESHI SEKIGUCHI; 47 brs.
- Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation:** 4-5, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; cap. 37,500m., dep. 8,295,320m. (March 1981); Pres. TADASHI YASUI; 51 brs.
- Mitsui Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.:** 1-1 Nihonbashi Muromachi, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1924; cap. 37,500m., dep. 7,209,762m. (March 1981); Pres. SEIICHIRO YAMANAKA; 49 brs.
- Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.:** 15, Kitahama 5-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1925; cap. 37,500m., dep. 7,470,075m. (March 1981); Pres. TAKESHI TASHIRO; 50 brs.

- Toyo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.:** 4-3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 26,000m. (Oct. 1979); dep. 4,623,940m. (March 1981); Pres. CHIGAZO MORITA; 49 brs.
- Yasuda Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.:** 2-1 Yaesu, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; cap. 30,000m., dep. 5,520,551m. (March 1981); Pres. YOSHIO YAMAGUCHI; 51 brs.

LONG-TERM CREDIT BANKS

- The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd.:** 2-4 Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 100,000m., dep. and debentures 9,039,456m. (March 1981); Chair. BINSUKE SUGIURA; Pres. KANBEI YOSHIMURA; 22 brs.
- Nippon Credit Bank Ltd.:** 13-10 Kudan-Kita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 78,500m., dep. and debentures 5,702,551m. (March 1981); Chair. TATSUO SHODA; Pres. SHICHIRO YASUKAWA; 19 brs.
- Nippon Kogyo Ginko (The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.):** 3-3, Marunouchi 1 chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1902; medium- and long-term financing; cap. p.u. 86,400m., dep. and debentures 10,902,914m., loans and discounts 7,411,992m. (March 1981); Chair. ISAO MASAMUNE; Pres. KISABURO IKEURA; 25 brs.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation:** 9-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; finances plant and equipment investment; cap. 168,233m. (April 1981); Pres. KAZUHIRO NAKANO; Vice-Pres. SHIRO ODAMURA.
- Central Co-operative Bank for Commerce and Industry (Shoko Chukin Bank):** 10-17, Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1936 to provide general banking services to facilitate finance for smaller enterprise co-operatives and other organizations formed mainly by small- and medium-scale enterprises; issues debentures; cap. 122,200m.; dep. and debentures 5,671,521m. (March 1981); Pres. EIJI KAGEYAMA; Vice-Pres. HIROMI TOKUDA; publs. *Shoko Kinyu* (Commerce-Industry Financing, monthly), *Chukin Dayori* (monthly newspaper).
- Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry (Norinchukin Bank):** 8-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; apex organ of financial system of agricultural, forestry and fisheries co-operatives; receives deposits from individual co-operatives, federations and agricultural enterprises; extends loans to these and to local government authorities and public corporations; adjusts excess and shortage of funds within co-operative system; issues debentures, invests funds and engages in other regular banking business; 11,129 mems.; cap. p.u. 30,000m., dep. and debentures 11,180,000m. (March 1981); Pres. OSAMU MORIMOTO; Vice-Pres. TSUNEMASA SUZUKI.
- The Export-Import Bank of Japan:** 4-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950 to supplement or encourage the financing of exports, imports and overseas investment by ordinary financial institutions; cap. p.u. 946,800m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. MICHIO TAKEUCHI.
- Housing Loan Corporation:** 4-10, Koraku 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950 to provide long-term capital for the construction of housing at low interest rates; cap. 97,200m. (March 1981); Pres. ON OHTSURU; Vice-Pres. YOSHIRO IWASE.
- The Japan Development Bank:** 9-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; provides long-term loans;

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subscribes for corporate bonds; guarantees corporate obligations; invests in specific projects; borrows funds from Government and abroad; issues external bonds and notes; cap. 233,971m.; loans outstanding 5,390,000m. (March 1981); Gov. TAKATOMO WATANABE; Dep. Gov. SHIGEYA YOSHISE.

Medical Care Facilities Finance Corporation: 2-2, Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; cap. 11,500m. (March 1981); Principal Officer RIKIO KITAGAWA.

The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund: Takebashi Godo Bldg., 4-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1961 to provide long-term loans or investments for projects in developing countries; cap. 840,244m.; Pres. TAKASHI HOSOMI; Deputy Pres. SHINZO AOKI.

People's Finance Corporation: 9-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 to supply business funds particularly to very small enterprises among those sections of the population who are not in a position to obtain loans from banks and other private financial institutions; cap. p.u. 22,000m.; 4,800 mems.; Gov. HIROSHI SATAKE; Deputy Gov. MICHIO TSUJI.

Small Business Finance Corporation: 9-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953 to lend plant and equipment funds and long-term operating funds to small businesses (capital not more than 100m., or not more than 300 employees) which are not easily secured from other financial institutions; cap. p.u. 27,000m. (March 1981) wholly subscribed by Government; Gov. MASAMICHI FUNAGO; Vice-Gov. MASAMI SUZUKI.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands): Fuji Bldg., 2-3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, C.P.O.B. 374; brs. in Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka; Man. J. J. W. ZWEEGERS.

American Express International Banking Corp. (U.S.A.): Toranomon Mitsui Bldg., 8-1, Kasumigasaki, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; brs. in Naha, Okinawa; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. C. ARSENAULT.

Amro Bank (Netherlands): Yurakucho Denki Bldg., 7-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bangkok Bank Ltd. (Thailand): Mitsui Bldg. No. 6 Annex, 8-11, Nihonbashi Muromachi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; 1 br.

Bank of America NT & SA: Tokyo Kaijo Bldg., 2-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo; brs. in Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe; Vice-Pres. and Man. KOHJI YAMAMOTO.

Bank of India: Mitsubishi Denki Bldg., 2-3, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chief Man. K. C. CHAKRABERTTI; br. in Osaka.

Bank Indonesia: Hibiya Park Bldg., 8-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Kokusai Bldg., Room 117-118, 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Gen. Man. WINARTO SOEMARTO.

Bankers Trust Co. (U.S.A.): Kishimoto Bldg., 2-2-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. PAUL FUKUDA.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): French Bank Bldg., 1-2, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Gen. Man. YVES A. MAX; br. in Osaka.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Yusen Bldg., 3-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Gen. Man. MICHEL LE LAY.

Finance

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France): Yurakucho Denki Bldg., 7-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Gen. Man. ROBERT TALLON.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): Mitsubishi Bldg., 5-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, (C.P.O.B. 466); Chief Man. E. A. K. STAINES.

Bayerische Vereinsbank (Federal Republic of Germany): Togin Bldg., 4-2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Gen. Mans. Dr. PETER P. BARON, PETER KERSTEN-THIELE.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): Fuji Bldg., 2-3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo; brs. in Kobe and Osaka; Man. T. G. LIGHTFOOT.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): AIU Bldg., 1-3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. TIMOTHY MCGINNIS; br. in Osaka.

Chemical Bank (U.S.A.): Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg. Annex, 3-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. S. SMITH, III.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): 2-1, Otemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; brs. in Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya; Vice-Pres. TATSUO UMEZONO.

Commerzbank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): Nippon Press Center Bldg., 2-1, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Gen. Mans. Dr. AXEL SMEND, ALBRECHT STAERKER, TAKAYOSHI MURAYAMA.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago (U.S.A.): Mitsui Seimei Bldg., 2-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. J. H. LERCH; 1 br.

Deutsche Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): Yurakucho Denki Bldg., S., 7-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Gen. Mans. Dr. H. J. BECK, T. YASUI.

Dresdner Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): Tokyo branch: Mitsubishi Bldg., 5-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Sr. Mans. ERNST REIMERS, KAZUHIKO NAGASO, KARL GRUTSCHNIG.

First National Bank of Chicago (U.S.A.): Time Life Bldg., 3-6, Otemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. KATSUHIKO YAMAMOTO.

Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.): 8F Yanmar Tokyo Bldg., 1-1, Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Gen. Man. P. D. HAND.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): 1-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chief Exec. R. E. HALE; 1 br.

International Commercial Bank of China (Taiwan): Togin Bldg., 4-2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Sr. Vice-Pres. and Man. THEODORE S. S. CHENG; 2 brs.

Korea Exchange Bank (Republic of Korea): New Kokusai Bldg., 4-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Dir. and Exec. Vice-Pres. KIM CHAE-HAK; 1 br.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): Yurakucho Denki Bldg., 7-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (C.P.O.B. 464); Man. G. M. HARRIS.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. (U.S.A.): 21st Floor, Asahi Tokai Bldg., 6-1, Otemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Man. KEITH K. KANEKO.

Marine Midland Bank (U.S.A.): Kokusai Bldg., 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HOWARD J. BOYER.

Mercantile Bank Ltd. (Hong Kong): 5-15, Nishiki 1-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; Man. H. MATSUMOTO.

Midland Bank Ltd. (U.K.): Togin Bldg., 4-2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Man. MALCOLM H. HARRISON.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (U.S.A.): Shin Yurakucho Bldg., 12-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. OSAMU TOBA.

National Bank of Pakistan: 20 Mori Bldg., 7-4, Nishi Shinbashi 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Man. JAWWAD HAIDER.

National Westminster Bank Ltd. (U.K.): Mitsubishi Bldg., 5-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Regional Gen. Man. (Japan) I. N. F. POWELL.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. (Singapore): 128 Shin Tokyo Bldg., 3-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Man. CHAN CHONG HOW.

Security Pacific National Bank (U.S.A.): Yurakucho Bldg., 10-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DAVID M. PROCTOR, III.

Société Générale (France): Hibiya Chunichi Bldg., 1-4, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Gen. Man. GILBERT W. GREY.

State Bank of India: South Tower 352, Yurakucho Denki Bldg., Yurakucho 1-7-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Chief Man. CHARLES ABRAHAM.

Swiss Bank Corp.: Furukawa Sogo Bldg., 6-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Sr. Vice-Pres. and Man. R. A. CAVELTI.

Union Bank of Switzerland: Yurakucho Bldg., 10-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Man. PETER NIEDERHAUSER.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises UBAF (France): Mitsui Annex, 3-7, Muromachi 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; Man. MAXIME ROCHE.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (Federal Republic of Germany): Kokusai Bldg., 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Gen. Mans. ERHARD PASCHER, KLAUS R. SCHROEDER.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan: 3-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1945; 72 mem. associations; Chair. SHUZO MURAMOTO; Vice-Chair. DAIZO HOSHINO, TOSHIO AKASHI; publs. *Kinyu* (Finance) (monthly), *Banking System in Japan*, *Zenkoku Ginko Zaimu-Shohyo Bunseki* (Analysis of Financial Statements of All Banks) (twice a year), *Statistical Supplement to Banking System in Japan* (every two years).

Tokyo Bankers' Association Inc.: 3-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1945; 82 mem. banks; conducts the above Federation's routine business; Chair. SHUZO MURAMOTO; Vice-Chair. DAIZO HOSHINO, YOSHIRO ARAKI, KISABURO IKEURA.

Regional Banks Association of Japan: 3-1-2 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; f. 1936; 63 member banks; Chair. JIRO YOSHIKUNI.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Tokyo Stock Exchange: 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; 83 mems.; Pres. HIROSHI TANIMURA; publs. *Securities* (monthly), *TSE Monthly Statistics Report*, *Annual Statistics Report*.

Fukuoka Stock Exchange: 2-14-12, Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka.

Hiroshima Stock Exchange: 14-18, Kanayama-cho, Hiroshima; f. 1949; 15 mems.; Principal Officer SHIGERU AKAGI.

Nagoya Stock Exchange: 3-17, Sakae-Sanchome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1949; Pres. TAKUMI YOSHIHASHI; Man. Dir. ICHIRO KAWAI.

Osaka Securities Exchange: 2-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1949; 51 regular mems. and 3 Nakadachi mems.; Pres. NAOYUKI MATSUI; Chair. MUNEKAZU YANO.

Sapporo Stock Exchange: 5-14-1, Nishi, Minami Ichijo, Naka-ku, Sapporo.

There are also Stock Exchanges at Kyoto and Niigata.

INSURANCE

The principal companies are as follows:

LIFE

Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7-3, 1-chome, Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1888; Pres. RYUHEI TAKASHIMA.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 19-18, Kamimeguro 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153; f. 1904; Chair. YUKICHI KADONO; Pres. MASAO NAKAJIMA.

Daido Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-23-101, Esaka Suitashi, Osaka 564; f. 1902; Chair. TAKESHI MASUMURA; Pres. EIJI FUKUMOTO.

Daihyaku Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 34-1, Kokuryocho 4-chome, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182; f. 1914; Chair. DAIJIRO KAWASAKI; Pres. MINORU KAWASAKI.

Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 13-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1902; Chair. RYOICHI TSUKAMOTO; Pres. SHIN-ICHI NISHIO.

Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 2-2, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1923; Pres. TETSUO FURUYA.

Heiwa Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2-16, Ginza 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1907; Pres. TADAYOSHI TAKEMOTO.

Kyoei Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4-2, Hongokucho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1947; Hon. Chair. and Dir. of Bd. SABURO KAWAI; Pres. MASAYUKI KITOKU.

Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1881; Pres. HIROSHI YAMANAKA.

Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-2-3, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1927; Pres. TAKAHIRO TAJIMA.

Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1-2-19, Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; f. 1934; Chair. TAKEO HIRAKURA; Pres. SAKAE SAWABE.

Nippon Life Insurance Co.: 7, 4-chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; f. 1889; Pres. GEN. HIROSE.

Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Aobadai 3-6-30, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153; f. 1909; Chair. MASAO FUJIMOTO; Pres. YASUNORI YAZAKI.

Seibu Allstate Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1-1, Higashiikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170; f. 1975; Chair. SEIJI TSUTSUMI; Pres. SHIGEO IKUNO.

Sony Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1-1, Minamioyama 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; Pres. TATSUAKI HIRAI.

Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 2-5, 2-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; f. 1926; Pres. KENJI CHISHIRO; Chair. MASAOKI ARAI.

Taisho Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1913; Pres. TOSHIYUKI KOYAMA.

Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 11-2, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; Chair. MAGOYU DAIBU; Pres. KYOJIRO NISHIWAKI; Vice-Chair. TAKUO KOZUMI.

JAPAN

Toho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 15-1, Shibuya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; f. 1898; Chair. (vacant); Pres. SHINTARO OTA.

Tokyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 5-2, 1-chome, Uchisai-waicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1895; Chair. HAJIME MATSUMOTO; Pres. TOSHIO SHIBAYAMA.

Yamato Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-7, 1-chome, Uchisai-waicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1911; Pres. YASU-NOSUKE KAMONO.

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 9-1, Nishi-shinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1880; Chair. HAJIME YASUDA; Pres. MORIO MIZUNO.

NON-LIFE

Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6-2, Kajicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. MICHINO-SUKE TANAKA.

Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Kyobashi Chiyoda Bldg., 1-9, Kyobashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1898; Chair. SEISHI KATOH; Pres. TADAO KAWAMURA.

Daido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14-8, 1-chome, Kumoji, Naha-shi, Okinawa; f. 1971; Pres. YUSHO UEZU.

Dai-ichi Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5-1, Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Pres. NAOKADO NISHIHARA.

Dai-Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1-6, Nihonbashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; Pres. SEIICHI SORIMACHI.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 15-10, Nishitenma 4-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1944; Pres. TOMOYOSHI TSUJINO.

Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3, 2-chome, Sueyoshibashidori, Minami-ku, Osaka; f. 1918; Chair. ISAMU WATANABE; Pres. TAKAO OSHIMA.

Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 6-5, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1966; Pres. KEN-ICHI MAEKAWA.

Koa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7-3, 3-chome, Kasumigasaki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; Pres. SHIGEO MAETANI.

Kyoei Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 18-6, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1442; Pres. HIDEYUKI TAKAGI.

Nichido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3-16, 5-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; Chair. TORAJIRO KUBO; Pres. HIDERO NAKANE.

Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2-10, Nihon-

bashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1892; Pres. YASUTARO UKON.

Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-5, 2-chome, Kita-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; Pres. MICHIOYOSHI SHIROISHI.

Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; Pres. TATSUO FUJISAWA.

Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3-5, Yaesu 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; Chair. KIYOTOSHI ITOH; Pres. SUMAO TOKUMASU.

Taisei Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2-1, 4-chome, Kudankita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; Pres. TOKIO NODA.

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1-6-20, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; Pres. AKIO HIRATA.

Taiyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 26-6, Higashi-gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Chair. TAMOTSU YOKOTA; Pres. KIYOSHI ENDO.

Toa Fire and Marine Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 6-5, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1940; Chair. YUZO YASUDA; Pres. MOKUJI KASHIWAGI.

Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (Tokio Kaijo): 2-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1879; Chair. MINORU KIKUCHI; Pres. FUMIO WATANABE.

Toyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4-7, 1-chome, Honcho Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1950; Chair. TSUNEKAZU SAKANO; Pres. CHIZUKA NAKATA.

Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 26-1, 1-chome, Nishi-shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1887; Chair. TAKEO MIYOSHI; Pres. YASUO MIYATAKE.

In addition to the commercial companies, the Post Office runs life insurance and annuity schemes.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Life Insurance Association of Japan (Seimei Hoken Kyokai): New Kokusai Bldg., 4-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; 21 mem. cos.; Chair. HIROSHI YAMANAKA; Vice-Chair. and Exec. Dir. MASANORI YAMANOUCHI; Man. Dir. YOSHIKATA NAKAOJI.

Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Bldg., 9, Kanda Awajicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1917; 22 mems.; Pres. AKIO HIRATA; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Dir. YOSHIKAZU HANAWA.

Fire and Marine Insurance Rating Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Bldg., 9, Kanda Awajicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. SHIGEO MAETANI; Exec. Dir. KENJIRO YAMAZAKI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nippon Shoko Kaigi-sho): 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; mems. 478 local chambers of commerce and industry; the central organization of all chambers of commerce and industry in Japan; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO, K.B.E.; publs. *Standard Trade Index of Japan* (annual), *Japan Commerce and Industry* (bi-annual), *Japan New Products and Marketable Commodities* (annual), *Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Business Guide*.

Principal chambers include:

Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Kobe CIT Center Bldg., 1-14, Hamabe-dori 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Kobe 651; f. 1878; 7,100 mems.; Pres. KENKICHI

TOSHIMA; Man. Dir. SHOICHI YAMADA; publs. *Kobe Directory* (annual), *Current Economic Survey of Kobe* (annual), *The Bulletin* (weekly).

Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 240, Shoshoicho, Ebisugawa-agaru, Karasumadori, Nakakyoku-ku, Kyoto 604; f. 1882; 7,795 mems.; Pres. HIROMU MORISHITA; Man. Dir. KUNIO SHIMADZU.

Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 10-19, Sakae 2-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 460; f. 1881; 6,584 mems.; Pres. SHIGEMITSU MIYAKE; Man. Dir. YOSHIHISA HARADA.

Naha Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 2-2-0, Kume Naha, Okinawa; f. 1950; 2,856 mems.; Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 58-7, Uchi-hommachi Hashizume-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1878; 24,360 mems.; Pres. ISAMU SAHEKI; Sr. Man. Dir. TAKEHISA IZUCHI; publs. *Chamber* (Japanese, monthly), *Osaka Economy* (English, quarterly), *List of Members* (Japanese), *Daisho Shimibun* (Japanese newspaper), *Osaka Business Directory* (English), *List of Overseas Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Economic Organizations* (English), *Yearbook of Osaka Economy* (Japanese) and *White Paper on Wages in Osaka* (Japanese).

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 2-2, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1878; 20,030 mems.; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO; Man. Dir. SATOSHI SASAKI; publs. *Your Business Opportunities* (annual), *The Economic and Industrial Organizations in Japan*.

Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 2, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama; f. 1880; 10,797 mems.; Pres. YUTAKA UYENO; Gen. Sec. MASAO KAWAMURA; publs. *Yokohama Economic Statistics* (Japanese and English, annually).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Council of All-Japan Exporters' Association: Kikai Shinko Kaikan Bldg., 5-8, Shibakoen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade: Nippon Bldg., 5th Floor, No. 2-6-2, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; for the promotion of private trade with the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Albania and Viet-Nam; handles 90 per cent of Sino-Japanese trade; Pres. A. FUJIYAMA; Chair. TAKAMARU MORITA.

Japan External Trade Organization—JETRO: 2-5, Toranomon 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1958; information for foreign firms, investigation of foreign markets, exhibition of Japanese commodities abroad, import promotion, etc.; Pres. HISASHI MURATA; Vice-Pres. ISAMU IKOMA; publ. *Focus Japan* (monthly).

Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (Nippon Boeki-Kai): 6th Floor, World Trade Center Bldg., 4-1, 2-chome, Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1947; 410 mems.; Pres. TATSUZO MIZUKAMI; Exec. Man. Dir. ZENJI KYOMOTO; Man. Dirs. YASUO OKI, KIKUO KUNUGI, TOSHIO SUZUKI.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Fertilizer Traders' Association: Daiichi Saegusa Bldg., 10-5, Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Agricultural Products Exporters' Association: Ikeden Bldg., 12-5, 2-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Canned Foods Exporters' Association: Naigai Bldg., 2-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Cement Exporters' Association: Hattori Bldg., 10-3, Kyobashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Exporters' Association: Tokyo.

Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association: 4-1, Hamamatsu-cho 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; 850 mems.; Pres. KYUZABURO JUBA.

Japan Hardwood Exporters' Association: Matsuda Bldg., 9-1, 1-chome, Ironai, Otaru, Hokkaido 047.

Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association: 3-16, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Lumber Importers' Association: Yushi Kogyo Bldg., 13-11, Nihonbashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1950; 118 mems.; Pres. S. ORSUBO.

Japan Machinery Exporters' Association: Kikai Shinko Kaikan Bldg., 5-8, Shiba Koen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Exec. Dir. SAKICHI YOSHIKAWA.

Japan Machinery Importers' Association: Koyo Bldg., 2-11, Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; 600 mems.; Pres. TAICHIRO MATSUO.

Japan Paper Importers' Association: 9-11, Ginza 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1981; 67 mems.; Chair. TAKEJI IZUTA.

Japan Paper-Products Exporters' Association: Tokyo; f. 1959; Exec. Dir. KIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Pearl Exporters' Association: 122 Higashi-machi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; Tokyo branch: 7, 3-chome Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; Pres. ATSUSHI KANAI.

Japan Pharmaceutical, Medical and Dental Supply Exporters' Association: 3-6, Nihonbashi-Honcho 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1953; 174 member firms; Pres. TAKEO ISHIGURO; Man. Dir. MITSUO SASAKI.

Japan Ship Exporters' Association: Senpaku-Shinko Bldg., 1-15-16, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105.

Japan Sugar Import and Export Council: Ginza Gas-Hall, 9-15, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Tea Exporters' Association: 81-1, Kitaban-cho, Shinzuoka, Shinzuoka Prefecture.

TRADE FAIR

Tokyo International Trade Fair Commission: 7-24, Harumi 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; C.P.O. Box 1201.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Industry Club of Japan: 4-6, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1917 to develop closer relations between industrialists at home and abroad and promote expansion of Japanese business activities; c. 1,600 mems.; Pres. TOSHIO DOKO; Exec. Dir. GINICHI YAMANE.

Japan Commercial Arbitration Association: Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg., 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 1,149 mems.; provides facilities for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in international trade disputes; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO; publs. monthly (Japanese) and quarterly (English) journals.

Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai): Kogyo Club Bldg., 1-4-6, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; an influential group of business interests concerned with national and international economic and social policies; Chair. TADASHI SASAKI.

Japan Federation of Economic Organizations—KEIDANREN (Keizaidantai Rengo-Kai): 9-4, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100; f. 1946; private non-profit association to study domestic and international economic problems; mems. 110 industrial organizations, 817 corporations (Oct. 1981); Pres. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA; Exec. Vice-Pres. NIIHACHIRO HANAMURA; publ. *KEIDANREN REVIEW*.

Japan Federation of Smaller Enterprises: 2-4 Nihonbashi, Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.

Japan Productivity Centre (Nihon Seisansei Honbu): 3-1-1 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 10,000 mems.; concerned with management problems; Chair. KOHEI GOSHI; Man. Dir. MASAICHIRO MUTO; publ. *Japan Productivity News* (weekly).

Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei—NIKKEIREN (Japan Federation of Employers' Associations): 4-6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 101 mem. associations; Dir.-Gen. HOSHIN MATSUZAKI; Sec.-Gen. YUICHI NAKAMIYA.

JAPAN

Trade and Industry

CHEMICALS

Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of Japan: 9, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-chu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Perfumery and Flavouring Association: Nitta Bldg., 8, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg., 2-6, 3-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 230 mems.; Pres. YOSHIO MARUTA.

Japan Cosmetic Industry Association: Hatsumei Bldg., 9-14, Toranomon 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; 450 mem. cos.; Representative Dir. KICHIBEI YAMAMOTO; Man. Dir. KAORU MIYAZAWA.

Japan Gas Association: 15-12, 1-chome Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1922; Pres. HIROSHI ANZAI; Vice-Pres. YOSHIMITSU SHIBASAKI.

Japan Inorganic Chemical Industry Association: Sanko Bldg., 1-13-1, Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KOZO HATANAKA.

Japan Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Industry Association: Hokkai Bldg., 1-3-13, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

The Photo-Sensitized Materials Manufacturers' Association: 2, Kanda Nishiki-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

FISHING AND PEARL CULTIVATION

Japan Fisheries Association (*Dai-nippon Suisan Kai*): Sankaido Bldg., 9-13, Akasaka 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TOMOYOSHI KAMENAGA.

Japan Pearl Export and Processing Co-operative Association: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ko, Tokyo; f. 1951; 130 mems.

National Federation of Medium Trawlers: Toranomon Chuo Bldg., 1-16 Toranomon 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948.

PAPER AND PRINTING

Japan Paper Association: Kami-Parupu Kaikan Bldg., Ginza 3-chome, 9-11 Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; 88 mems.; Chair. F. TANAKA; Pres. T. HASHIMOTO.

Japan Paper-Products Manufacturers' Association: Tokyo; f. 1949; Exec. Dir. KIIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Printers' Association: 1-16-8, Shintomi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. YOSHINORI HIGUCHI; Exec. Dir. TOSHIKATA NAKAGAWA; publ. *Graphic Arts Japan* (annual).

MINING AND PETROLEUM

Asbestos Cement Products Association: Takahashi Bldg., 10-8, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1937; Chair. KOSHIRO SHIMIZU.

Cement Association of Japan: Hattori Bldg., 10-3, Kyobashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1948; 22 mem. cos.; Chair. T. HARASHIMA; Exec. Man. Dir. H. KUROSAWA.

Japan Coal Association: Hibiya Park Bldg., 1-8, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Mining Industry Association: Shin-hibiya Bldg., 3-6, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1948; 82 mem. cos.; Pres. A. FUJISAKI; Dir.-Gen. S. ICHIJO.

Petroleum Producers' Association of Japan: Keidanren Kaikan, 9-4, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961; Pres. SOHEI MIZUNO.

METALS

Japan Brass Makers' Association: 12-22, 1-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 30 mems.; Pres. D. TOYAMA; Man. Dir. T. WADA.

Japan Iron and Steel Federation: Keidanren Kaikan, 1-9-4, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. E. SAITO.

Japan Light Metal Association: Nihonbashi Asahiseimei Bldg., 1-3, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1947; 177 mems.; publs. *Aluminium* (monthly), *JLMA Letter* (monthly), *Magnesium* (monthly).

Japan Stainless Steel Association: Tekko Kaikan Bldg., 16, Nihonbashi Kayabe-cho 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; Pres. HIROSO TAGAWA; Exec. Dir. EIRO IWAMURA.

The Kozai Club: Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; mems. 32 manufacturers, 90 dealers; Chair. EISHIRO SAITO.

Steel Castings and Forgings Association of Japan (USCFAT): Tekko Bldg., 8-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1972; mems. 78 cos., 90 plants; Exec. Dir. MINORU IMAMURA.

MACHINERY AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT

Electronic Industries Association of Japan: Toshio Bldg., 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948. mems. 580 firms; Pres. SADAHAZU SHINDOH; publs. *Denshi* (Electronics) (monthly), *Electronic Industries Association of Japan Membership List* (annual, English), *Electronic Industry in Japan* (annual, English).

Japan Camera Industry Association: Mori Bldg. Ninth, 2-2, Atago 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1954; Pres. SHIGEO KITAMURA.

Japan Clock and Watch Association: Nomura Bldg., 2-1-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Electric Association: 1-7-1, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1921; 4,232 mems.; Pres. HISAO MIZUNO; publs. *Daily Electricity*, *Journal of the Japan Electric Association*, *Production and Electricity*, *Monthly Report on Electric Power Statistics* (Japanese).

Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association: 4-15, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 250 firms; Pres. M. IMAI; Exec. Dir. F. YANASE.

The Japan Machinery Federation: Kikai Shinko Bldg., 5-8-3, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1952; Exec. Vice-Pres. YASUFUMI BABA; publs. *Nikkiren Geppo* (monthly), *Nikkiren Shuho* (weekly).

Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association: Kikai Shinko Bldg., 3-5-8, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1951; 108 mems.; Exec. Dir. S. ABE.

Japan Measuring Instruments Industrial Federation: Japan Metrology Bldg., 1-25, Nando-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Microscope Manufacturers' Association: c/o Olympus Optical Co. Ltd., 43-2, Hatagaya, 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; mems. 23 firms; Chair. S. KITAMURA.

Japan Motion Picture Equipment Industrial Association: Kikai-Shinko Bldg., 5-8, Shiba-Koen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105.

Japan Optical Industry Association: Kikai-Shinko Bldg., 3-5-8, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1946; 200 mems.; Exec. Dir. M. SUZUKI; publ. *Guidebook of Japanese Optical Precision Instruments*.

Japan Power Association: Uchisaiwai Bldg., 1-4-2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 69 mems.; Pres. GORO INOUE; Sec. SACHIO TANAKA; publ. *Power* (quarterly).

Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers: Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 3-5-8, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 307 mems.; Chair. GAKUJI MORIYA.

The Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association: Room No. 310, Kikai Shinko Bldg., 3-5-8 Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. NOBUYOSHI NOZAKI.

TEXTILES

Central Raw Silk Association of Japan: 7, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Fibres Association: Mitsui Bekkan, 3-3, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.

Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Weavers' Association: 8-7, Nishi-Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Knitting Industry Association: 1-16-7, Misuji, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111.

Japan Silk Association, Inc.: 25-2, 3-chome Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; 11 mem. asscns.; Pres. TADASHI ARITA.

Japan Silk and Rayon Weavers' Association: 15-12, Kudankita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Silk Spinners' Association: Mengyo Kaikan Building, 8, 3-chome, Bingo Machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1948; 95 member firms; Chair. ICHII OHTANI.

Japan Textile Council: Sen-i-Kaikan Bldg., 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 24 asscns.; publs. *Textile Yearbook*, *Textile Statistics* (monthly), *Textile Japan* (annual in English).

Japan Wool Spinners' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. K. MIZUTANI; publ. *Statistical Data on the Wool Industry in Japan* (monthly).

Japan Worsted and Woollen Weavers' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. S. OGAWA; Man. Dir. K. OHTANI.

TRANSPORT MACHINERY

Japan Association of Rolling Stock Industries: Daiichi Tekko Bldg., 8-2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Auto Parts Industries Association: 1-16-15, Takana-wa, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; f. 1948; mems. 400 firms; Chair. S. TSURU; Sr. Exec. Dir. Y. NAKAMURA; publs. *Auto Parts* (monthly, Japanese), *JAPIA Buyer's Guide* (annually, English).

Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.: Otemachi Bldg., 6-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967; mems. 13 firms; Pres. T. ISHIHARA; Man. Dir. T. NAKAMURA.

Japan Bicycle Industry Association: 9-15, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Shipowners' Association: Kaiun Bldg., 6-4, Hirakawa-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Shipbuilders' Association of Japan: Senpaku Shinko Bldg., 1-15-16, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1947; 50 mems.; Pres. TSUNESABURO NISHIMURA; Man. Dir. TAKASHI NAKASO.

The Ship Machinery Manufacturers' Association of Japan: Sempaku-Ahinko Bldg., 1-15-16, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; 300 mems.; Pres. TOMIO NOJIMA.

The Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies Inc. (SJAC): Hibiya Park Bldg., Suite 518, 8-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1952; reorganized 1974 as Corporation aggregate; 113 mems., 21 assoc. mems.; Chair. EIICHI OHARA; Vice-Chair. OSAMU NAGANO, RYOJI UENISHI, MASATAKA OKUMA; Exec. Dir. SATOSHI MINOWA; publs. *Aerospace Japan* (English), *Year Book of Japanese Aerospace Industry* (Japanese, annual), etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

Communication Industries Association of Japan: Sankei Bldg. (annex), 1-7-2, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. HIROKICHI YOSHIYAMA; Man. Dir. SHUZO OIZUMI; 201 mems.; publs. *Tsushin-Kogyo* (monthly in Japanese), *Communications and Electronics Japan*, *Outline of Communication Industry*.

Japan Cannery Association: Marunouchi Bldg., 4-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Tokyo.

Japan Construction Materials Association: Kenchiku Kaikan Bldg., 19-2, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; Pres. KENTARO ITO; publ. *Construction Material Industry* (monthly).

Japan Fur Association: Ginza-Toshin Bldg., 3-11-15, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; Chair. KIYOJI NAKAMURA; Sec. NORIHIDE SATOH; publ. *Kegawa Shimpo* (Newspaper).

Japan Plastics Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg., 2-6, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Plywood Manufacturers' Association: Meisan Bldg., 18-17, 1-chome, Nishishinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1965; 176 mems.; Pres. HIROSHI INOUE.

Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: 32, Nunoike-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association: Tobu Bldg., 1-5-26, Moto Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 180 mems.; Pres. KANICHIRO ISHIBASHI.

Japan Spirits and Liquors Makers Association: Koura Bldg., 7th Floor, 1-6, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.

Japan Sugar Refiners' Association: 5-7, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; 18 mems.; Man. Dir. SACHIO AIGA; publs. *Sato Tokei Nenkan* (Sugar Statistics Year Book), *Kikan Togyoshiho* (Quarterly Sugar Journal).

Motion Picture Producers' Association of Japan: Sankei Bldg., 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Pres. SHIGERU OKADA.

Tokyo Toy Manufacturers Association: 4-16-3, Higashi-Komagata Sumida-ku, Tokyo 130.

TRADE UNIONS

A feature of Japan's trade union movement is that the unions are in general based on single enterprises, embracing workers of different occupations in that enterprise.

PRINCIPAL FEDERATIONS

Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogikai—SOHYO (*General Council of Trade Unions of Japan*): Sohyo Kaikan Bldg., 2-11, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 4,550,522 mems. (1980); Pres. MOTOFUMI MAKIEDA; Sec.-Gen. MITSUO TOMIZUKA.

Major Affiliated Unions

Tokyo

Federation of Telecommunications Electronic Information and Allied Workers (*Dentsuroren*): Zentsu Kaikan Bldg., 6, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku; 332,249 mems.; Pres. K. OIKAWA.

General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions (*Shitetsusoren*): Shitetsu Kaikan Bldg., 3-5, Nakanawa 4-chome, Minato-ku; 202,948 mems.; Pres. T. KUROKAWA.

Japan Federation of National Public Service Employees' Unions (*Kokkororen*): Tsukasa Bldg., 6-2, Nishishinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku; 172,856 mems.; Pres. S. UTSUNOMIYA.

Japan Postal Workers' Union (*Zentei*): Zentei Kaikan Bldg., 2-7, Koraku 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku; 188,420 mems.; Pres. K. OOTA.

Japan Teachers' Union (*Nikkyoso*): Kyoiku Kaikan Bldg., 6-2, Hitotsubashi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku; 672,393 mems.; Pres. M. MAKIEDA.

JAPAN

Trade and Industry

Japanese Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions (*Tekko Roren*): 6-5, Higashi Oi 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku; 221,193 mems.; Pres. T. NAKAMURA.

National Council of General Amalgamated Workers' Unions (*Sohyo Zenkoku Ippan*): 5-6, Misakicho 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku; 121,196 mems.; Pres. Y. KURAMOCHI.

National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (*Jichiro*): Jichiro Kaikan Bldg., 1 Rokubancho, Chiyoda-ku; 1,253,917 mems.; Pres. Y. MARUYAMA.

National Federation of Chemical and Synthetic Chemical Industry Workers' Unions (*Gokaroren*): Senbai Bldg., 26-30, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, 127,160 mems.; Pres. G. TACHIBANA.

National Metal and Machine Trade Union (*Zenkoku Kinzoku*): 15-11, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku; 165,682 mems.; Pres. K. TAKAYAMA.

National Railway Workers' Union (*Kokuoro*): Kokuro Kaikan Bldg., 11-4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; 250,270 mems.; Pres. M. MORIKAGE.

Zen Nihon Rodo Sodomei—DOMEI (*Japanese Confederation of Labour*): 20-12, Shiba 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; 2.2 million mems (1980); affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. TADANOBU USAMI, Gen. Sec. YOSHIKAZU TANAKA.

Major Affiliated Unions

Tokyo

(20-12, Shiba 2-chome, Minato-ku, unless otherwise stated)

All-Japan Postal Labour Union (*Zenyusei*): 20-6, Sendagaya 1-chome, Shibuya-ku; 59,675 mems.; Pres. HIDEMASA FUKUI.

All-Japan Seamen's Union (*Kain Kumiai*): 15-26, Roppongi 7-chome, Minato-ku; 149,744 mems.; Pres. KAZUKIYO DOI.

Federation of Electric Workers' Unions of Japan (*Denryokuroren*): 7-15, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, 108,137,393 mems.; Pres. KOICHIRO HASHIMOTO.

Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions (*Jidosharoren*): 4-26, Kaigan 1-chome, Minato-ku; 207,152 mems.; Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI.

Japan Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Workers' Unions (*Zosenjukioren*): 177,025 mems.; Pres. HIDE Nobu KANASUGI.

Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions (*Kotsuroren*): 99,637 mems.; Pres. CHUKICHI MATSUDA.

Japan Railway Workers' Union (*Tetsuro*): 49,729 mems.; Pres. SHIGEYUKI TSUJIMOTO.

Japanese Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions (*Zenkadomei*): f. 1951; 98,937 mems.; Pres. YOSHIKAZU TANAKA.

Japanese Federation of Textile, Garment, Chemical, Distributive and Allied Industry Workers' Unions (*Zensen Domei*): 461,189 mems.; Pres. TADANOBU USAMI.

Japanese Metal Industrial Workers' Union (*Zenkin Domei*): f. 1951; 304,588 mems.; Pres. SOICHIRO ASANO.

National Federation of General Workers' Unions (*Ippan Domei*): 112,623 mems.; Pres. KAZUO MAEKAWA.

Churitsu Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kaigi—CHURITSU ROREN (*Federation of Independent Unions of Japan*): 3rd Floor, Denkiroren Kaikan Bldg., 10-3, 1-chome, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; 1,357,979 mems. (1981); Pres. TOSHIFUMI TATEYAMA.

Major Affiliated Unions

Tokyo

Japanese Federation of Electrical Machine Workers' Unions (*Denki Roren*): Denkiroren Kaikan Bldg., 10-3, 1-chome, Mita, Minato-ku; f. 1964; 530,889 mems.; Pres. TOSHIFUMI TATEYAMA.

Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers' Unions (*Shokuhin Roren*): Hiroo Office Bldg., 3-18, Hiroo 1-chome, Shibuya-ku; f. 1954; 70,000 mems.; Pres. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

National Federation of Construction Workers' Unions (*Zenkensooren*): 7-15, Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1960; 274,067 mems.; Pres. RISA KU EGUCHI.

National Federation of Life Insurance Workers' Unions (*Seihororen*): Hiroo Office Bldg., 3-18, Hiroo 1-chome, Shibuya-ku; 333,896 mems.; Pres. RYOJI TAJIMA.

Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Rengo—SHINSAMBETSU (*National Federation of Industrial Organizations*): Takahashi Bldg., 9-7, Nishi Shinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; 62,286 mems.; Pres. TETSUZO OGATA.

Major Affiliated Unions

Tokyo

Kyoto-Shiga-block Workers' Federation (*Keijichiren*): Kyoto Rodosha Sogokaikan Bldg., 30-2, Mibusen-sennen-cho, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-shi; 10,615 mems.; Pres. MEIWA IKEDA.

National Machinery and Metal Workers' Union (*Zen-hikin*): Takahashi Bldg., 9-7, Nishi Shinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku; 31,789 mems.; Pres. TETSUZO OGATA.

National Organization of All Chemical Workers (*Shin-kagaku*): 9-7, Nishi Shinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku; 11,526 mems.; Pres. AKIHIRO KAWAI.

MAJOR NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

Tokyo

All-Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions (*Unyu Roren*): Zennittsu Kaikan Bldg., 3-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku; 150,000 mems.; Pres. JIRO TAI.

Confederation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions (*Jidoshasoren*): Kokuryu Shibakoen Bldg., 6-15, Shibakoen 2-chome, Minato-ku; f. 1962; 596,417 mems.; Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI.

Federation of City Bank Employees' Unions (*Shiginren*): Ida Bldg., 3-8, Yaesu 1-chome, Chuo-ku; 176,897 mems.; Pres. MASATOSHI ANZAI.

Japan Council of Construction Industry Employees' Unions (*Nikkenkyo*): Sendagaya Bldg., 30-8, Sendagaya 1-chome, Shibuya-ku; f. 1954; 60,554 mems.; Pres. MASANORI OKAMURA.

Japan Federation of Commercial Workers' Unions (*Shogyororen*): 2-23-1, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku; 90,682 mems.; Pres. KENSHO SUZUKI.

National Federation of Agricultural Mutual Aid Societies Employees' Unions (*Zennokyororen*): Shinjuku Nokyokaikan Bldg., 5-5, Yoyogi 2-chome, Shibuya-ku; 91,718 mems.; Pres. HIDEO GOTO.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

Co-ordinating bodies for unions whose members are in the same industry or have the same employer.

All-Japan Council of Traffic and Transport Workers' Unions (*Zen Nippon Kotsu Unyu Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai*—

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Zenkoun): c/o Kokutetsu Rodo Kaikan, 11-4, Maru nouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; 858,316 mems.; Pres. TAKESHI KUROKAWA; Gen. Sec. ICHIZO SAKAI.

Council of SOHYO-affiliated Federations in the Private Sector (*Sohyo Minkan Tansan Kaigi*): 8-3, Shiba-Koen 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; 1,547,920 mems.; Gen. Sec. SIZUO MISHIMA.

ICFTU Japanese Affiliates' Liaison Council (*Nihon Kamei-soshiki Renraku Kyogikai*): Oikawa Bldg., 2-12-18 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1977; 2,210,000 mems.; Chair. ICHIRO SHIOJI, KIYOJI OHTA.

Japan Council of Metalworkers' Unions (*Zen Nihon Kin-zoku Sangyo Rodokumiai Kyogikai*): Santoku Yaesu Bldg., 6-21, Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1964; 1,873,996 mems.; Chair. YOSHIMI MIYATA; Gen. Sec. ICHIRO SETO; publ. monthly newspaper.

Japan Council of Public Service Workers' Unions (*Nihon Komuin Rodo Kumiai Kyoto Kaigi*): Jichiro Kaikan Bldg., 4, Rokuban-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; 2,374,684 mems.; Gen. Sec. YASUO MARUYAMA.

Trade and Industry, Transport

National Council of Dockworkers' Unions (*Zenkokuikowan*): c/o All Japan Dockworkers' Union (Zenkowan), 31-4, Sanno 2-chome, Ota-ku, Tokyo 143; f. 1972; 65,000 mems.; Chair. TOKUJI YOSHIOKA.

Trade Union Council for Policy Promotion (*Seisaku Suishin Roso Kaigi*): c/o Denryokuroren, 7-15, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; 5,000,000 mems.; Gen. Secs. KOICHIRO HASHIMOTO, TOSHIFUMI TATEYAMA.

Trade Union Council for Multi-national Companies (*Takohuseki-Kigyō Mondai Taisaku Roso Renraku Kaigi*): c/o IMF-JC, Santoku Yaesu Bldg., 6-21, Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; 2,920,000 mems.; Chair. ICHIRO SHIOJI.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

National Federation of Purchasing Associations—ZEN-NOH: 8-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; purchasers of agricultural materials and marketers of agricultural products.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Japanese National Railways (J.N.R.): 1-6-5, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; very high speed Shinkansen line (1,077 km.) links Tokyo with Shin-Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Shin-Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima and Hakata. Further extension links are under construction between Tokyo and Morioka, Niigata and Narita; 21,322 km. of track, 8,414 electrified; Pres. FUMIO TAKAGI; Exec. Vice-Pres. KAZUMASA MAWATARI; Vice-Pres. Engineering KOJI TAKAHASHI.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES

Hankyu Corporation: 8-8, Kakuta-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; f. 1907; links Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Takarazuka; Pres. SADA O SHIBATANI.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 3-19, Umeda 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1899; Pres. TAKAZO TANAKA.

Keihan Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 47-5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; Pres. SEITARO AOKI.

Keihin Kyuko Electric Express Railway Co. Ltd.: 10-18, Takanawa 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TSUNENORI KATAGIRI.

Keio Teito Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 3-1-24, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MASATAKA INOUE.

Keisei Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 10-3, 1-chome, Oshiage Sumidaku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Pres. M. SATO.

Kinki Nippon Railway Co. Ltd.: 1, 6-chome, Uehom-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka; f. 1910; Pres. MUNEKAZU TOMIWA.

Nagoya Railroad Co. Ltd.: 2-4, 1 chome, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi; Pres. KOTARO TAKEDA.

Nankai Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 12 Rokuban-cho, Nanbashi-chi, Minami-ku, Osaka; Pres. D. KAWAKATSU.

Nishi Nippon Railroad Co. Ltd.: 1-11-17 Tenjin-cho, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka; serves northern Kyushu; Pres. HIROTSUGU YOSHIMOTO.

Odakyu Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 8-3, Nishi Shinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; Pres. SO HIROTA.

Seibu Railway Co. Ltd.: 16-15, 1-chome, Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. YOSHIAKI TSUTSUMI.

Tobu Railway Co. Ltd.: 1-2, 1-chome, Oshiage, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAICHIRO NEZU.

Tokyu Corporation: 26-20 Sakuragaoka-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH.

SUBWAYS AND MONORAILS

Subway service is available in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Sapporo and Yokohama with a combined network of about 370 km. Most new subway lines are directly linked with existing J.N.R. or private railway terminals which connect the cities with suburban areas.

Japan started its first monorail system on a commercial scale in 1964 with straddle-type cars between central Tokyo and Tokyo International Airport, a distance of 13 km. In 1980 the total length of monorail was 27.5 km. Work started in 1971 on the 54-km. Seikan Tunnel (electric rail only) linking Honshu island with Hokkaido, and is scheduled to be completed in 1982.

Kobe Municipal Rapid Transit: 5-1, Kanocho Chuoku, Kobe; Dir. TOSHITO YAMANAKA; 5.7 km. open; 7.5 km. under construction; 9.3 km. planned for construction.

Nagoya Underground Railway: Nagoya Municipal Transportation Bureau, City Hall Annexe, 1-1, Sannomaru 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya 460; 51.5 km. open (1980); Gen. Man. K. YAMADA.

Osaka Underground Railway: Osaka Municipal Transportation Bureau, Kujo Minami-1, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550; f. 1903; 86.1 km. open; in 1981 the 6.6 km. computer-controlled "New Tram" service began between Suminoekoen and Nakafuto; Gen. Man. MASAYA NISHIO.

Sapporo Rapid Transit: Municipal Transportation Bureau, Sapporo, Hokkaido; 24.2 km. open; 2.3 km. under construction; Dir. M. OGUNI.

Tokyo Underground Railway: Teito Rapid Transit Authority, 19-6, Ueno Higashi 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; Pres. A. YAMADA; length 137 km. (Aug. 1978) of which 9.4 km. are owned by Tokyo Corporation; and Transportation Bureau of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 2-10-1 Yurako-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. Y. MIKI; length 42 km. of which 1.2 km. is

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owned by Keihin Kyuko Electric Railways; combined length of underground system 179 km. (1978).

Yokohama Rapid Transit: Municipal Transportation Bureau, Yokohama; 2 lines of 11.5 km.; Dir.-Gen. S. ISHIWATARI.

ROADS

In March 1980 Japan's road network extended to 1,113,387 km. Plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km., of which 3,500 km. are expected to be completed by 1982.

Expressways link Nagoya with Kobe, Tokyo and Gifu.

There is a national omnibus service, 58 publicly operated services and 301 privately operated services.

SHIPPING

Shipping in Japan is not nationalized but is supervised by the Ministry of Transport. On June 30th, 1980, the merchant fleet had a total displacement of 40,960,000 gross tons. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha: 5-15, Nihonbashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, f. 1960; owns 16 vessels, 1 oil tanker, charters 134 bulk carriers; Pres. K. MORITA.

Japan Line Ltd.: Kokusai Bldg., 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; fleet of 216 vessels; container ship, tanker, liner, tramp and specialized carrier services; Chair. (vacant); Pres. TAKESHI KITAGAWA.

Kansai Kisen Kaisha: 7-15, Benten 6-chome, Minato-ku, Osaka; f. 1942; fleet of 18 vessels; Pres. J. JINNO.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha (K Line): 8 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1919; fleet of 218 vessels; cargo, tanker and bulk ore carrying services worldwide; Pres. K. OKADA.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 5, Shiba, Tokyo; f. 1981; 337 vessels; world-wide container, liner, tramp and specialized carrier and tanker services, Pres. SHIZUO KONDO.

Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha: 3-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; 327 vessels, world-wide cargo, tanker and bulk carrying services, including 14 main container routes, Chair. S. KIKUCHI; Pres. S. ONO.

Nissho Shipping Co. Ltd.: 33 Mori Bldg., 8-21, Toranomon 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1943; fleet of 26 vessels; oil, lumber and ore carrying services to Arabian Gulf, North America, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, New Caledonia, Brazil, Chile, Australia and South Africa; Pres. D. MINE.

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: 2-24, 1-chome Nishi, Naha City, Okinawa; cargo and passenger services on Japanese domestic routes; Pres. EITOKU YAMASHIRO.

Sanko Steamship Co. Ltd.: Shinyurakucho Bldg., 12-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; fleet of 47 vessels; overseas tramping (cargo and oil), Pres. HIROSHI YOSHIDA.

Sankyo Kaiun Co. Ltd.: Miki Bldg., No. 12-1, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; fleet of 41 vessels; liner and tramp services to the Far East and Australia; Pres. K. KAMOI; Man. Dirs. K. KIKUOKA, Y. YAMAZAKI.

Transport

Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: Fukokuseimei Bldg., 2-2, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; fleet of 30 vessels; ore carrying, cargo and tanker services to Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Far East and U.S.A.; Pres. KAZUO KIMURA and H. MIWA.

Showa Line Ltd.: Muromachi Bldg., 1, Muromachi 4-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1964; 138 vessels; cargo, tanker, tramping and container services world-wide; Chair. TOSHIHARU MATSUE; Pres. SOTARO YAMADA.

Taiheiyō Kaiun Co. Ltd. (The Pacific Transportation Co. Ltd.): Room 314, Marunouchi Bldg., 4-1, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; fleet of 19 vessels; cargo and tanker services; Pres. S. YAMAJI.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd.: 1-1, Hitotsu-bashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1917; fleet of 171 vessels; liner, tramp and tanker services world-wide; Pres. T. HORI.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three international airports at Tokyo, Osaka and Narita.

Japan Air Lines—JAL (Nihon Koku Kabushiki Kaisha): 7-3, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1951; operates domestic and international service, from Tokyo to Australia, Brazil, Canada, People's Republic of China, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guam, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Marianas, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, U.S.S.R., United Arab Emirates, the U.K. and the U.S.A.; Pres. SHIZUO ASADA; fleet of 2 Boeing 727, 39 Boeing 747, 27 DC-8, 15 DC-10.

Japan Asia Airways Co.: Yurakucho Denki Bldg., 7-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1975; wholly-owned subsidiary of JAL; operates international services to Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan; Pres. TOSHIO ITAKURA; fleet of 2 DC-10-40, 3 DC-8-61.

All Nippon Airways Co. Ltd.: 2-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; operates domestic passenger and freight services; charter services to Hong Kong, the Philippines, the People's Republic of China, Singapore and Thailand; Pres. MASAMICHI ANZAI; fleet of 22 Boeing 727, 15 Boeing 737, 13 Boeing 747, 20 TriStar, 25 YS-11, 4 Jet Ranger, 1 Aerospacial AS350.

Nihon Kinkyōri Airways Co. (Nihon Kinkyōri Koku KK): 3-6-2, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1974; operates domestic services; Pres. KANICHI MARUI; fleet of 5 YS-11, 3 Twin Otter.

Southwest Airlines Co. Ltd. (Nansei Koku KK): 3-1, Yamashita-cho, Naha City, Okinawa; f. 1967; subsidiary of JAL; operates inter-island service in Okinawa; Pres. MASAO MASUMO; fleet of 6 YS-11, 4 Twin Otter, 4 Boeing 737.

Toa Domestic Airlines Co.: 18 Mori Bldg., 3-13, 2-chome, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1964; domestic services to 39 cities; Pres. ISAMU TANAKA; Senior Vice-Pres. TOSHIHIKO KUBOTA, YOSHITAKA OHKI, SHOGO UCHIYAMA; fleet of 19 DC-9-41, 3 A300B2-201, 6 DC-9-81, 40 YS-11, 5 Kawasaki Hughes 369HS, 4 Fuji Bell 204B, 3 Bell 214B, 4 Kawasaki Bell KH4, 2 Hiller UH-12E.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following international airlines also serve Japan: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air India, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, CAAC (People's Republic of China), Cathay Pacific Airways (Hong Kong), China Airlines (Taiwan), Continental Airlines Inc., Air Micronesia (U.S.A.), CP Air (Canada), EgyptAir, Flying Tiger Line (U.S.A.), Garuda

Indonesian Airways, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Korean Air Lines (Republic of Korea), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MAS (Malaysia), Northwest Orient Airlines (U.S.A.), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PAL (Philippines), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden, Norway, Denmark), SIA (Singapore), Swissair, Thai Airways International, TMA (Lebanon), UTA (France), and VARIG (Brazil).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Japan National Tourist Organization: Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Bldg., 2-10-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. YOSHINARI TEZUKA.

Japan Travel Bureau Inc.: 6-4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; approx. 11,000 mems.; Chair H. TSUDA; Pres T. NAGASE.

Department of Tourism: 2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946; inner department of the Ministry of Transport; Dir.-Gen. YASUO NISHIMURA.

THEATRES

Kabukiza Theatre: Ginza-Higashi, Tokyo; national Kabuki theatre centre.

National Theatre of Japan (*Kokuritsu Gekijo*): 4-1 Haya-busa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; f. 1966; Pres. HIDEMI KON; Dir.-Gen. TADASHI INUMARU.

Nissei Theatre: 1-12 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; drama, opera and concerts; mems. 300; Gen. Dir. KEITA ASARI.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

Osaka International Festival: New Asahi Bldg., 3-18, Nakanoshima 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; joined European Asscn. of Music Festivals 1966.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Twenty-two nuclear power stations were in operation by April 1981 and 13 more are expected to become operational by 1985, with a combined capacity of 27,881 MWe.

Projected generating capacity (1990): 51,000-53,000 MW.

Japan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC): 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; policy board for research, development and peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. ICHIRO NAKAGAWA.

Japan Nuclear Safety Commission (JNSC): 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1978; responsible for all matters relating to safety regulations; Chair. TOKUO SUIA.

Atomic Energy Bureau (AEB): Science and Technology Agency, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; administers and controls research and development; Dir. TAKAO ISHIWATARI.

Nuclear Safety Bureau (NSB): Science and Technology Agency, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1976; administrative agency for nuclear safety and regulatory matters; Dir. NOBUHISA AKABANE.

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI): Fuku-kuseimei Bldg., 2-2-2 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; all aspects of nuclear research: water reactor safety, fusion, HTR and utilisation of radiation; Pres. TSUNEO FUJINAMI.

Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNG): 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967; research and development of FBR, ATR and fuel cycle technologies; Pres. MASAO SEGAWA.

Japan Nuclear Ship Research and Development (JNSRD): 1-15-16 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; research and development of nuclear ship; Pres. KAZUHIKO NOMURA.

Japan Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF): 1-5-4 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1956; non-profit-making organization representing some 750 organizations involved in atomic energy development in Japan and some 100 overseas mems.; aims to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy; Chair. HIROMI ARISAWA; Exec. Man. Dir. KAZUHISA MORI.

JORDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East. Israel separates it from the Mediterranean, while Syria lies to the north, Iraq to the east and Saudi Arabia to the south. The port of Aqaba in the far south gives Jordan a narrow outlet to the Red Sea. The climate is hot and dry. The average temperature is 15.5°C (60°F) but the winters can be cold. The official language is Arabic. Over 90 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims and there are small communities of Christians and Shi'i Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is a horizontal tricolour of black, white and green, with a red triangle, containing a seven-pointed white star, at the hoist. The capital is Amman.

Recent History

Transjordan became independent in March 1946 with the ending of the British mandate, established by the League of Nations in 1922. The first ruler was the Amir Abdullah, proclaimed king in May 1946. When the British Government terminated its mandate in Palestine in May 1948, Jewish leaders proclaimed the State of Israel but Palestinian Arabs, supported by the armies of Arab states, opposed Israeli claims and hostilities continued until July. Transjordan's forces occupied about 5,900 sq. km. of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, and this was confirmed by the armistice with Israel in April 1949. In June 1949 the country was renamed Jordan and in April 1950 King Abdullah formally annexed the West Bank territory, which contained many Arab refugees from Israeli-held areas. Abdullah was assassinated in July 1951 and, after his son had abdicated, the crown passed in August 1952 to Hussein ibn Talal, then aged 16. King Hussein formally took power in May 1953. Jordan's treaty relationship with the United Kingdom was ended in March 1957.

The war with Israel in June 1967 left Israel in possession of all Jordanian territory on the west bank of the Jordan. The Old City of Jerusalem was incorporated into Israel; the rest of the conquered area has the status of an Israeli "administered territory". Many refugees are still housed in camps on the East Bank. Jordan used to be a base for several Palestine guerrilla organizations in their raids on the administered territories. The strength of these organizations frequently constituted a challenge to the Jordanian Government and, after a civil war lasting from September 1970 to July 1971, King Hussein expelled the guerrilla groups. Since then Hussein has resolutely refused to allow guerrilla activity from Jordan, although he has twice issued amnesties which released several hundred guerrilla prisoners, and by 1979 was on good terms with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

In March 1972 King Hussein presented a plan for a United Arab Kingdom in which a Palestinian region (capital Jerusalem) would be federated with the Jordanian region, whose capital, Amman, would be the federal capital. Israel, the PLO and Egypt reacted unfavourably, and Egypt broke off diplomatic relations, which were not restored until September 1973, when King Hussein became

reconciled with President Sadat of Egypt and President Assad of Syria.

During the first part of 1974 King Hussein became increasingly estranged from other Arab States when it became clear that they considered the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. At an Arab summit meeting in Rabat, Morocco, in October 1974, King Hussein had to accept the situation and support a unanimous resolution giving the PLO the right to establish an independent national authority on any piece of Palestinian land to be liberated.

During the late 1970s Jordan and Syria co-operated closely, but in late 1980 Saudi mediation was necessary to prevent military build-ups on both sides of the Jordanian-Syrian border from escalating into war. Syria supports Iran in the Gulf War and disapproves of Jordan's support for Iraq. Syria also believes that Jordan has been fostering treachery by the Muslim Brotherhood inside Syria, and is *sympathetic to the Camp David alliance*. Hussein had, in fact, condemned the Camp David agreements of September 1978, and his relationship with the PLO and the Arab World has been improving. Although relations with the U.S.A. are friendly, Hussein has asserted his independence by announcing in November 1981 that he would buy Soviet air defence equipment worth U.S. \$200 million.

Government

Jordan is a constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral National Assembly. The Senate (House of Notables) has 30 members appointed by the King for eight years (half retiring every four years) and the House of Representatives (House of Deputies) has 60 members, including 50 Muslims and 10 Christians, elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution). In each House there is equal representation for the East Bank and the (occupied) West Bank. Executive power is vested in the King, who governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers, responsible to the Assembly. Constitutional amendments approved in 1974 gave the King powers to dissolve the Senate and postpone elections. The Assembly was dissolved in November 1974, although briefly reconvened in February 1976, when it approved a constitutional amendment giving the King power to postpone elections indefinitely and to convene the Assembly as required. In April 1978 a National Consultative Council was formed by Royal Decree, consisting of 60 members appointed by the King for two years.

There are eight administrative provinces, of which three have been occupied by Israel since June 1967.

Defence

The total strength of the Jordanian armed forces in July 1981 was 67,500. The army had 60,000 men, the air force 7,200 and the navy 300. There is a paramilitary force of 11,000 consisting of a Civil Militia of 7,500 and Mobile Police Force of 3,500. There is a two-year period of military service. The 1981 defence budget was 134 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

About three-quarters of the settled population are engaged in agriculture. Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967 resulted in a substantial loss of productive farming land. Principal crops are wheat, barley, lentils, citrus fruits, tomatoes and water-melons. The Jordan Valley Authority has made great progress in irrigation schemes in the Jordan valley.

Jordan is short of natural resources and has had to rely heavily on foreign aid, which in recent years has been coming increasingly from oil-rich Arab governments, Iran and Japan. Phosphates are the country's principal natural resource, and the Jordan Phosphate Mines have an expansion programme which was expected to increase production from 1.6 million tons in 1974 to 4.5 million tons in 1980. Production was about 2.25 million tons in 1978, about 3 million tons in 1979 and almost 4 million tons in 1980. Export earnings from phosphates exceeded JD 19 million in 1974, 1975 and 1976, enabling Jordan to rely less heavily on foreign aid. Although phosphate exports fell to JD 17.3 million in 1977, earnings from expatriates and the increased economic activity of Amman, because of disturbances in Beirut, have considerably benefited the economy. The increased use of Aqaba, because the Gulf War has closed Basra to the Iraqis, has had a similar beneficial effect. Phosphate earnings rose from JD 19.5 million in 1978 to almost JD 50 million in 1980. A U.S. \$425 million potash project on the Dead Sea is under construction.

Transport and Communications

Jordan has a railway system but most traffic uses the excellent roads. Parts of the desert can be traversed safely by vehicles except after heavy rain. The port of Aqaba in the far south is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and civil aviation is of increasing importance.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive welfare scheme but the Government runs medical and health services and there is

a large government medical complex in Amman. Government and private hospitals provided a ratio of one bed for 1,000 people in 1979. A new Social Security Law providing security for both employers and employees was put into effect in 1978 and extended in 1981. In June 1981 there were 732,615 refugees registered with UNRWA in east Jordan and a further 334,410 on the West Bank.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory. It starts at 6 to 8 years of age and lasts for six years. A further three-year period, known as the preparatory cycle, is also compulsory. UNRWA provides schooling for the Palestine refugees. In 1980/81 there were 2,698 primary and secondary schools, of which more than 2,000 were state-run. There are two universities, at Amman and Irbid.

Tourism

The ancient cities of Jerash and Petra, and Jordan's proximity to biblical sites, have encouraged tourism.

Public Holidays

1982: May 21st (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), May 25th (Independence Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 11th (King Hussein's Accession), September 29th (Id ul Adha), October 19th (Muslim New Year), November 14th (King Hussein's Birthday), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 15th (Arbor Day), March 22nd (Arab League Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force. In Jordan the dunum is 1,000 square metres (0.247 acre).

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Jordanian dinar (JD).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 638.8 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 332.1 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

(East and West Banks)

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
97,740 sq. km.*	2,535,000	2,618,000	2,702,000	2,779,000

* 37,738 square miles.

Population of the East Bank (November 1979): 2,153,273.

Principal towns (population in November 1979): Amman (capital) 648,587; Zarka 215,687; Irbid 112,954.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (East Bank only): Births 91,622 (1979), Marriages 15,491 (1979), Deaths 6,547 (1979).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares, East and West Banks)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Arable land	1,170*	1,175*	1,175*	1,180*	1,180*
Land under permanent crops	190*	190*	190*	190*	190*
Permanent meadows and pastures	100	100	100	100	100
Forests and woodland	125	125	125	125	125
Other land	8,133	8,128	8,128	8,123	8,123
Inland water	56	56	56	56	56
TOTAL AREA	9,774	9,774	9,774	9,774	9,774

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(East Bank only)

	AREA ('000 dunums)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Barley	462.8	524.3	444.9	512.6	12.0	15.6	4.8	38.1
Maize	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5
Wheat	1,264.5	1,345.7	989.6	1,331.8	62.5	53.3	16.5	133.5
Broad beans	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.3
Chick peas	13.6	12.5	26.1	29.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.7
Kersenneh	44.3	44.2	43.8	23.5	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.8
Lentils	134.5	144.1	72.5	86.8	6.0	8.3	0.8	6.3

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

(East Bank only)

(production in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Almonds	0.4	0.9	0.7	Tomatoes	208.8	171.8	162.9
Apples and Pears	6.0	1.0	0.6	Eggplants (Aubergines)	64.1	52.7	52.4
Apricots	0.3	0.2	0.1	Onions and Garlic	3.0	1.0	4.2
Citrus Fruits	32.9	30.4	48.5	Cauliflowers and Cabbages	27.7	16.5	12.8
Figs	0.8	0.4	1.0	Watermelons and Melons	40.3	15.5	40.3
Bananas	21.1	8.0	6.2	Potatoes	8.8	6.5	12.8
Plums and Peaches	0.4	0.5	0.3	Broadbeans (green)	5.0	8.2	10.8
				Cucumbers	30.1	22.0	38.7

LIVESTOCK
(East Bank only)
(⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1978	1979	1980*
Horses	3	4*	4
Mules	4	4*	4
Donkeys	27*	27*	27
Cattle	40	39	39
Camels	10	11	11
Sheep	856	924	924
Goats	382	564	564
Poultry	26,031	27,119	28,206

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1975	1976	1977
Industrial wood . . .	4	7	4
Fuel wood	5	3	3
TOTAL	9	10	7

1978: production as in 1977 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

(East Bank only)

	1977	1979	1980
Quantity of fish landed at Aqaba and on Jordan and Yarmuk rivers (tons) .	31.0	36.2	56.2

MINING AND INDUSTRY

(East Bank only)
(⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Phosphates	1,758.6	2,320.1	2,844.9	3,911.2
Cement	500.8	553.0	623.1	912.7
Alcohol (⁰⁰⁰ litres) . .	250.4	197.0	960.2	1,128.3
Beer (⁰⁰⁰ litres) . . .	4,686.7	4,735.0	6,135.0	5,739.1
Tobacco (kg.)	7,997.0	12,497.0	19,204.0	25,322.1
Cigarettes (kg.)	2,700,164.0	2,888,556.0	3,762,098.0	4,746,981.0
Electricity (million kWh.)	594.9	n.a.	901.0	1,070.0

FINANCE

1,000 fils=1 Jordanian dinar (JD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100 and 250 fils.

Notes: 500 fils; 1, 5, 10 and 20 dinars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=638.8 fils; U.S. \$1=332.1 fils.

100 Jordanian dinars=£156.54=\$301.10.

Note: The Jordanian dinar was introduced in July 1950, with a value of £1 sterling, then equal to U.S. \$2.80 (\$1=357.14 fils). This valuation in terms of U.S. currency remained in effect until February 1973, so that from December 1971 (when the U.S. dollar was devalued) the dinar became equivalent to 2.579 Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). In February 1973, when the dollar was again devalued, the dinar's par value was fixed at \$3.111 (\$1=321.43 fils), thus maintaining the exchange rate in terms of SDRs. Until the end of 1973 the market rate against the U.S. dollar was allowed to fluctuate above and below this valuation. During the first six months of 1974 the par value and market rate were unified. Since July 1974, when the fixed relationship between the SDR and the U.S. dollar was ended, the exchange rate has been maintained at a midpoint of 1 dinar=2.579 SDRs. The average market value of the dinar was \$3.0549 in 1973; \$3.1198 in 1974; \$3.1305 in 1975; \$3.0115 in 1976; \$3.0373 in 1977; \$3.2620 in 1978; \$3.3270 in 1979; \$3.3478 in 1980. The dinar was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1=857.14 fils (1 dinar=£1.167) until August 1971. The rate was £1=930.61 fils (1 dinar=£1.075) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES*

(East Bank only)

(JD '000)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979	1980
Direct taxes	27,023	35,815	43,500	Education	24,360	33,094	36,647
Indirect taxes	68,506	85,289	92,400	Health and social welfare	10,025	13,028	14,350
Fees	30,239	29,944	31,750	Defence and police	95,300	132,328	136,700
Other internal receipts	33,049	247,149	143,250	Other current expenditure	71,839	142,885	113,603
	158,817	398,197	310,900	Development expenditure	170,289	194,329	227,932
Grants and loans	198,000	69,974	203,333				
TOTAL	356,817	468,171	514,233	TOTAL	371,813	515,664	529,233

* Total expenditure comprises regular, military and development budgets.

1981: Revenue JD 611.7 million; Expenditure JD 638.3 million.

1982: Revenue JD 729 million; Expenditure JD 765 million.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

Five-Year Plan, 1981-85

(U.S. \$ million)

Industry and mining	1,993
Transport	1,527
Water and irrigation	1,115
Housing	1,115
Education, culture and information	709
Agriculture	706
Electrical power	537
Municipal and rural affairs	475
Communications	306
Health	224
Tourism	178
Labour and social development	138
Trade	108
Royal Scientific Society and Dept. of Statistics	33
Religious endowments	19
Other	49
TOTAL	9,233

Source: National Planning Council.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(East Bank only)
(JD million)

	1977	1978	1979
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at current prices) .	477.6	569.1	627.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
(JD '000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	339,458	454,518	458,943	585,666	715,977
Exports	69,445	60,289	64,136	82,559	120,107

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(JD '000)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Animals and products .	22,903.0	24,884.0	29,917.0	Phosphates	19,460.0	26,282.0	47,198.0
Grains and legumes .	19,916.0	32,079.0	27,449.0	Tomatoes	3,699.0	5,258.0	5,394.0
Vegetables	3,554.0	4,916.0	6,374.0	Lentils	28.0	451.0	21.0
Fruits	9,369.0	11,731.0	12,475.0	Water Melons . . .	6.0	5.0	31.0
Spices	5,621.0	5,141.0	5,405.0	Other vegetables and fruit	10,534.0	13,012.0	22,999.0
Other agriculture . .	8,630.0	9,984.0	n.a.	Cigarettes	1,227.0	3,382.0	5,107.0
Forestry products . .	6,139.0	8,806.0	12,825.0	Bananas	2.0	—	2.0
Mining and quarrying .	44,747.0	71,731.0	12,097.0	Raw Hides and Skins .	313.0	373.0	170.0
Food manufactures . .	27,283.0	27,961.0	37,797.0	Electric Accumulators .	33.0	257.0	691.0
Textiles	19,349.0	21,937.0	17,733.0	Olive Oil and Prepared Olives	733.0	414.0	n.a.
Clothing	10,599.0	12,454.0	15,480.0				
Wood and cork	5,213.0	6,403.0	12,825.0				
Paper and products . .	6,025.0	8,597.0	10,982.0				
Printing and publishing .	1,697.0	2,075.0	2,183.0				
Rubber and products . .	4,785.0	8,229.0	10,816.0				
Chemical products . .	26,406.0	37,898.0	37,819.0				
Petroleum (refined) . .	3,269.0	4,815.0	6,161.0				
Non-metallic minerals .	20,513.0	24,993.0	11,524.0				
Metallic minerals . .	48,020.0	77,526.0	75,410.0				
Non-electric machines .	10,268.0	53,686.0	78,953.0				
Electric machines . .	29,758.0	28,857.0	41,577.0				
Transport equipment . .	53,000.0	70,239.0	78,302.0				

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(JD '000)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
China, People's Repub. .	7,199.0	9,306.8	10,011.7	China, People's Repub. .	780.0	2,497.3	2,114.1
Egypt	8,544.0	9,450.1	4,818.6	Czechoslovakia . . .	301.0	128.2	847.6
France	16,839.0	26,876.1	51,694.9	India	3,531.0	6,135.7	8,037.2
Germany, Fed. Repub. .	60,125.0	58,218.5	71,162.4	Iraq	3,446.0	12,719.0	28,347.3
India	2,778.0	3,263.9	1,939.5	Kuwait	4,211.0	4,436.6	5,342.8
Italy	30,489.0	38,521.3	45,500.5	Lebanon	1,824.0	2,273.2	2,182.9
Japan	30,819.0	37,312.2	51,337.0	Saudi Arabia	17,695.0	19,371.8	19,717.8
Lebanon	18,782.0	16,679.3	14,590.4	Syria	10,425.0	12,264.2	13,618.6
Netherlands	9,349.0	11,738.1	14,785.4	Turkey	2,293.0	3,739.2	5,498.5
Romania	22,871.0	13,677.9	13,844.2	Yugoslavia	1,064.0	980.1	2,912.7
Saudi Arabia	43,449.0	69,141.4	114,123.7				
Syria	11,930.0	11,427.3	10,475.5				
U.S.S.R.	3,120.0	3,406.4	5,460.9				
United Kingdom . . .	36,549.0	45,065.8	55,685.0				
U.S.A.	33,636.0	43,537.6	61,586.9				

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(East Bank only)

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried .	53,135	45,400	47,200
Freight carried (tons) .	1,173,994	226,876	281,614

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles registered, East Bank only)

	1978	1979	1980
Cars (private) . .	50,905	61,828	73,078
Taxis	10,072	10,872	11,207
Buses	918	1,170	1,415
Lorries and vans . .	20,033	25,464	29,528
TOTAL (incl. others) .	97,402	117,250	136,271

TOURISM
(East Bank only)

	1978	1979	1980
Visitors to Jordan .	1,184,000	1,311,700	1,624,200

EDUCATION
(East Bank)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
1978-79 . .	2,522	23,930	653,630
1979-80 . .	2,582	25,333	698,195
1980-81 . .	2,698	27,113	730,508

Source: Department of Statistics, Amman.

SHIPPING
(East Bank only)
(Aqaba port)

	1978	1979	1980
Number of vessels calling .	1,197	997	1,466
Freight loaded ('000 tons) .	1,551	2,708.7	3,574.5
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	2,108	2,301.4	3,024.1

CIVIL AVIATION
(East Bank only)

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers (number)	710,414	914,500	1,111,500
Freight ('000 tons) .	19,067	27,012	29,959

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(East Bank only)

Telephones (1980)	60,533
Radio sets (1974)	200,000

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised Constitution approved by King Talal I on January 1st, 1952)

THE Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent, indivisible sovereign state. Its official religion is Islam; its official language Arabic.

Rights of the Individual. There is to be no discrimination between Jordanians on account of race, religion or language. Work, education and equal opportunities shall be afforded to all as far as is possible. The freedom of the individual is guaranteed, as are his dwelling and property. No Jordanian shall be exiled. Labour shall be made compulsory only in a national emergency, or as a result of a conviction; conditions, hours worked and allowances are under the protection of the State.

The Press, and all opinions, are free, except under martial law. Societies can be formed, within the law. Schools may be established freely, but they must follow a recognized curriculum and educational policy. Elementary

education is free and compulsory. All religions are tolerated. Every Jordanian is eligible to public office, and choices are to be made by merit only. Power belongs to the people.

The Legislative Power is vested in the National Assembly and the King. The National Assembly consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate. The number of Senators is one-half of the number of members of the House of Representatives. Senators must be unrelated to the King, over 40, and are chosen from present and past Prime Ministers and Ministers, past Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary, past Presidents of the House of Representatives, past Presidents and members of the Court of Cassation and of the Civil and Sharia Courts of Appeal, retired officers of the rank of General and above, former members of the House of Representatives who have been elected twice to

that House, etc. . . . They may not hold public office. Senators are appointed for four years. They may be re-appointed. The President of the Senate is appointed for two years.

The House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by secret ballot in a general direct election and retain their mandate for four years. General elections take place during the four months preceding the end of the term. The President of the House is elected by secret ballot each year by the Representatives. Representatives must be Jordanians of over 30, they must have a clean record, no active business interests, and are debarred from public office. Close relatives of the King are not eligible. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the new House shall assemble in extraordinary session not more than four months after the date of dissolution. The new House cannot be dissolved for the same reason as the last. (Parliament was dissolved by Royal Decree in November 1974, and a National Consultative Council was formed in April 1978.)

General Provisions for the National Assembly. The King summons the National Assembly to its ordinary session on November 1st each year. This date can be postponed by the King for two months, or he can dissolve the Assembly before the end of its three months' session. Alternatively, he can extend the session up to a total period of six months. Each session is opened by a speech from the throne.

Decisions in the House of Representatives and the Senate are made by a majority vote. The quorum is two-thirds of the total number of members in each House. When the voting concerns the Constitution, or confidence in the Council of Ministers, "the votes shall be taken by calling the members by name in a loud voice". Sessions are public, though secret sessions can be held at the request of the Government or of five members. Complete freedom of speech, within the rules of either House, is allowed.

The Prime Minister places proposals before the House of Representatives; if accepted there, they are referred to the Senate and finally sent to the King for confirmation. If one house rejects a law while the other accepts it, a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate is called, and a decision made by a two-thirds majority. If the King withholds his approval from a law, he returns it to the Assembly within six months with the reasons for his dissent; a joint session of the Houses then makes a decision, and if the law is accepted by this decision it is promulgated. The Budget is submitted to the National Assembly one month before the beginning of the financial year.

The King. The throne of the Hashemite Kingdom devolves by male descent in the dynasty of King Abdullah

Ibn al Hussein. The King attains his majority on his eighteenth lunar year; if the throne is inherited by a minor, the powers of the King are exercised by a Regent or a Council of Regency. If the King, through illness or absence, cannot perform his duties, his powers are given to a Deputy, or to a Council of the Throne. This Deputy, or Council, may be appointed by *Iradas* (decrees) by the King, or, if he is incapable, by the Council of Ministers.

On his accession, the King takes the oath to respect and observe the provisions of the Constitution and to be loyal to the nation. As head of the State he is immune from all liability or responsibility. He approves laws and promulgates them. He declares war, concludes peace and signs treaties; treaties, however, must be approved by the National Assembly. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. He orders the holding of elections; convenes, inaugurates, adjourns and prorogues the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is appointed by him, as are the President and members of the Senate. Military and civil ranks are also granted, or withdrawn, by the King. No death sentence is carried out until he has confirmed it.

Ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, President of the Council, and of his Ministers. Ministers are forbidden to become members of any company, to receive a salary from any company, or to participate in any financial act of trade. The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the conduct of all affairs of State, internal and external.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of Representatives for matters of general policy. Ministers may speak in either House, and, if they are members of one House, they may also vote in that House. Votes of confidence in the Council are cast in the House of Representatives, and decided by a two-thirds majority. If a vote of "no confidence" is returned, the Ministers are bound to resign. Every newly-formed Council of Ministers must present its programme to the House of Representatives and ask for a vote of confidence. The House of Representatives can impeach Ministers, as it impeaches its own members.

Amendments. Two amendments were passed in November 1974 giving the King the right to dissolve the Senate or to take away membership from any of its members, and to postpone general elections for a period not to exceed a year, if there are circumstances in which the Council of Ministers feels that it is impossible to hold elections. A further amendment in February 1976 enabled the King to postpone elections indefinitely.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

King HUSSEIN IBN TALAL; proclaimed King by a decree of the Jordan Parliament on August 11th, 1952; crowned on May 2nd, 1953.

Chief of Royal Court: AHMAD AL-LOUZI.

CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: MUDAR BADRAN.

Minister of Information: ADNAN ABU ODEH.

Minister of Finance: SALEM MUSADEH.

Minister of Culture, Youth, Tourism and Antiquities: MA'AN ABU NOWAR.

Minister of Justice: AHMAD ABDUL KARIM TARAWNEH.

Minister of Agriculture: MARWAN DODEEN.

Minister of Communications: Dr. MUHAMMAD ADOUB AL-ZABER.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs: HASAN IBRAHIM.

Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs: KAMEL SHARIF.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MARWAN AL-KASIM.

JORDAN

Minister of the Interior: SULEIMAN ARAR.

Minister of Supply: IBRAHIM AYOUB.

Minister of Transport and Minister of State for the Prime Ministry: Eng. ALI SUHEIMAT.

Minister of State for the Prime Ministry: HIKMAT ALSAKET.

Minister of Education and Instruction: Dr. SAID AL-TAL.

Minister of Health: Dr. ZUHAIR MALHAS.

The Government, Legislature, Political Parties, etc.

Minister of Social Development: Mrs. INAM AL-MUFTI.

Minister of Labour: Dr. JAWAD ANANI.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: WALEED ASFOUR.

Minister of Public Works: Eng. Awni AL-MASRI.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs: HASAN AL-MOMANI.

LEGISLATURE

MAJLIS AL-UMMA

(National Assembly)

THE SENATE

(HOUSE OF NOTABLES)

President: BAHJAT TALHOUNI.

The Senate consists of 30 members, appointed by the King. A new Senate was appointed by the King on January 20th, 1979.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Elections to the 60-seat House of Representatives took place in April 1967. There were no political parties. The House was dissolved by Royal Decree on November 23rd, 1974, but reconvened briefly on February 15th, 1976. Elections have been postponed indefinitely.

In April 1978 a National Consultative Council was formed by Royal Decree. It consists of 60 members appointed by the King, and serves for two years. The second term began on April 21st, 1980. The King has the right to dissolve the Council or dismiss members. The President is AHMAD TARAWNAH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties were banned before the elections of July 1993. In September 1971 King Hussein announced the formation of a Jordanian National Union. This was the only political organization allowed. Communists, Marxists and "other advocates of imported ideologies" were ineligible for membership. In March 1972 the organization was renamed the Arab National Union. In April 1974 King Hussein dissolved the executive committee of the Arab National Union, and accepted the resignation of the Secretary-General and in February 1976 the Cabinet approved a law abolishing the Union. Membership was estimated at about 100,000.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO JORDAN

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Algeria: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED LAIDI.

Argentina: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Australia: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Austria: Damascus, Syria (E).

Bahrain: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* SALEM BIN-RASHED AL-ABSI.

Bangladesh: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Belgium: Amman (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JEOPER BIOL.

Brazil: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Bulgaria: Amman (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* (vacant).

Canada: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Chad: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Chile: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO CONTRERAS TAPIA.

China, People's Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* GU XIAOBO.

Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 2213, Amman (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK MATAĽ.

Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Finland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

France: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE HAREL.

German Democratic Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. REINHARD ESCHERICH.

Germany, Federal Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMANN MUNZ.

Greece: P.O.B. 35069, Amman (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTINAS ELIOPOULOS.

Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Hungary: Damascus, Syria (E).

India: P.O.B. 2168 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL GHANI GONI.

Indonesia: Damascus, Syria (E).

Iran: Amman (E); Diplomatic relations broken off in Feb. 1981.

Iraq: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* SABAH IBRAHIM AL-HOURANI.

Italy: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* FABRIZIO ROSSI LONGHI.

Japan: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* FUMIYA OKADA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* LI SOE RYONG.

Korea, Republic: Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, Abu Tammam St., P.O.B. 3060, Amman (E); *Ambassador:* SOH JIN-CHUL.

Kuwait: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM BAHD.

Lebanon: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL NAMOUR.

Libya: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* AZIZ OMAR SHUNAIB.

Malaysia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Malta: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Mauritania: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Morocco: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nepal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Nigeria: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Norway: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Oman: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* NAZAR MUHAMMAD ALI.

Pakistan: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* SHAHRYAR M. KHAN.

Philippines: Amman (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* EMMANUEL CONTRERAS.

Poland: Damascus, Syria (E).

Portugal: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Qatar: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh HAMAD BIN MOHAMMAD BIN JABER AL-THANI.

Romania: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE GANDILA.

Saudi Arabia: Um-Uthaina, Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh IBRAHIM MUHAMMAD AL-SULTAN.

Senegal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Somalia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Spain: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS DE PEDROSO.

Sri Lanka: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Sudan: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD DIAB.

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Switzerland: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAV DUBOIS.

Syria: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* recalled in Feb. 1981.

Thailand: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Tunisia: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD CHARCHOUR.

Turkey: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* RECHAT ARIM.

U.S.S.R.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* RAFIK NISHANOVICH NISHANOV.

United Arab Emirates: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: 3rd Circle, Jebel Amman, P.O.B. 87, Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ALAN URWICK, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD N. VIETS.

Uruguay: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Yemen Arab Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ABDULLAH ABU LUHOUM.

Yugoslavia: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* DUŠAN ZAVASNIK.

Jordan also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Ecuador, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Viet-Nam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

With the exception of matters of purely personal nature concerning members of non-Muslim communities, the law of Jordan was based on Islamic Law for both civil and criminal matters. During the days of the Ottoman Empire, certain aspects of Continental law, especially French commercial law and civil and criminal procedure, were introduced. Due to British occupation of Palestine and Transjordan from 1917 to 1948, the Palestine territory has adopted, either by statute or case law, much of the English common law. Since the annexation of the non-occupied part of Palestine and the formation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, there has been a continuous effort to unify the law.

Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation consists of seven judges, who sit in full panel for exceptionally important cases. In most appeals, however, only five members sit to hear the case. All cases involving amounts of more than JD 100 may be reviewed by this Court, as well as cases involving lesser amounts and cases which cannot be monetarily valued. However, for the latter types of cases, review is available only by leave of the Court of Appeal, or, upon refusal by the Court of Appeal, by leave of the President of the Court of Cassation. In addition to these functions as final and Supreme Court of Appeal, the Court of Cassation also sits as High Court of Justice to hear applications in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus and certiorari dealing with complaints of a citizen against abuse of governmental authority.

Courts of Appeal. There are two Courts of Appeal, each of which is composed of three judges, whether for hearing of appeals or for dealing with Magistrates Courts' judgments in chambers. Jurisdiction of the two Courts is geographical, with the Court for the Western Region sitting in Jerusalem (which has not sat since June 1967) and the Court for the Eastern Region sitting in Amman. The regions are separated by the River Jordan. Appellate review of the Courts of Appeal extends to judgments rendered in the Courts of First Instance, the Magistrates' Courts, and Religious Courts.

Courts of First Instance. The Courts of First Instance are courts of general jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal except those specifically allocated to the Magistrates' Courts. Three judges sit in all felony trials, while only two judges sit for misdemeanor and civil cases. Each of the seven Courts of First Instance also exercises appellate jurisdiction in cases involving judgments of less than JD 20 and fines of less than JD 10, rendered by the Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts. There are fourteen Magistrates' Courts, which exercise jurisdiction in civil cases involving no more than JD 250 and in criminal cases involving maximum fines of JD 100 or maximum imprisonment of one year.

Religious Courts. There are two types of Religious Court: The Sharia Courts (Muslims); and the Ecclesiastical Courts (Eastern Orthodox, Greek Melkite, Roman Catholic and Protestant). Jurisdiction extends to personal (family) matters, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, inheritance, guardianship, wills, interdiction and, for the Muslim community, the constitution of Waqfs (Religious Endowments). When a dispute involves persons of different religious communities, the Civil Courts have jurisdiction in the matter unless the parties agree to submit to the jurisdiction of one or the other of the Religious Courts involved.

Each Sharia (Muslim) Court consists of one judge (Qadi), while most of the Ecclesiastical (Christian) Courts are normally composed of three judges, who are usually clerics. Sharia Courts apply the doctrines of Islamic Law, based on the Koran and the Hadith (Precepts of Muhammad), while the Ecclesiastical Courts base their law on various aspects of Canon Law. In the event of conflict between any two Religious Courts or between a Religious Court and a Civil Court, a Special Tribunal of three judges is appointed by the President of the Court of Cassation, to decide which court shall have jurisdiction. Upon the advice of experts on the law of the various communities, this Special Tribunal decides on the venue for the case at hand.

JORDAN

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

RELIGION

Over 80 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, and the King can trace unbroken descent from the Prophet Muhammad. There is a Christian minority, living mainly in the towns, and smaller numbers of non-Sunni Muslims.

Prominent religious leaders in Jordan are:

Sheikh IBRAHIM QATTAN (Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Muslim Secular Council).

Sheikh SUBHI AL-MUWQQAT (Director of Sharia Courts).

Sheikh MUHAMMAD ABDO HASHEM (Mufti of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Al-Dustour (*The Constitution*): P.O.B. 591, Amman; f. 1967; Arabic; publ. by the Jordan Press and Publishing Co.; owns commercial printing facilities; Dir.-Gen. and Editor-in-Chief MAHMOUD EL-SHERIF; Man. Dir. TAWFIQ KIWAN; circ. 55,000.

Al-Rai (*Opinion*): P.O.B. 6710, Amman; f. 1971; independent; published by Jordan Press Foundation; Gen. Man. JUMA'A HAMMAD; Editor-in-Chief MAHMOUD KAYED; circ. 70,000.

Al-Urdun: P.O.B. 6194, Amman; f. 1909; Editor Dr. HANNA NASR.

The Jordan Times: P.O.B. 6710, Amman; f. 1975; English; Managing Editor MOHAMMAD AMAD; Editor RAMI G. KHOUR; circ. 6,000.

Al-Akhbar (*News*): P.O.B. 62420, Amman; f. 1976; Arabic; publ. by the Arab Press Co.; Editor RACAN EL-MAJALI; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS

Akhbar al-Ussu: Amman; f. 1954; Arabic; weekly; Chief Editor ABDUL-HAFIZ MUHAMMAD.

Al Aqsa: Amman; armed forces magazine; weekly.

Huda El Islam: Amman; f. 1956; monthly; Islamic; scientific and literary; published by the Department of Islamic Affairs; Editor IZZIDIN AL-KHATIB.

Jordan: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1969; published quarterly by Jordan Information Bureau, Washington; circ. 100,000.

Al-Liwa: Amman; f. 1972; Arabic; weekly; Chief Editor HASAN ATTEL.

Military Magazine: Army Headquarters, Amman; f. 1955; quarterly; dealing with military and literary subjects; published by Armed Forces.

Sharia: P.O.B. 585, Amman; f. 1959; fortnightly; Islamic affairs; published by Sharia College; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jordan News Agency (PETRA): P.O.B. 6845, Amman; f. 1965; government-controlled; Dir.-Gen. Y. ABULEIL.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 3340, Amman; Bureau Man. FOUAD NAIM.

Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 667, Amman.

ANSA (Italy), AP (U.S.A.), Central News Agency (Taiwan), dpa (Federal Republic of Germany), Iraqi News Agency, Qatar News Agency, Saudi Press Agency, TASS (U.S.S.R.), and UPI (U.S.A.) also maintain bureaux in Amman.

PUBLISHERS

Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Amman; f. 1967 by *al-Manar* and *Falastin*; cap. JD 250,000; publishes *al-Dustour* (daily); circ. 55,000.

Other publishers in Amman include: *Dairat al-Ihsaat al-Amman*, George N. Kawar, *al-Matbaat al-Hashmiya* and *The National Press*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Hashemite Jordan Broadcasting Service (H.B.S.):

P.O.B. 909, Amman; f. 1959; station at Amman broadcasts daily 20 hours in Arabic to the Arab World, 15 hours in English regionally including 2½ hours in English to W. Europe and N. America; takes advertising; Dir.-Gen. NASHOU MAJALI.

Jordan Television Corporation: P.O.B. 1041, Amman; f. 1968; government station broadcasting for 80 hours weekly in Arabic and English; in colour; advertising accepted; Dir.-Gen. M. KAMAL; Chief Engineer R. ALKHAS.

Number of radio receivers 200,000, number of TV receivers 180,000 (East Bank only).

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; JD = Jordanian dinars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Jordan: P.O.B. 37, Amman; f. 1964; cap. JD 2m.; total resources JD 456.7m. (Dec. 1979); Gov. Dr. M. SAID NABULSI; Deputy Gov. HUSAYN EL-KASIM.

NATIONAL BANKS

Agricultural Credit Corporation: P.O.B. 77, Amman; f. 1960; cap. p.u. JD 6.5m.; total assets JD 11.3 m. (Dec. 1978); government-owned credit institution; Dir.-Gen. SAMI SUNAA.

Arab Bank Ltd.: King Faisal St., P.O.B. 68, Amman; f. 1930; cap. p.u. and reserves JD 72m.; dep. 1,700m.; total assets 2,700m. (June 1981); Chair. ABDUL MAJEED SHOMAN.

Bank of Jordan Ltd.: P.O.B. 2140, Jabal Amman on 3rd Circle, Amman; f. 1960; cap. p.u. JD 1,500,000; total assets 48.9m. (June 1981); 17 brs.; Chair. HUSNI SIDO AL-KURDI; Gen. Man. ZUHAIR IZZAT DARWAZA.

Cairo Amman Bank: P.O.B. 715, Prince Hassan St., Amman; f. 1960; cap. and res. JD 44m.; total assets 74.8m. (July 1980); 10 brs.; Chair. JAWDAT SHASHA'A; Gen. Man. HAIDAR CHUKRI; associated with Banque du Caire, Cairo, and succeeded their Amman Branch.

Jordan-Gulf Bank S.A.: P.O.B. 9989, Jabal Al-Husseini, Khalid Ben al-Waleed St., Amman; f. 1977; cap. p.u. JD 5m.; 60 per cent Jordanian-owned and 40 per cent by Gulf businessmen; 7 brs.; Chair. H.E. MOHAMMED NAZZAL AL-ARMOUTI; Gen. Man. ADNAN DARWAZA.

Jordan Islamic Bank: P.O.B. 926225, Amman; f. 1979; cap. p.u. JD 2.6m. (Aug. 1981); total assets 15.5m. (Dec. 1980); 5 brs.; Chair. Sheikh SALEH KAMEL; Gen. Man. TAWFIQ MAREI.

Jordan Kuwait Bank: P.O.B. 9776, Amman; f. 1976; cap. p.u. JD 5m.; dep. JD 46m. (June 1981); Chair. Sheikh NASSER AL-SABAH; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. SUFIAN IBRAHIM YASSIN.

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Jordan National Bank S.A.: P.O.B. 1578, Amman; f. 1956; cap. p.u. JD 3.3m.; dep. JD 52.5m. (Dec. 1979); 20 brs. in Jordan, 4 brs. in Lebanon; Chair. and Gen. Man. H.E. SULEIMAN SUKKAR; Deputy Gen. Mans. H.E. ABDUL-KADER TASH and Dr. ABDER RAHMAN S. TOUQAN.

Petra Bank: P.O.B. 6854, Amman; f. 1977; cap. p.u. JD 3m.; dep. JD 48.6m. (Dec. 1980); 60 per cent owned by Jordanians and 40 per cent by other Arab interests; Chair. MUHAMMAD TOUQAN; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. AHMAD CHALABI.

Syrian Jordan Bank: P.O.B. 926636, Amman; f. 1979; cap. p.u. 1.6m.; total assets 11.6m. (June 1981); Chair. HUSSEIN KASSEM; Dir.-Gen. AHMAD FARIS MURAD.

FOREIGN BANKS

British Bank of the Middle East: P.O.B. 925286, Amman; f. 1889; Chair. M. G. R. SANDBERG, O.B.E.; Area Man. A. D. E. DAWSON.

Chase Manhattan Bank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 20191, On the First Circle, Jabal Amman; f. 1976; Gen. Man. ANIL K. SARIN; Operations Man. A. SHANANIER.

Grindlays Bank (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 9997, Amman; acquired the Ottoman Bank interests in Jordan in 1969; brs. in Amman (8 brs.) Aqaba, Irbid (sub-branch in Northern Shouneh), Zerak and Kerak; Gen. Man. in Jordan R. S. CORDINGLEY.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): P.O.B. 11194, Amman; f. 1941; Area Man. MUHAMMAD F. AL-ALOOSY.

Other foreign banks include Arab Land Bank, Citibank, Bank Al Mashrek, Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Credit Corporation: P.O.B. 77, Amman; cap. p.u. JD 6.9m.; total assets JD 14.5m. (July 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. SAMI SUNA'A.

The Arab Jordan Investment Bank: P.O.B. 8797; Amman; f. 1978; cap. p.u. JD 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDUL QADER QADI.

Cities and Villages Development Bank: P.O.B. 1572, Amman; cap. p.u. JD 6.5m.; total assets JD 23m. (Aug. 1981); Dir.-Gen. MUHAMMAD MAHDI FARHAN.

Housing Bank: Police College St., Abdali, P.O.B. 7693, Amman; f. 1973; cap. p.u. JD 12m.; total assets JD 145.2m.; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. ZUHAIR KHOURI.

Industrial Development Bank: P.O.B. 1982, Zahran St., Amman; f. 1965; cap. p.u. JD 3.5m.; total assets JD 20.3m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. RAWHEE EL-KHATEEB.

Jordan Co-operative Organization: P.O.B. 1343, Amman; cap. p.u. JD 1.9m.; total assets JD 11.7m. (July 1980); Gen. Man. Dr. HASSAN NABULSI.

Social Security Corporation: P.O.B. 926031, Amman; f. 1979; Dir.-Gen. FARHI AMER OBEID.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Amman Financial Market: P.O.B. 8802, Amman; Gen. Man. Dr. HASHIM SABAGH.

INSURANCE

Al-Ahlia Insurance Co. (Jordan) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2938, 2nd Circle, Jabal Amman; cap. p.u. JD 240,000.

Jordan Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 279, King Hussein St., Amman; cap. p.u. JD 400,000; brs. in five Arab countries.

Middle East Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1802, King Hussein St., Amman; cap. p.u. JD 125,000.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

United Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7521, Abujaber Bldg., King Faisal St., Amman; cap. p.u. JD 250,000; all types of insurance.

Fourteen local and 14 foreign insurance companies operate in Jordan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Amman Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 287, Amman; f. 1923; Pres. MOHAMAD ALI BDEIR; Dir. MAHER JA'OUNI.

Amman Chamber of Industry: P.O.B. 1800, Amman; Pres. BANDAR TABBAA; Exec. Dir. ALI DAJANI.

Chamber of Commerce, Irbid: P.O.B. 13; f. 1950; Pres. MUFLEH HASSAN GHARAIBEH; Dir. HASSAN M. MURAD.

PUBLIC CORPORATION

Jordan Valley Authority: P.O.B. 2769, Amman; Stage I development projects now complete, and addition of 9,300 hectares to the irrigated land has been accomplished. Infrastructure projects also completed include 105 km. main highway, 300 km. secondary roads, 2,000 housing units, 48 schools, 13 health centres, 9 administration buildings. Electricity is now provided to 30 villages in the valley from the national network and domestic water is supplied to those villages from tube wells. Contributions to the cost of development came through loans from Kuwait Fund, Abu Dhabi Fund, U.S. A.I.D., Fed. Germany, World Bank, Netherlands, U.K., Japan and OPEC Special Fund. Further stages of development are the construction of Maqarin Dam on the Yarmouk River and projects to irrigate 17,000 hectares of land in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors.

TRADE UNIONS

The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions: Wadi as-Sir Rd., P.O.B. 1065, Amman; f. 1954; 33,000 mems.; member of Arab Trade Unions Confederation; Chair. SAMI HASAN MANSOUR; Gen. Sec. ABDER-RAZZAQ HAMAD.

There are also a number of independent unions, including:

Drivers' Union: P.O.B. 846, Amman; Sec.-Gen. SAMI MANSOUR.

Union of Petroleum Workers and Employees: P.O.B. 1346, Amman; Sec.-Gen. BRAHIM HADI.

PHOSPHATE

Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30, Amman; engaged in production and export of rock phosphates; Sec.-Gen. TAHASEEN KHREIS; production (1980) 3.9 million tons.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Hedjaz Jordan Railway (administered by the Ministry of Transport): P.O.B. 582, Amman; f. 1902; length of track 618 km.; Dir.-Gen. M. R. QOSEINI.

This was formerly a section of the Hedjaz railway (Damascus to Medina) for Muslim pilgrims to Medina and Mecca. It crosses the Syrian border and enters Jordanian territory south of Dera'a, and runs for approximately 366 km. to Naqb Ishtar, passing through Zarka, Amman, Qatrana and Ma'an. Some 844 km. of the line, from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia, have been abandoned for the past sixty years. Reconstruction of the Medina line, begun

JORDAN

Transport, Tourism

in 1965, was scheduled to be completed in 1971 at a cost of £15 million, divided equally between Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. However, the reconstruction work has been suspended at the request of the Arab States concerned, pending further studies on costs. The line between Ma'an and Saudi Arabia (114 km.) is now completed, as well as 15 km. in Saudi Arabia as far as Haret Ammar Station. A new 115 km. extension to Aqaba was financed by a JD 12 million loan from the Federal Republic of Germany; this line became operational in October 1975. It is used mainly for transporting phosphates and connects Aqaba to Beirut. On January 27th, 1980, an agreement was signed between the Supreme Commission of the Hedjaz Railway and Dorsch Consult (Federal Republic of Germany) for a feasibility study for construction of the Hedjaz Railway to high international specifications to connect Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria. The feasibility study is awaiting a decision (September 1981).

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: Amman.

Amman is linked by road with all parts of the kingdom and with neighbouring countries. All cities and most towns are connected by a 2-lane paved road system. In addition, several thousand km. of tracks make all villages accessible to motor transport. In 1981, the latest inventory showed the East Bank of Jordan to have 1,943 km. of main roads, 820 km. of secondary roads and 2,187 km. of village roads, all of which are asphalted. There are also 1,950 km. of unsurfaced roads.

SHIPPING

The port of Aqaba is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and has two general berths of 340 metres and 215 metres, with seven main transit sheds, covered storage area of 4,150 sq. metres, an open area of 50,600 sq. metres and a phosphate berth 210 metres long and 10 metres deep. Ten new berths and storage facilities are being built, and a separate potash berth, a container terminal and a fertilizer jetty are planned.

Jordan National Line: Aqaba; f. 1979.

PIPELINES

Two oil pipelines cross Jordan. The former Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline, carrying petroleum from the oilfields in Iraq to Haifa, has not operated since 1967. The 1,717-km. (1,067-mile) pipeline, known as the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline) carries petroleum from the oilfields at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to Sidon on the Mediterranean seaboard in Lebanon. It traverses Jordan for a distance of 177 km. (110 miles) and has frequently been cut by hostile action.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Amman and Aqaba. Work is in progress on a new international airport, the Queen Alia International Airport, at Zizya.

Alia (The Royal Jordanian Airline): Head Office: P.O.B. 302, Arab Insurance Building, First Circle, Jabel Amman, Amman; f. 1963; government-owned; services to Middle East, Europe, Far East and U.S.A.; fleet of three Boeing 747-200, six Boeing 707-320C, six Boeing 727 200, one Boeing 720 B72, 2 Lockheed L-1011-500, one freighter Boeing 707 320C 70F; Chair. and Pres. ALI GHANDOUR.

Arab Wings Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3038, Amman; f. 1975; subsidiary of Alia; executive jet charter service; Chair. and Pres. ALI GHANDOUR; Exec. Vice-Pres. Captain R. K. JONES.

Jordan World Airlines: f. 1974; subsidiary of Alia; initial Fleet: one Boeing 707; Chair. and Pres. ALI GHANDOUR.

The following airlines also serve Jordan: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, British Airways, Cyprus Airways, EgyptAir, Gulf Air, Iraqi Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, Lufthansa (Federal Germany), MEA (Lebanon), PIA (Pakistan), SAS (Scandinavia), Saudia, Swissair, Tarom (Romania).

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1952; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL HAMARNEH; publ. *Jordan* (quarterly), *Tourist Arrivals*, *Jordan Tourist News* (bi-monthly), Annual Report.

KAMPUCHEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, formerly Cambodia, occupies part of the Indochinese peninsula in South-East Asia. It is bounded by Thailand and Laos to the north, Viet-Nam to the east and by the Gulf of Thailand to the south. The climate is tropical. The heaviest rainfall occurs in September. The temperature ranges from 20° to 36°C (68° to 97°F), the average at Phnom-Penh being 27°C (81°F). The Khmer language is the official language spoken by all except the Vietnamese and Chinese minorities. The principal religion is Theravada Buddhism. The national flag is red with a five-towered temple in yellow in the centre. The capital is Phnom-Penh.

Recent History

Kampuchea, known as the Khmer Republic between 1970 and 1975, was formerly the Kingdom of Cambodia. It became a French protectorate in the 19th century and was incorporated in French Indochina. In April 1941 Norodom Sihanouk, then aged 18, succeeded his grandfather as King. In May 1947 he promulgated a constitution providing for a bicameral Parliament, including an elected National Assembly. Cambodia became an Associate State of the French Union in November 1949 and fully independent on November 9th, 1953. In order to become a political leader, King Sihanouk abdicated in March 1955 in favour of his father, Norodom Suramarit. Prince Sihanouk, as he became, founded a mass movement, the *Sangkum Reastr Niyum* (Popular Socialist Community), which won all the seats in Assembly elections in 1955, 1958, 1962 and 1966. King Suramarit died in April 1960 and Parliament elected Prince Sihanouk to become Head of State (without taking the title of King) in June 1960.

Prince Sihanouk's Government developed good relations with the People's Republic of China and North Viet-Nam, while being highly critical of the United States' role in Asia. From 1964, however, the Government was faced with a pro-Communist insurgency movement, the *Khmer Rouge*, which was joined in 1967 by left-wing elements from the *Sangkum*. Also, it became increasingly difficult to isolate Cambodia from the war in Viet-Nam.

In March 1970 a coup led by the Prime Minister, Lieut.-Gen. (later Marshal) Lon Nol, deposed Sihanouk. The new Government pledged itself to the removal of foreign Communist forces and appealed to the U.S.A. for military aid. Sihanouk went into exile and formed a Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (GRUNC), supported by the *Khmer Rouge*. Sihanoukists and the *Khmer Rouge* formed the National United Front of Cambodia (FUNC). Their combined forces, aided by South Viet-Nam's National Liberation Front and North Vietnamese troops, posed a serious threat to the new regime but in October 1970 Marshal Lon Nol proclaimed the Khmer Republic. In June 1972 he was elected the first President. His regime, however, never controlled the whole country.

During 1973 an increasing number of foreign states recognized GRUNC as the rightful government of Cambodia. In 1974 the republican regime's control was limited

to a few urban enclaves, besieged by GRUNC forces, mainly *Khmer Rouge*, to whom Phnom-Penh fell in April 1975. Prince Sihanouk became Head of State again but did not return from exile until September.

A new constitution, promulgated in January 1976, renamed the country Democratic Kampuchea, and established a republican form of government with a 250-member People's Representative Assembly. Elections for the Assembly were held in March 1976 and in April Prince Sihanouk resigned as Head of State and GRUNC was dissolved. The Assembly elected Khieu Samphan, formerly Deputy Prime Minister, to be President of the State Presidium (Head of State). The little-known Pol Pot became Prime Minister.

After 1975 close links with the People's Republic of China developed, while relations with Viet-Nam deteriorated markedly. In 1978 the Vietnamese army launched a series of attacks into Kampuchean territory. The Pol Pot Government accused Hanoi of trying to overthrow it and install a regime subservient to Viet-Nam in its place. In December the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), a guerrilla movement opposed to Pol Pot and supported by Viet-Nam, was announced.

In January 1979 Phnom-Penh fell to Vietnamese forces, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was proclaimed. A People's Revolutionary Council, with Heng Samrin, leader of the KNUFNS, as President, took control and pledged to restore freedom of movement, of association and of religion and to restore the family unit. Resistance to the new regime continued throughout 1979 and several groups opposing both the *Khmer Rouge* and the Heng Samrin regime were established, including the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), headed by a former Prime Minister, Son Sann.

Claiming that Pol Pot's regime had been responsible for 3 million deaths, in July 1979 the KNUFNS administration sentenced Pol Pot and his former Foreign Minister, Ieng Sary, to death *in absentia*. In January 1980 Khieu Samphan took over the premiership of the *Khmer Rouge* regime, while Pol Pot became Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Throughout 1980 *Khmer Rouge* soldiers were reported to be gaining ground, and continued to make guerrilla attacks on Government forces.

Throughout 1979 starvation and disease were prevalent. Relief agencies administered aid programmes, but were greatly hampered by international disputes. Relations between Thailand and Viet-Nam worsened when, in June 1980, Thailand announced a voluntary repatriation scheme for Khmer refugees in border camps, a move which was interpreted as returning *Khmer Rouge* soldiers to disrupt the Heng Samrin administration. A similar plan, suggested in June 1981, brought a threat from Viet-Nam that raids into Thai territory would be repeated if repatriation of refugees went ahead.

The involvement of Viet-Nam in the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime has been widely condemned, and in

KAMPUCHEA

Introductory Survey

October 1981, for the third consecutive year, the UN General Assembly voted to adopt a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. Only 30 countries have recognized the Government of Heng Samrin; the regime has made no further progress since gaining recognition from India in July 1980. At the September 1981 session of the UN General Assembly a large majority voted for continued recognition of the *Khmer Rouge* Democratic Kampuchean regime.

In November 1981 Son Sann, President of the KPNLF, dissociated himself from a united front administration being forged by three anti-Vietnamese factions. He would, however, continue to negotiate with the *Khmer Rouge* and Prince Sihanouk. In December the *Khmer Rouge* announced the dissolution of its Communist Party.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, elected for five years by universal secret ballot. The Assembly elects the Council of State from among its members. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, appointed by and responsible to the National Assembly. Local administration is carried out by Local People's Committees.

Defence

It was estimated that the guerrilla army of the *Khmer Rouge* numbered 30,000 men in July 1981. There are also some 21 divisions of Vietnamese troops in the country, numbering about 200,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The essentially agricultural economy was totally disrupted by the war between 1970 and 1975, and further affected by political events after December 1978. After April 1975 a vigorous agricultural programme was put into effect to overcome severe food shortages. The over-crowded urban areas were cleared of their inhabitants, who were driven into the countryside to work on the land and in other tasks of economic reconstruction. All sectors of the economy were nationalized and agriculture collectivized. The Pol Pot Government's chief aim was the production of as much rice, other strategic crops and livestock as possible. However, food shortages continued, and currency dealings largely ceased.

Under normal conditions, Kampuchea's main exportable commodities are rice, rubber and black pepper. Before 1970 rice was Kampuchea's principal export but by 1974 the country was a net importer of rice, although in 1976/77 there was a small exportable surplus of 150,000–200,000 tons. It is estimated that the area of rice under cultivation fell from 4 million hectares in 1970 to 700,000 hectares in 1974/75 and, after an increase in the area up to 1979, it fell again to 600,000 hectares in 1980. Progress towards food self-sufficiency was badly set back by a severe monsoon in 1981. Rubber production also fell, with 10,500 tons produced in 1979, half the 1976 level. However, Kampuchea has started to export rubber to the U.S.S.R.

FAO estimates indicate that the total production of most major crops (rice, maize, sweet potatoes, cassava, dry beans) rose slightly between 1975 and 1978, but fell in 1979. Since 1980 further famine has been avoided with the help of foreign aid, and significant progress has been made

towards stemming famine and malnutrition. Despite this, food shortages remain a problem. The present Government plans to rebuild the buffalo and cattle herds and also the pig population.

The country's infrastructure and industry have been completely disrupted, but by December 1980 67 factories were reported to be back in production and an import-export enterprise had been established, to deal with both internal and external trade and foreign aid. Imports in 1977 were estimated at U.S. \$22 million, and exports at \$3 million.

Kampuchea has limited mineral resources, including phosphates, iron ore, gem stones, bauxite, silicon and manganese ore, of which only phosphates are at present being exploited. Forests are an important economic asset, as yet underexploited.

The KNUFNS administration aims to restore the national economy, primarily by reviving agricultural production. The establishment of a national bank was announced in November 1979 and money was reintroduced in March 1980.

Transport and Communications

Much of Kampuchea's transport and communications system was destroyed or disrupted during the years of conflict. By November 1979 the 260-km. Phnom-Penh-Kompong Som railway had been restored and work was also taking place on other lines. However, Kompong Som port was closed to foreign vessels in November 1980 after guerrilla attacks by the *Khmer Rouge*. There is an international airport near Phnom-Penh, operating flights to Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.

Social Welfare

Every district in Kampuchea has its own clinic of 30 to 50 beds and each province has its own hospital. During 1979–81 seven large hospitals were rebuilt in Phnom-Penh and in other provinces and three pharmaceutical factories were put back into operation.

Education

The KNUFNS regime is attempting to re-establish a full educational system. During the academic year 1979/80 there were about 1,300 primary schools, and over 12,000 teachers were recruited. In 1980/81 there were an estimated 1,328,033 primary school pupils. A commission has been set up to produce teaching materials, and there are plans to build more schools and universities. In 1980, 164 students were sent abroad for further education.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Public Holiday

1983: January 7th (Liberation Day).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sen = 1 riel.

Approximate exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 7.69 riels;

U.S. \$1 = 4.00 riels.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Note: Some of the statistics below represent only sectors of the economy controlled by the government of the former Khmer Republic. During the years 1970-75 no figures were available for areas controlled by the *Khmer Rouge*. Almost no official figures are available for the period since April 1975.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				
	April 17th, 1962 (census)	mid-1969 (official estimate)	mid-1975 (UN estimate)	1976 (Government estimate)	1980 (Government estimate)
181,035 sq. km*.	5,728,771	6,701,000	7,098,000	7,735,279	5,746,141

* 69,898 square miles.

CIA population estimates (*Kampuchea: A demographic catastrophe*, 1980): 6,191,000 in 1976; 5,160,000 in 1979.

Capital: Phnom-Penh, population 393,995 in 1962; 200,000 in 1979 (estimate).

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 39.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 30.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 22.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 29.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	1,033	853	1,887	1,248	979	2,227
Industry	62	18	81	90	30	120
Services	243	94	337	353	149	502
TOTAL	1,338	966	2,304	1,691	1,158	2,849

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
('000 hectares)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Arable land	2,832	2,900*	2,987	2,900*
Land under permanent crops	152	150*	146	146*
Permanent meadows and pastures	580	580	580	580*
Forests and woodland	13,372	13,372	13,372	13,372
Other land	716	650	567	654
Inland water	452	452	452	452
TOTAL AREA	18,104	18,104	18,104	18,104

* FAO estimate.

1971-79: Land use as in 1970 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	1,400	853	1,200*	1,500	850*	1,000
Maize	65	90	130*	80	70	100
Sweet potatoes	2	2	2	19	14	15
Cassava (Manioc)	19	22	25*	133	143	150
Dry beans	28	20	24	17	12	14
Groundnuts (in shell)	13	10	10	14	10	13
Sesame seed	7	5	5	4	3	4
Coconuts	} n.a.	n.a.	n.a. {	36	26	30
Copra				6	5	6
Sugar cane	3	2	3	165	15	130
Tobacco (leaves)	11	8	9	6	4	5
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18*	10*	10

* Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (FAO estimates, production in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Vegetables and melons	450	380	270	320
Oranges	32	28	20	22
Mangoes	15	10	7	8
Pineapples	9	7	5	6
Bananas	92	78	55	65

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	10	8	8
Cattle	900	750*	810
Buffaloes	400	350*	400
Pigs	680	500	600
Chickens	4,000	3,600	4,000
Ducks	1,400	1,200	1,400

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	14	10	11
Buffalo meat	6	6	6
Pig meat	28	20	26
Poultry meat	12	12	14
Cows' milk	15	12	14
Hen eggs	2.5	2.2	2.4
Other poultry eggs	2.2	2.0	2.1
Cattle and buffalo hides	4.4	3.4	3.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excl. bark)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous:			
Sawlogs etc.	5	5	5
Non-coniferous:			
Sawlogs etc.	105	105	105
Other industrial wood	430	443	457
Fuel wood	4,300	4,430	4,565
TOTAL	4,840	4,983	5,132

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1969	1970*	1971*	1972*
Sawnwood (incl. box-boards)	223	32	38	43
Railway sleepers	3	3	3	—
TOTAL	226	35	41	43

* FAO estimates.

1973-79: Annual production as in 1972 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977*	1978	1979
Inland waters	73.9	30.1	10.1
Pacific Ocean	10.8	10.8	10.8
TOTAL	84.7	40.9	20.9

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1973.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974
Salt (unrefined)	36	31	30*

* Estimate by U.S. Bureau of Mines.

1975-77: Annual production as in 1974 (U.S. Bureau of Mines estimates).

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Distilled alcoholic beverages	'000 hectolitres	143	96	45	55	36
Beer	" "	57	55	26	23	18
Soft drinks	" "	248	98	25	25*	25*
Cigarettes	million	3,807	3,874	3,413	2,510	2,622
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	1,139	1,171	1,068	1,094	415
Bicycle tyres and tubes	'000	539	186	208	200*	200*
Rubber footwear	'000 pairs	2,760	2,230	1,292	1,000*	1,000*
Soap	metric tons	1,788	756	469	400*	400*
Naphtha	'000 metric tons	17	16	—	—	—
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	44	30	2	—	—
Kerosene	" " "	24	19	—	—	—
Jet fuel	" " "	14	24	—	—	—
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	146	111	11	—	—
Residual fuel oils	" " "	132	76	14	—	—
Cement	" " "	57	38	44	53	78
Electric energy†	million kWh.	128	133	148	166	150

Other products (1969): Jute bags 4.2 million; Paper 4,164 metric tons.

* Estimate.

† Production by public utilities only.

FINANCE

100 sen=1 new riel.

Coin: 5 sen.

Notes: 10, 20 and 50 sen; 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 riels.

Approximate exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=7.69 riels; U.S. \$1=4.00 riels.

100 new riels=£13.00=\$25.00.

Note: The riel was introduced in January 1955, replacing (at par) the Indochinese piastre. From May 1953 the piastre's value was 10 old French francs. The initial exchange rate was thus U.S. \$1=35 riels (1 riel=2.857 U.S. cents). Except for exchange transactions in U.S. dollars and sterling, the riel was linked to French currency, with a value of 10 French centimes after the introduction of the new French franc in January 1960. In August 1969 the multiple exchange rate system ended when the riel was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 16 milligrammes of gold, worth 1.8004 U.S. cents (\$1=55.542 riels) until August 1971. In October 1971 the official rate became inoperative except for specified official transfers and a flexible "floating" rate was established, initially at \$1=140 riels. Thus the riel's link to the French franc was effectively broken and the currency devalued. The "floating" rate was later adjusted upwards, reaching \$1=120 riels in January 1972, but thereafter the currency was frequently devalued. The exchange rate was \$1=187 riels at the end of 1972; and \$1=275 riels at the end of 1973. In September 1974 the currency was devalued by 65 per cent, with the exchange rate altered from \$1=420 riels to \$1=1,200 riels. By the end of 1974 the rate was \$1=1,650 riels. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=98 riels before November 1967; £1=84 riels from November 1967 to August 1969; and £1=133.30 riels from August 1969 to October 1971. Since April 1975 almost no information about the exchange rate has been available. However, a rate of \$1=1,200 riels was quoted in 1977 and 1978 and it has also been reported that a floating exchange rate (\$1=1,610 riels in 1977 and 1978) was available for foreign visitors. Domestically, the use of currency was abolished in 1975. Money was reintroduced in March 1980 and the exchange rate is reported to be approximately U.S. \$1=4 new riels. The value of the new riel was 1 kg. of rice.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*
Imports	273	92	8	22	21	140-150
Exports	14	6	3	3	2	1-2

* Estimates.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *Annual Supplement* 1980.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million old riels)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
Agricultural and food products	3,461.0	7,720.6	Rice	99.1	14.0
Mineral products	341.3	1,667.6	Rubber	233.3	2,544.1
Textiles	781.7	1,814.2	Haricot Beans	236.7	120.3
Metals and metal manufactures	765.2	1,272.2	Sesamum	65.0	54.0
Pharmaceuticals	641.3	1,395.5			
Chemicals	272.4	329.9			
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,262.9	14,200.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	634.2	2,732.5

Source: Banque Nationale du Cambodge, *Bulletin Mensuel*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Australia	n.a.	2,627	1,735	France	5,570	167	298
France	12,546	9,042	6,120	Hong Kong	5,480	1,124	1,347
Germany, Fed. Repub.	1,666	1,120	1,736	Italy	1,135	n.a.	3
Hong Kong	2,510	1,645	6,331	Japan	1,161	553	303
Japan	4,108	2,732	7,565	Netherlands	1,172	41	19
Singapore	3,794	4,120	2,261	Senegal	n.a.	1,653	n.a.
Switzerland	3,112	770	227	Singapore	1,970	789	749
Thailand	n.a.	n.a.	7,041	United Kingdom	1,432	43	46
United Kingdom	2,643	2,606	1,344	U.S.A.	1,030	38	122
U.S.A.	3,199	765	4,301	Viet-Nam, South	n.a.	n.a.	4,024
TOTAL (incl. others)	41,927	28,056	42,599	TOTAL (incl. others)	34,144	6,488	7,347

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger-kilometres (million)	91	56	54
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	10	10	10

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use*)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger cars	26,400	27,200	n.a.
Commercial vehicles †	11,100	11,100	11,000

* Including vehicles no longer in circulation.
† Excluding tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	GOODS LOADED			GOODS UNLOADED		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Phnom-Penh	95	34	29	308	416	420
Kompong-Som (Sihanoukville)	122	14	21	101	81	163
TOTAL	217	48	50	409	497	583

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Kilometres flown ('000)	1,056	1,030	1,000	1,100	1,000
Passengers carried ('000)	41	107	112	140	129
Passenger-kilometres (million)	30.8	32.5	34	51	48
Freight ton-kilometres ('000)	400	658	700	500	500

EDUCATION

	TEACHERS		STUDENTS	
	1969	1972	1969	1972
Primary	23,964	20,374	989,464	479,616
Secondary: general	5,292	2,544	119,988	99,936
vocational	n.a.	309	5,798	3,483
teacher-training	n.a.	n.a.	1,005	n.a.
Higher	916*	1,164	6,154*	9,988

* 1970.

THE CONSTITUTION

In June 1981 a new constitution was approved by the National Assembly. It consists of a Preamble and ten chapters, divided into 93 Articles. A summary of the main points follows:

Political System: the People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent sovereign state, gradually advancing towards socialism.

Economic System: the national economy is under the direction of the state, and comprises three sectors, the state-run, the collective and the family-run economy. Foreign trade is the monopoly of the state.

National Assembly: the supreme organ of state power and the sole legislative organ. Its deputies are elected by the principle of universal secret ballot and its term of office is five years. It has the power to adopt and revise the constitution and laws, to control their implementation, to adopt economic policies and the state budget, to elect or remove the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary from the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, to control the activities of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Council of State: the representative organ of the country and a standing organ of the National Assembly. Its members are elected from the National Assembly deputies. The Chairman of the Council of State is Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the National Defence Council, to be set up when necessary. Its duties include promulgating laws, deciding on the appointment or removal of members of the Council of Ministers, creating and abolishing ministries, ratifying or rejecting international treaties except when it is deemed necessary to refer them to the National Assembly.

Council of Ministers: the government and organ of direct management of society, responsible to the National Assembly.

Local People's Committees: the territory of Kampuchea is divided into provinces and municipalities, under the direct administration of central authority. People's committees are established in all provinces, municipalities, districts, communes and wards, and are responsible for local administration, public security and social order.

Judiciary and Courts: the judicial organs of Kampuchea are the people's courts and military tribunals.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1982)

COUNCIL OF STATE

President of the Council: HENG SAMRIN.

Vice-President: SAY PHOUTHANG.

Secretary-General: CHAN VEN.

Members of the Council: MEN CHAN, KHAM LEN, HENG TEAV, VANDY KAON.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: CHAN SI.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs: HUN SEN.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Planning: CHEA SOTH.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Defence: BUO THONG.

Minister of the Interior: KHANG SARIN.

Minister of Agriculture: KONG SAMOL.

Minister of Industry: KEO CHANDA*.

Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts: KHUN CHHY.

Minister of Trade: TANG SAROEM*.

Minister of Finance: CHAN PHIN.

Minister of Justice: OUK BUN CHOEUN.

Chairman of Nat. Bank of Kampuchea: CHA RIENG.

Chairman of the State Affairs Committee: SIM KA.

Minister of Education: PEN NAVOUTH.

Minister of Health: YIT KIM SENG.

Minister of Information, Press and Culture: CHHENG PHON.

Director of the Cabinet: UNG PHAN.

Vice-Ministers:

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs: HOR NAM HONG.

Vice-Ministers of Defence: SOY KEO, TEA BANH, KHANG SARIN.

Vice-Minister for Health and Social Affairs: Mrs. CHEY KHANH NHA.

Vice-Ministers for Health: CHEA THANG, NUT SAVOEUN, YUT KIM TENG.

* Reported to have been dismissed.

Vice-Minister of Education: (vacant).

Vice-Ministers of the Interior: SOEM SONG, SIN SONG.

Vice-Minister of Communications and Posts: THIM TENG.

Vice-Minister of Trade: THONG CHAN.

Vice-Minister of Industry: NUON SARETH.

Vice-Minister of Agriculture: NHEM HENG.

Vice-Minister of Agriculture (Fisheries): MAU PHAUK.

The United Nations recognizes the following government:

GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Premier: KHIEU SAMPHAN.

Vice-Premier in charge of Foreign Affairs: IENG SARY.

Vice-Premier in charge of National Defence: SON SEN.

Minister of Economy and Finance: THIOUNN THIOUM.

Minister of Public Health: THIOUNN THIOEUNN.

Minister of Social Affairs: Mrs. IENG THIRITH.

Minister of Culture and Education: Mrs. YUN YAT.

Minister attached to the Premier's Office: KEAT CHHON.

Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission with ministerial status: THIOUNN MUMM.

Secretary of State of the Ministry of Information: THUCH RIN.

Secretary of State of the Ministry of Equipment and Transport: SAR KIMLOMUTH.

Secretary of State of the Ministry of Telecommunications: CHHORN HAY.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly has 117 members, serving a five-year term. Elections were held on May 1st, 1981.

Chairman: CHEA SIM.

Vice-Chairmen: MAT LY, Venerable TEP VONG, NU BENG.

Secretary-General: Mrs. PHLEK PIROUN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK): Phnom-Penh; f. 1951; pro-Soviet communist party; 8-mem. Politburo, 21-mem. Gen. Cttee.; Gen. Sec. of Politburo HENG SAMRIN; Chair. of Org. Cttee. SAY PHOUTHANG.

Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (KUFNCD): Phnom-Penh; f. 1978; an 80-member National Council and a seven-member honorary Presidium were elected in December 1981; Chair. of National Council CHEA SIM, Sec.-Gen. Yos POR; Chair. of Presidium HENG SAMRIN.

Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF): f. March 1979 in France and formally established in Kampuchea in October; Pres. SON SANN; distributes newsletter.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO KAMPUCHEA

(In Phnom-Penh)

Bulgaria: *Ambassador:* SIMEONOV DIMITROV.

Cuba: *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR GALLO.

Czechoslovakia: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

German Democratic Republic: Monivong East; *Ambassador:* ROLF DACH.

Hungary: Monivong East; *Ambassador:* ALFRED ALMASI.

India: *Chargé d'affaires:* NIGAM PRAKASH.

Laos: *Ambassador:* KAMPHAN VILACHIT.

Mongolia: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Poland: Monivong East; *Ambassador:* SERGIUSZ MILULICZ.

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* OLEG BOSTORIN.

Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* NGO DIEN.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Kampuchea also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Seychelles and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system comprises People's Courts and Military Tribunals. People's Assessors participate in judgement, and have the same rights as judges.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

The principal religion of Kampuchea is Theravada Buddhism (Buddhism of the Little Vehicle), the sacred language of which is Pali. Before April 1975 there were more than 2,500 monasteries throughout the land and nearly 20,000 Bonzes (Buddhist priests).

Patriotic Kampuchean Buddhists' Association: Phnom-Penh; mem. of KUFNCD; Pres. LONG SIM.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPER

Kaset Kangtoap Padivoat (*Revolutionary Army*): f. 1979; army newspaper; Editor CHAN SI.

NEWS AGENCY

Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) (*Kampuchea Information Agency*): f. 1978; information service of the KUFNCD; Dir.-Gen. CHEY SAPHON; publ. *Kampuchea* (weekly; circ. 122,000).

ASSOCIATION

Association of Kampuchean Journalists: f. 1979; member of KUFNCD; Chair. CHEY SAPHON; Vice-Chair. UN DARA; Sec.-Gen. KHIEU KANHARITH.

RADIO

Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea (*Voice of the Kampuchean People*): Phnom-Penh; f. 1978; service of the KUFNCD; broadcasts 10 hours daily in English, French, Lao and Thai; Dir.-Gen. VAN SUN HENG (acting); Deputy Dir.-Gen. SOM KIM SUOR.

KAMPUCHEA

FINANCE

The former government of Pol Pot abolished banks and withdrew all currency from circulation. The regime established in January 1979 announced the formation of a national bank in November. In March 1980 currency was reintroduced and the National Bank of Kampuchea announced the establishment of a Foreign Trade Bank to expand trade, provide international loans and assist in currency control.

National Bank of Kampuchea: Phnom-Penh; f. 1980;
Chair, CHA RIENG.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All means of production were nationalized after 1975, but no detailed information on the organization of trade and industry is available. By December 1980 some 67 factories had resumed activities and the following organizations were reported to be operating:

National Trade Commission: Pres. TANG SAROEM.

KAMPEXIM: Phnom-Penh; f. 1979; handles Kampuchea's imports and exports and the receipt of foreign aid.

TRADE UNION

Trade Unions for the Salvation of Kampuchea (TUSK):
Phnom-Penh; Vice-Chair, HENG TEAV.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Moha Vithei Pracheathipattay, Phnom-Penh.
Before April 1975 the total length of railway track was 1,370 km. Lines linked Phnom-Penh with the Thai

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

border via Battambang and with Kompong-Som. A new line between Samrong Station and Kompong Speu was under construction in 1978. By November 1979 the 260-km. Phnom-Penh-Kompong Som line, and by February 1980 the Phnom-Penh-Battambang line, had been restored.

Roads: Before 1975 there were nearly 11,000 km. of motorable roads and tracks, of which about 2,000 km. were asphalted. In 1981 a newly-repaired section of the National Highway One, which runs from the Vietnamese border to Phnom-Penh, was formally opened.

Inland Waterways: The major routes are along the Mekong River, and up the Tonlé Sap River into the Tonlé Sap (Great Lake) covering in all about 1,400 km. The inland ports of Neak Luong, Kompong Cham and Prek Kdam have been supplied with motor ferries and the ferry crossings have been improved.

Shipping: The main port is Kompong-Som on the Gulf of Thailand, which can handle vessels up to 10,000 tons; the total number of berths was raised to 10 in 1970 at a cost of U.S. \$50 million. Phnom-Penh port, currently undergoing reconstruction, lies some distance inland. Steamers of up to 4,000 tons can be accommodated.

Civil Aviation: There is an international airport at Pochentong, near Phnom-Penh. In September 1979 flights between Phnom-Penh, Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi began, operated twice weekly by Vietnamese aircraft, and in March 1980 scheduled flights between Phnom-Penh and Vientiane began functioning.

KENYA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Kenya lies astride the equator on the east coast of Africa, with Somalia to the north-east, Ethiopia and Sudan to the north, Uganda to the west and Tanzania to the south. The climate varies with altitude: the coastal zone is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 20.5°–32°C (60°–90°F), while inland, above 1,500 metres (5,000 ft.), they average 7°–27°C (45°–80°F). The highlands and western areas receive ample rainfall but most of the northern part is very dry. Kiswahili is the official language; English, Kikuyu and Luo are also widely spoken. The majority of the African population follows traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 25 per cent of the population and Muslims 6 per cent. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of black, red and green, separated by two narrow white stripes. Superimposed is a red shield, with black and white markings, upon crossed white spears. The capital is Nairobi.

Recent History

A former British colony and protectorate, Kenya was given internal self-government in June 1963, became independent on December 12th, 1963, and a republic exactly one year later. Jomo Kenyatta led the nation following independence and as head of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), which alone stood at the 1969 and 1974 National Assembly elections, established stability in Kenya and won great personal prestige both at home and abroad. Kenyatta encouraged Western investment in Kenya and presided over the relatively smooth "Kenyanization" of jobs formerly held by Europeans and Asians and the redistribution to Africans of farms previously held by white settlers. During his presidency, political crises included the assassination in 1969 of Tom Mboya, the Minister for Economic Planning and Development and Secretary-General of KANU, which led to civil unrest and the banning of the opposition Kenya People's Union, and an unsuccessful revolutionary plot in 1971. Political discontent was heightened by the assassination in March 1975 of the outspoken politician J. M. Kariuki, and the later detention of unofficial opposition figures in the National Assembly. They were released, together with other political detainees, in December 1978. In September 1976 a proposal, backed by a number of Kikuyu politicians, to alter the constitution to debar the succession of the Vice-President, Daniel arap Moi, a member of the minority Kalenjin tribe, was thwarted by the Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, backed by Kenyatta.

Following the death of President Kenyatta in August 1978, Moi was sworn in as acting President and proclaimed President in October, having received the constitutional requirement of endorsement from KANU, the only political party. Power passed smoothly to Moi, who was sole candidate in the presidential election of November 1979. Elections to the National Assembly were held concurrently and many long-standing members of the Government were defeated. A successful unity campaign

during 1980 included the political rehabilitation of former Vice-President Oginga Odinga and the dissolution of many tribal associations. However, Odinga's attempt to be re-elected to the National Assembly in 1981 was barred by KANU. Government interference in the press increased after criticism of the Government's handling of Odinga and of a strike by doctors.

After having poor relations with most of its East African neighbours for some years, Kenya's position improved during 1981, encouraged by Moi's chairmanship of the OAU. The border with Tanzania has remained closed since shortly before the dissolution of the East African Community (EAC) in 1977, and was unlikely to reopen until the assets and liabilities of the EAC had been satisfactorily distributed. Improving relations with Uganda after the re-election of Milton Obote as President allowed negotiations to make great progress during 1981. Kenya has maintained friendly relations with Ethiopia, despite very different political beliefs, through common fear of Somalia's expansionist intentions. However, Kenya's relations with Somalia became more cordial during 1981, encouraged by the U.S.A., which has military bases in both countries, and agreement was reached on border security against raids by Somali *shifita* (bandits).

Government

Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, with 172 members (158 elected by universal adult suffrage, the Attorney-General and Speaker and 12 members nominated by the President) serving a term of five years, subject to dissolution. Executive power is held by the President, also directly elected for five years. He is assisted by an appointed Vice-President and Cabinet. Kenya has been a *de facto* one-party state since 1969.

Defence

Of a total armed force of 14,750 in July 1981, the army numbered 12,000, the navy 650 and the air force 2,100. Military service is voluntary. There is a paramilitary force of 1,800 police. Kenya receives military assistance from the United Kingdom, and from the U.S.A. in return for port and onshore facilities as part of its Rapid Deployment Force.

Economic Affairs

Kenya's prosperity rests largely on the production and processing of agricultural and pastoral products, and about 90 per cent of the population rely on agriculture for their livelihood. This sector accounted for 40 per cent of G.D.P. in 1977 and over 34 per cent in 1978. Farming is often adversely affected by climatic conditions and prolonged rains hit coffee production in 1978/79. The principal cash crops are coffee and tea (of which Kenya is Africa's leading producer), which together bring in about 60 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. Sisal, pyrethrum, pineapple and wattle are also produced. After a surplus in 1979, it was necessary to import 350,000 metric tons of maize in both 1979 and 1980, and there were also shortages

of milk and wheat. Livestock farming varies from the traditional herding of the Masai tribes to the pedigree stock-raising of dairy and beef cattle on the Highland farms. Kenya is one of the few African countries with an important dairy industry. Since 1961 much of the land formerly used for European large-scale mixed farms has been transferred to Africans under a variety of settlement schemes, usually after extensive subdivision.

Manufacturing accounted for about 14 per cent of G.D.P. in 1979. Political stability and liberal investment policies have encouraged a high level of foreign investment which has not been deterred by measures intended to ensure a greater degree of Kenyan participation in industry by 1982. Kenya's economy has not suffered as much as had been expected after the collapse of the East African Community in 1977. However, trade with Kenya's partners in the Community, Tanzania and Uganda, has declined, and has been further hindered by political problems in Uganda and the closing of Kenya's border with Tanzania. However, in June 1979 Kenya agreed to re-establish air links with Tanzania and the terms of a new bilateral trade agreement were discussed.

The cost of crude petroleum imports was equal to 36 per cent of the total export earnings in 1980, or more than the earnings of Kenya's principal export commodity, coffee. Many ambitious hydroelectric and geothermal projects are under way in an attempt to make Kenya self-sufficient in electricity. A plant to refine power-alcohol from molasses was under construction at Kisumu in 1981. The most important mineral is soda ash and other minerals include salt, gold and limestone. Mineral production is relatively slight but is likely to increase considerably with the discovery of two million tons of lead and silver at Kinangoni, and the exploitation of a fluorspar ore deposit in the Kerio valley. A major geological survey is under way.

The high rate of economic growth achieved in the decade after independence, which produced a 27 per cent increase in per capita G.D.P. and a 50 per cent rise in smallholders' farm production, has not been maintained. In 1979 a fourth development plan, for 1979-83, was launched with a target annual G.D.P. growth rate of 6.3 per cent and estimated total expenditure of K£4,000 million. In 1980 the target was lowered to 5.4 per cent, but even this is unlikely to be met. After reaching 7.8 per cent in 1977, the G.D.P. growth rate fell to 5.7 per cent in 1978, 4.1 per cent in 1979 and 2.4 per cent in 1980. The G.D.P. figures reflect the importance of coffee and tea to the Kenyan economy, which have suffered adverse production conditions and prices since the boom of 1977. Problems of unemployment, exacerbated by an annual rate of population increase of about 4 per cent, a high inflation rate (13 per cent in 1980) and unequal distribution of wealth remain unsolved. The fear that Somalia will pursue its territorial claims in northern Kenya has also led to greatly increased defence spending, accounting for 15 per cent of the budget in 1979/80. Increases in the price of crude petroleum have added to Kenya's worsening balance of payments, which fell from a surplus of K£112 million in 1977 to a deficit of K£333 million in 1980. Since 1979 increasingly strict import controls have been introduced in an attempt to reduce the balance of payments deficit, but this results in lower G.D.P. growth.

Transport and Communications

There are international airports at Nairobi and Mombasa. Main roads link the big towns and there is a country-wide bus service. A main road linking Nairobi and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was completed in 1977 and a project to build another from Kitale to Juba in Sudan is under way. Mombasa is a fully-equipped international seaport which has 16 deep-water berths and is being further extended at a cost of 715 million Ks. It serves Uganda and Ethiopia as well as Kenya.

Social Welfare

There are State pension and welfare schemes and a National Social Security Fund has been set up. The Government runs hospitals and medical services; no fees are charged to out-patients. Free attention is given in case of need. Missions, private charities and commercial firms provide further facilities. A National Council of Social Services co-ordinates the work of voluntary agencies. In 1978 Kenya had 225 hospitals and 201 health centres, with a total of 24,780 hospital beds. Major rural health improvements include the construction of numerous health centres but the family planning programme launched in 1974 has been of very limited success.

Education

Education is not compulsory. The Government provides or assists in the provision of schools and the number of primary school pupils increased from 900,000 in 1963 to about 4.2 million in 1981. In January 1980 remaining fees were abolished and the goal of free primary education was reached. Free milk is provided for pupils. Secondary education is much less widely available. Education is multi-racial at all levels but is hampered by a lack of qualified teachers. There are also considerable inequalities: in 1977, 72 per cent of school-age children in Nairobi attended school, compared with only 4 per cent in North-East Province. In 1976 adult literacy averaged 66 per cent for males and 31 per cent for females. In December 1978 President Moi launched a compulsory programme with 1983 as the deadline for total literacy. The University of Nairobi, which has over 5,000 students, has frequently been closed because of student unrest and many students study overseas.

Tourism

Kenya's attractions as a tourist centre are mainly its wildlife, Indian Ocean coast and good all-year-round climate. There are 15 National Parks and 23 game reserves open to the public, several of which provide overnight accommodation. The hunting of game was banned in 1977 to prevent further destruction of Kenya's natural heritage.

Tourism in Kenya has recently enjoyed unprecedented expansion and was the country's third largest foreign exchange earner in 1980. Several hotels and game lodges are being expanded or are under construction and more overseas tourist offices have been opened. In 1980 there were 362,621 visitors to Kenya and receipts totalled K£82 million. However, the industry has suffered from the closure of the Tanzanian border in February 1977 and the severance of air traffic between the two countries the following November.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 1st (Madaraka Day, anniversary of self-government), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr,

KENYA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 20th (Kenya Day), December 12th (Independence Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents=1 Kenya shilling (Ks.); 20 Ks.=1 Kenya pound (K£).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=19.688 Ks.;

U.S. \$1=10.235 Ks.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)			ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Land	Water	Total	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1979
569,137	11,230	580,367*	13,399,000	13,847,000	14,337,000	14,856,000	15,327,061†	26.3

* 224,081 square miles.

† Final result of census held in August 1979.

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS

(at census of August 1979)

African . . .	15,112,000	European . . .	50,000
Arab . . .	39,000	Other . . .	68,000*
Asian . . .	59,000		
		TOTAL .	15,327,000

* Includes those who did not state "tribe" or "race".

CHIEF TOWNS

(population at census of August 1969)

Nairobi (capital) .	509,286	Nanyuki . . .	11,624
Mombasa . . .	247,073	Kitale . . .	11,573
Nakuru . . .	47,151	Malindi . . .	10,757
Kisumu . . .	32,431	Kericho . . .	10,144
Thika . . .	18,387	Nyeri . . .	10,004
Eldoret . . .	18,196		

1977 estimates: Nairobi 776,000, Mombasa 371,000.

Births and deaths: Annual average birth rate 50 per 1,000, death rate 17 per 1,000. Estimated from the 1969 Census.

MIGRATION

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Immigrant Arrivals .	555	4,620	5,990	4,730	5,640	3,510	60
Long-term Emigrants	12,082	14,003	13,627	21,063	29,905	21,821	6,614

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	1,787	1,080	2,867	2,357	1,396	3,753
Industry	153	16	169	291	32	323
Services	240	65	305	385	109	494
TOTAL	2,179	1,161	3,340	3,033	1,536	4,570

Source: ILO, Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 4,811; Total 6,202 (*Source: FAO, Production Yearbook*).

EMPLOYMENT*
(‘000 registered employees at June each year)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	243.0	260.3	243.0	254.5
Mining and quarrying	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	108.8	117.9	130.1	138.4
Electricity and water	8.6	9.7	9.3	9.9
Construction	47.1	48.9	55.3	61.3
Trade, restaurants and hotels	60.2	62.6	62.5	68.7
Transport, storage and communications	47.7	48.1	50.9	54.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	25.4	29.7	32.0	35.7
Community, social and personal services	312.8	322.4	325.9	346.4
TOTAL	857.5	902.9	911.6	972.3

* This table refers only to employment in urban areas and on large farms. Employment in other areas was estimated to be between 300,000 and 500,000.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(‘000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	1,710*	1,790*
Land under permanent crops	460*	480*
Permanent meadows and pastures on agricultural holdings	3,800*	3,770*
Forests and woodlands	2,710†	2,560†
Other land	48,245	48,325
Inland water	1,340	1,340
TOTAL	58,265	58,265

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(‘000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	175	207	210*
Rice (paddy)	42	43	40*
Barley	35	75†	82†
Maize	2,169	1,800	1,900*
Millet	130	110	130*
Sorghum	221	186	220*
Potatoes	361	360*	360*
Sweet Potatoes	330	340*	340*
Cassava (Manioc)	620	630*	635*
Pulses	274	234	240*
Seed cotton	27	28	38†
Cottonseed	18	18	25†
Cotton lint	9	9	13†
Tomatoes	50	52*	53*
Sugar cane	2,819*	4,034*	4,474*
Pineapples	130*	140*	145*
Bananas	120	130*	135*
Plantains	215*	225*	235*
Cashew nuts	36	20†	20†
Coffee (green)	84	75	91†
Tea (made)	93	99	90†
Sisal	31	36	48†

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	10,200	10,600	11,000
Sheep	3,980	4,000*	4,300*
Goats	4,415	4,500*	4,530*
Pigs	65	75	76
Camels	607	608	608
Poultry	17,100	16,760†	16,400†

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	192	192	193
Mutton and lamb*	17	19	21
Goats' meat*	17	17	17
Pig meat*	4	4	4
Poultry meat*	30	31	32
Other meat*	21	22	21
Edible offals*	44	46	48
Cows' milk*	946	860	840
Sheep's milk*	18	18	19
Goats' milk*	42	43	43
Butter and ghee	3.9	3.1†	3.4*
Cheese	0.3	0.3	0.3*
Hen eggs*	19.2	19.3	19.9
Honey*	9.0	9.5	10.0
Wool: greasy*	1.2	1.2	1.2
clean*	0.6	0.6	0.6

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(^{'000} cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	298	298*	298*	71	71*	71*	369	369*	369*
Pulpwood	163	163*	163*	3	3*	3*	166	166*	166*
Other industrial wood*	20	20	20	567	586	586	587	606	606
Fuel wood*	709	733	733	14,576	15,149	15,747	15,285	15,882	16,480
TOTAL	1,190	1,214*	1,214*	15,217	15,809*	16,407*	16,407	17,023*	17,621*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(^{'000} cubic metres)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977†	1978†	1979*
Coniferous (incl. boxboards)	76	89	74	97	147	130	97	97
Broadleaved (incl. boxboards)	9	15	18	28	26	40	33	97
TOTAL	85	104	92	125	173	170	130	194

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	25.0	25.2	22.8	36.9	38.4	41.8	47.7
Indian Ocean	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1
TOTAL CATCH . . .	29.0	28.6	27.3	41.0	42.8	46.4	51.7

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978*
Gold	kilogrammes	3.1	1.1	4.2	6.4
Magnetite	'000 metric tons	17	21	16	20
Silver	metric tons	2.6	3.6	—	—
Salt	'000 metric tons	—	50	40	20

* Estimates.

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1979, Nairobi.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	138	149	246	141
Raw sugar	" " "	171	182	238	285
Beer	'000 hectolitres	1,656	1,952	1,991	2,089
Cigarettes	million	3,703	3,944	4,493	4,554
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate) . .	'000 metric tons	107	n.a.	186	n.a.
Cement	" " "	971	1,128	1,133	1,115
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	363	385	378	387
Kerosene and jet fuel	" " "	436	400	485	997
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	504	524	550	114
Residual fuel oil	" " "	1,133	899	1,113	497
Electric energy*	million kWh.	1,042	1,138	1,298	1,498

* Figures cover only enterprises generating primarily for public use.

1980 ('000 metric tons): Motor spirit 578; Kerosene and jet fuel 753; Distillate fuel oils 96 (est.); Residual fuel oil 861.

Sources: Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi; UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Kenya shilling (Ks.).

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 cents; 1 Ks.

Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 Ks.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 19.688 Ks.; U.S. \$1 = 10.235 Ks.;

100 Ks. = £5.08 = \$9.77.

Note: The Kenya shilling was introduced in September 1966, replacing (at par) the East African shilling, equal to one shilling sterling (£1 = 20 shillings). From September 1949 the shilling was equivalent to 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 7.143 shillings) and this valuation remained in force until June 1973. When the U.S. dollar was devalued in December 1971 the rate of Kenya shillings per IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR) was fixed at 7.755. In February 1973 the dollar was again devalued and the exchange rate became 1 SDR = 8.617 shillings. In June 1973 Kenya's currency was revalued by 3.5 per cent, with a new exchange rate of \$1 = 6.90 shillings (1 SDR = 8.324 shillings), but in January 1974 the shilling was restored to its earlier valuation of 14 U.S. cents (\$1 = 7.143 shillings). From July 1974 the fixed relationship between the SDR and the U.S. dollar was ended but the Kenya shilling remained tied to U.S. currency. This remained in force until October 1975, when the link between the shilling and the U.S. dollar was ended and the shilling's value fixed at a mid-point of 9.66 per SDR, then equal to 8.16 per dollar, an effective devaluation of 12.5 per cent. The average exchange rate (shillings per U.S. dollar) was: 7.343 in 1975; 8.367 in 1976; 8.277 in 1977; 7.729 in 1978; 7.475 in 1979; 7.420 in 1980. The shilling was twice devalued in 1981: to 10.15 per SDR in February and to 11.95 per SDR in September. In terms of sterling, the value of the Kenya shilling between November 1967 and August 1971 was 1s. 2d. (5.83p), the exchange rate being £1 = 17.14 Ks.; from December 1971 to June 1972 the rate was £1 = 18.61 Ks. In this survey the symbol "K£" is used to denote amounts of 20 Ks., equivalent to £1.02 sterling in December 1981.

BUDGET*

(K£ million, year ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80†	EXPENDITURE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80†
<i>Current:</i>				General public services .	67.1	81.5	88.6
Direct taxes . . .	143.0	147.5	148.5	Education	89.1	104.6	122.6
Import duties . . .	104.2	110.0	100.0	Other social services .	9.1	13.6	13.5
Excise duties . . .	38.5	48.0	60.0	Health	29.2	30.9	32.8
Sales tax	92.8	100.0	145.0	Roads	9.7	10.4	13.2
Other indirect taxes .	26.3	14.5	19.0	Agriculture, forestry, game and fisheries .	22.3	25.0	27.5
Interest, profits and dividends (incl. rent)	26.3	27.7	28.5	Other economic services	30.4	40.0	43.9
Current transfers . .	0.6	0.1	1.3	Defence	73.7	99.2	74.9
Sales of goods and ser- vices	22.3	37.1	43.5	Others	71.6	78.5	83.1
Loan repayments . .	2.0	2.7	2.6				
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties . . .	4.8	5.8	7.4				
	455.7	493.4	555.8				
<i>Capital:</i>							
Long-term borrowing .	43.2	58.2	105.7				
Internal borrowing . .	37.6	105.0	75.0				
Loan repayments . . .	3.0	4.8	3.4				
Capital transfers . . .	9.0	28.7	17.9				
Sale of capital assets .	—	0.1	0.1				
Withdrawals from funds	13.5	4.0	2.1				
	106.3	200.8	204.2				
TOTAL	562.0	694.2	760.0	TOTAL	402.3	483.6	500.0

* Expenditure and revenue include appropriation-in-aid. Expenditure includes recurrent expenditure, gross capital formation and loans to other sectors.

† Estimate.

DEVELOPMENT

(K₡'000)

EXPENDITURE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*
Mining, manufacturing and construction	5,462	5,108	4,455
Housing and community welfare	8,736	9,658	11,398
Roads	24,323	34,619	36,463
Education	5,395	9,294	11,452
Health	7,693	9,922	11,754
Agriculture and forestry	30,644	46,368	55,064
Defence	5,657	8,986	6,858
Electricity, gas and water	30,212	41,580	33,643
TOTAL (incl. others)	188,081	268,144	242,956

* Estimates.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	9.4	9.7	9.4
IMF Special Drawing Rights	14.3	108.1	25.7
Foreign exchange	338.3	519.6	466.0
TOTAL	362.0	637.4	501.1

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million Ks. at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	2,305	2,674	3,031
Demand deposits at commercial banks	6,866	7,330	7,155

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR NAIROBI

(middle income group, December of each year; base: January-June 1975=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	88.2	104.8	110.8	127.1	141.1	154.8	198.0
Rent	96.2	111.1	120.5	146.3	158.7	175.3	195.2
ALL ITEMS	91.3	105.1	114.9	130.4	141.0	155.7	173.3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(K£ million at factor cost)

	1977	1978	1979*
<i>Traditional Economy:</i>			
Forestry	10.77	13.30	15.21
Fishing	0.29	0.43	0.47
Building and construction	25.99	31.01	36.70
Water	11.11	12.66	14.35
Ownership of dwellings	35.68	43.15	52.06
Total	83.84	100.55	118.79
<i>Monetary Economy:</i>			
Enterprises and non-profit institutions:			
Agriculture	668.01	631.73	648.78
Forestry	6.89	8.25	10.70
Fishing	2.33	3.52	3.87
Mining and quarrying	4.17	4.41	5.04
Manufacturing	179.94	219.32	249.84
Electricity and water	53.94	66.88	80.83
Building and construction	78.62	100.84	114.65
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	19.96	23.05	27.96
Transport, storage, communications	82.98	96.22	108.73
Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	164.63	189.34	209.22
Ownership of dwellings	67.50	78.43	84.89
Other services	30.80	35.46	43.01
Less: Imputed bank service charge	-31.80	-37.31	-42.16
Private household (domestic services)	13.44	17.06	20.56
General government:			
Public administration	48.52	56.91	} 290.26
Defence	11.73	13.49	
Education	94.43	107.51	
Health	21.90	27.40	
Agricultural services	13.78	16.51	
Other services	25.04	28.84	
Total	1,556.81	1,687.86	1,856.18
TOTAL	1,640.65	1,788.41	1,974.97

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	633.2	745.9	1,120.6	955.9	1,017.5	1,242.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-854.9	-804.5	-1,126.1	-1,653.5	-1,561.9	-2,396.5
TRADE BALANCE	-221.7	-58.6	-5.5	-697.6	-544.4	-1,153.9
Exports of services	374.8	384.3	449.3	596.6	584.9	769.7
Imports of services	-429.9	-464.8	-474.1	-650.4	-616.3	-739.8
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-276.8	-139.1	-30.3	-751.4	-575.8	-1,124.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-12.5	-19.6	-3.5	16.3	24.5	25.6
Government unrequited transfers (net)	57.6	37.6	73.3	72.9	73.6	112.6
CURRENT BALANCE	-231.7	-121.1	39.5	-662.2	-477.7	-985.8
Direct capital investment (net)	15.8	42.1	53.8	32.1	65.1	60.4
Other long-term capital (net)	140.6	174.6	150.8	384.4	302.2	335.0
Short-term capital (net)	41.0	-4.2	12.1	25.0	218.9	123.8
Net errors and omissions	-18.7	-7.5	16.1	5.3	-34.5	83.5
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-53.0	83.9	272.3	-215.4	74.0	-383.1
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	9.3	9.5
Valuation changes (net)	-13.3	-2.0	8.8	23.4	-1.6	-2.9
Grants to finance imports	5.3	0.9	—	—	—	—
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	5.9	18.4	18.8	15.9
Other loans	—	—	—	—	98.3	171.5
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-61.0	83.6	288.6	-171.9	200.6	-187.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(K£'000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	406,997	531,446	661,125	620,156
Exports (incl. re-exports)	345,062	501,819	395,712	412,787

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(K£'000)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	93,470	100,158	92,338	120,085
Motor vehicles and chassis	23,620	40,764	68,797	45,122
Agricultural machinery and tractors	7,097	16,598	18,575	7,568
Industrial machinery (including electrical)	69,886	91,844	130,180	113,252
Iron and steel	28,172	32,643	41,816	37,631
Fabrics of cotton	971	444	436	405
Fabrics of synthetic fibres	5,301	3,233	2,119	1,883
Paper and paper products	7,599	9,031	10,261	12,304
Pharmaceutical products	6,734	10,175	13,187	11,230
Fertilizers	5,225	9,473	10,012	5,344

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(K£'000)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS*	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coffee (not roasted)	35,228	93,348	204,336	124,679	110,573
Sisal (fibre and tow)	7,432	4,194	4,114	4,038	4,800
Tea	22,932	31,763	71,779	63,187	62,843
Pyrethrum	4,802	6,887	6,040	4,622	5,765
Meat and Meat Products	5,135	8,386	7,597	2,721	2,688
Hides and Skins (undressed)	5,414	8,561	8,023	9,825	13,770
Manufactured Goods:					
Soda Ash	2,435	3,033	2,687	3,684	5,577
Wattle Extract	1,216	2,686	1,832	1,487	1,966
Petroleum Products	48,655	57,603	72,398	60,216	68,051
Cement	6,006	8,070	8,566	9,008	8,347
Other	30,253	47,309	34,910	34,165	37,203

* Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(K£'000)

	IMPORTS				DOMESTIC EXPORTS*			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tanzania	12,406	1,622	353	102	22,995	7,677	1,837	3,074
Uganda	818	581	1,977	803	26,871	43,585	31,498	30,588
Other African countries	3,370	5,953	6,845	11,048	34,207	43,705	44,327	51,467
Western Europe:								
EEC	162,997	229,140	337,683	284,273	117,561	229,810	168,326	172,738
Other	19,556	27,969	29,515	35,377	20,968	26,264	21,374	21,627
Eastern Europe	3,742	4,246	5,340	4,737	3,301	14,887	6,922	4,797
North and South America	30,069	37,071	46,069	43,391	24,519	34,093	22,090	23,896
Japan	45,034	65,603	67,912	49,927	6,330	5,230	3,525	4,802
Other Asian countries	125,662	132,605	117,352	176,315	23,120	30,459	30,004	37,618
TOTAL (incl. others)	406,997	531,446	661,125	620,156	318,658	480,259	369,965	385,534

* Excluding re-exports.

TOURISM

DEPARTURES OF VISITORS AND
PERSONS IN TRANSIT ('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
British	51.7	43.0	48.1	49.4
Federal German	47.4	51.0	55.9	61.7
Other European	102.3	101.4	96.2	91.4
American and Canadian	51.0	38.2	31.6	35.9
Ugandan and Tanzanian	95.1	36.8	23.5	24.7
Zambian	9.2	10.2	8.7	9.1
Other African	32.3	33.5	38.3	43.0
All others	35.1	30.3	30.9	32.0
TOTAL	424.2	344.4	333.3	347.2

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

FREIGHT TRAFFIC (excl. livestock)

		1977	1978	1979
Total freight	'000 metric tons	3,845	3,853	3,783
" "	million ton/kms.	2,211	1,987	2,009

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars* . .	142,025	153,104	170,271	186,579	199,488
Buses and coaches . .	4,605	5,021	5,407	5,781	6,283
Goods vehicles† . .	20,875	22,292	24,149	26,997	29,595

* Including light commercial vehicles.

† Excluding tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

SHIPPING*

ENTERED†

	VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (‘000)	PASSENGERS	CARGO‡ (‘000 metric tons)
1975	1,653	6,278	6,657	6,040
1976	1,380	5,720	3,830	5,252
1977	1,615	5,896	1,038	5,884
1978	1,657	6,317	1,791	6,020

* Vessels engaged in foreign trade and excluding sailing vessels.

† Mombasa only.

‡ Loaded and unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC AIR TRAFFIC*

	PASSENGERS (‘000)		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Unloaded	Loaded
1975	463	479	9,860	23,738
1976	459	469	8,814	24,878
1977	407	421	9,394	25,394
1978	438	431	10,016	21,672
1979	469	476	8,637	28,139

* Nairobi airport only.

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Nairobi.

EDUCATION

(1978)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	QUALIFIED TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	9,349	62,932	2,998,484
Secondary	1,717	7,728	353,517
Technical	13	n.a.	7,328
Teacher training	20	683	9,011

In 1979 there were 6,758 students at the University of Nairobi, 1,771 at Kenyatta University College and many students at universities abroad.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): East African Statistical Department, Nairobi; Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Nairobi; Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Nairobi; *Statistical Abstract, 1978*, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Nairobi; Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi; *Kenya Economic Survey*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution for Kenya came into force in June 1963 with the introduction of full internal self-government. On December 12th, 1964, Kenya became a Republic within the Commonwealth. The present Constitution (a summary of its main provisions follows) was introduced in 1969 when previous amendments to the 1963 constitution were consolidated by the Constitution of Kenya Act. There have been subsequent amendments.

The Republic of Kenya is a *de facto* one-party state governed by a united central government. The central legislative authority is the National Assembly, consisting of a single house. There are 158 elected Representatives, 12 members nominated by the President and two *ex officio* members, the Attorney-General and the Speaker. Each candidate for an elected seat must be nominated by a political party. The maximum life of the National Assembly is five years from its first meeting (except in wartime). It can be dissolved by the President at any time and the National Assembly may force its own dissolution by a vote of "no-confidence", whereupon Presidential and Assembly elections have to be held within 90 days.

Executive power is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. Both the Vice-President and the Cabinet are appointed by the President, who must be a member of the Assembly and at least 35 years of age.

Election of the President is by direct popular vote and only one Presidential nominee is permitted from each party. If a President dies, or a vacancy otherwise occurs during a President's period of office, the Vice-President becomes interim President for up to 90 days while a successor is elected.

The Constitution can be amended by the affirmative vote on Second and Third Reading of 65 per cent of the membership of the National Assembly (excluding the Speaker and Attorney-General). Constitutional amendments can be passed in a single day provided there are separate sittings of the National Assembly.

Under the terms of the Constitution, individual rights and liberties are protected, including freedom of expression and assembly, privacy of the home, the right not to be detained without cause, and the right of compensation for the compulsory purchase of property.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: DANIEL ARAP MOI (took office October 14th, 1978).

CABINET

(December 1981)

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces:
DANIEL ARAP MOI.

Vice-President and Minister for Finance: MWAI KIBAKI.

Ministers of State in the President's Office: JAMES S. GICHURU, G. G. KARIUKI, K. N. K. BIWOTT.

Attorney-General: JOSEPH KAMAU KAMERE.

Minister for Agriculture: GILBERT M'MBIJIWE.

Minister for Livestock Development: DR. A. MUKASA MANGO.

Minister for Economic Planning: ZACHARIAH ONYONKA.

Minister for Culture and Social Services: JEREMIAH NYAGA.

Minister for Energy: JOHN OKWANYO.

Minister for Home and Constitutional Affairs: CHARLES NJONJO.

Minister for Co-operative Development: ROBERT MATANO.

Minister for Information and Broadcasting: PETER OLOO ARINGO.

Minister for Industry: MUNYUA WAIYAKI.

Minister for Works: PAUL NGEI.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: DR. ROBERT OUKO.

Minister for Health: ARTHUR MAGUGU.

Minister for Local Government: STANLEY OLOITIPITIP.

Minister for Higher Education: JOSHUA KAMOTHO.

Minister for Commerce: ELIUD MWAMUNGA.

Minister for Basic Education: JONATHAN NGENO.**Minister for Labour:** TITUS MBATHI.**Minister for Tourism:** ELIJAH MWANGALE.**Minister for Water Development:** MOSES MUDAVIDI.**Minister for Natural Resources and the Environment:**
A. J. OMANGA.**Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and the Environment:** PHILIP LEAKEY.**Minister for Transport and Communications:** HENRY KOSGEY.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The unicameral National Assembly has 158 elected members, and 12 members nominated by the President. There are two *ex officio* members of the National Assembly, the Attorney-General, without the right of vote, and the Speaker who has a casting vote.

Speaker: F. M. G. MATI.**Deputy Speaker:** MOSES K. A. KEINO.

POLITICAL PARTY

Kenya African National Union (KANU): P.O.B. 72394 Nairobi; f. 1960; a nation-wide African party which led the country to self-government and independence; Pres. DANIEL ARAP MOI; Vice-Pres. MWAI KIBAKI; Chair. ISAAC OMOLO OKERO; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MATANO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO KENYA

(In Nairobi unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* M. F. LOUNESS.**Argentina:** P.O.B. 30283 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN CARLOS ARLIA.**Australia:** Development House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 30360 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. L. LAVETT.**Austria:** City House, Wabera St., P.O.B. 30560 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GREGOR WOSCHNAGG.**Belgium:** Silopark House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30461 (E); *Ambassador:* Viscount GEORGES VILAIN XIV.**Botswana:** Lusaka, Zambia (HC).**Brazil:** Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30754 (E); *Ambassador:* NEY MORAES DE MELLO MATTOS.**Bulgaria:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).**Burundi:** Extelcoms House, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 44439 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* HASSAN A. RUKARA.**Cameroon:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).**Canada:** Comcraft House, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 30481 (HC); *High Commissioner:* GEOFFREY FRANKLIN BRUCE.**Chile:** Ezzo House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 45554 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO MORENO.**China, People's Republic:** Woodlands Rd. (off Argwings-Kodhek Rd.), P.O.B. 30508 (E); *Ambassador:* YANG KEMING.**Colombia:** Tchui Rd., Muthaiga, P.O.B. 48494 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUILLERMO NANETTI CONCHA.**Cyprus:** Eagle House, Kimathi St., P.O.B. 30739 (HC); *High Commissioner:* F. A. GRAMMENPOULOS.**Czechoslovakia:** Milimani Rd., P.O.B. 30204 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. HES.**Denmark:** HFCK Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 40412 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS JESPERSEN.**Egypt:** Total House, Koinange St., P.O.B. 30285 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED NEHAD ASKALANI.**Ethiopia:** State House Ave., P.O.B. 45198 (E); *Ambassador:* Ato MENGISTE DESTA.**Finland:** Diamond Trust House, Moi Ave., P.O.B. 30379 (E); *Ambassador:* RAIMO SALMI.**France:** Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 41784 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DUZER.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFRED KUEHN.**Ghana:** International Life House, P.O.B. 48534 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. K. OFFEH.**Greece:** IPS Bldg., Kimathi St., P.O.B. 30543 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER AFENDULI.**Guinea:** (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM CAMILLE CAMARA.**Hungary:** Arboretum Rd., P.O.B. 30275 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF VARKONYI.**India:** Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30074 (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).**Indonesia:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).**Iran:** Bruce House, Standard Street, P.O.B. 49170 (E); (relations were suspended by Iran in 1978).**Iraq:** Matungulu House, P.O.B. 49213 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZAID HAIDAR.**Italy:** Prudential Assurance Bldg., Wabera St., P.O.B. 30107 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCELLO SERAFINI.**Ivory Coast:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).**Japan:** Wabera St., P.O.B. 20202 (E); *Ambassador:* TEURO KOSUGI.**Korea, Republic:** IPS Bldg., Kimathi St., P.O.B. 30455 (E); *Ambassador:* DO SOON CHUNG.**Kuwait:** IPS Bldg., Kimathi St., P.O.B. 42353 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* JASEM MOHAMMED AL-SABBAGH.

KENYA

- Lesotho:** International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 44096 (HC); *High Commissioner:* T. E. NTLHAKANA.
- Liberia:** Bruce House, P.O.B. 30546 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL B. PEARSON.
- Malawi:** Gateway House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 30453 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MBINA B. KAMISA.
- Mali:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Morocco:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
- Nepal:** (E); *Ambassador:* BESHWA PRADHAN.
- Netherlands:** Uchumi House, Nkrumah Ave., P.O.B. 41537 (E); *Ambassador:* E. TYDEMAN.
- Nigeria:** Kencom House, Moi Ave., P.O.B. 30516 (HC); *High Commissioner:* NUHU MOHAMMED.
- Norway:** Baring Arcade, Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 46363 (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF KRISTIAN ANDRESEN.
- Oman:** Diamond Trust Bldg., Government Rd., P.O.B. 43458 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH SAID ABDALLAH.
- Pakistan:** St. Michel Rd., Westlands, P.O.B. 30045 (E); *Ambassador:* N. A. ASHRAF.
- Philippines:** Gateway House, corner Moi Ave. and Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 47941 (E); *Ambassador:* PABLO A. ARAQUE.
- Poland:** Kabarnet Rd., P.O.B. 30086 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN WITEK.
- Romania:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Rwanda:** International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 48759 (E); *Ambassador:* ILDEPHONSE MUNYESHYAKA.
- Saudi Arabia:** (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* TAHIR JAMIL ABEID.
- Senegal:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
- Somalia:** International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30768 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN HUSSEIN MOHAMOUD.

Kenya also has diplomatic relations with Gabon, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Spain:** Bruce House, Standard St., P.O.B. 45503 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ GARCÍA BAÑÓN.
- Sri Lanka:** International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 48145 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MOHAMED DUCASSIM SAYED RAHIM.
- Sudan:** Shankerdass House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 48784 (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF MUKHTAR YUSUF.
- Swaziland:** Silopark House, P.O.B. 41887 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ABSALON VUSANI MAMBA.
- Sweden:** International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30600 (E); *Ambassador:* A. CECILIA NETTELBRANDT.
- Switzerland:** International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30752 (E); *Ambassador:* P. E. JACCAUD.
- Thailand:** (E); *Ambassador:* UKRIT DURAYARAMA.
- Turkey:** Silopark House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30785 (E); *Ambassador:* NURETTIN KARAKÖYLÜ.
- Uganda:** (HC); *High Commissioner:* DAVID MWAKA.
- U.S.S.R.:** Lenana Rd., P.O.B. 30049 (E); *Ambassador:* B. P. MIROSHNITCHENKO.
- United Kingdom:** Bruce House, Standard St., P.O.B. 30465 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
- U.S.A.:** corner Moi Ave. and Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 30137 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM HARROP.
- Vatican:** Manyani Rd., P.O.B. 14326 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Most Rev. GIUSEPPE FERRAJOLI.
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Lenana Rd., Kiumani, P.O.B. 44642 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* OMAR ABOOD SALEH.
- Yugoslavia:** State House Ave., P.O.B. 30504 (E); *Ambassador:* REDZO TERZIĆ.
- Zaire:** Electricity House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 48106 (E); *Ambassador:* NDEZE MATABARO.
- Zambia:** City Hall Annexe, Muindi Mbingu St., P.O.B. 48741 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JUSTIN M. CHIMBA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Kenya Court of Appeal: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi. It is the final court of appeal for Kenya in civil and criminal matters and holds sessions at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nyeri.

The Judges of Appeal are:

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir JAMES WICKS.

Justices of Appeal: The Hon. Mr. Justice C. B. MADAN, The Hon. Mr. Justice K. D. POTTER, The Hon. Sir ERIC LAW, The Hon. Mr. Justice E. H. E. MILLER.

Registrar: P. S. BRAR.

Deputy Registrar: ALVEL SINGH.

The High Court of Kenya: Nairobi; has unlimited criminal and civil jurisdiction at first instance, and sits as a court of appeal from subordinate courts in both criminal and civil cases. The High Court is a court of admiralty.

There is a resident Puisne Judge at Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu. Regular sessions in Kisii, Nyeri and Meru.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

Resident Magistrates' Courts: have country-wide jurisdiction, with powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years or by fine up to K£500. If presided over by a chief magistrate or senior resident magistrate the court is empowered to pass any sentence authorized by law.

District Magistrates' Courts: of First, Second and Third Class; these have jurisdiction within Districts and powers of punishment by imprisonment for up to five years, one year and six months respectively, or by fines of up to K£500, K£100 and K£50 respectively.

Kadhi's Courts: have jurisdiction within Districts, to determine questions of Muslim law.

RELIGION

African religions, beliefs and forms of worship show great variety both between races and tribes and from one district to another. The Arab community is Muslim, the Indians are partly Muslim and partly Hindu, and the Europeans and Goans are almost entirely Christian.

Muslims are found mainly along the coastline but the Muslim faith has also established itself among Africans around Nairobi and other towns up-country and among some tribes of the Northern districts.

Christian missions are active and about 25 per cent of Africans are Christian. East Africa is also an important centre for the Bahá'í faith.

CHRISTIANITY

National Christian Council of Kenya: Gen. Sec. J. C. KAMAU, P.O.B. 45009, Nairobi.

ANGLICAN PROVINCE OF KENYA

Archbishop of Kenya (and Bishop of Nairobi): Most Rev. MANASSES KURIA, P.O.B. 40502, Nairobi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Nairobi: His Eminence Cardinal MAURICE OTUNGA, P.O.B. 14231, Nairobi.

In 1980 there were 2,971,780 Roman Catholics in Kenya.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST AFRICA

Moderator: Rt. Rev. JOHN GATU, P.O.B. 8286, Nairobi.

METHODIST CHURCH OF KENYA

Presiding Bishop: Rt. Rev. JOHANA M. MBOGORI, P.O.B. 47633, Nairobi.

In 1980 there were 60,267 Methodists in Kenya.

BAHÁ'Í

Kenya Headquarters: P.O.B. 47562, Nairobi; 7,000 centres, 3 teaching institutes.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Daily Nation: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; English; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief PETER MWAURA; Man. Editor J. KADHI; circ. 98,866.

The Standard: P.O.B. 30080, Nairobi; English; f. 1902; Editor-in-Chief G. GITHI, circ. 32,000.

Taifa Leo: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; Kiswahili; f. 1960; daily and weekly edition; Editor A. G. MBUGUSS; circ. 53,152.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Chemsha Bongo (Shake up): P.O.B. 57657, Nairobi; f. 1980; Kiswahili; Sunday; Editor FRANCIS JOSEPH KHAMISI; circ. 30,000.

Kenya Gazette: P.O.B. 30128, Nairobi; f. 1898; government notices and amendments to laws; Friday; circ. 5,000.

Kenya News Letter: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; English; published fortnightly by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Kitale Weekly: P.O.B. 179, Kitale; every Wednesday.

Nairobi Times: P.O.B. 62008, Nairobi; f. 1977; English; Sunday; Editor HILARY NG'WENO.

Sunday Nation: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; f. 1960; English; Editor-in-Chief PETER MWAURA; Man. Editor ALFRED ARAUJO; circ. 105,000.

Taifa Weekly: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; f. 1960; Kiswahili; Editor A. G. MBUGUSS; circ. 67,179.

Trans Nzoia Post: P.O.B. 34, Kitale; f. 1930; local news; every Wednesday; Editor C. G. LAKHANI.

Weekly Review: P.O.B. 62008, Nairobi; f. 1975; English; Editor HILARY NG'WENO; circ. 25,000.

What's On: Nation House, P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; promotes tourism; Editor ALFRED ARAUJO; circ. 10,000.

MONTHLIES

Afrika ya Kesho: P.O. Kijabe; Kiswahili; Editor J. N. SOMBA; circ. 4,000.

Auto News: P.O.B. 40087, Nairobi; f. 1953; Editor D. G. GATES; circ. 25,000.

Drum: P.O.B. 43372, Nairobi; f. 1956; East African edition; Editor P. G. OKOTH; circ. 88,000.

East Africa Journal: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; f. 1964; political, economic, social and cultural; Editor Dr. B. A. OGOT; circ. 3,000.

East African Medical Journal: P.O.B. 41632, Nairobi; f. 1923; Editor Dr. M. L. ODUORI; circ. 1,500.

East African Report on Trade and Industry: P.O.B. 30339, Nairobi; English; Editor HENRY REUTER; circ. 2,500.

Education in Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 5869, Nairobi; English.

Joe: Africa's Entertainment Monthly: Victoria House, Tom Mboya St., P.O.B. 30362, Nairobi; f. 1973; Editor TERRY HIRST; circ. 25,000.

Kenrail: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; English and Kiswahili; organ of Kenya Railways Corporation; Editor T. E. MATSALIA; circ. 10,000.

Kenya Dairy Farmer: University Press of Africa, Bank House, P.O.B. 3981, Nairobi; f. 1956; English and Kiswahili; Editor Mrs. J. MCALLEN; circ. 4,000.

Kenya Export News: P.O.B. 30339, Nairobi.

Kenya Farmer (Journal of the Agricultural Society of Kenya): c/o English Press, P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; f. 1954; English and Kiswahili articles included; Editor Mrs. R. OUMA; circ. 20,000.

Kenya Yetu: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; f. 1965; Kiswahili; published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; circ. 100,000.

Mapenzi ya Mungu: P.O.B. 40554, Nairobi; Kiswahili; Islamic religious paper; Editor JAMIL R. RAFIQ; circ. 4,000.

Nairobi Handbook: P.O.B. 30127, Accra Rd., Nairobi; provides information on Kenya; Editor Mrs. R. OUMA; circ. 20,000.

Sauti ya Vita: P.O.B. 40575, Nairobi; f. 1928; Kiswahili and English; Salvation Army; Editor Capt. HARDEN WHITE; circ. 10,400.

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Wathimo Mukinyu: Nyeri Printing School, P.O.B. 25, Nyeri; f. 1921; Editor ANTHONY MATHENGE; circ. 5,500.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Africana: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; f. 1962; incorporating the East African Wild Life Society's Review; quarterly; Editor JOHN EAMES; circ. 20,000.

Busara: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; short stories, plays and reviews; twice a year; Editor KIMANI GECAU; circ. 3,000.

Diwali Annual: Gujarati language; annually; Editor CHIMANLAL BHATT; circ. 15,000.

East African Agricultural and Forestry Journal: P.O.B. 30148, Nairobi; f. 1935; English; quarterly; Editor T. W. OLENBO; circ. 1,000.

East African Directory: P.O.B. 41237, Nairobi; f. 1960; commercial directory of seven East African countries; annually; Editor G. C. KIMANI; circ. 20,000.

East African Law Journal: P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; twice a year; publ. by the Kenya Literature Bureau; Editor G. K. RUEWARO; circ. 400.

East African Management Journal: P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; quarterly.

Eastern African Economic Review: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; f. 1954; twice a year; Editor J. K. MAITHA.

Economic Review of Agriculture: P.O.B. 30023, Nairobi; f. 1968; publ. by Ministry of Agriculture; quarterly; Editor OKTYA OMTATA OKOITIL.

Education in Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 44777, Nairobi; f. 1970; twice a year; Editor JOHN C. B. BIGALA; circ. 2,000.

Industry in East Africa: Tom Mboya St., P.O.B. 1237, Nairobi; f. 1963; industrial and economic survey of Kenya; Editor CHIMANLAL BHATT; circ. 20,000.

Inside Kenya Today: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; English; quarterly; Editor J. H. WANYOIKE; circ. 20,000.

Journal of the Language Association of Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; twice a year; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting news sheet; Editor T. P. GORMAN; circ. 2,000.

Kenya Education Journal: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1958; English; Editor W. G. BOWMAN; circ. 5,500; quarterly.

Kenya Uhuru Yearbook: P.O.B. 46854, Nairobi; f. 1973; annually; contains information on Kenya's history, culture, education and tourist industry; publ. by Newsprint International; Editor KUL BHUSHAN; circ. 5,000.

Pan-African Journal: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; f. 1967; quarterly; Editor M. D. KAGOMBE.

Research and Development: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; f. 1974; quarterly; Editor GIDEON S. WERE.

Sauti Nyikani: P.O.B. 969, Kisumu; publ. by Pentecostal Assemblies; Kiswahili; religious; Editor Pastor SYMONS W. ONYANGO; circ. 32,000.

Target: P.O.B. 72839, Nairobi; f. 1964; English; religious; 6 a year; Editor REBEKA NJAU (acting); circ. 17,000.

True Love: P.O.B. 43372, Nairobi; East African edition; circ. 20,000.

Trust: P.O.B. 43372, Nairobi; East African edition; circ. 40,000.

Women in Kenya: P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; owned by East African Women's League; English; quarterly.

The Press, Publishers

NEWS AGENCIES

Kenya News Agency: Information House, P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; f. 1964; Dir. L. KABIRU.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 30671, Nairobi; Chief MARIE-THÉRÈSE DELBOULBES.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): P.O.B. 45661, Nairobi; Representative (vacant).

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 47590, Nairobi; Chief JAMES R. PEIPERT.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): P.O.B. 8727, Nairobi.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 48546, Nairobi; Chief DIETER EBELING.

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 6977, Nairobi.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): P.O.B. 58281, Nairobi; Representative MASAMICHI FUJITSUKA.

Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 49331, Nairobi.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 42249, Nairobi; Correspondent RAYMOND P. WILKINSON.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) also has a bureau in Nairobi.

PUBLISHERS

Comb Books: P.O.B. 20019, Nairobi; f. 1972; general fiction, sociology; Dir. DAVID G. MAILLU.

E.A. Directory Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 41237, Nairobi; f. 1947; subsidiary: United Africa Press Ltd.; publishes directories; Chief Exec. T. A. BHATT.

East African Publishing House Ltd.: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; f. 1965; educational, academic and general; also publishes *East Africa Journal* and other periodicals; Chief Exec. EDWARD N. WAINAINA.

Evangel: P.O.B. 28963, Nairobi; f. 1964; Chief Exec. Rev. ROBERT J. SKINNER.

Foundation Books: P.O.B. 73435, Nairobi; f. 1974; Man. Dir. F. O. OKWANYA.

Heinemann Educational Books (EA) Ltd.: P.O.B. 45314, Nairobi; f. 1967; textbooks at university, primary and secondary school level; African creative writing in English, Kiswahili and other indigenous Kenyan languages; general topical books; Man. Dir. H. M. CHAKAVA.

Kenya Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; f. 1977 after the dissolution of East African Literature Bureau; parastatal body under Ministry of Higher Education; publishes, prints and distributes literary, educational, cultural and scientific books, periodicals, journals and magazines; promotes African authorship; Chair. TAITTA TOWEETT; Man. Dir. Z. N. B. KANAIIYA.

Longman Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 18033, Nairobi; f. 1965; textbooks and educational materials; Man. Dir. T. J. OPENDA.

Macmillan Kenya (Publishers) Ltd.: P.O.B. 30797, Nairobi; Gen. Man. MARK WRAY.

Njogu Gitene Publishers: P.O.B. 72989, Nairobi; f. 1970.

Oxford University Press, East and Central Africa Branch: P.O.B. 72532, Nairobi; educational and general; Regional Man. G. P. LEWIS.

Shungwaya Publishers: P.O.B. 49142, Nairobi; Dir. A. NASSIR.

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Sir Isaac Pitman Ltd.: Kimathi St., P.O.B. 46038, Nairobi; Man. W. PHILP.

Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd.: P.O.B. 18123, Nairobi; Dir. B. KITHYAKA.

Transafrica Book Distributors Ltd.: Kenwood House, Kimathi St., P.O.B. 49421, Nairobi; f. 1976; general, educational and children's books; Chief Exec. JOHN NOTTINGHAM.

United Africa Press Ltd.: P.O.B. 41237, Nairobi; f. 1952; general, reference, educational; Man. Dir. CHANDU BHATT.

University Press of Africa: Bank House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 3981, Nairobi; educational works.

Uzima Press: P.O.B. 48127, Nairobi; Dir. Rev. HORACE ETEMESI.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATION

Kenya Publishers' Association: Nairobi.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; responsible for Voice of Kenya, the national broadcasting service.

RADIO

Voice of Kenya: P.O.B. 30456, Nairobi; Kenya Broadcasting Service; f. 1959; Dir. D. GACHIENGO; Chief Engineer S. N. MACHARIA.

Operates three services: *National:* Kiswahili; *General:* English; *Vernacular:* Hindustani, Kikuyu, Kikamba, Kimeru, Kimasai, Somali, Borana, Luluyia, Kalenjin, Kisii, Kuria, Rendile, Teso, Turkana and Luo.

Number of radio receivers: 540,000 (1981).

TELEVISION

Voice of Kenya Television: P.O.B. 30456, Nairobi; television started in October 1962; revenue from licence fees and commercial advertisements.

Number of TV receivers: 65,000 (1981).

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; cap. p.u.=assigned and paid up capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; Ks.=Kenya shilling).

Central Bank of Kenya: P.O.B. 60000, Nairobi; f. 1966; cap. 26m. Ks.; res. 118m. Ks.; dep. 2,307m. Ks. (June 1981); bank of issue; Gov. DUNCAN N. NDEGWA; Deputy Gov. A. ABDALLAH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Kenya Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 48400, Moi Ave., Nairobi; f. 1970; government-owned; cap. 100m. Ks.; res. 88.5m. Ks.; dep. 2,937.2m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); over 90 brs. and sub-brs.; Chair. PHILIP NDEGWA; Gen. Man. D. F. MCKENZIE.

National Bank of Kenya: P.O.B. 41862, Harambee Ave., Nairobi; f. 1968; government-owned; cap. 125m. Ks.; res. 29.2m. Ks.; dep. 1,728.3m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 6 brs.; Chair. CHARLES ANGWENYI; Man. Dir. J. A. C. SMITH.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: P.O.B. 30262, Nairobi; f. 1924; cap. 12m. Ks.; res. 5m. Ks.; dep. 194.3m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 2 brs.; Man. A. KLEIJN.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Bank of Baroda (India): P.O.B. 30033, Nairobi; f. 1908; cap. 21.4m. Ks.; res. 3.3m. Ks.; dep. 478.7m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 6 brs.; Chief Exec. R. C. BHATT.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): P.O.B. 44, Nairobi; cap. 25.1m. Ks.; res. 25.4m. Ks.; dep. 567.9m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 2 brs.; Man. AMIN JINDANI.

Bank of India: P.O.B. 30246, Nairobi; f. 1906; cap. 20m. Ks.; dep. 360m. Ks. (Sept. 1981); 2 brs.; Chief Exec. M. K. SHROFF.

Bank of Indosuez Ltd.: P.O.B. 69582, Nairobi; f. 1981; cap. 10m. Ks.; dep. 35.4m. Ks. (Sept. 1981); 1 br.; Man. D. PIREL.

Barclays Bank of Kenya Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 30120, Queensway House, Mama Ngina St., Nairobi; cap. 120m. Ks.; res. 65.4m. Ks.; dep. 3,038.7m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 41 brs.; Chair. SAMUEL WARUHIU; Man. Dir. THOMAS MILES.

Citibank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 30711, Cotts House, Wabera St., Nairobi; cap. 13.4m. Ks.; res. 8.9m. Ks.; dep. 235.3m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 1 br.; Chief Exec. T. J. BEAMES.

Commercial Bank of Africa: P.O.B. 30437, Commercial Bank Bldg., Standard St., Nairobi; f. 1967; Bank of America has 83 per cent share holding; cap. 64.1m.; res. 38.7m.; dep. 701m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 6 brs.; Man. Dir. ROBERT HOUSER; Gen. Man. W. K. WOOD.

First National Bank of Chicago (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 30691, International Life House, Mama Ngina St., Nairobi; cap. 10m. Ks.; res. 8m. Ks.; dep. 307.2m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 1 br.; Gen. Man. IAN B. IRVING.

Grindlays Bank International (Kenya) Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 30113, Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi; f. 1970; cap. 10m.; dep. 234.8m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); merchant and international bankers; 40 per cent government holding; 1 br.; Gen. Man. J. N. LEGGET.

Habib Bank A.G. (Zürich): P.O.B. 30584, Nairobi; f. 1967; cap. 10m. Ks.; dep. 185.2m. Ks.; 2 brs.; Gen. Man. (Africa) A. G. ABBASI; Chief Man. A. SAVANI, Sen.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd. (Pakistan): P.O.B. 49501, Nairobi; f. 1952; cap. 10m. Ks.; dep. 196.8m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 4 brs.; Gen. Man. G. A. TAJRI.

Middle East Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 47387, Nairobi; f. 1981; cap. 15m. Ks.; dep. 139.9m. Ks. (Aug. 1981); 1 br.; Man. Dir. JAWAID KHAN.

Standard Bank Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 72585, Nairobi; cap. 122.3m. Ks.; res. 54.3m. Ks.; dep. 2,501.0m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 34 brs.; Exec. Dir. H. E. RICHARDSON.

MERCHANT BANKS

East African Acceptance: P.O.B. 40310, Nairobi; cap. 10.0m. Ks.; res. 7.2m. Ks.; dep. 424.7m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); Chair. N. W. SMITH.

Kenya Commercial Finance Ltd.: P.O.B. 48400, Nairobi; f. 1971; cap. 20m. Ks.; res. 24m. Ks.; dep. 906.1m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. A. M. STEWART.

Kenya National Capital Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 73469, Nairobi; f. 1977; 60 per cent of shares held by National Bank of Kenya Ltd., 40 per cent by Kenya National Assurance Co. Ltd.; cap. 20m. Ks.; dep. 212.4m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. S. K. KHMJI.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Co-operative Bank of Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 48231, Nairobi; cap. 38.7m. Ks.; res. 3.1m. Ks.; dep. 358m. Ks. (Dec. 1980); 4 brs.; Chief Exec. J. K. KIMBUI.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 44436, Nairobi; f. 1973; 49 per cent of shares held by Government; invests in manufacturing industries; share cap. 240m. Ks.; Chair. J. M. SERONEY; Man. Dir. Dr. J. G. KIANO.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nairobi Stock Exchange: Stanbank House, Moi Ave., P.O.B. 43633, Nairobi; f. 1954; 6 mems.; Chair. I. N. KARIUKI; Sec. Africa Registrars Ltd.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30376, Nairobi; f. 1937; Chair. Sir EBOO PIRBHAI.

Kenya Commercial Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Nairobi; f. 1977; Gen. Man. G. AYRES.

Kenya National Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 20425, Nairobi; f. 1964; cap. 10m. Ks.; government-owned; all classes of insurance and reinsurance; Man. Dir. S. V. N. NGWIRI.

Kenya Reinsurance Corporation: P.O.B. 30271, Nairobi; f. 1970; government-owned; Man. Dir. F. T. NYAMMO.

Lion of Kenya Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30190, Nairobi; f. 1979; Gen. Man. M. J. CUTLER.

Minet I.G.D.C. Ltd.: P.O.B. 20102, Nairobi; Man. Dir. JOHN MURENGA.

Pan African Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pan African Insurance Bldg., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 87007, Mombasa; f. 1946; Chair. JAMES KAMAU KANJA; Man. A. A. PATEL.

Pioneer General Assurance Society Ltd.: P.O.B. 20333, Nairobi; f. 1930; Chair. and Man. Dir. SHAMSUDEEN NIMJI.

Several other non-national insurance organizations are represented in Kenya.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Kenya National Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 30587, Nairobi; f. 1965; promotes national control of trade in both locally produced and imported items; exports coffee and sugar; Chair. Prof. S. ONGERI; Man. Dir. E. C. KOTUT.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ufanisi House, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 47024, Nairobi; f. 1965; Nat. Chair. F. N. MACHARIA; Chief Exec. F. KANYUA.

Constituent branches:

Busia: P.O.B. 53, Busia.

Elburgon: P.O.B. 61, Elburgon.

Eldoret: P.O.B. 313, Eldoret.

Embu: P.O.B. 429, Embu.

Homabay: P.O.B. 76, Homabay.

Isiolo: P.O.B. 19, Isiolo.

Kajiado: P.O., Kajiado.

Kakamega: P.O.B. 427, Kakamega.

Kapsabet: P.O.B. 15, Kapsabet.

Kericho: P.O.B. 304, Kericho.

Kerugoya: P.O.B. 80, Kirinyaga.

Kiambu: P.O.B. 472, Kiambu.

Kisii: P.O.B. 96, Kisii.

Kisumu: P.O.B. 771, Kisumu.

Kitale: P.O.B. 1127, Kitale.

Kitui: P.O.B. 69, Kitui.

Machakos: P.O.B. 266, Machakos.

Malindi: P.O.B. 275, Malindi.

Mandera: P.O.B. 28, Mandera.

Maralal: P.O., Maralal.

Meru: P.O.B. 136, Meru.

Mombasa: P.O.B. 90271, Mombasa.

Muranga: P.O.B. 26, Muranga.

Nakuru: P.O.B. 895, Nakuru.

Nanyuki: P.O.B. 75, Nanyuki.

Narok: P.O.B. 33, Narok.

Nyahururu: P.O.B. 146, Nyahururu.

Nyeri: P.O.B. 785, Nyeri.

Thika: P.O.B. 147, Thika.

Voi: P.O.B. 60, Voi.

Webuye: P.O.B. 168, Webuye.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

East African Hides & Skins Exporters' Association: Mombasa; Secs. Tombooth Ltd.

East African Tea Trade Association: Box 42281, Nairobi; f. 1956; 167 mems.

Kenya Association of Manufacturers: P.O.B. 30225, Nairobi; Chair. J. B. WANJUI.

Kenya External Trade Authority: P.O.B. 43137, Nairobi; promotes exports; Chair. J. B. WANJUI.

Kenya Wattle Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 190, Eldoret.

Mild Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 42732, Nairobi; f. 1945; 80 mems.

STATUTORY BOARDS

Central Province Marketing Board: P.O.B. 189, Nyeri.

Coffee Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 30566, Nairobi; f. 1947; Chair. E. N. KURIA; Gen. Man. S. KANYOKO; publ. *Kenya Coffee*.

Kenya Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board: P.O.B. 30477, Nairobi; Chair. M. J. OGUTU; Man. Dir. J. G. KIGUNDA.

Kenya Dairy Board: P.O.B. 30406, Nairobi.

Kenya Meat Commission: P.O.B. 30414, Nairobi; Chair. P. H. BARCLAY.

Kenya Sisal Board: Mutual Building, Kimathi St., P.O.B. 41179, Nairobi; f. 1946; Chief Exec. NDUATI KIGONDU (acting).

Kenya Sugar Authority: Nairobi; Chair. CLEMENT LUBEMBE.

National Cereals and Produce Board: P.O.B. 30586, Nairobi; f. 1966; Chair. B. M. KAGGIA; Gen. Man. W. K. MARTIN.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 420, Nakuru; f. 1935; 14 mems.; Chair. J. K. MUREGI; publ. *Pyrethrum Post*.

Tea Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 20064, Nairobi; f. 1950; 14 mems.; Chair. E. M. MAHIHU; Sec. E. N. J. WANJAMA.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965 to promote and execute schemes for agricultural development and reconstruction; Chief Exec. ENOCH M'RABU.

Agricultural Finance Corporation: P.O.B. 30367, Nairobi; a statutory organization which provides loans to farmers for any agricultural purposes, including land purchases; Gen. Man. F. G. MATNA.

Commonwealth Development Corporation: P.O.B. 43233, Nairobi; the C.D.C. had 59 projects in the East Africa region in December 1980.

Development Finance Corp. of Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 30483, Nairobi; f. 1963; private limited company with govern-

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ment participation; cap. 90m. Ks.; Chair. F. M. GITH-
UNGURI; Man. Dir. J. MATERE KERIRI.

Horticultural Crops Development Authority: P.O.B. 42601,
Nairobi; invests in production, dehydration, processing
and freezing of fruit and vegetables.

Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation:
P.O.B. 45519, Nairobi; f. 1954; financed by the Govern-
ment; facilitates the industrial and commercial develop-
ment of Kenya; Chair. WILLIAM KIMTAI MARTIN; Exec.
Dir. PETER MUNGAI WAWERU.

Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute:
P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942, known as the East
African Industrial Research Organization until 1977;
research and advisory service in the technical problems
of industrial development; Dir. R. O. ARUNGA; publ.
Annual Report.

Kenya Fishing Industries Ltd.: cap. 5m. Ks.; plans were
announced in 1981 for a fish cannery; Man. Dir.
ABDALLA MBWANA.

Kenya Tea Development Authority: P.O.B. 30213, Nairobi;
f. 1960 to develop tea growing, manufacturing and
marketing among African smallholders, supported by
the Kenya Government, C.D.C., the World Bank and
OPEC; 51,420 planted tea hectares by 129,912 regis-
tered growers (1979/80); Chair. CHARLES KOINANGE;
Gen. Man. SIMON M. KAMUYU.

Settlement Fund Trustees: P.O.B. 30449, Nairobi; admin-
isters an ambitious land purchase programme involving
over 3 million acres for resettlement of African farmers.
Over 76,000 plots were allocated to approximately
75,000 families between June 1963 and December 1980.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Kenya Employers: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi;
Chair. T. C. J. RAMTU; Exec. Dir. TOM D. OWUOR.

AFFILIATES

Association of Local Government Employers: P.O.B.
19, Narok; Chair. Councillor W. R. OLE NTIMAMA.

Distributive and Allied Trades Association: P.O.B.
30587, Mombasa; Chair. P. J. MWAURA.

**Engineering and Allied Industries Employers' Associa-
tion:** P.O.B. 90462, Mombasa; Chair. S. J. VOKES.

**Kenya Association of Building and Civil Engineering
Contractors:** P.O.B. 43098, Nairobi; Chair. R.
TWIBILL.

Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers: P.O.B.
44365, Nairobi; Chair. K. S. N. MATIBA.

Kenya Bankers' (Employers') Association: P.O.B.
30081, Nairobi; Chair. T. D. MILES.

Kenya Coffee Growers' Association: P.O.B. 72832,
Nairobi; Chair. G. W. GICHUKI.

Kenya Sugar Employers' Union: P.O. Miwani; Chair.
L. OKECH.

Kenya Tea Growers' Association: P.O.B. 320, Kericho;
Chair. G. N. PATERSON.

**Motor Trade and Allied Industries Employers' Associa-
tion:** P.O.B. 48735, Nairobi; Chair. J. A. DAVIES.

Nairobi Petrol Dealers' Association: P.O.B. 10872,
Nairobi; Chair. M. MBUGUA.

Sisal Employers' Association (Kenya): P.O.B. 47905,
Nairobi; Chair. E. SPYROPOULOS.

Textile Manufacturers' Association of Kenya: P.O.B.
41896, Nairobi; Chair. M. KHMASIA.

Timber Industries Employers' Association: P.O.B.
18080, Nairobi; Chair. I. KEEN.

Trade and Industry, Transport

TRADE UNIONS

Central Organization of Trade Unions (Kenya) (COTU):
Solidarity Bldg., Digo Rd., P.O.B. 13000, Nairobi;
f. 1965 as the only federal body of trade unionism in
Kenya; Pres. Gen. Council F. E. OMIDO; Chair.
PHILIP MWANGI, J. NYMBIRA; Sec.-Gen. JUMA BOY.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Amalgamated Union of Kenya Metalworkers: P.O.B. 73651,
Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. E. OMIDO.

Chemical Workers' Union: P.O.B. 73820, Nairobi; Gen.
Sec. WERE OGUTU.

Civil Servants' Union: P.O.B. 8083, Nairobi; Gen. Sec.
ALPHAY NYAKUNDI.

Dockworkers' Union: P.O.B. 98207, Mombasa; Gen. Sec.
I. M. YUNIS.

External Telecommunications Workers' Union: P.O.B.
28696, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Mr. NDOLA.

Kenya African Custom Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9178,
Mombasa; Gen. Sec. Mr. OGALA.

Kenya Engineering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 90443,
Mombasa; Gen. Sec. C. MBOYA.

Kenya Game and Hunting Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7509,
Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. NDOLO.

Kenya Management Staff Association: P.O.B. 11856,
Nairobi; Gen. Sec. ADEL KITITO.

Kenya National Parks Employees' Union: P.O.B. 13195,
Nairobi; Gen. Sec. P. P. OOKO.

Kenya Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union: P.O.B. 10376,
Nairobi; Gen. Sec. JACOB OCHINO.

National Union of Journalists: P.O.B. 47035, Nairobi;
Gen. Sec. GEORGE ODIKO.

National Union of Musicians: P.O.B. 7043, Nairobi; Gen.
Sec. JAMES YONGO.

National Union of Seamen: P.O.B. 81123, Mombasa;
Gen. Sec. I. S. ABDALLAH.

Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1161,
Nakuru; Gen. Sec. PHILIP MWANGI.

Printing and Kindred Workers' Union: P.O.B. 72358,
Nairobi; Gen. Sec. C. LUBEMBE.

Quarry and Mine Workers' Union: P.O.B. 48125, Nairobi;
Gen. Sec. WAFULLA WA MUSAMIA.

Shoe Leather Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9629, Nairobi; Gen.
Sec. JOSHWA ABONGO.

Timber Workers' Union: P.O.B. 13172, Nairobi; Gen. Sec.
D. N. MATHERU.

Union of Sugar Plantations: P.O.B. 766, Kisumu; Gen. Sec.
J. D. AKUMU.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Kenya National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 30407, Nairobi;
f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. A. A. ADONGO.

Senior Civil Servants' Association of Kenya: P.O.B. 40107,
Nairobi; f. 1959; 2,000 mems.; Pres. F. B. MAIKO; Gen.
Sec. B. A. OHANGA; publ. *The Senior Civil Servants'
Association Magazine*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Kenya Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi;
f. 1977 following the collapse of the East African
Railways Corporation; Kenya plans to spend K£50m.

KENYA

on new equipment; Chair. JAMES KINGANGI NJOROGE; Man. Dir. DAVIDSON K. NGINI.

In 1981 there were 2,645 km. of track open for traffic.

ROADS

East African Road Services Ltd.: P.O.B. 30475, Nairobi; f. 1947; provides bus services from Nairobi to all major towns in Kenya; Chair. J. C. CLYMO; Dir. and Gen. Man. C. M. MARANGA; Sec. M. K. SHAH.

Kenya National Transport Company (KENATCO): P.O.B. 46991, Nairobi; operates freight services, with 150 trucks, in East and Central Africa; Chair. F. L. MMAITSI; Man. Dir. YUDA KOMORA.

In 1979 there were 46,032 km. of earth and gravel roads, and 5,336 km. of bitumen roads. Reconstruction to make an all-weather road joining Nairobi and Addis Ababa was completed in 1976. A major highway between Kitale in Kenya and Juba in Sudan is under construction. There are plans to construct 14,000 km. of rural access roads from 1977-82.

SHIPPING

Mombasa is an international seaport with 16 deep-water berths. Plans have been announced to spend 715 million Ks. on developing the handling capacity of Mombasa port.

Kenya Ports Authority: P.O.B. 95009, Mombasa; Chair. LAWRENCE WAMBAA; Gen. Man. JONATHAN MTURI.

Kenya Handling Services Ltd.: P.O.B. 95187, Mombasa; subsidiary of Kenya Ports Authority; employs 13,000 workers.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): P.O.B. 90171, Mombasa; services to Europe.

Lykes Lines: P.O.B. 90141, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. and Gulf ports via South African ports.

MacKenzie (Kenya): P.O.B. 90120, Mombasa; agents for Farrell Lines, P & O Line, Bay of Bengal African Line, Harrison Line, Oriental African Line, Overseas Containers Ltd.

Mitchell Cotts Kenya Ltd.: Cotts House, Moi Ave., P.O.B. 90141, Mombasa; agents for Lloyd Triestino, Robin Line, Lykes Lines, Compagnie Maritime Belge S.A., Paulista de Comercio Maritimo.

Nedlloyd (EA) Ltd.: P.O.B. 80149, Mombasa; services to and from N. W. Europe, east and west coast of Canada, U.S.A. Pacific coast, Far East, New Zealand and Australia.

Southern Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 90102, Mombasa; operating dry cargo and tanker vessels between East African ports, Red Sea ports, the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean Islands.

Star East Africa Co.: P.O.B. 86725, Mombasa; monthly worldwide container service to and from East Africa.

Transport, Tourism

CIVIL AVIATION

Construction began in 1973 of the new international airport complex in Nairobi. It cost U.S. \$80 million, of which \$29 million was provided by the World Bank, and opened in March 1978. Mombasa also has its own international airport.

The Kenya Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O.B. 30163, Nairobi; f. 1948 as the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, taken over by the Kenya Government 1977; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting civil aviation within its jurisdiction, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are in Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi and Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi), Kisumu and Malindi aerodromes; Chair. J. KIEREINI; Dir. J. N. KAHUKU.

Kenya Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 19002, Nairobi; f. 1977 following the collapse of East African Airways; services to Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and several destinations in Europe; internal services are operated from Nairobi to Kisumu, Mombasa and Malindi; three Boeing 707, one Boeing 720B, one DC-9-30, two Fokker F-27-200; Chair. MAINA WANJIGI; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. R. S. NYAGA.

The following international airlines run regular services to and from Kenya: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Djibouti, Air France, Air India, Air Madagascar, Air Malawi, Alitalia (Italy), British Airways, EgyptAir, El Al (Israel), Ethiopian Airlines, KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Nigerian Airways, Olympic (Greece), Sabena (Belgium), Saudia (Saudi Arabia), SAS (Sweden), Sudan Airways, Swissair, TWA (U.S.A.), and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

There were about 300,000 visitors to Kenya in 1980. Earnings from tourism were estimated at K£41 million in 1976, K£48.3 million in 1977, K£60 million in 1978 and K£70 million in 1979. Tourism was the third largest source of foreign exchange in 1980, and an estimated K£59 million from private and government sources were allocated for the development of the industry during the 1974-78 Development Plan period.

Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife: P.O.B. 30027, Nairobi; f. 1965; the national tourist body for Kenya; Perm. Sec. J. A. K. KIPSANAI.

Kenya Tourist Development Corporation: P.O.B. 42013, Nairobi; f. 1965; Chair. JULIUS MUTHAMIA; Man. Dir. W. A. MUTSUNE.

KIRIBATI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Kiribati comprises 33 atolls, in three principal groups, scattered within an area of about 5 million square km. (2 million square miles) in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The country extends about 3,870 km. (2,400 miles) from east to west and about 2,050 km. (1,275 miles) from north to south. Its nearest neighbours are Nauru, to the west, and Tuvalu and Tokelau, to the south. The climate is equatorial or tropical, with daytime temperatures varying between 26°C (79°F) and 32°C (90°F). There is a season of north-westerly trade winds from March to October and a season of rains and gales from October to March. Average annual rainfall, however, varies greatly from 3,000 mm. (118 inches) in the northern islands to 1,500 mm. (59 inches) at Tarawa and 700 mm. (28 inches) in the Line Islands. Droughts occur in the central and southern islands. The principal languages are I-Kiribati (Gilbertese) and English, and the population is mainly Christian. The flag depicts a frigate bird in flight, on a red background, above a rising sun and alternating wavy lines of blue and white, representing the sea. The capital is on Tarawa Atoll.

Recent History

In 1892 the United Kingdom established a protectorate over the 16 atolls of the Gilbert Islands and the nine Ellice Islands (now Tuvalu). The two groups were administered together by the Western Pacific High Commission (WPHC), which was based in Fiji until its removal to the British Solomon Islands (now Solomon Islands) in 1953. The phosphate-rich Ocean Island (now Banaba), west of the Gilberts, was annexed by the United Kingdom in 1900. The Gilbert and Ellice Islands were annexed in 1915, effective from January 1916, when the protectorate became a colony. Later in 1916 the new Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (GEIC) was extended to include Ocean Island and two of the Line Islands, far to the east. Christmas Island (now Kiritimati), another of the Line Islands, was added in 1919 and the eight Phoenix Islands (then uninhabited) in 1937. The Line and Phoenix Islands, south of Hawaii, were also claimed by the U.S.A. A joint British-U.S. administration for two of the Phoenix group, Canton (now Kanton) and Enderbury, was agreed in April 1939.

During the Second World War the GEIC was invaded by Japanese forces, who occupied the Gilbert Islands in 1942-43. Tarawa Atoll was the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in the Pacific between Japan and the U.S.A.

To prepare the GEIC for self-government, an Advisory Council and an Executive Council were established in 1963. In 1967 a House of Representatives was formed, with 23 elected members and up to seven others. The Executive Council was replaced by a Governing Council, with up to 10 members, including five chosen by the elected members of the House. In 1970 these two bodies were in turn replaced by a Legislative Council (33 members, including 28 elected) and an Executive Council (10 members, including a Leader of Government Business elected by the

Legislative Council). In January 1972 a Governor of the GEIC was appointed to assume almost all the functions previously exercised in the colony by the High Commissioner. At the same time the five uninhabited Central and Southern Line Islands, previously administered directly by the High Commissioner, became part of the GEIC. In May 1974 the Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, with 28 elected members and three official members. A Chief Minister, Naboua Ratieta, was elected by the House and chose between four and six other Ministers.

On October 1st, 1975, the Ellice Islands were allowed to break away from the GEIC to form a separate territory, named Tuvalu. The remainder of the GEIC was renamed the Gilbert Islands and the House of Assembly's membership was reduced.

In 1975 the British Government refused to recognize as legitimate an independence move by the people of Ocean Island (Banaba) who had been in litigation with the British Government since 1971 over revenues derived from exports of phosphate. Open-cast mining so adversely affected the island's environment that the Banabans had been resettled on Rabi Island, 2,600 km. away in the Fiji group. The Banabans rejected the British Government's argument that phosphate revenues should be spread over the whole territory of the Gilbert Islands. In 1976 the British High Court in London dismissed the Banabans' claim for unpaid royalties but upheld that for damages. In May 1977 the British Government offered an *ex gratia* payment of \$A10 million without admitting liability for damages and on condition that no further appeal would be made to the courts. The offer was not accepted. The Banaban emissary to London, the Rev. Tebuke Rotan, was unsuccessful in pressing the case for the constitutional separation of the island.

In November 1977 the Rabi Council of Leaders met with Gilbertese ministers at Bairiki, Tarawa, and drew up 11 "Bairiki Resolutions". It was proposed that, prior to the forthcoming constitutional conference to decide the question of the independence of the Gilbert Islands, a referendum would be held to determine the status of Banaba. The British Government agreed to abide by the results of the proposed referendum, but refused to increase the offer of compensation made to the Banabans in May 1977. It was reported in April 1978 that the Banabans had agreed to accept the judgment of the British High Court made in 1976, having been warned by legal advisers that they would be unlikely to win if they appealed against the judgment. However, the Banabans continued to press their claim for compensation and independence.

The Gilbert Islands obtained internal self-government on January 1st, 1977. Later in 1977 the number of elected members in the House of Assembly was increased to 36. This was subsequently adjusted to 35, with the remaining seat to be filled by a nominee of the Rabi Council of Leaders. Following a general election in February 1978, Ieremia Tabai, Leader of the Opposition in the previous House, was elected Chief Minister in March. In December

1978 the Banabans were represented at a conference on the independence of the Gilbert Islands but, when the conference decided that Banaba should remain within the Gilbert Islands after independence, the Banaban delegation walked out. On July 12th, 1979, the Gilbert Islands became an independent republic, within the Commonwealth, under the name of Kiribati. Ieremia Tabai became the country's first President. In September Kiribati signed a treaty of friendship with the U.S.A., which relinquished its claim to the Line and Phoenix Islands, including Kanton and Enderbury. In April 1981 the Banaban community on Rabi accepted the British Government's earlier *ex gratia* offer of \$A10 million in compensation together with the interest accrued, although they continued to seek self-government.

Government

Kiribati is a republic. Legislative power is vested in the Maneaba ni Maungatabu, a unicameral body. It has 35 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), one nominated representative of the Banaban community and, if he is not an elected member, the Attorney-General as an *ex officio* member. The Head of State is the Beretitenti (President), who is also Head of Government. The pre-independence Chief Minister became the first President but in future the President is to be elected by direct popular vote. The President governs with the assistance of a Vice-President and Cabinet, whom he appoints from among members of the Maneaba. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet, which is responsible to the Maneaba.

Economic Affairs

Phosphate rock, derived from rich deposits of guano, ceased to be mined on Banaba by the British Phosphate Commissioners in 1979, when supplies were exhausted. Apart from Banaba, Kiribati is composed of coral atolls with poor quality soil. Most of them are covered with coconut palms, which provide the only agricultural export in the form of copra. A government-owned company operates a coconut plantation on Kiritimati and there are commercial plantations on two other atolls in the Line Islands. Most islanders are fully engaged in subsistence activities. Bananas, pandanus, breadfruit and pawpaw are grown as food crops. Fishing is an important local activity and considerable hopes are placed on the development of marine resources, particularly skipjack tuna fishing around the Phoenix Islands.

The islands rely heavily on foreign aid and at the constitutional conference in London in December 1978 the British Government agreed to provide special budgetary assistance until 1982 and to re-examine the level of assistance after that date.

Transport and Communications

Transport between the atolls is very difficult because of the enormous area over which they are scattered. There are wharves at Kanton and Tarawa and ports of entry at Banaba, Tabuaeran (Fanning) and Kiritimati. A government boat calls at each atoll once a month. International flights operate through Tarawa and there are ten other small airfields.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains a free medical service. Each atoll has a dispensary, with a medical assistant in charge, and there is a hospital with 100 beds on Banaba. The Central Hospital, with 153 beds, is on Tarawa.

Education

Every atoll is provided with at least one primary school, and an estimated 92 per cent of children of primary school age attend these. In 1980 there were 100 primary schools of which 95 were operated by the Government and five were private institutions. There are two government secondary schools and three maintained by the church missions. Four community high schools were opened in 1977. The Government also maintains a teacher training college, a technical institute and a marine training school, which trains about 200 seamen each year for employment by overseas shipping companies.

In 1980 enrolment figures were 13,234 in primary schools and 957 in secondary schools. The total number of teachers in all establishments was 602. Kiribati participates in the University of the South Pacific, based in Fiji.

Tourism

There is very little tourism, owing to the islands' remoteness, although there are two hotels.

Public Holidays

1982: July 12th (Independence Day), August 4th (Youth Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar (\$A).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = \$A1.6895;

U.S. \$1 = 87.8 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: Land area: 711 sq. km.

Population (census results): 51,929 at December 8th, 1973; 56,213 at December 12th, 1978.

Capital: Tarawa (population 20,148 at 1978 census).

Employment (1978): Government service and private enterprise 6,005, phosphate mining in Banaba and Republic of Nauru and other employment outside Kiribati 988.

Agriculture (1980—FAO estimate): Copra 9,000 metric tons.

Livestock (1980—FAO estimates): 10,000 pigs, 166,000 chickens.

Sea Fishing (catch in metric tons): 18,850 in 1980.

Mining: Phosphate mining at Banaba ceased at the end of 1979.

Finance: Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = \$A1.6895; U.S. \$1 = 87.8 Australian cents; \$A100 = £59.19 = U.S. \$113.93.

Note: The Australian dollar was introduced in February 1966, replacing the Australian pound (exchange rate: £A1=U.S. \$2.24 from September 1949) at the rate of \$A2=£A1. From February 1966 to August 1971 the exchange rate remained at \$A1=U.S. \$1.12 (U.S. \$1=89.29 Australian cents). Between December 1971 and December 1972 the par value of the Australian dollar was U.S. \$1.216 (U.S. \$1=82.24 Australian cents), though the effective mid-point exchange rate was \$A1=U.S. \$1.191. Revaluations were made in December 1972 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.275), in February 1973 (\$A1.4167) and in September 1973 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.4875). This last valuation remained in effect until September 1974, when the direct relationship with the U.S. dollar was ended and the Australian dollar was linked to a weighted "basket" of the currencies of Australia's main trading partners. The Australian dollar's value immediately fell to U.S. \$1.31, representing an effective devaluation by 11.9 per cent. The currency maintained its weighted value until November 1976, when it was devalued by 17.5 per cent. Between December 1976 and February 1977 it was revalued by a small margin on several occasions. The average value of the Australian dollar was: U.S. \$1.134 in 1971; U.S. \$1.192 in 1972; U.S. \$1.423 in 1973; U.S. \$1.441 in 1974; U.S. \$1.310 in 1975; U.S. \$1.225 in 1976; U.S. \$1.109 in 1977; U.S. \$1.145 in 1978; U.S. \$1.118 in 1979. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=\$A2.143 (\$A1=9s. 4d. or 46.67p) from November 1967 to December 1971; and £1=\$A2.188 from December 1971 to June 1972.

Budget (1980): revenue \$A15,701,280; expenditure \$A13,282,788; Development Programme \$A8,310,963; Reserve Fund \$A71,958,016.

Consumer Price Index (Base 1975=100): Jan.-March 1981: Food 173.2 Clothing 167.0, Housing and Household 252.9, General Index 174.9.

External Trade (1979): Imports \$A15,545,434 (30.2 per cent food); Exports \$A21,208,859 (24.7 per cent phosphate, 14.5 per cent copra).

Trade is mainly with Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

Transport: *Roads:* There are about 640 km. suitable for motor vehicles. *Shipping:* The Government and the Kiribati Shipping Corporation maintain a fleet of six passenger/freight vessels for administrative business. During 1977 69 overseas vessels called at the islands.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was promulgated at independence on July 12th, 1979. The main provisions are set out below.

The Constitution states that Kiribati is a sovereign democratic Republic and that the Constitution is the supreme law. It guarantees protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual and provides for the determination of citizenship.

The President, known as the Beretitenti, is Head of State and Head of the Government and presides over the Cabinet which consists of the Beretitenti, the Kauoman-ni-Beretitenti (Vice-President), the Attorney-General and not more than eight other ministers appointed by the Beretitenti from an elected parliament known as the Maneaba ni Maungatabu. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is directly responsible to the Maneaba ni Maungatabu. The Constitution also provides for a Council of State consisting of the Chairman of the Public Services Commission, the Chief Justice and the Speaker.

Legislative power resides with the single-chamber Maneaba ni Maungatabu, composed of 35 members elected for four years, one nominated member (*see* below) and the Attorney-General as an *ex officio* member if he is not elected. The Maneaba is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected by the Maneaba from among persons who are not members of the Maneaba. The 35 elected members of the pre-independence House of Assembly took office as members of the first Maneaba.

One chapter makes special provision for Banaba and the Banabans, stating that one seat in the Maneaba is reserved for a nominated member of the Banaban community. The Banabans' inalienable right to enter and reside in Banaba is guaranteed and, where any right over or interest in land there has been acquired by the Republic of Kiribati or by the Crown before independence, the Republic is required to hand back the land on completion of phosphate extraction. A Banaba Island Council is provided for and also the establishment of an independent Commission of Inquiry three years after Independence Day to review the provisions relating to Banaba.

The Constitution also makes provision for finance, for a Public Service and for an independent judiciary (*see* Judicial System).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President (Beretitenti): IEREMIA T. TABAI, C.M.G. (took office July 12th, 1979).

Vice-President (Kauoman-ni-Beretitenti): TEATAO TEANNAKI.

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

President and Minister of Foreign Affairs: IEREMIA T. TABAI, C.M.G.

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: TEATAO TEANNAKI.

Minister of Health and Community Affairs: ABETE MERANG.

Minister of Works and Communications: BABERA KIRATA, O.B.E.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour: TAOMATI IUTA.

Minister of Finance: TIWAU AWIRA.

Minister of Natural Resource Development: RONITI TEIWAKE.

Minister of Education, Training and Culture: IEREMIA TATA.

Minister of the Line and Phoenix Groups: TEWE AROBATI.

Attorney-General: (vacant).

LEGISLATURE

MANEABA NI MAUNGATABU

(House of Assembly)

Unicameral body comprising 35 elected members and one nominated representative of the Banaban community.

Speaker: ROTA ONORIO, M.B.E.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO KIRIBATI

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: P.O.B. 77, Bairiki, Tarawa (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. J. McMAHON (acting).

New Zealand: Suva, Fiji (HC).

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 61, Bairiki, Tarawa (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. H. G. ROSE.

Kiribati also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Canada, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Fiji, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and the U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court of Kiribati is a superior court of record and consists of the Chief Justice and other judges as may be prescribed, appointed by the Beretitenti. The High Court has jurisdiction to supervise any civil or criminal proceedings before any subordinate court and appeals from it lie with the Court of Appeal for Kiribati. This, also, is a court of record and consists of the Chief Justice and the other judges of the High Court and other qualified persons appointed by the Beretitenti.

Chief Justice: J. R. JONES, C.B.E.

RELIGION

Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i and Church of God communities are represented.

Roman Catholic: P.O.B. 79, Bairiki, Tarawa; Bishop of Tarawa, Nauru and Funafuti, Most Rev. PAUL MEA KAINEA.

Protestant: P.O.B. 80, Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1968; Moderator Pastor ROBUTI RIMON.

THE PRESS

Te Itoi ni Kiribati: P.O.B. 79, Tarawa; f. 1914; Roman Catholic Church newsletter; monthly; circ. 1,650.

Te Kaotan te Ota: f. 1915; Protestant Churches newspaper; monthly.

Te Uekera: Broadcasting and Publications Authority, Tarawa; English and I-Kiribati (Gilbertese); weekly.

RADIO

Radio Kiribati: P.O.B. 78, Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1954; statutory body; station T3K1 broadcasting on one MW transmitter; programmes in I-Kiribati and English; Man. KEITH DANIELS.

In 1978 there were 7,636 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of New South Wales (Australia): Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1970 (incorporating the *Government Savings Bank*).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative societies dominate trading in Tarawa and have an almost complete monopoly outside the capital, except for Banaba and Kiritimati. In June 1981 there were 34 co-operative societies.

The Kiribati Copra Co-operative Society Ltd.: Betio, Tarawa; f. 1976; the sole exporter of copra; nine committee mems.; 21 member Co-operative Societies; Chair. IAONEABA IOBI; Sec. BINATAAKE TAWAIA.

TRADE UNION

The Kiribati General Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 40, Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1979 after federation of three former unions; membership open to all employees, unestablished government employees as well as local contractors; 2,700 mems.; Pres. AWIU TAARAM; Gen. Sec. ETERA TEANGANA.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Wherever practicable, roads are built on all atolls and connecting causeways between islets are also being built as funds and labour permit.

SHIPPING

United Kingdom cargo ships call at Tarawa every four months. Ships call at Tarawa to collect copra every two or three months, and at Kiritimati, Tabuaeran (Fanning) and Teraina (Washington) twice a year. There is an irregular service from Tarawa to Suva, Fiji, by Government vessels. Ships owned by the Karlander Line operate a container service from New Zealand and Australia to Kiribati via New Caledonia and Solomon Islands; Pacific Forum line vessels call at Tarawa, and tankers bring fuel from Fiji and occasionally from Nouméa in New Caledonia.

Kiribati Shipping Corporation: Tarawa; maintains, with the Government, a fleet of six passenger/freight vessels for administrative business.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 18 airfields in Kiribati.

Air Tuaru Corporation: P.O.B. 274, Bikenibeu, Tarawa; f. 1977; national airline; operates scheduled passenger services between Tarawa's Bonriki Airport and Abaiang, Abemama, Aranuka, Arorae, Beru, Butaritari, Maiana, Makin, Marakei, Nikunau, Nonouti, Onotoa, North Tabiteuea, South Tabiteuea and Tamana; also flies to Funafuti, Honolulu and Papeete; fleet of 2 Trislander, 1 Riley Heron, 1 Boeing 727-100C; Chief Exec. I. S. WATSON.

Kiribati is also served by Air Nauru.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea occupies the northern part of the Korean peninsula, bordered to the north by the People's Republic of China and to the south by the Republic of Korea. The climate is continental, with cold, dry winters and hot, humid summers; temperatures range from -6° to 25°C (21° – 77°F). The language is Korean. Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo are the chief religions. The national flag (proportions 65 by 33) is red with blue stripes on the upper and lower edges, each separated from the red by a narrow white stripe. Left of centre is a white disc containing a five-pointed red star. The capital is Pyongyang.

Recent History

Korea was formerly an independent kingdom. It was occupied by Japanese forces in 1905 and formally annexed by Japan in 1910, when the King was deposed. Following Japan's surrender in August 1945, ending the Second World War, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel into military occupation zones, with Soviet forces in the North and U.S. forces in the South. In the North a Provisional People's Committee, led by Kim Il Sung of the Korean Communist Party (KCP), was established in February 1946 and given government status by the Soviet occupation forces. In July 1946 the KCP merged with another group to form the North Korean Workers' Party. In 1947 a Supreme People's Assembly was established and Kim Il Sung became Premier. A new Assembly was elected in August 1948 and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) was proclaimed on September 9th. Initially the D.P.R.K. was recognized only by the U.S.S.R. and other communist countries. Soviet forces withdrew from North Korea in December 1948. By a merger between communists in the North and South, the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) was formed in June 1949.

Korea remained partitioned into two republics, each claiming to have legitimate jurisdiction over all Korea. The Korean War began when North Korean forces invaded the South in June 1950. The UN mounted a collective defence action in support of South Korea and the invasion was repelled. North Korean forces were supported by the People's Republic of China from October 1950. Peace talks began in July 1951 and an armistice agreement was made in July 1953. The ceasefire line, roughly following the 38th parallel, remains the frontier between North and South Korea, with a demilitarized zone, supervised by UN forces, separating the two countries.

In 1971 talks took place for the first time between the Red Cross Societies of both North and South Korea. In 1972 both parties affirmed that reunification should be achieved through peaceful means. Reunification talks were, however, suspended in 1973, and hopes for better relations were undermined by a series of clashes between North and South Korean vessels in disputed waters during 1974. Propaganda campaigns, suspended by agreement in 1972, were resumed by both sides and minor border

incidents have continued. In October 1978 the UN command accused North Korea of threatening the 1953 truce, after the discovery of an underground tunnel (the third since 1974) beneath the demilitarized zone. The abduction of South Korean fishing vessels by the North Korean navy and the discovery of underground pro-North organizations and spy rings in the South between 1979 and 1981 worsened the situation. Attempts were made to resume political talks but meetings between representatives of the two Governments in March 1980 were inconclusive. The rise of Kim Il Sung's son, who advocates a hard line against the South, did not improve the situation and in January 1981 North Korea rejected a proposal made by President Chun of South Korea that he visit North Korea and Kim Il Sung visit the South.

North Korea has achieved considerable success in increasing its international recognition; in 1970 only 36 nations recognized the government in Pyongyang, but by 1981 diplomatic relations with over 90 states had been established. A motion, supported by North Korea, demanding the withdrawal of UN forces from South Korea was only narrowly defeated in the United Nations in 1974. North Korean prestige was further enhanced with its entry to the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Lima, Peru, in August 1975, but in 1976 several North Korean diplomats were expelled for drug trafficking and abuse of diplomatic privileges, causing embarrassment to the regime in Pyongyang.

A new constitution adopted in December 1972, created the office of President and Kim Il Sung was elected to the post. The Sixth Congress of the KWP was held in October 1980. The appointment of Kim Jong Il, Kim Il Sung's son, to the newly-established Standing Committee of the Politburo and to several other key positions within the Party appeared to confirm him as his father's choice of successor.

Government

Under the 1972 Constitution, the highest organ of state power is the unicameral Supreme People's Assembly, with 579 members elected (unopposed) for four years by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects for its duration the President of the Republic and, on the latter's recommendation, other members of the Central People's Committee to direct the Government. The Assembly appoints the Premier and the Committee appoints other Ministers to form the Administration Council, led by the President.

Political power is held by the communist Korean Workers' Party (KWP), which dominates the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (including two other minor parties). The Front presents an approved list of candidates for elections to representative bodies. The KWP's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects a Central Committee to supervise Party work. The Committee elects the Politburo to direct policy.

North Korea comprises nine provinces and two cities, each with an elected People's Assembly.

Defence

Defence treaties have been signed with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China. Military service is selective: army 5 years, navy 5 years, and air force 3/4 years. The total strength of the armed forces in July 1981 was estimated at 782,000 men: the army comprised 700,000 men, the air force 51,000, and the navy 31,000. Security and border troops number 38,000. Defence expenditure in 1981 was estimated at 3,010 million won.

Economic Affairs

With the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic, all industry was nationalized and land distributed among the peasants. In September 1975 it was announced that virtually all the targets of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) had been achieved 16 months ahead of schedule. At the end of 1977, after a year of readjustment, a Seven-Year Plan was announced for 1978-84. Its aim is to increase industrial output by 12.1 per cent annually (compared with the 16.3 per cent target for the previous Plan) and includes increasing production of electricity, coal, steel, grain and non-ferrous metals.

Although about half the working population are still employed on the land, a rapid increase in industrial output occurred in the 1970s. The country is rich in mineral wealth, with large deposits of coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, tin, silver and gold and North Korea accounts for 5-7 per cent of world tungsten. Industrial development has concentrated on heavy industry (metallurgy, electricity, machine-building, cement and chemicals) and expansion has been marked in the steel and mining industries. Crude steel production reportedly exceeded 5 million metric tons in 1978, and the target for 1984 is 8 million metric tons. Production of iron ore is estimated at over 9 million tons (metal content 40 per cent) annually. Coal output was claimed to be over 50 million tons in 1976. Light industry has also benefited from large-scale automation. Modernization and re-equipment of the textile industry resulted in an estimated production of 600 million metres of fabrics in 1976. Industry relies mainly on hydroelectric power, for which North Korea has a large potential, and has not been unduly affected by increasing oil prices. North Korea has, however, found itself lagging behind in industrial techniques and is turning increasingly towards the West for sophisticated machinery and technology. In 1981 it was reported that tentative approaches had been made to several West European companies about setting up joint ventures in North Korea.

Rapid mechanization of agriculture has meant that North Korea, which formerly had to import food, now has an exportable surplus. In 1979 it was claimed that the grain harvest reached 9 million tons. Current irrigation schemes have included the construction of 39,723 kilometres of canals. In 1981 plans were announced for a huge land reclamation project to create 3,000 sq. km. of new farmland from tidal flats along the west coast and effectively to increase the total land area by about 2.5 per cent. Preliminary work had reportedly begun on an 8 km.-long dam across the lower part of the Daidong river.

The World Bank has estimated that North Korean G.N.P. totalled U.S. \$17,040 million in 1978 (per caput G.N.P. \$1,000). Between 1970 and 1978 the average annual

increase in per caput G.N.P. is estimated to have been 3.8 per cent. In 1975 there was a trade deficit of about \$362 million. Since 1973 North Korea has become involved in increasingly serious difficulties with its balance of payments, and has defaulted on the repayment of several foreign loans. In 1979 it was estimated that the principal debtors were the U.S.S.R. (\$700 million), Japan (\$400 million), the Federal Republic of Germany (\$150 million) and Italy (\$26 million). Other major trading partners are Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic. In 1979 imports totalled U.S. \$496 million while exports totalled \$485 million, showing a distinct improvement.

Transport and Communications

The road and rail network was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War. Electrification of the new railway system is proceeding rapidly and there are direct rail links with Moscow and Beijing. Roads have been rebuilt to take the increasing traffic but have a low priority to avoid over-dependence on imported fuel. There are regular passenger and freight services along the Aproz, Daidong and Ryesung rivers, but little air traffic exists. International air services connect Pyongyang to Beijing and Moscow.

Social Welfare

The state provides rest homes, sanatoria and free medical services. In December 1979 there were 2 doctors and 12 hospital beds per thousand of the population.

Education

Free and compulsory 11-year education in state schools was introduced in 1975. Children enter kindergarten at the age of four, and primary school at the age of six. After four years, they advance to senior middle school for six years. In 1980 there were 10,000 primary and senior middle schools. There is one university, with more than 16,000 students, and about 170 other higher educational institutions. English is compulsory as a second language at the age of 14.

Tourism

Tourism has yet to be developed although the country has great potential. Mount Keumgang and Songdowon are beauty spots. A non-commercial exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = 2.128 won is available for tourists.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (May Day), August 15th (Anniversary of Liberation), September 9th (Independence Day), October 10th (Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea), December 27th (Anniversary of the Constitution).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 15th (Kim II Sung's birthday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 chon (jun) = 1 won.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.912 won;

U.S. \$1 = 99.4 chon.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	POPULATION					
	Official Estimates†		UN Estimates (mid-year)			
	Dec. 31st, 1960	Oct. 1st, 1963	1977	1978	1979	1980
120,538 sq. km.†	10,789,000	11,568,000	16,657,000	17,063,000	17,475,000	17,892,000

* Excluding the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, with an area of 1,262 square kilometres (487 square miles).

† 46,540 square miles.

‡ Source: Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, Moscow.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(estimated population 1976)

Pyongyang (capital)	1,500,000
Chongjin	300,000
Hungnam	260,000
Kaesong	240,000

Births and deaths: Average annual birth rate 35.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 32.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 9.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 8.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

Source: Far Eastern Economic Review, *Asia 1977 Yearbook*.

LABOUR FORCE

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	1,334	1,620	2,954	1,483	1,794	3,278
Industry	705	405	1,110	1,073	584	1,657
Services	478	225	703	683	375	1,058
TOTAL	2,517	2,250	4,767	3,239	2,753	5,993

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture etc. 3,670; Total 8,002 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979 (FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	2,140
Land under permanent crops	90
Permanent meadows and pastures	50
Forests and woodland	8,970*
Other land	791
Inland water	13
TOTAL AREA	12,054

* Including rough grazing. Data taken from the world forest inventory carried out by the FAO in 1958.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	150	150	155	350	370	380
Rice (paddy)	780	780	800	4,500	4,800	4,800
Barley	170	200	210	350	380	380
Maize	360	370	380	1,850	1,950	2,200
Rye	33	33	34	55	55	50
Oats	70	80	80	125	130	130
Millet	410	415	420	430	440	440
Sorghum	120	120	120	120	130	130
Potatoes	118	120	125	1,450	1,500	1,550
Sweet potatoes	26	27	28	365	370	375
Pulses	325	327	330	274	280	280
Soybeans	300	300	300	320	330	340
Cottonseed	15	15	15	6	6	6
Cotton (lint)				3	3	3
Tobacco				42	43	45
Hemp fibre	8	8	8	2	2	3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September).

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	35	36	37
Asses	3	3	3
Cattle	900	925	950
Pigs	1,900	2,000	2,100
Sheep	280	285	290
Goats	220	230	240

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and Veal	29,000	30,000	31,000
Mutton and Lamb	1,000	1,000	1,000
Goats' Meat	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pigmeat	96,000	106,000	115,000
Poultry Meat	31,000	32,000	32,000
Cows' Milk	42,000	50,000	57,000
Hen Eggs	92,500	99,500	105,000
Raw Silk	2,400	2,550	2,700
Cattle Hides	3,990	4,137	4,305

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
 (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood	400	400	400	200	200	200	600	600	600
Fuel wood	3,333	3,416	3,500	1,667	1,708	1,750	5,000	5,124	5,250
TOTAL	3,733	3,816	3,900	1,867	1,908	1,950	5,600	5,724	5,850

Sawnwood production ('000 cubic metres): 280 (coniferous 185, broadleaved 95) per year (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons): Total catch 1,190 in 1977; 1,260 in 1978; 1,330 in 1979.

MINING
 (estimated production)

		1974	1975	1976	1977§
Anthracite	'000 metric tons	33,000	32,000	33,000	33,000
Bituminous coal and lignite	" " "	7,900	8,000	8,000	8,000
Iron ore†	" " "	9,400	9,400	9,500	9,500
Copper ore*	" " "	13	18	20	20
Lead ore*	" " "	120	120	120	110
Magnesite	" " "	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500
Tungsten concentrates*	metric tons	2,700	2,150	2,150	2,150
Zinc ore*	'000 metric tons	162	160	150	150
Salt	" " "	540	540	540	540
Phosphate rock	" " "	400	450	450	500
Sulphur†	" " "	200	276	310	262
Graphite	" " "	75	75	75	75
Silver	'000 troy oz.	700	1,600	1,600	1,600
Gold	" " "	160	160	160	180

Note: No recent data are available for the production of molybdenum ore and asbestos.

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

† Figures refer to the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.

‡ Gross weight. The estimated metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: 3,760 in 1974; 3,760 in 1975; 3,800 in 1976; 3,800 in 1977.

§ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

INDUSTRY
 (estimated production—'000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977†
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a)*	250	260	370	440
Phosphate Fertilizers (b)*	113	115	127	127
Coke†	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Cement†	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Pig Iron and Ferro-alloys†	2,800	2,840	3,000	3,100
Crude Steel†	2,700	2,840	3,000	3,100
Refined Copper (unwrought)†	13	18	20	20
Lead (primary metal)†	80	80	70	70
Zinc (primary metal)†	130	140	135	135

* Figures for fertilizer production are unofficial estimates quoted by the FAO. Output is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid.

† Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

‡ Preliminary.

FINANCE

100 chon (jun) = 1 won.

Coins: 1, 5 and 10 chon.

Notes: 50 chon; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 won.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 1.912 won (basic rate) or 4.093 won (non-commercial rate),

U.S. \$1 = 99.4 chon (basic rate) or 2.128 won (non-commercial rate).

100 won = £52.29 = \$100.58 (basic rates).

Note: The new won, equal to 100 old won, was introduced in February 1959. From 1958 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 120 old won. The initial basic rate of \$1 = 1.20 new won (1 won = 83.33 U.S. cents) remained in force until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the basic rate was \$1 = 1.105 won (1 won = 90.48 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the basic rate was £1 = 2.88 won from November 1967 to June 1972. In January 1961 a commercial exchange rate was established for foreign trade transactions. This was fixed at £1 = 6.16 won, equal to \$1 = 2.20 won until November 1967. The commercial rate, tied to sterling, was \$1 = 2.567 won from November 1967 to August 1971; and \$1 = 2.364 won from December 1971 to June 1972. The commercial rate was abolished in June 1972, when sterling was "floated". Since February 1973 the non-commercial rate has been \$1 = 2.128 won. The basic rate is linked to the Soviet rouble at a parity of 1 rouble = 1.34 won.

BUDGET
(million won)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Revenue . . .	12,513.2	13,789.0	15,657.3	17,477.9	18,893.6
Expenditure . . .	12,513.2	13,349.2	14,743.6	16,972.6	18,893.6

* Provisional.

1981 (estimate): 20,480 million won.

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN, 1978-84

		1984 TARGETS
Electricity	million kWh.	56,000-60,000
Coal	million metric tons	70-80
Iron ore	" " "	16
Non-ferrous metal ores	" " "	1
Pig iron, granulated iron, blister steel	" " "	6.4-7.0
Steel	" " "	7.4-8.0
Rolled steel	" " "	5.6-6.0
Cement	" " "	12-13
Engineering products	" " "	5
Machine tools	number	50,000
Tractors	"	45,000
Textiles	million metres	800
Sugar	metric tons	300,000
Aquatic products	million metric tons	3.5
Grain	" " "	10
Fruit	" " "	1.5
Meat	metric tons	800,000-900,000

EXTERNAL TRADE
APPARENT EXPORTS OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES*
(metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Iron ore and concentrate	527,081	423,348	304,533	202,705
Pig iron and cast iron	135,702	107,139	106,220	148,384
Steel, semi-manufactures	93,600	101,108	112,818	125,642
Lead metal and alloys, all forms	36,109	37,840	42,168	62,620
Zinc:				
Ore and concentrate	3,508	2,822	51,795	52,299
Metal and alloys, all forms	52,221	65,729	48,320	56,169
Cement	428,000	495,290	345,000	500,000
Clay products, refractory	341,800	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Magnesite	522,777	524,901	576,868	629,946
Coal and coal briquettes	61,667	46,056	236,764	36,938

* Compiled from import data of partner countries.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, *Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook*, 1973-76.

SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$ million at Dec. 1979 rates)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Austria	1.32	0.55	6.92	4.55
Belgium/Luxembourg	1.12	0.32*	0.75	0.42*
Denmark	0.12	0.23	0.61	0.24
Federal Republic of Germany	76.81	173.51	35.67	30.31
France	30.31	17.69	8.45	4.42
Hong Kong	21.37†	28.05†	1.71	1.17
Ireland	n.a.	0.19*	n.a.	0.08*
Italy	8.99	13.27*	9.82	7.28*
Japan	135.68	190.92†	256.84	379.39†
Netherlands	0.90	0.22*	4.69	3.76*
Norway	1.11	0.08	n.a.	0.09
Singapore	8.76	9.39*	38.33	38.51*
Sweden	0.84	1.37*	2.05	7.56*
Switzerland	16.21	45.75	11.09	8.51
United Kingdom	2.14	0.94	1.80	2.35
U.S.S.R.	398.14	n.a.	365.53	n.a.

* Estimate.

† Re-exports to Korea (U.S. \$ million): 36.46 (1979); 57.49 (1980).

‡ Nov. 1979/Nov. 1980.

Source: *Country Survey: North Korea*, Ostasiatischer Verein EV, Hamburg.

TRANSPORT
INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975
Goods loaded	854	1,100	1,300
Goods unloaded	1,210	1,850	2,000

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION
(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	4,064	22,132	1,113,000†
Middle	3,335	30,031	704,000†
Technical	1,207	12,144	285,000†
Higher Technical	500*	5,862	156,000†
University and Colleges	129*	9,244	200,000*

* 1970.

† 1964-65.

1974: (Estimates): schools 10,000; pupils 3,000,000 (primary 1,500,000, secondary 1,200,000, tertiary 300,000).

THE CONSTITUTION

(adopted December 27th, 1972)

The following is a summary of the main provisions of the Constitution.

Articles 1-6: The Democratic People's Republic is an independent socialist State (Art. 1); the revolutionary traditions of the State are stressed (its ideological basis being the *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea) as is the desire to achieve national reunification by peaceful means on the basis of national independence.

Articles 7-10: National sovereignty rests with the working people who exercise power through the Supreme People's Assembly and People's Assemblies at lower levels, which are elected by universal, secret and direct suffrage.

Articles 11-17: Defence is emphasized as well as the rights of overseas nationals, the principles of friendly relations between nations based on equality, mutual respect and non-interference, proletarian internationalism, support for national liberation struggles and due observance of law.

Articles 18-48: Culture and education provide the working people with knowledge to advance a socialist way of life. Education is free and there are universal and compulsory one-year pre-school and ten-year senior middle school programmes in being.

Articles 49-72: The basic rights and duties of citizens are laid down and guaranteed. These include the right to vote (for those over the age of 17), to work (the working day being eight hours), to free medical care and material assistance for the old, infirm or disabled, to political asylum. National defence is the supreme duty of citizens.

Articles 73-88: The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of State power, exercises exclusive legislative authority and is elected by direct, equal, universal and secret ballot for a term of four years. Its chief functions are: (i) to adopt or amend legal or constitutional enactments; (ii) to determine State policy; (iii) to elect the President, Vice-President, Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee (on the President's recommendation); (iv) to elect members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Premier of the Administration Council (on the President's recommendation), the President of the Central Court and other legal officials; (v) to approve the State Plan and Budget; (vi) to decide on matters of war and peace. It holds regular and extraordinary sessions, the former being twice a year, the latter as necessary at the request of at least one-third of the deputies. Legislative enactments are adopted when approved by more than half of those deputies present. The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the Supreme People's Assembly. It examines and decides on bills; amends legislation in force when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session; interprets the law; organizes and conducts the election of Deputies and judicial personnel.

Articles 89-99: The President as Head of State is elected for four years by the Supreme People's Assembly. He convenes and presides over Administrative Council meetings, is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and chairman of the National Defence Commission. The President promulgates laws of the Supreme People's Assembly and decisions of the Central People's Committee and of the Standing Committee. He has the right to issue

orders, to grant pardons, to ratify or abrogate treaties and to receive foreign envoys. The President is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Articles 100-106: The Central People's Committee comprises the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Members. The Committee exercises the following chief functions: (a) to direct the work of the Administration Council as well as organs at local level; (b) to implement the constitution and legislative enactments; (c) to establish and abolish Ministries, appoint Vice-Premiers and other members of the Administration Council; (d) to appoint and recall ambassadors and defence personnel; (e) to confer titles, decorations, diplomatic appointments; (f) to grant general amnesties, make administrative changes; (g) to declare a state of war. It is assisted by a number of Commissions dealing with Internal Policy, Foreign Policy, National Defence, Justice and Security and other matters as may be established. The Central People's Committee is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly's Standing Committee.

Articles 107-114: The Administration Council is the administrative and executive body of the Supreme People's Assembly. It comprises the Premier, Vice-Premiers and such other Ministers as may be appointed. Its major functions are the following: (i) to direct the work of Ministries and other organs responsible to it; (ii) to work out the State Plan and take measures to make it effective; (iii) to compile the State Budget and to give effect to it; (iv) to organize and execute the work of all sectors of the economy as well as transport, education and social welfare; (v) to conclude treaties; (vi) to develop the armed forces and maintain public security; (vii) to annul decisions and directives of State administrative departments which run counter to those of the Administration Council. The Administration Council is responsible to the President, Central People's Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly.

Articles 115-132: The People's Assemblies of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county are local organs of power. The People's Assemblies or Committees exercise local budgetary functions, elect local administrative and judicial personnel and carry out the decisions at local level of higher executive and administrative organs.

Articles 133-146: Justice is administered by the Central Court—the highest judicial organ of the State, the local Court, the People's Court and the Special Court. Judges and other legal officials are elected by the Supreme People's Assembly. The Central Court protects State property, Constitutional rights, guarantees that all State bodies and citizens observe State laws and executes judgements. Justice is administered by the court comprising one judge and two people's assessors. The Court is independent and judicially impartial. Judicial affairs are conducted by the Central Procurator's Office which exposes and institutes criminal proceedings against accused persons. The Office of the Central Procurator is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly, the President, and the Central People's Committee.

Articles 147-149: These articles describe the national emblem, the national flag and designate Pyongyang as the capital.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Marshal KIM IL SUNG (took office December 28th, 1972; re-elected December 1977).

Vice-Presidents: KIM IL, KANG RYANG UK, PAK SUNG CHUL.

CENTRAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Members:

KIM IL SUNG	LI JONG OK
KIM IL	O BAEK RYONG
KANG RYANG UK	KYE UNG TAE
CHOE HYON	KIM HWAN
PAK SUNG CHUL	HONG SI HAK
O JIN U	KIM MAN GUM
SO CHOL	

Secretary: RIM CHUN CHU.

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL

(January 1982)

Premier: LI JONG OK.

Vice-Premiers:

KYE UNG TAE
HO DAM
CHONG JUN GI
KANG SONG SAN
CHOE KWANG
SO GWAN HI

KIM HOE IL
KONG JIN TAE
KIM DU YONG
JO SE UNG
CHOE JAE U
KIM GYONG RYON
KIM BOK SIN

Secretary: KIM YUN HYOK.

Minister of People's Armed Forces: Gen. O JIN U.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HO DAM.

Minister of Public Security: LI JIN SU.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: HONG SONG RYONG.

Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: SO GWAN HI.

Minister of Mining Industry: CHO CHANG DOK.

Minister of Metal Industry: KIM YOUN HYOK.

Minister of Power Industry: LI JI CHAN.

Minister of Machine Industry: (vacant).

Minister of Chemical Industry: WON DONG GU.

Minister of Construction: JO CHOL JUN.

Chairman of the State Construction Commission: KIM UNG SANG.

Minister of Building Materials Industry: KIM JONG SONG.

Chairman of the Light Industry Commission: HO SUN.

Minister of Railways: KANG SONG SAN.

Minister of Land and Sea Transportation: LI CHOL BONG.

Minister of Fisheries: KIM YUN SANG.

Chairman of the People's Service Commission: RIM HYONG GU.

Chairman of the Education Commission: CHOE TAE BOK.

Minister of Materials Supply: KIM TAE GUK.

Minister of Communications: KIM YONG CHAE.

Minister of Culture and Art: LI CHANG SON.

Minister of Finance: YOUN KI JONG.

Minister of Foreign Trade: KYE UNG TAE.

Minister of External Economic Affairs: JONG SONG NAM.

Minister of Labour Administration: CHAE HUI JONG.

Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: CHU HWA JONG.

Minister of Public Health: PAK MYONG BIN.

Minister of Territorial Administration: CHOE WON IK.

LEGISLATURE

CHOE KO IN MIN HOE UI

(Supreme People's Assembly)

The 579 members of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly were elected unopposed for a four-year term on November 11th, 1977. New elections were scheduled for February 28th, 1982.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: HWANG JANG YOP.

Vice-Chairmen: HO JONG SUK, HONG GI MUN.

Secretary: CHON CHANG CHOL.

Members:

KIM YONG NAM	CHANG YUN PIL
CHONG DONG CHOL	KIM SONG AE
YUN GI BOK	SON SONG PIL
KIM GWAN SOP	CHON SE BONG
KIM GI NAM	
KIM BONG JU	

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland: Pyongyang; f. 1949; a united national front organization embracing patriotic political parties and social organizations for reunification of North and South Korea; Sec.-Gen. Ho JONG SUK.

Members of the Presidium:

KANG RYANG UK, HAN DUK SU, So CHOL, CHONG DU HWAN.

The component parties are:

The Workers' Party of Korea: Pyongyang; f. October 10th, 1945; the ruling party; leads Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; the

guiding principle is the *Juche* idea, based on the philosophy that man is the master of all things; Gen. Sec. of the Central Committee: KIM IL SUNG; Presidium of the Politburo: KIM IL SUNG, KIM IL, Gen. O. JIN U, KIM JONG IL, LI JONG OK; publs. *Rodong Sinmun* (newspaper), *Kunroja* (theoretical journal).

Chondoist Chongu Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; supports policies of Workers' Party; Chair. JONG SIN HYOK.

Korean Social-Democratic Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; supports policies of the Workers' Party; Chair. KANG RYANG UK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(In Pyongyang unless otherwise stated)

Albania: *Ambassador:* MILTIADH BODE.

Algeria: Munsudong; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* LAREDJ ABDEL FETTAH.

Australia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Austria: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Bangladesh: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Benin: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Bulgaria: *Ambassador:* KRISTO KELCHEV.

Burma: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Burundi: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Chad: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

China, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* LU ZHIXIAN.

Congo: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Cuba: *Ambassador:* WILFREDO RODRÍGUEZ CARDENAS.

Czechoslovakia: *Ambassador:* JOSEF HADRAVEK.

Denmark: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Egypt: *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDEL RAHMAN ABDEL SALAM.

Equatorial Guinea: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Ethiopia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Finland: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Gabon: *Ambassador:* IGNACE VANE.

German Democratic Republic: Munsudong; *Ambassador:* HERMANN SCHWIESAU.

Guinea: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Guyana: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Hungary: *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR ETRE.

India: *Ambassador:* RAJ KRISHNA MANUCHA.

Indonesia: 5 Foreigners' Bldg., Moon Sol Dong Tai, Dong Kang District; *Ambassador:* R. DJUNDJUNAN KUSU-MAHARDJA.

Iran: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Jordan: *Ambassador:* HANI AL-KHASAWINAH.

Laos: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Libya: People's Bureau.

Madagascar: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Mali: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Mexico: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Mongolia: *Ambassador:* TSE. DEMIDDAGVA.

Nepal: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Nigeria: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Norway: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Pakistan: Munsudong; *Ambassador:* GHULAM RABBANI.

Poland: *Ambassador:* LEON TOMASZEWSKI.

Portugal: *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO EDUARDO DE CARVALHO RESSANO GARCIA.

Romania: *Ambassador:* PAUL MARINESCU.

Rwanda: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Senegal: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Sierra Leone: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Somalia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Sri Lanka: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Sudan: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Sweden: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Syria: *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ANWAR WAHBI.

Tanzania: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Thailand: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Togo: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Tunisia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Uganda: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* G. A. KRIULIN.

Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* LE TRUNG NAM.

Yemen Arab Republic: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* LJUPČO TAVČIOVSKI.

Zaire: *Ambassador:* TUMA WAKU DIA BAZIKA.

Zambia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Dominica, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Kampuchea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Singapore, Switzerland, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Western Samoa and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial organs include the Central Court, the Court of the Province (or city under central authority) and the People's Court. Each court is composed of judges and people's assessors.

Central Court: Pyongyang; the Central Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the findings of all courts.

President: PANG HAK SE.

Central Procurator's Office: supervises work of procurator's offices in provinces, cities and counties.

Procurator-General: (vacant).

Procurators supervise the ordinances and regulations of all ministries and the decisions and directives of local organs of state power to see that they conform to the Constitution, laws and decrees, as well as to the decisions and orders of the Cabinet. Procurators bring suits against criminals in the name of the state, and participate in civil cases to protect the interests of the state and citizens.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

BUDDHISM

Korean Buddhist Federation: Pyongyang; Chair. PAK TAE HO.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Jokook Tongil: Pyongyang; organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea.

Joseon Inmingun (Korean People's Army): Pyongyang; f. 1948.

Kyowon Shinmoon: Ministry of General Education.

Minjoo Chosun: Pyongyang; government organ; 6 issues per week; Editor-in-Chief CHAE JUN BYONG.

Nongup Keunroja: Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union.

Pyongyang Shinmoon: Pyongyang; general news.

Rodong Chongyon: Pyongyang; organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea; 6 issues per week.

Rodong Sinmun (Labour Daily): Pyongyang; f. 1946; organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; daily; Editor-in-Chief KIM GI NAM; circ. 700,000.

Rodongja Shinmoon: Pyongyang; General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Saenal: Pyongyang; League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Sonyon Sinmun: Pyongyang; League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Tongil Sinbo: Pyongyang; non-affiliated.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Chollima: Pyongyang; popular magazine; monthly.

Choson (Pictorial): Pyongyang; social, economic, political and cultural; monthly.

Choson Munhak: Pyongyang; organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union; monthly.

Choson Yesul: Pyongyang; organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea; monthly.

Hwahakkwa Hwahak Kongop: Pyongyang; organ of the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences; every two months.

Kunroja: 1 Munshin Dong, Tongdaewon, Pyongyang; f. 1946; organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; monthly; circ. 300,000.

Kwahakwon Tongbo: Pyongyang; organ of the Standing Committee of the Korean Academy of Sciences; every two months.

Munhwaohaksup: Pyongyang; published by the Publishing House of the Academy of Social Sciences; quarterly.

Punsok Hwahak: Pyongyang; organ of the Central Analytical Institute of the Korean Academy of Sciences; quarterly.

Ryoksagwahak: Pyongyang; published by the Academy of Social Sciences; quarterly.

Sahoegwahak: Pyongyang; published by the Academy of Social Sciences; every two months.

Suhakkwa Mulli: Pyongyang; organ of the Physics and Mathematics Committee of the Korean Academy of Sciences; quarterly.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

The Agricultural Working People of Korea: Pyongyang; English, French and Russian; every two months.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang; illustrated news; English, French and Spanish; monthly.

Foreign Trade: Foreign Trade Publishing House, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; economic developments and export promotion; English, French, Japanese, Russian and Spanish; monthly.

Korea: Pyongyang; pictorial in Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian; monthly.

Korea Today: Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang; current affairs; Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish; monthly.

Korean Nature: Pyongyang; English; quarterly.

Korean Stamps: Pyongyang; English and French; published by the Philatelists' Union of the DPRK; every 2 months.

The Korean Trade Unions: Pyongyang; English and French; every two months.

Korean Women: Pyongyang; English and French; quarterly.

Korean Youth and Students: Pyongyang; English and French; every two months.

New Korea: Pyongyang; Russian and Chinese.

The Pyongyang Times: Pyongyang; English and French; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Korean Central News Agency (KCNA): Potonggang-dong 1, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; f. 1946; sole distributing agency for news in the DPRK; Gen. Dir. KIM SONG GOL; publs. *Choson Chungang Tongsin* (daily), *Chamgo Tongsin* (morning and evening), *Choson Chungang Nyongam* (Korean Central Yearbook), *Telephoto* (daily) and daily bulletins in English, Russian, French and Spanish.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Pyongyang; Correspondent ALEXANDER B. DENISOVICH.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) are also represented.

PUBLISHERS

PYONGYANG

Academy of Sciences Publishing House: Central District, Nammundong; f. 1953; publ. *Kwahakwon Tongbo* (Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) bi-monthly; *Kwahakgwa Kwahakgoneop* (Journal of Chemistry and the Chemical Industry) bi-monthly; also quarterly journals of Geology and Geography; Metals; Biology; Analytical Chemistry; Mathematics and Physics; and Electricity.

Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.

Agricultural Books Publishing House: Pres. LI HYUN U.

Economic Publishing House.

Educational Books Publishing House.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Pres. L. RYANG HUN.

Foreign Trade Publishing House: Oesong District.

Higher Educational Books Publishing House: Acting Pres. SHIN JONG SUNG.

Industry Publishing House.

Korean Workers' Party Publishing House.

Mass Culture Publishing House.

Medical Science Publishing House.

Photo Service.

Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.

Transportation Publishing House: f. 1952; Acting Editor PAEK JONG HAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: Pyongyang; programmes relayed nationally with local programmes supplied by local radio committees. Loudspeakers are installed in factories and in open spaces in all towns. Home broadcasting hours: 0500 to 0200 hrs. Foreign broadcasts are in Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Japanese; Chair. YI YONG IK.

There were an estimated 175,000 radio receivers in 1968.

A television network covers most of the country. Colour television is available in Pyongyang.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Korean Central Bank: Nammundong, Central District, Pyongyang; f. 1946; sole issuing and control bank.

Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Nammundong, Central District, Pyongyang; f. 1959 as dept. of Central Bank, name changed to the above in 1963; state bank; operates payments with foreign banks and control of foreign currencies; Pres. BANG KI YONG.

Korean Industrial Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1964; operates short-term loan, savings, insurance work, guidance and control of financial management of co-operative farms and individual remittance.

INSURANCE

State Insurance Bureau: Pyongyang; handles all life, fire, accident, marine, hull insurance and reinsurance as the national enterprise.

Korea Foreign Insurance Co. (Chosunbohom): Potonggang District, Pyongyang; branches in Chongjin, Hungnam, Nampo, Haeju and Rajin, and agencies in foreign ports; handles all foreign insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade: Central District, Pyongyang; Sec.-Gen. PAK SE CHAN.

Korean Council of the Central Federation of Consumption Co-operative Trade Union: Pyongyang.

Korean General Merchandise Export and Import Corporation: Pyongyang.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

PYONGYANG

Korea Building Materials Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; chemical building materials, woods, timbers, cement, sheet glass, etc.

Korea Chemicals Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; petroleum and petroleum products, raw materials for the chemical industry, rubber and rubber products, fertilizers, etc.

Korea Daesong Trading Corpn.: Potonggang District; machinery and equipment, chemical products, textile goods, agricultural products, etc.

Korea Ferrous Metals Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; steel products.

Korea Film Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; feature films, cartoons, scientific and documentary films.

Korea Foodstuffs Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; cereals, wines, meat, canned foods, fruits, cigarettes, etc.

Korea Hyopdong Trading Corporation: Oesong District; fabrics, glass products, ceramics, chemical goods, building materials, foodstuffs, machinery, etc.

Korea Jangsu Trading Co.: Potonggang District; medicinal products and clinical equipment.

Korea Jei Equipment Export Corporation: Central District; machine plant and irrigation equipment.

Korea Jei Equipment Import Corporation: Central District; hydro-power and thermal-power plants, machine building plants, transport and communication equipment.

Korea Jeil Equipment Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical plants, building materials, mining plants.

Korea Jesam Equipment Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; chemical, textile, pharmaceutical and light industry plant.

Korea Kwangmyong Export and Import Corporation: Central District; handicrafts, agricultural produce, marine products; Dir. CHOE KWAN SU.

Korea Light Industry Goods Export and Import Corpn.: Central District; drinking glasses, ceramics, handbags, pens, plastic flowers, musical instruments, etc.

Korea Machinery Export and Import Corpns.: Central District; metallurgical machinery and equipment,

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

electric machines, building machinery, farm machinery, diesel engines, etc.

Korea Maibong Trading Corporation: Central District; non-ferrous metal ingots and their products, non-metallic minerals, agricultural and marine products.

Korea Manpung Trading Corp.: Central District; chemical and agricultural products, machinery and equipment.

Korea Marine Products Export and Import Corporation: Central District; canned, frozen, dried, salted and smoked fish, fishing equipment and supplies.

Korea Minerals Export and Import Corp.: Central District; minerals, solid fuel, graphite, precious stones, etc.

Korea Namheung Trading Co.: Tongdaewon District; fertilizers, rayon yarns and other chemical products.

Korea Okyru Trading Corp.: Central District; agricultural and marine products, household goods, clothing, chemical and light industrial products.

Korea Ponghwa General Trading Corp.: Central District; machinery, metal products, minerals and chemicals.

Korea Publications Export and Import Corp.: Oesong District; export and import of books, periodicals, postage stamps and records; Dir. KIM GI ZUN.

Korea Pyongchon Trading Co.: Oesong District; axles, springs, spikes, bolts and bicycles.

Korea Pyongyang Trading Co. Ltd.: Central District; P O B. 550; one-side and barter trade; pig iron, steel, magnesite clinker, textiles etc.

Korea Rungrado Export and Import Corporation: Tongdaewon District; one-side, barter and triangular trade; food and animal products, machinery.

Korea Ryongsong Trading Co.: Tongdaewon District; drilling and grinding machines, sewage and centrifugal pumps and other machinery.

Korea Senbong Trading Corp.: Central District; ferrous and non-ferrous metals, rolled steels, mineral ores, chemical and other products.

Korea Somyu Hyopdong Trading Co.: Oesong District; clothing and textiles.

Korea Songhwa Trading Corp.: Oesong District; ceramics, glass, hardware, leaf tobaccos, fruit and wines.

Korea Technical Corp.: Central District; scientific and technical co-operation.

Korea Unha Trading Corp.: Central District; clothing and fibres.

Korea Vegetables Export Corporation: Oesong District; vegetables, fruit and their products.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1945; total membership (1970) 2,200,000; 9 affiliated unions; Chair. KIM BONG JU; publ. *Rodongja Shinmoon*, *Rodongja*, *Korean Trade Unions*.

General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1961; 7 branch unions; Pres. of Central Committee LI KI YONG.

General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technique of Korea: Chung Ku-yuck Nammundong, Pyongyang; f. 1946; 523,000 mems.; publ. *Nong-oup Kisyl* (monthly journal of technical information on agriculture).

General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 523,000 mems.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Korean Agricultural Working People's Union: Pyongyang; f. 1965 to replace former *Korean Peasants' Union*; 2,400,000 mems.; Chair. Central Committee CHANG YUN PIL.

Korean Architects' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1954; 500 mems.; Chair. KIM JUNG HI.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1954; Pres. CHOE MIN SIN.

Korean Democratic Scientists' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1956.

Korean Journalists' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. Central Cttee. KIM KI NAM.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1981 it was estimated that at least 500 km. of the rail system of 4,400 km. had been electrified. Electrification of the 140 km. link between Kilchu and Hyesan was reported to have been completed in 1978 and the electrification of the Motga-Rimyongsu, Pyongyang-Nampo and Kocham-Sinmyongchon lines in 1979. Further improvements are being undertaken.

There is an underground railway system in Pyongyang.

ROADS

A motorway connects Pyongyang and Wonsan.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Yalu and Daidong, Dومان and Ryesung are the most important commercial rivers. Regular passenger and freight services: Manpo-Chosan-Sooopong; Chungsoo-Shinuijoo-Dasado; Nampo-Jeudo; Pyongyang-Nampo.

SHIPPING

Korea Chartering Corporation: Central District, Pyongyang; arranges cargo transportation and chartering.

Korea Foreign Transportation Corp.: Central District, Pyongyang; arranges transportation of export and import cargoes (transit goods and charters).

Korean-Polish Maritime Brokers Co. Ltd.: Moranbong District, Pyongyang; maritime trade with a number of foreign ports.

Korea Tonghae Shipping Co.: Oesong District, Pyongyang; arranges transportation by Korean vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Administration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Chosonminhang, Sunan District, Pyongyang; internal flights and external services to Beijing and Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.; extensions are planned to Moscow, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Hanoi and Tokyo; fleet: two Tupolev Tu 154B, Il-14, Il-18, An-24.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Services are also provided by Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.) and CAAC (People's Republic of China).

TOURISM

Korean International Tourist Bureau: Central District, Pyongyang.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Korea forms the southern part of the Korean peninsula between North China and Japan. To the north, separated by a frontier which roughly follows the 38th parallel, is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The climate is marked by cold, dry winters with an average temperature of -6°C (21°F) and hot, humid summers with an average temperature of 25°C (77°F). The language is Korean. Mahayana Buddhism is the principal religion, with about 13 million adherents. Christians number over 8 million, of whom about 84 per cent are Protestant. Other religions include Confucianism, Daoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea, combining elements of Shaman, Buddhist and Christian doctrines. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a disc divided horizontally by an S-shaped line, red above and blue below, on a white field with parallel black bars (broken and unbroken) in each corner. The capital is Seoul.

Recent History

(For more details of history of Korea up to 1953, including the Korean War, see *Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, p. 727.)

UN-supervised elections for a National Assembly were held in May 1948. The Assembly adopted a democratic constitution and South Korea became the independent Republic of Korea in August 1948, with Dr. Syngman Rhee, the Liberal Party leader, as first President.

President Rhee was forced to resign in April 1960. Elections in July were won by the Democratic Party, led by Chang Myon, but his government was deposed in May 1961 by a military coup, led by Gen. Park Chung-Hee. Power was assumed by a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR). In January 1963 the military leadership formed the Democratic Republican Party (DRP). Gen. Park became President of the Third Republic in December.

Opposition to President Park's regime led to the imposition of martial law in October 1972. A constitution for the Fourth Republic, giving the President greatly increased powers, was approved by national referendum in November. A new body, the National Conference for Unification (NCU), was elected in December. The NCU re-elected President Park for a six-year term and the DRP obtained a decisive majority in elections for the new National Assembly. In May 1975 opposition to the Government was effectively banned, and political trials followed. Elections for the NCU were held in May 1978, and the President was re-elected for a further six-year term in July. In October 1979 serious rioting erupted when the leader of the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) was accused of subversive activities and expelled from the National Assembly. On October 26th President Park was assassinated in an alleged coup attempt by Kim Chae-Gyu, Chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), and six other presidential aides. Martial law was imposed and the Prime Minister, Choi Kyu-Hah, was elected President by the NCU in December. Instability in the

DRP and the army resulted in a military coup on December 12th, led by the head of the Defence Security Command, Lt.-Gen. Chun Doo-Hwan, who effectively took power.

Although President Choi promised liberalizing reforms, in May 1980 demonstrations by students and confrontation with the army led to the arrest of about 30 political leaders, including Kim Dae-Jung, former head of the NDP. The National Assembly was closed and all political activity banned. Nevertheless, students and dissidents in the southern city of Kwangchu took over the city, which was recaptured only after troops had stormed it. The State Council resigned and a new Council, headed by Acting Prime Minister Park Choong-Hoon, emerged. The Special Committee for National Security Measures (SCNSM) was formed, with Gen. Chun as Chairman of its Standing Committee. In August President Choi resigned and Gen. Chun was elected President. Acting Prime Minister Nam Duck-Woo formed a new State Council in September. Kim Dae-Jung was sentenced to death for plotting rebellion (commuted to life imprisonment in January 1981), provoking strong international protest. In October a new Constitution was approved overwhelmingly by referendum. The SCNSM was reorganized to form the 81-member Legislative Council for National Security.

Martial law was lifted in January 1981, new political parties were formed and a new electoral college was created. In February President Chun was elected to remain in office and in March, with his inauguration, the Fifth Republic emerged. A new Cabinet was formed and a Ministry of Labour created. In March elections were held for 276 members of the new National Assembly, and President Chun's Democratic Justice Party became the majority party with 151 seats. With the establishment of the new National Assembly, the Legislative Council for National Security was dissolved and in April the KCIA was renamed the Agency for National Security. In January 1982 Yoo Chang-Sun took over from Nam Duck-Woo as Prime Minister, and five other ministers were replaced.

South Korea has not been admitted to the United Nations and relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continue to be strained. Various incidents, including the discovery of several underground pro-North Korean spy rings and increased anti-South Korea agitation in the North, have all worsened the situation. In January 1981 President Chun's proposal that he should visit North Korea and Kim Il-Sung visit the South was flatly rejected by Pyongyang.

Relations between South Korea and the U.S.A. were frequently strained during the Carter Administration, in particular by the proposal to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea, which was abandoned in 1979, and by the trial of Kim Dae-Jung. President Chun's talks with President Reagan in Washington in January 1981 seemed to indicate a desire to restore good relations.

Government

Under the 1980 Constitution, executive power is held by the President, indirectly elected for one term of seven years by the Presidential Electoral College, which has more

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Introductory Survey

than 5,000 delegates elected by universal, direct and secret ballot. The President governs with the assistance of an appointed State Council (Cabinet), led by a Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, with more than 200 members elected for four years by universal adult suffrage.

Defence

Protection of the Korean frontier is a United Nations' responsibility. Military service lasts for thirty months in the army and the marines, and three years in the navy and air force. In July 1981 the strength of the armed forces was 601,600 men: army 520,000, navy 49,000, air force 32,600. Defence expenditure for 1981 was 2,953,000 million won.

Economic Affairs

The Republic's economy was severely disrupted by the Korean War, but a complete recovery was achieved by the United Nations Korean Rehabilitation Agency (UNKRA) and the United States. Agriculture is the principal source of employment, with 34 per cent of the working population engaged in agriculture and fishing in 1980. Korea was self-sufficient in staple crops in 1977, but this trend did not continue and it is necessary to import rice and other food grains. The chief crop is rice. Wheat, barley and sweet potatoes are also important. Fishing is both an export and a food source, and South Korea is now one of the world's leading ocean-fishing nations. A deep-sea fishing base and associated processing plants have been built at Ulsan, and the port of Masan is also being developed into a fisheries centre. However, the fishing industry has been seriously affected by the establishment of exclusive fishing zones by many countries.

There are substantial coal deposits and other minerals include iron ore, tungsten, gold, graphite and fluorite. Industry is playing an increasingly large role in the economy, particularly textiles, electronics, cars, steel and petrochemicals, and in 1980 the mining and manufacturing sectors accounted for 30.7 per cent of G.N.P. Large loans were secured from Japan, the U.S.A., the World Bank and Western Europe to expand oil refineries to support the petrochemical industry. A national oil company was established in 1974.

Subsequent to the implementation of the first Five-Year Plan in 1962, real G.N.P. grew at an average annual rate of over 9 per cent, manufacturing output at nearly 20 per cent and the volume of exports at over 30 per cent. In 1979, however, the rise in oil prices slowed economic growth to 6.4 per cent and in 1980 G.N.P. actually fell by 5.7 per cent. Political instability, deepening recession and adverse weather conditions all contributed to the worsening situation. The trade deficit improved in 1980, falling to \$4,790 million, compared to \$5,290 million in 1979, reflecting a 16.3 per cent increase in exports, which more than offset a 9.6 per cent rise in imports. The decline in the economy in 1980 was accompanied by high inflation, aggravated by a 36 per cent depreciation of the won against the U.S. dollar. The outlook for 1981 seemed more hopeful, with G.N.P. growth forecast at 5-6 per cent.

In August 1981 the fifth Five-Year Plan (1982-86) was announced. During this period G.N.P. is forecast to grow

at 7.6 per cent annually and there are plans for increased social development and improved income distribution.

Transport and Communications

There were 5,918 km. of railway track in 1980. In 1980 there were 46,951 km. of roads, of which 15,599 km. were paved. Coastal shipping is important, the chief ports being Pusan, Inchon and Masan. Domestic and international air services are provided by Korean Air Lines. In 1970 a satellite communications system became operational at the Kumsan ground station, which relays signals via Intelstat-3. The first line of the Seoul underground railway system opened in 1974 and the network will eventually cover 142 km.

Social Welfare

The Government provides social relief services for the handicapped, wounded veterans and war widows. Special grants or subsidies are also given to the aged, disaster victims and orphans by numerous official and voluntary bodies. Under the national insurance scheme, medical and industrial accident insurance covers 24 per cent of the total population and 26 per cent of the economically active population. In 1980 the country had 36,096 hospital beds and 25,579 registered physicians.

Education

Primary education between the ages of 6 and 12 is free and compulsory and about 5.6 million children were enrolled in 1981, with 4.4 million in secondary schools. There are 89 universities and colleges and 151 graduate schools. In 1981 student enrolment in higher education was estimated at 580,600. In 1980 adult illiteracy averaged 5.7 per cent (males 2.4 per cent, females 9.1 per cent).

Tourism

Korea has much to offer in mountain scenery, and the temples and museums and the Royal Palaces at Seoul contain many examples of the traditional Korean arts. There are excellent hunting and fishing facilities. Tourism is now a major source of foreign exchange. In 1980 976,415 foreign tourists visited South Korea.

Public Holidays

1982: May 5th (Children's Day), May 11th (Buddha's Birthday), June 6th (Memorial Day), July 17th (Constitution Day), August 15th (Liberation Day), September 12th (Choo-Suk—Korean Thanksgiving Day), October 1st (Armed Forces' Day), October 3rd (National Foundation Day), October 9th (Hangul Nal—Anniversary of Proclamation of Korean Alphabet), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st-3rd (New Year), March 1st (Sam Il Chul—Independence Movement Day), April 5th (Arbor Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, although a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 chun = 10 hwan = 1 won.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1,323.4 won;
U.S. \$1 = 688.0 won.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	POPULATION (census results)				
	October 1st, 1970	October 1st, 1975	October 1st, 1980		
			Total	Male	Female
98,966 sq. km.†	31,465,654	34,678,972	37,448,836	18,764,130	18,684,706

* Excluding the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, with an area of 1,262 sq. km. (487 sq. miles.)

† 38,211 sq. miles. The figure indicates territory under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea on December 31st, 1977, surveyed on the basis of land register.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at 1980 census)

Seoul (Soul—capital)	8,366,756	Ulsan	418,415	Mokpo	221,856
Pusan (Busan)	3,160,276	Masan	386,773	Jinju (Jingu)	202,753
Taegu (Daegu)	1,607,458	Seongnam	376,447	Cheju (Jeju)	167,546
Inchon (Incheon)	1,084,730	Chonchu (Jeonju)	366,997	Gunsan	165,318
Kwangchu (Gwangju)	727,627	Suweon	310,757	Yeosu	161,009
Taejon (Daejon)	651,642	Cheongju	252,985	Chuncheon	155,247

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 28.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 25.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 8.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 8.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1980 Average)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,619,000	2,039,000	4,658,000
Mining and quarrying	114,000	9,000	123,000
Manufacturing	1,804,000	1,168,000	2,972,000
Construction	769,000	72,000	841,000
Services	3,157,000	1,954,000	5,111,000
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	8,462,000	5,243,000	13,706,000
Unemployed	558,000	191,000	749,000
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	9,020,000	5,434,000	14,454,000

* Excluding armed forces.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable land	2,069
Land under permanent crops	138
Permanent meadows and pastures	45*
Forests and woodland	6,571
Other land	996
Inland water	29
TOTAL AREA	9,848

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	44.7	36	42	92
Barley	306.1	555	584	354
Naked Barley	507.5	792	924	457
Maize	82.7	100.2	148.9	154.1
Foxtail (Italian) Millet	17.1	6.7	3.5	3.6
Rice (paddy)	5,965.2	5,979.1	5,545.8	3,529.5
Potatoes	558.0	304.1	355.7	446.1
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	1,559.9	1,627.2	1,387	110.3
Onions	257.7	165	393.1	274.9
Tomatoes	43.1	35	56.4	49.2
Cabbages	23.3	26	87	73
Cucumbers and Gherkins	84.7	83	144.1	112.6
Melons	158.5	152	198.2	158.9
Water Melons	197.9	213	306.5	334.6
Apples	394.9	428	443.7	410.0
Pears	78.7	68	65.4	59.6
Peaches	84.0	91	92.4	88.7
Grapes	58.0	56	53.9	56.8
Soybeans	318.7	292.8	257.1	216.3
Tobacco	144.5	134.9	110.6	92.5

LIVESTOCK

(recorded numbers at December)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	1,452,555	1,492,036*	1,624,301	1,562,591	1,379,508
Pigs	1,952,137	1,481,889*	1,719,364	2,843,163	1,761,124
Goats	232,432	216,331	244,274	225,446	200,502
Sheep	6,810	6,974	7,900	8,181	6,233
Horses	8,334	6,847	5,696	4,641	3,894
Rabbits	919,640	1,047,495	1,042,308	816,708	548,540
Chickens	26,283,089	30,224,309*	40,753,249	41,120,822	39,231,861
Ducks	564,210	543,361	559,919	493,895	403,882
Geese	8,090	7,758	6,925	6,361	4,776
Turkeys	5,856	7,617	40,867	176,910	35,340
Beehives	159,354	181,465	238,356	260,102	244,764

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1976	1977 [†]	1978 [‡]	1979 [‡]	1980 [‡]
Beef and Veal*	74,533	87,000	74,000	90,000	97,000 [†]
Pig Meat	113,620	146,000	172,000	219,000	231,000
Poultry Meat	60,885	74,000	83,000	91,000	96,000
Other Meat	5,790	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Cows' Milk	199,556	254,000	320,000	380,000	452,000
Goats' Milk	815	1,000	n.a.	1,000§	1,000 [†]
Hen Eggs	167,660	213,120	225,744	253,860§	321,000§
Honey	1,950	1,912	2,177	2,917	2,100
Raw Silk	5,157	5,121	3,792	3,821	4,100 [†]
Fresh Cocoons	41,704	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cattle Hides	8,487 [†]	10,541 [†]	9,485	11,214 [†]	11,970 [†]

* Inspected production only, i.e. from animals slaughtered under government supervision.

[†] FAO estimate.[‡] Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

§ Unofficial estimate.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excl. bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,595	461	1,320	1,127	1,815	372	2,722	2,276	1,692
Pitprops (mine timber)	514	592	592	20	25	25	534	617	617
Pulpwood	166	223	173	75	90	60	241	313	233
Other industrial wood	100	100	100	78	78	78	178	178	178
Fuel wood	24,700*	25,000*	25,700*	37,549	38,239	38,933	62,249	63,239	64,633
TOTAL	27,075	26,376	27,885	38,849	40,247	39,468	65,924	66,623	67,353

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, incl. boxboards)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous	659	1,042	846	846	1,668	1,740	2,048
Broadleaved	911	867	1,396	1,396	1,277	1,557	1,025
TOTAL	1,570	1,909	2,242	2,242	2,945	3,297	3,073

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.FISHING
('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fish	1,614.0	1,578.6	1,604.9	1,580	1,497.8
Shellfish	318.9	356.6	316.3	378.5	381.6
Sea plants	287.5	333.6	258.9	257.2	317.2
Others	186.5	152.5	173.5	207.4	213.7
TOTAL	2,406.9	2,421.3	2,353.6	2,422.2	2,410.3

MINING

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Anthracite	'000 metric tons	17,233	18,054	18,208	18,543
Iron ore	" " "	653	587	459	489
Copper ore*	metric tons	11,251	4,459	2,888	5,967
Lead ore	" "	32,677	30,348	24,858	21,203
Zinc ore	" "	137,677	132,536	124,398	112,300
Molybdenum ore	" "	159	297	233	293
Tungsten ore	" "	5,019	4,685	4,628	4,629
Gold (refined)	kg.	631	828	733	1,191
Silver (refined)	"	63,527	64,319	87,780	72,743

* The copper content is estimated at 15 per cent.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	1,384.0	1,184.1	1,242	1,472
Refined sugar	" " "	386.1	511.0	625	758
Beer	'000 hectolitres	2,429.7	4,442.7	6,406	5,790
Cigarettes	million	58,974	62,812	64,391	70,351
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	189,060	189,173	244,519	266,088
Woven cotton fabrics (pure) ¹	'000 sq. metres	287,740	273,391	317,160	358,136
Woven silk fabrics (pure)	" " "	11,289	17,050	13,846	11,311
Yarn of synthetic fibres	metric tons	276,741	286,100	308,909	334,985
Synthetic fabrics	'000 sq. metres	578,663	645,945	664,376	790,236
Plywood	'000 cubic metres	2,536.3	2,742.2	2,510	1,693
Newsprint	metric tons	147,456	163,199	173,905	214,764
Rubber tyres ²	'000	4,767.5	6,905.2	10,025	12,328
Sulphuric acid	metric tons	1,033,637	1,461,399	1,644,797	1,683,322
Caustic soda	" "	73,974	75,539	75,675	148,038
Soda ash	" "	170,467	176,090	203,792	221,920
Urea fertilizer	" "	1,125,636	1,185,969	1,165,612	972,876
Liquefied petroleum gas	million litres	488.0	521.9	510	607
Naphtha	" "	3,146.0	3,296.2	3,570	3,805
Motor spirit (petrol)	" "	113.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kerosene	" "	718.9	1,079.7	1,417	1,401
Distillate fuel oil	" "	4,808.1	5,476.2	6,050	6,073
Bunker C oil	" "	11,847.7	12,731.3	13,320	13,653
Residual fuel oil	" "	860.5	934.1	1,169	778
Cement	'000 metric tons	14,196.0	15,133	16,413	15,631
Pig iron	" " "	2,425.4	2,741.1	5,063	5,577
Crude steel	" " "	2,736.7	n.a.	n.a.	57,902
Radio receivers	'000	6,404.3	4,767.7	4,772	4,143
Television receivers	"	2,990.1	4,826.5	5,867	6,819
Passenger cars (assembly)	number	44,029	92,331	112,400	57,937
Electric energy	million kWh.	26,587	29,532	35,600	37,239

¹ After undergoing finishing processes.

² Tyres for passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

FINANCE

100 chun (jeon)=10 hwan=1 won.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 won.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 won.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=1,323.4 won; U.S. \$1=688.0 won.

10,000 won=£7.56=\$14.53.

Note: The new won was introduced in June 1962, replacing the hwan at the rate of 1 new won=10 hwan. The hwan had been introduced in February 1953, replacing the old won at the rate of 1 hwan=100 old won. The official exchange rate was initially U.S. \$1=100 hwan but subsequently the hwan was frequently devalued. From February 1961 the exchange rate was \$1=1,300 hwan. The initial rate of \$1=130 new won (£1 sterling=364 new won) remained in force until May 1964, after which the won's value was allowed to fluctuate in a free market. The official buying rate was \$1=255 won (£1=714 won) from May 1964 to March 1965. For the next three years the rate was around 270 to 275 won per U.S. dollar, declining to 281 won per dollar (£1=674 won) by the end of 1968 and then to more than 300 won per dollar by November 1969. Depreciation of the won continued and in June 1971 the currency was officially devalued, the new buying rate being \$1=370 won (£1=888 won). Further depreciation followed, despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December 1971, and the buying rate was \$1=400 won by June 1972. Thereafter the won's value held steady at around that rate (but unchanged by a further dollar devaluation in February 1973) until December 1974, when a new rate of \$1=484 won was introduced. This remained in force until January 1980, when a rate of \$1=580 won was established. In February 1980 the direct link between the won and the U.S. dollar was broken and the currency was tied to the IMF's Special Drawing Right. The average market rates of won per U.S. dollar were: 348.2 in 1971; 392.9 in 1972; 398.3 in 1973; 400.4 in 1974; 607.4 in 1980.

BUDGET

(million won, fiscal years)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Internal taxes	1,926,384	2,596,724	3,669,414	4,073,590
Customs duties	476,299	775,538	732,294	988,478
Monopoly profits	220,000	280,000	360,000	425,000
Contribution from government enterprises (net)	221,075	206,838	360,850	787,771
Other receipts	383,800	54,498	951,684	593,176
TOTAL	3,227,557	3,913,598	6,074,242	6,868,015

* Estimates.

EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979	1980*
National defence	958,810	1,228,680	1,539,492	2,167,134
General expenditures	1,417,739	1,836,412	2,842,592	3,211,852
Fixed capital formation	462,949	535,457	786,754	1,328,886
Other expenditures	286,840	173,602	167,994	554,090
	3,126,338	3,774,151	5,336,832	7,261,962
Net lending	36,633	44,474	72,787	73,409
TOTAL	3,162,971	3,818,625	5,409,619	7,335,371

* Estimates.

1981: Total budget 7,537,124 million won (estimate).

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN 1977-81
(In 1975 constant '000 million won)

	1975		1977		1981		AVERAGE ANNUAL % GROWTH RATE (1977-81)
	Amount	Percent-age Composition	Amount	Percent-age Composition	Amount	Percent-age Composition	
G.N.P.	9,080.3	100.0	11,486.6	100.0	16,214.3	100.0	9.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,302.8	25.4	2,562.6	22.3	2,997.8	18.5	4.0
Mining and manufacturing	2,697.1	29.7	4,005.5	34.9	6,631.0	40.9	14.2
Social, overhead and other services	4,080.4	44.9	4,918.5	42.8	6,585.5	40.6	7.6
Consumption	7,444.4	82.0	8,954.5	78.0	11,983.3	73.9	7.8
Gross investment	2,478.4	27.3	3,097.9	27.0	4,219.9	26.0	7.8
Exports	2,847.7	31.4	4,803.7	41.8	8,474.3	52.3	16.8
Imports	3,870.7	42.6	5,369.5	46.7	8,463.2	52.2	13.0

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	29.7	30.6	30.8
IMF Special Drawing Rights	14.5	24.7	12.6
Reserve position in IMF	13.6	24.8	—
Foreign exchange	4,879.3	5,628.1	6,528.1
TOTAL	4,937.4	5,708.3	6,571.4

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million won at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	1,364.4	1,604.0	1,856.4
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	1,325.0	1,648.0	1,920.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	4,516	5,003	7,814	10,046	12,712	14,706
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-6,454	-6,674	-8,404	-10,526	-14,494	-19,103
TRADE BALANCE	-1,938	-1,671	-590	-480	-1,782	-4,397
Exports of services	844	880	1,648	3,023	4,452	4,823
Imports of services	-1,147	-1,322	-1,712	-2,705	-4,228	-5,020
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-2,241	-2,113	-654	-222	-1,558	-4,594
Private unrequited transfers (net)	154	158	194	172	433	401
Government unrequited transfers (net)	67	67	156	53	39	43
CURRENT BALANCE	-2,020	-1,889	-304	3	-1,086	-4,150
Direct capital investment (net)	105	53	75	73	61	16
Other long-term capital (net)	939	1,291	1,250	1,327	2,051	3,061
Short-term capital (net)	696	1,123	533	-9	19	2,281
Net errors and omissions	109	-212	-240	-22	-317	-331
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-171	365	1,313	1,373	728	876
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	22
Valuation changes (net)	-1	9	—	-17	-17	-3
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-172	374	1,313	1,356	711	895

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	6,851.8	7,274.4	8,773.6	10,810.5	14,971.9	20,338.6	22,291.7
Exports f.o.b.	4,460.4	5,081.0	7,715.1	10,046.5	12,710.6	15,055.5	17,504.9

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	273,227	235,354	299,077	366,617
Rice	14,205	610	69,367	328,428
Raw sugar	102,694	143,172	165,163	491,907
Crude rubber	117,793	163,068	235,364	276,825
Wood	533,649	658,751	975,075	876,810
Pulp	100,883	121,156	175,490	225,802
Raw cotton	373,611	447,454	461,623	604,066
Artificial fibres	29,018	24,192	43,003	38,833
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,064,805	2,312,088	3,415,571	6,163,536
Organic chemicals	477,736	559,366	960,015	949,975
Plastic materials	186,600	273,573	422,969	256,441
Textile yarn and thread	97,096	123,051	121,808	110,427
Textile fabrics (woven)	159,677	167,550	198,369	192,406
Iron and steel ingots	271,979	416,541	503,170	487,013
Iron and steel plates and sheets	123,276	205,713	194,944	185,049
Power generating machinery	246,356	373,702	648,453	451,151
Textile machinery	180,247	248,650	336,010	162,302
Electric power machinery	216,487	356,957	492,689	357,090
Telecommunications apparatus	141,686	213,880	256,157	317,992
Thermionic valves, tubes, etc.	293,978	385,720	468,023	527,006
Aircraft	90,203	206,100	395,346	356,943
Ships and boats (excl. warships)	193,231	401,849	315,795	472,029
TOTAL (incl. others)	10,810,538	14,971,930	20,338,611	22,291,663

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fish (fresh, chilled or frozen)	482,581	420,262	548,676	434,957
Crustacea and molluscs	127,733	123,326	173,828	161,194
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	105,656	111,464	91,327	83,978
Raw silk (not thrown)	37,416	61,003	40,122	19,010
Rubber tyres and tubes	148,044	213,808	325,036	477,372
Plywood	319,104	346,102	388,218	303,976
Textile yarn and thread	250,411	337,669	443,697	623,608
Cotton fabrics (woven)	95,131	104,782	127,332	148,858
Textile fabrics	609,828	965,754	1,018,125	1,248,145
Cement	154,990	142,265	113,982	234,668
Iron or steel sheets	165,819	298,196	447,117	557,922
Electrical machinery	925,222	1,254,540	1,684,491	1,928,009
Transport equipment	274,282	1,123,974	1,097,627	1,153,736
Textile clothing (not knitted)	992,248	1,249,029	1,501,516	1,588,038
Outer garments (knitted)	445,796	522,866	451,440	498,697
Footwear	487,626	686,171	728,911	874,397
Wigs and false beards	58,765	60,174	54,344	55,547
TOTAL (incl. others)	10,046,457	12,710,642	15,055,453	17,504,862

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	280,684	463,765	599,043	680,019
Canada	149,634	204,033	326,348	378,429
France	179,237	442,377	356,779	190,810
Germany, Federal Republic	346,948	490,905	843,634	636,603
Indonesia	353,673	407,828	591,988	484,525
Japan	3,926,576	5,981,487	6,656,609	5,857,810
Kuwait	573,828	746,533	1,155,822	1,753,192
Malaysia	196,485	227,913	383,272	471,563
Saudi Arabia	1,123,078	1,280,673	1,585,365	3,288,408
Taiwan	109,206	152,619	209,941	313,336
United Kingdom	147,570	211,497	499,382	303,589
U.S.A.	2,447,439	3,042,950	4,602,581	4,890,248
TOTAL (incl. others)	10,810,538	14,971,930	20,338,611	22,291,663

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	120,133	148,828	156,967	230,370
Belgium	75,403	94,443	118,940	139,020
Canada	298,756	327,173	387,643	343,446
Germany, Federal Republic	480,273	662,884	845,340	875,488
Hong Kong	342,052	384,686	530,668	823,318
Indonesia	68,887	102,992	195,095	305,637
Iran	120,735	164,482	185,659	107,555
Japan	2,148,287	2,627,266	3,353,028	3,039,408
Netherlands	227,383	307,287	330,694	349,506
Singapore	98,442	143,630	196,693	266,281
Taiwan	103,182	140,079	161,407	216,322
United Kingdom	303,817	393,029	541,605	572,531
U.S.A.	3,118,648	4,058,345	4,373,929	4,606,625
TOTAL (incl. others)	10,046,457	12,710,642	15,055,453	17,504,862

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Visitors*	834,239	949,667	1,079,396	1,126,099	976,415

* Including Koreans residing abroad: 101,007 in 1976.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers	248,681	301,592	371,012	423,657	430,773
Freight (metric tons)	43,629	47,631	49,654	50,879	49,009

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger Cars	184,886	241,422	249,102
Trucks . .	161,886	206,822	226,940
Buses . .	30,597	37,697	42,463

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING*
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded .	32,866	36,587	41,534
Goods unloaded .	78,670	91,751	90,204

* Including coastwise traffic loaded and unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION

	DOMESTIC SERVICES			INTERNATIONAL SERVICES		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Passengers . . .	1,461,000	1,812,000	1,481,000	2,708,000	2,989,000	2,922,000
Freight (kg.) . . .	10,735,000	13,681,000	12,495,000	137,538,200	150,342,800	183,333,500
Mail (kg.) . . .	268,000	237,000	268,000	4,461,300	7,122,000	8,007,555

EDUCATION
(1981)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	2,958	3,961	153,823
Primary schools	6,517	122,727	5,586,494
Middle schools	2,174	57,838	2,573,945
High schools	1,402	55,347	1,823,039
Junior vocational colleges	132	5,941	188,700
Junior teachers' colleges	11	482	10,325
Universities	89	17,481	535,876
Graduate schools	151	247	44,731

Source (unless otherwise indicated): National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, Seoul.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was approved by national referendum in October 1980. The main provisions are summarized below.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President: The President is to be elected by the Presidential Electoral College for one term of seven years. In times of national emergency and under certain conditions the President shall have power to take necessary emergency measures in all matters of State. He shall notify the National Assembly of these measures and obtain its concurrence, or they shall lose effect. He may, in times of war, armed conflict or similar national emergency, declare martial law in accordance with the provisions of law. He shall lift the emergency measures and martial law when the National Assembly so requests with the concurrence of a majority of the members. He is authorized to take directly to the people important issues through national referenda, and may dissolve the National Assembly but not within one year of its formation. A general

election shall be held within 30 to 60 days from the date of dissolution. The President shall appoint public officials.

The State Council: The State Council shall be composed of the President, the Prime Minister and no more than 30 and no fewer than 15 others appointed by the President, and shall deliberate on policies that fall within the power of the executive.

The National Assembly: The National Assembly shall be composed of more than 200 members, two-thirds of whom are elected for four years by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot, the remaining third proportioned to the parties as determined by law. A regular session shall be held once a year and extraordinary sessions shall be convened upon request of the President or one-third of the Assembly's members. The period of regular sessions shall not exceed 90 days and of extraordinary sessions 30 days. The legislative power shall be vested in the National Assembly. It has the power to recommend

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

to the President the removal of the Prime Minister or any other Minister. The National Assembly shall have the authority to pass a motion for the impeachment of the President or any other public official.

The Constitution Committee: The Constitution Committee shall be composed of nine members appointed by the President, three of whom shall be appointed from persons selected by the National Assembly and three from persons nominated by the Chief Justice. The term of office shall be six years. It shall pass judgment upon the constitutionality of laws upon the request of the Court, matters of impeachment and the dissolution of political parties. In these judgments the concurrence of six members or more shall be required.

THE JUDICIARY

The courts shall be composed of the Supreme Court, which is the highest court of the State, and other courts at specified levels (for further details *see* Judicial System, page 753). When the constitutionality of a law is a prerequisite to a trial the Court shall request a decision of the Constitution Committee. The Supreme Court shall have the power to pass judgment upon the constitutionality or legality of administrative decrees, and shall have final appellate jurisdiction over military tribunals.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The establishment of political parties shall be free and the plural party system guaranteed. However, a political party whose aims or activities are contrary to the basic democratic order may be dissolved by the Constitution Committee.

The Constitution, The Government

AMENDMENTS

A motion to amend the Constitution shall be proposed by the President or by a majority of the total members of the National Assembly. Proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be put before the public by the President for 20 days or more. Within 60 days of the public announcement, the National Assembly shall decide upon the proposed amendments, which require a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly. They shall then be submitted to a national referendum not later than 30 days after passage by the National Assembly and shall be determined by more than one-half of votes cast by more than one-half of voters eligible to vote in elections for members of the National Assembly. If these conditions are fulfilled, the proposed amendments shall be finalized and the President shall promulgate them without delay.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Under the constitution all citizens are equal before the law. Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association are guaranteed, as are freedom of choice of residence and occupation. No state religion is to be recognized and freedom of conscience and religion is guaranteed. Citizens are protected against retrospective legislation, and may not be punished without due process of law.

Besides legal limitations on certain of these rights as provided for in specific provisions of the constitution, there is a general clause stating that rights and freedoms may be restricted by law when this is deemed necessary for the maintenance of national security, order or public welfare.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: CHUN DOO-HWAN (took office September 2nd, 1980, re-elected February 25th, 1981).

STATE COUNCIL

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: YOO CHANG-SUN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board: KIM JOON-SUNG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LHO SHIN-YOUNG.

Minister of Home Affairs: SHU CHONG-HWA.

Minister of Finance: WOONG BAE-RHA.

Minister of Justice: LEE CHONG-WON.

Minister of National Defence: CHU YOUNG-BOK.

Minister of Education: LEE KYU-HO.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: KOH KUN.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: SUH SUK-JUN.

Minister of Energy and Resources: LEE SUN-KI.

Minister of Construction: KIM CHONG-HO.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: CHON MYUNG-KI.

Minister of Labour: KWON JOONG-DONG.

Minister of Transportation: YOON JA-JOONG.

Minister of Communications: CHOI KWANG-SOO.

Minister of Culture and Information: LEE KWANG-PYO.

Minister of Government Administration: KIM YONG-HYU.

Minister of Science and Technology: LEE CHONG-OH.

Minister of National Unification Board: SHIN JAE-SHIK.

First Minister of State: CHUNG CHONG-TAEK.

Second Minister of State: ROH TAE-WOO.

LEGISLATURE

KUK HOE

(National Assembly)

Election, March 25th, 1981

	ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES	PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES	TOTAL SEATS
Democratic Justice Party . . .	90	61	151
Democratic Korea Party . . .	57	24	81
Korea National Party . . .	18	7	25
Civil Rights Party . . .	2	—	2
Democratic Socialist Party . . .	2	—	2
New Political Party . . .	2	—	2
Others . . .	13	—	13

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

All political parties were dissolved in October 1980 by the new constitution. New political parties were established prior to the presidential election held on February 25th, 1981.

Democratic Justice Party (DJP): 155-2 Kwanhoon-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1981; Government party; Pres. CHUN DOO HWAN; Chair. LEE CHAI HYUNG; Sec.-Gen. KWON CHUNG DAL.

Democratic Korea Party (DKP): 1-643 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1981; main opposition party; Pres. YOO CHI SONG; Sec.-Gen. SHIN SANG WOO.

Korea National Party (KNP): 11-3 Chung-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM CHONG CHUL.

Civil Rights Party (GRP): 170 Insa-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM EUI-TAEK.

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP): 340, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Seoul; Pres. KOH JUNG HOON.

New Political Party (NPP): 89-22, 2-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Pres. KAUP SU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(In Seoul unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 135-53, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* HENRICK S. WESSELS.

Australia: 5th-7th Floors, Kukdong-Shell House, 58-1 Shinmun-ro, 1-ka, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* EDWARD ROBERT POCKOCK.

Austria: Tokyo, Japan.

Bangladesh: Tokyo, Japan.

Belgium: 4th Floor, Anglican Church Bldg., 3-7 Chung-dong, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* GERARD JACQUES.

Bolivia: Tokyo, Japan.

Brazil: Rm. 301/306, New Korea Bldg., 192-11, 1-ka, Ulchiro, C.P.O.B. 2164, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* FREDERICO CARLOS CARNAUBA.

Burma: Tokyo, Japan.

Canada: 10th Floor, Kolon Bldg., 45 Mugyo-Dong, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* W. E. BAUER.

Central African Republic: Tokyo, Japan.

Chile: 142-5, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* JORGE PAREDES W.

China (Taiwan): 83, 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* DING MOU-SHII.

Colombia: Rm. 1405, Kukdong Bldg., 60-1 Chungmu-ro, 3-ka, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* Dr. VIRGILIO OLANO B.

Costa Rica: A-402 Namsan Village Apt., Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* JAIME BOTEY BRENES.

Denmark: Suite 701, Namsong Bldg., Namsan Kwankwang Rd., Itaewon-dong; *Ambassador:* JØRGEN HOLM.

Dominican Republic: Tokyo, Japan.

Ecuador: Tokyo, Japan.

El Salvador: Tokyo, Japan.

Ethiopia: Tokyo, Japan.

Finland: Suite 604, Kyo Bo Bldg., 1-1, 1-ka Chongno, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* HEIKKI LABRANEN.

France: 30 Hap-dong, Seodaemun-ku; *Ambassador:* BERNARD FOLLIN.

Gabon: P.O.B. 1220, 98-78, Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* M. MEGNER-MBO.

Germany, Federal Republic: 4th Floor, Daehan Fire and Marine Insurance Bldg., 51-1 Namchang-dong, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG EGER.

Ghana: Tokyo, Japan.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan.

Guatemala: A-206, Namsan Village Apt., Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* DARIO SOTO MONTENEGRO.

Honduras: Tokyo, Japan.

India: San 2-1, Bokwang-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* V. V. PARANJPE.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Indonesia: 1-887, Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku; *Ambassador:* KAHARUDDIN NASUTION.

Iran: 726-116, Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* BAHRAM VAFAIE.

Israel: Tokyo, Japan.

Italy: 1-169, 2-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* EMANUELE COSTA.

Ivory Coast: Tokyo, Japan.

Japan: 18-11 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* TOSHIKAZU MAEDA.

Jordan: Tokyo, Japan.

Liberia: Tokyo, Japan.

Libya: *Secretary of People's Bureau:* ASHUR BIN KHAYAL.

Madagascar: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Malaysia: 726-115 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* NOOR ADLAN BIN YAHYAUDIN.

Mexico: 142 Namsan Village, New Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JAVIER ALEJO LÓPEZ.

Morocco: Tokyo, Japan.

Nepal: Tokyo, Japan.

Netherlands: 1-48 Dongbinggo-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROLAND VAN DEN BERG.

New Zealand: 2nd Floor, Publishers' Bldg., 105-2 Sagan-dong, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* EDWARD FARNON.

Nicaragua: Tokyo, Japan.

Niger: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Norway: 124-12 Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, P.O.B. 555; *Ambassador:* NILS AXEL KJAERGAARD NISSEN.

Panama: No. 1201 Garden Tower, 98-78 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* JUAN DEL BUSTO.

Paraguay: Taipei, Taiwan.

Peru: House 132, Namsan Village, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* CESAR ESPEJO ROMERO.

The Republic of Korea also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, The Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierre Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Tonga, the United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Philippines: 559-510, Yeoksam-dong, Kangnam-ku; *Ambassador:* Col. NICANOR T. JIMENEZ.

Portugal: Tokyo, Japan.

Qatar: Tokyo, Japan.

Saudi Arabia: 1-35, 2-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* SHEIKH ZEIM A. DABBAGH.

Senegal: Tokyo, Japan.

Singapore: Tokyo, Japan.

Spain: Garden Tower Apt., 1802, Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* LUIS CUERVO.

Sri Lanka: Tokyo, Japan.

Sudan: Tokyo, Japan.

Sweden: C.P.O.B. 3577, UN Village, 1-9 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* KARL WÄRNBERG.

Switzerland: 32-10 Songwol-dong, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* CARLO JAGMETTI.

Thailand: House 133, Namsan Village, Itaewon, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* ASA BOONYAPRATUANG.

Tunisia: Tokyo, Japan.

Turkey: 330-294, Sungbuk-dong, Sungbuk-ku; *Ambassador:* MELIH ERCIN.

Tuvalu: *Ambassador:* IONATANA IONATANA.

Uganda: Tokyo, Japan.

United Kingdom: 4 Chung-dong, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* J. A. L. MORGAN.

U.S.A.: 82 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* RICHARD WALKER.

Uruguay: 506-29, Changchon-dong, Sodaemun-ku; *Ambassador:* ADOLFO SILVA DELGADO.

Vatican City: 2 Kungjung-dong, Chongno-ku; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop LUCIANO ANGELONI.

Venezuela: Tokyo, Japan.

Zaire: Tokyo, Japan.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: this is the highest court consisting of no more than 13 Justices including the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly for a term of five years. Other Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed for five years by the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. It is empowered to receive and decide on appeals against decisions of the Appellate courts in civil and criminal cases. It is also authorized to act as the final tribunal to review decisions of courts-martial and to try election cases.

Appellate Courts: three courts situated in Seoul, Taegu and Kwangchu with three chief, 39 senior and 91 other judges. Has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and can also pass judgment on administrative litigation against government decisions.

District Courts: established in all major cities with 12 chief, 119 senior and 410 other judges. Exercise jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases in the first instance.

Family Court: there is one Family Court, in Seoul, with a Chief Judge and Judges and Probation Officers. This deals with domestic relations and juvenile delinquency.

Courts-Martial: these exercise jurisdiction over all offences committed by members of the armed forces and their civilian employees. Also authorized to try civilians accused of military espionage or interference with the execution of military duties.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: YOO TAE-HEUNG.

Justices:

LEE IL-KYU
KANG WOO-YOUNG
KIM JUNG-SEOH
CHUNG TAE-KYUN
LEE SEONG-YUL
CHUN SANG-SUK

LEE JUNG-UH
YUN IHL-YOUNG
KIM DEOK-JU
SHIN JEONG-CHUL
LEE HOI-CHANG
KIM YONG-CHUL

Minister of Court Administration: Justice KIM YONG-CHUL.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

RELIGIONS
(1980)

	TEMPLES OR CHURCHES	PRIESTS	BELIEVERS
Buddhism . . .	7,244	22,260	12,329,720
Confucianism . .	232	11,828	5,182,902
Protestantism . .	21,243	31,740	7,180,627
Roman Catholicism	2,342	4,529	1,321,293
Chundo Kyo . . .	249	3,264	1,153,677
Taejong Kyo . . .	80	85	316,591
Won Buddhism . .	333	3,921	947,993
Others	791	5,833	2,382,184

Buddhism: Korean Buddhism has 19 denominations. The Chogye-jong is the largest Buddhist order in Korea, being introduced from China in 372 A.D. The Chogye Order accounts for over half the 12,329,720 Korean Buddhists. It has also more than 1,500 out of 7,244 Buddhist temples. Leader: The Most Venerable LEE SUNG-CHUL, Haein-sa, Hapchon-kun, Kyungnam Province.

Roman Catholicism: Archbishop of Seoul: H.E. Cardinal STEPHEN SOU-HWAN KIM, Archbishop's House, 2-Ka 1, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul.

Protestantism: Bishop of Seoul: Rt. Rev. PAUL C. LEE, D.D., LL.D., C.B.E., 3 Chong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Bishop of Taejon: Rt. Rev. MARK PAE, P.O.B. 22, Taejon 300; Bishop of Pusan: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM CH'OE, P.O.B. 18, Pusan 600.

THE PRESS

NATIONAL DAILIES

Ghosun Ilbo: 61, 1-ka, Taepyeong-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1920; morning, weekly and children's editions; independent; Publ. BANG WOO-YOUNG; Editor YOO KUN-HO; circ. (morning edn.) 405,000.

Dong-A Ilbo (*The Oriental Daily News*): 139 Sechong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1920; evening; independent; Publ. KIM SANG-MAN; circ. 800,000.

Hankook Ilbo: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; morning; independent; Publ. CHANG KANG-JAE; Editor HONG YU-SUN; circ. 700,000.

Hankook Kyungje Shinmun (*The Korea Economic Daily*): 441 Chungnim-dong, Seoul; f. 1964; economics and business; Publ. WON YOUNG-SOK; Editor HO YOUNG-JIN.

Ilgan Sports (*The Daily Sports*): 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1969; Publ. CHANG KANG-JAE; Man. Editor YOO YONG-CHONG; circ. 403,000.

Joong-ang Ilbo: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seosomun-ku, Seoul; f. 1965; evening; Publ. HONG JIN-KI; circ. 1,023,061.

The Korea Herald: 1-12, 3-ka, Hoehyundong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1953; English; morning; independent; Pres. KIM TAE-DONG; Man. Editor KAY KWANG-GIL.

The Korea Times: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1951; morning; English; independent; Publ. CHANG KANG-JAE; Editor YU IL-YON; circ. 120,000.

Kyunghyang Shinmun: 22 Chong-dong, Seoul; f. 1946; evening; independent; Editor LEE HWAN-EY; circ. 300,000.

Seoul Shinmun: 31-3, 1-ka, Taepyeong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; morning; independent; Pres. MUN TAE-KAP; Editor KIM CHONG KYU; circ. 480,000.

Sonyon Dong-A: 139 Seijong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; children's; Publ. LEE DONG-WOOK; Editor PARK KWON-SANG; circ. 280,000.

LOCAL DAILIES

Cheju Shinmoon: 1280, 1-dong, 1-do, Cheju; f. 1945; Publ. KIM SUN-HI; Editor CHOI HYUN-SIK.

Chungchung Ilbo: 81, 2-ka Nammoon-ro, Cheongju; f. 1946; Publ. LEE SUK-HOON; Editor LEE SANG-HOON.

Jeonbuk Shinmoon: 148, 1-ka, Kosa-dong, Chonchu; f. 1973; Publ. SEO JUNG-SANG; Editor LEE CHI-BACK.

Kangwon Ilbo: 56, 1-ka, Jungang-ro, Chuncheon; f. 1945; Publ. KANG PYO-WON.

Kwangchu Ilbo: 78 Kwang Sang-dong, Kwang-ju.

Kyunggi Shinmun: 136, Kyo-dong, Suwon; f. 1973; Publ. HONG DE-A-KUN; Editor LIM SANG-KYU.

Kyungnam Ilbo: 184 Bonsung-dong, Jinju; f. 1909; Publ. KIM YOON-YANG; Editor SON KANG-HO.

Kyungnam Maeil Shinmun: 18 Bi-42, Hapsang-dong, Masan; f. 1946; Publ. KIM BOO-HYUN; Editor LEE KWANG-SUK.

Maeil Shinmun: 138 Namil-dong, Chung-ku, Taegu; f. 1950; Publ. CHUN DAL-CHUL; Editor AN DUK-HWAN.

Pusan Ilbo: 53-17, 4-ka, Jungang-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan; f. 1946; Publ. WANG HACK-SOO; Editor KWON O-HYN.

Taegu Maeil Shinmun: 71 2-ka, Kae San-dong, Chung-ku, Taegu.

Taejon Ilbo: 77-2 Jung-dong, Taejon; f. 1950; Publ. NAM JAE-DU; Editor KIM TAE-HYUN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Donghwa News Graphic: 43-1, 1-ka, Pil-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1960; Publ. CHUNG JAE-HO.

Han Kuk No Chong (*FKTU News*): Federation of Korean Trade Unions, FKTU Bldg., 1-117, Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; labour; f. 1958; Publ. KIM YOUNG-TAE; circ. 15,000.

Hyundae Munhak: 136-46 Yeunji-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1955; literature; Chief Editor YUN HYUN-CHO; circ. 115,000.

Ilyo Shinmun (*Sunday News*): 441 Chunglim-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1962; weekly; Publ. WON YOUNG-SOK; Editor HO YOUNG-JIN.

Korea Newsreview: 2nd Floor, FKI Bldg., 1-124 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; weekly; English; Publ. KIM TAE-DONG; Editor KIM MYONG-WHAI.

Korean Business Review: 1-124, FKI Bldg., Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; organ of the Federation of Korean Industries; quarterly.

Shin Dong-A (New East Asia): 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1931; general; Publ. KIM SANG-KEE; Editor KWON O-KIE; circ. 80,000.

Weekly Chosun: 61 Taepyong-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; circ. (weekly) 170,000 (see under Dailies).

The Weekly Hankook: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; Editor HONG YOO-SUN; circ. 400,000.

Wolkan Joong-ang (Monthly Joong-ang): 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul.

Women's Weekly: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

Yosong Dong-A (Women's Far East): 139 Sejong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1933; women's magazine; Publ. LEE DONG-WOOK; Editor KIM SONG-HWAN; circ. 213,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Yonhap (United) News Agency: 108-4, Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; Pres. KIM SONG-CHIN; Man. Dir. HONG IL-HAE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): c/o Yonhap News Agency, 98-5 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Bureau Chief P. K. MINN.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Jin-Ju Apt., C-dong, 11-05 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; Corr. MARIA DEL PILAR PEREZ VALERO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 108-4 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Correspondent K. C. HWANG.

Central News Agency of China (Taiwan): 108-4 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Correspondent LI TAI-FANG.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): c/o Yonhap News Agency, 108-4 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Correspondent JAI CHANG CHOI.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): c/o Joong-ang Ilbo, 58-9, Seosomun-dong, Jong-bsu, Seoul; Chief Corr. KATSUMI MUROTANI.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Rm. 1006, Sam-Huan Bldg., Wunni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Corr. KATSUHIRO KURODA.

Reuters (U.K.): 108-4, Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Room 916, Samwhan Bldg., Unni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Correspondent JAMES KIM.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Korean Newspaper Editors Association: 31, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1957; 416 mems.; Pres. YOO KUN-HO.

The Korean Newspapers Association: Room 201, The Press Centre of Korea, 31, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; 21 mems.; Pres. MUN TAE-KAP.

PUBLISHERS

Bak Yeong Sa: 184 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1952; Pres. AHN WON-OK; sociology, philosophy, literature, social sciences.

Beopmun Sa: 1-48 Chung-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 111; f. 1957; Pres. KIM SUNG-SOO; law, economics, sociology, psychology, education, business administration.

Chang-Jo Publishing Co.: 92 Shinmun-ro 2-ka, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1963; Pres. CHOI DEOK-KYO; literature.

Dongwha Publishing Co. Ltd.: 130-4 Wonhyoro 1-ka, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140; f. 1968; Pres. LIM IN-KYU; literature, fine arts, history.

Eul-yoo Publishing Co. Ltd.: 46-1 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1945; Man. Dir. CHOUNG CHIN-SOOK; sociology, literature, history, philosophy.

Hae Dong Publishing Co.: 437-26, Gongdug-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul 120; f. 1973; Pres. LEE TAEK-HWAN; educational, reference, juvenile.

Hollym Corporation: 14-5 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1963; Pres. KHIM IN-SOO; fiction, literature, biography, history, children's books.

Hyong Sol Publishing Co.: 18-8, Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1962; Pres. CHANG JI-IK; literature, language, engineering.

Il Cho Hak: 9 Gongpyung-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1953; Pres. HAN MAN-NYUN; history, literature, sociology, linguistics.

Il Ji Sa: 46-1 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1956; Dir. KIM SEONG-JAE; literature, fine arts.

Jeongeumsa Publishing Co.: 22-5 Chungmuro 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1950; Pres. CHOI CHUL-HAE; language, fine arts, literature.

Kye Mong Sa: 12-23 Kwanchul-dong, Seoul 110; f. 1950; Pres. KIM CHOON-SIK; juvenile literature.

Korea University Press: 1, 5-ka, Anam-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul 132; f. 1956; Pres. KIM SANG-HYUP; philosophy, history, language, literature, sociology, education, psychology, social science, natural science, engineering, agriculture.

Kyelim Publishing Co.: 84-7, Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1970; Pres. LIM EUI-HEUM; juvenile, school reference, sociology.

Minjungseorim: 1-48, Jeong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1979; Pres. KIM MYUNG-HWAN; dictionaries.

Panmun Book Co. Ltd.: 40 Chongno 1-ka, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1955; Pres. LIO IK-HYUNG; dictionaries, sociology, economics, medicine, pharmacy.

Sam Joong Dang: 244-5 Huam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140; f. 1950; Pres. SEO KUN-SUK; literature.

Samsung Publishing Co.: 43-7, Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1958; Pres. KIM BONG-KYU; literature, history, juvenile, dictionaries.

Seomun Dang: 94-20, 3-dong, Yongdeungpo, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul 150; f. 1968; Pres. CHOI SUK-RO; literature, juvenile, sociology.

Seoul National University Press: 56-1 Shinrim-dong, Kwanark-ku, Seoul 151; Chair. YOON CHUN-JOO; textbooks, magazines, journals.

Tamgu Dang Book Centre: 101-1 Kyungwoon-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1950; Pres. HONG SUK-WOO; language, fine arts.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Korean Publishers Association: 105-2 Sagan-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1947; Pres. MIN YOUNG-BIN; Vice-Pres. LIM IN-KYU, PYO DAE-SOO; Sec.-Gen. LEE KYUNG-HOON; publs. *The Forthcoming Book News* (fortnightly), *The Korean Publishers Association Journal* (monthly), *Korean Publication Yearbook*, *Books from Korea* (every 2 years).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): 1-799 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1927; publicly-owned corporation; overseas service in Korean, English, Arabic, Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese, French, Spanish and Russian; Pres. YI WON-HONG.

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) Network: 22 Chong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; commercial; 14 TV networks, 19 FM and 21 AM stations; Pres. LEE JIN-HIE.

Radio Station HLAZ: C.P.O.B. 3939, Seoul; f. 1973; religious, educational station operated by Far East Broadcasting Co.; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian, Japanese and English; Dir. Rev. BILLY KIM.

Radio Station HLKX: C.P.O.B. 5255, Seoul; f. 1956; religious, educational station operated by Far East Broadcasting Co.; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian and English; Dir. Rev. BILLY KIM.

Christian Broadcasting System (CBS): 136-46 Yonchi-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; independent religious station with five network stations in Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, Kwangchu and Iri; programmes in Korean; Pres. KIM KWAN-SUK.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil. Address: A.P.O. San Francisco, Calif. 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1950; 7 originating AM stations and 8 relay AM stations; 1 originating and 11 relay FM stations broadcast 24 hours a day; Commanding Officer JOSEPH P. HOLLIS, LTC.

There were an estimated 10,100,000 radio receivers in 1981.

TELEVISION

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): 1-799 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; publicly-owned corporation with one local broadcasting and 83 relay stations; Pres. YI WON-HONG.

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)-TV Network: 22 Chong-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; f. 1969; station in Seoul and 6 throughout country; Pres. LEE HWAN-UI.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil. Address: A.P.O. San Francisco, Calif. 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1957; key station in Seoul; 18 rebroadcast transmitters and translators; 100 hours weekly (see above, Radio).

In 1981 there were an estimated 6,280,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in won, unless otherwise stated)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Korea: 110, 3-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1950; 14 domestic brs., 8 overseas offices; Gov. KIM JUN-SEONG; Deputy Gov. KIM GUN; publs. *Annual Report, Quarterly Economic Review*, etc.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Seoul and Trust Co.: 10-1 Namdaemun-ro, 2-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1959 (through merger of Bank of Seoul and Korea Trust Bank); cap. 67,150m., dep. 3,075,155m. (July 1981); Pres. KIM YONG-WOON; Vice-Pres. LEE HUN-SEUNG.

Cho Heung Bank: 14, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1879; cap. p.u. 75,000m., dep. 1,662,886m. (June 1981); Chair. and Pres. LIM JAE-SOO; Dir. and Deputy Pres. SHIN YEONG-CHEOL.

Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd.: 111-1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 65,000m., dep. 1,744,103m. (July 1981); Pres. KONG DUK-CHONG; Vice-Pres. PARK WOO-SUH; 96 domestic brs., 7 overseas brs.

Hanil Bank: 130, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 75,000m., dep. 1,412,649m. (July 1981); Pres. AHN YOUNG-MO.

Korea First Bank: 53-1, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100, P.O.B. 2242; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 65,000m., dep. 1,595,123m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. LEE PIL-SUN; Exec. Vice-Pres. KAHNG CHANG-MOK.

SPECIALIZED BANKS

Citizen's National Bank Ltd.: 9-1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro; Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 30,000m., dep. 1,090,097m. (July 1981); Pres. SONG BYOUNG-SOON. Vice-Pres. KIM SANG-CHAN.

Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea Eximbank): 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1976; cap. 244,855m. (October 1981); Pres. LEE TAE-HO; Vice-Pres. HA KOOK-WHAN; 7 overseas brs.

Korea Development Bank: 140-1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100, C.P.O.B. 28; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 505,300m., dep. 39,079m. (July 1981); Gov. HAH YEUNG-KI; Deputy Gov. JOON PARK; 6 overseas brs.

Korea Exchange Bank: 10 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 300,000m., dep. 2,327m. (July 1981); Pres. CHUNG CHOON-TAIK; Vice-Pres. CHOO INN-KI, KIM WON-DON.

Korea Housing Bank: 61-1, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 12,000m., dep. 588,310m. (July 1981); Pres. CHUNG YUNG-MOH; Vice-Pres. LEE SANG-HOON.

Korea Long Term Credit Bank: 1-60, Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 50,000m.; dep. 8,999m. (July 1981); Pres. KIM BONG-EUN.

National Agricultural Co-operatives Federation: 75, 1-ka, Chungjeung-ro, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul 120; cap. p.u. 16,182m., dep. 1,130,830m. (July 1981); Pres. RHEE DUCK-YONG.

National Fishers Federation of Co-operatives: 88 Kyongwoon-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 100; cap. p.u. 11,989m., dep. 153,248m. (July 1981); Pres. LEE DONG-YONG.

Small and Medium Industry Bank: 36-1, 2-ka, Ulchiro Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 57,060m., dep. 823,403m.; Pres. PARK SUNG-SANG; Vice-Pres. SUH WON-SUK.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Bank of Pusan Ltd.: 25-2, 4-ka Jungang-dong, Pusan; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. 353,202m. (July 1981); Pres. PARK TAE-JOO; Vice-Pres. KIM TAE-SUNG.

Chungbuk Bank: 86-3, Young-dong, Cheongju; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 3,000m., dep. 56,196m. (July 1981); Pres. PARK CHUNG-SUH; Vice-Pres. NAM CHUNG-YOON.

Chungchong Bank: 48-1 Eunhyaeng-dong, Taejon; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 5,000m., dep. 100,549m. (July 1981); Pres. KIM KWAN-SOO; Vice-Pres. SONG HEE-BIN.

- Daegu Bank Ltd.:** 20-3 Namil-dong, Chung-ku, Daegu 630, P.O.B. 122; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. 221,715m. (May 1981); Pres. JEONG DAL-YONG; Vice-Pres. ROH YONG-SON.
- Gwangchu Bank:** 1-11, 3-ka Kumnamro, Dong-ku, Kwangchu; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 5,000m., dep. 88,028m. (July 1981); Pres. MOON BANG-HEUM; Vice-Pres. KIM YOUNG-MO.
- Jeonbuk Bank:** 103, 1-ka Kyungwan-dong, Jeonju; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 5,000m., dep. 55,400m. (July 1981); Pres. LEE YE-CHUL; Vice-Pres. LEE YONG-MAN.
- Kangwon Bank:** 72-3 Unkyo-dong, Chuncheon, Kwangwon 200, P.O.B. 200; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 3,000m., dep. 62,816m. (July 1981); Pres. LEE TAE-SUNG; Vice-Pres. CHUNG GUK-JIN.
- Kyungki Bank:** 9-1 Sa-dong, Chung-ku, P.O.B. 6, Incheon; f. 1969; cap. 7,000m., dep. 141,012m. (July 1981); Pres. SUNG SEUNG-MO.
- Kyungnam Bank:** 172 Chang-dong, Masan; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 10,000m., dep. 140,087m. (July 1981); Pres. HONG SUNG-HWAN; Vice-Pres. YOO SANG-WON.
- The Bank of Cheju Ltd.:** 1349, 2-Do, 1-Dong, Cheju City, Cheju-Do; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 2,500m., dep. 40,609m. (July 1981); Pres. HAN SUK-HWAN; Dir. and Deputy Pres. CHO NAM-JUNE.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Algemene Bank Nederland (Netherlands):** Daewoo Centre Bldg., Room 1818, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 3035, Seoul; f. 1979; Man. H. W. E. RIEDLIN.
- American Express International Banking Corp. (U.S.A.):** 20th Floor, Daewoo Centre, 286 Yang-dong, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 8251, Seoul; Vice-Pres. and Man. HENRY FREDRIK.
- Bank of America (U.S.A.):** C.P.O.B. 3026, Dong-bang Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. R. A. FULLER.
- Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands):** 801 Daewoo Centre, 541, 5-ka Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, P.O.B. Yangsan 117, Seoul 100; Gen. Man. KRISHNAN MURARI.
- Bank of Montreal (Canada):** 17-7, 4-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. Y. J. P. BOURDEAU.
- Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada):** 22nd Floor, Daewoo Centre, 286 Yang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. E. G. BERNARD.
- Bank of Singapore:** Suite 2215, Daewoo Centre, 286 Yang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. CHEOK CHENG KIAT.
- Bank of Tokyo (Japan):** 25-1 Mugyo-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Gen. Man. MASAYASU OTSUKI.
- Bankers Trust Co. (U.S.A.):** Center Bldg., 91-1 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DONG H. CHOI.
- Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France):** 360-1, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. JEAN-PIERRE KERJOLIS.
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France):** 1-1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; Man. DENIS ANTOINE.
- Banque Nationale de Paris (France):** 18F Samsung Main Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. GÉRARD MUGUET.
- Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.):** C.P.O.B. 3010, 23rd Floor, Daewoo Centre, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Chief Man. A. J. ADDIS.
- Chartered Bank (U.K.):** 108-110 Samsung Bldg., 50 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; P.O.B. Kwangwhamun 259, Seoul; Man. J. R. MEDLEY.

- Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.):** 50, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 2249, Seoul 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLARD C. BUTCHER.
- Chemical Bank (U.S.A.):** 18F, Dong-bang Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. GEORGE W. BRAIN.
- Citibank (U.S.A.):** 1-1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. THOMAS J. CHARTERS; br. in Pusan.
- Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago (U.S.A.):** 18th Floor, Daewoo Centre, 541 Namdaemun-ro 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANK J. DICTUS.
- Crédit Lyonnais (France):** 17F, Daewoo Centre, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Gen. Man. JACQUES BERTHOLIER.
- Crocker National Bank (U.S.A.):** 14f. Dong-bang Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. HO YANG.
- Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. (Japan):** KAL Bldg., 118, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1972; cap. U.S. \$1.7m., dep. \$12.0m.; Gen. Man. AKIO SANO.
- Development Bank of Singapore:** 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. LIM YIN KIAT.
- European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany):** 17F, Daewoo Centre, 541 Namdaemun-ro 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. BARRY W. LAMONT.
- First Interstate Bank of California (U.S.A.):** 1-1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Man. DONALD J. HUSE.
- First National Bank of Chicago (U.S.A.):** 2nd Floor, Daewoo Centre, 286 Yang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN R. G. PANSONS.
- Fuji Bank Ltd. (Japan):** Daeil Bldg., 18, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Gen. Man. MURAYAMA RYOICHI.
- Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.):** C.P.O.B. 9051, Suite 936/7 Daewoo Centre, 541 Namdaemun-ro, 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; Gen. Man. R. H. PRENDERGAST.
- Indian Overseas Bank:** 3rd Floor, Daeyungak Bldg., 25-5, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. S. K. BALAKRISHNAN.
- International Bank of Singapore Ltd.:** Daewoo Centre Bldg., 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. CHENG KIAT CHEOK.
- Lloyds Bank International Ltd. (U.K.):** C.P.O.B. 8111, Samsung Main Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. H. FREDERICK.
- Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. (U.S.A.):** 11F, Daewoo Centre, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. E. W. YOUNG.
- Marine Midland Bank (U.S.A.):** 1-1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Man. JAMES C. SPARKMAN.
- Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. (Japan):** 188-3, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Man. TOSHO MORITA.
- Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (U.S.A.):** 15F, Samsung Main Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. T. R. MILLS.
- Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (France):** 18F, Dong-bang Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. M. HARMAFI.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

- Bankers' Association of Korea:** 4, 1-ka, Myung-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; mems. 16 financial institutions; Chair. and Pres. KIM JUN-SEONG (Gov. Bank of Korea); Exec. Vice-Pres. LEE CHAN-SUP.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INSURANCE PRINCIPAL COMPANIES LIFE

- Daehan Kyo Yuk Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1958; Pres. PARK SUNG-BOK.
- Daehan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 34-17 Yang-dong, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 290, Seoul 100; f. 1946; Pres. CHOI SOON-YOUNG.
- Dong Bang Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1957; Pres. KO SANG-KYUM.
- Dong Hae Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 25-5, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1973; cap. 1,000m. won; Pres. WOON JAE-KU; Exec. Vice-Pres. HA O-SOO, KIM BONG-SEON.
- Hung Kuk Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 94-151, Yongdeongpo-ku, Seoul 150; f. 1958; cap. 500m. won; Pres. CHEY WOO-JIK; Chair. LEE EAM-YONG; publ. *The Life Insurance* (monthly).
- Jeil Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 58-3, Seocho-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; cap. 1,000m. won, dep. 1,800m. won; Pres. PARK SOO-KEE.

NON-LIFE

- Ankuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Samsung Main Bldg., 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 469, Seoul 100; f. 1952; Pres. SOHN KYUNG-SHIK.
- Daehan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 51-1 Namchang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. HWANG PIL-JOO; Vice-Pres. KIM SEONG-DU.
- Eastern Marine and Fire Insurance Co.:** 92-3, 2-ka, Myungdong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1955; Pres. HAN MOO-HYUP.
- First Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 12-1 Seosomundong, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 530, Seoul; f. 1949; Pres. KIM YOUNG-CHULL.
- Haedong Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 185-10, 2-ka, Chungjeong-ro, Seodaemun-ku, C.P.O.B. 1821, Seoul 120; f. 1953; Pres. CHUNG YOUNG-KOOK.
- International Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 8 Yangdong, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 8626, Seoul 100; f. 1947; Pres. LEE PIL-SUK.
- Korea Automobile Insurance Co.:** 21-9 Cho-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1962; Pres. KIM YOUNG-DONG.
- Korea Fidelity and Surety Co.:** 136-74 Yeunji-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1969; Pres. PROUN KYU-SU.
- Korean Reinsurance Company:** 7-8th Floor, Kukdong Bldg., 60-1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, C.P.O.B. 1438, Seoul 100; f. 1963; Pres. Y. S. SIM; Vice-Pres. S. H. CHI.
- Koryo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 145 Naesoodong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1948; Pres. YOON HAN-CHAE.
- Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 19, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, P.O.B. 230, Kwanghwamoon, Seoul 100; f. 1922; Pres. KANG YUN-KOOK.
- Pan Korea Insurance Co.:** 77 Sogong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1959; Pres. CHO TAE-HO; Man. Dir. RHEE JAE-HEE.
- Shindong-A Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 43, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. LEE JANG-HUN; Vice-Pres. AHN SOON-JIP.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

- Life Insurance Association of Korea:** 16th Floor, Kukdong Bldg., 60-1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1950; mems. 6 companies; Chair. KIL CHAE-HO.
- Korea Non-Life Insurance Association:** 9th Floor, K.F.P.A. Bldg., 1-614 Yeoyido-dong, Yongdeungpo-

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ku, Seoul; f. 1946; Chair. KOH JE-HOON; publ. *Korea Non-Life Insurance* (English).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 111 Sogongdong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1894; total mems. over 500,000; 42 local chambers; promotes development of the nation's economy and international economic co-operation; Pres. CHUNG SOO-CHANG; publs. *Korean Business Directory*, *Korea Chamber Quarterly News*, etc.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

- Korea Export Industrial Corporation:** 188-5 Kurodong1 Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; encourages industria, exports, provides assistance and operating capital, market surveys; Chair. CHOI MYUNG-HUN.
- Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA):** C.P.O.B. 1621, 10-1, 2-ka, Huehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1962; 78 overseas brs.; Pres. CHANG SUN-WHAN; publ. *Korea Trade*.

Korea Cotton Textiles Export Association: 10-1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1965; overseas br. Brussels; Pres. KIM KAK-CHOONG.

Korean Hair Goods Export Association: 10-1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1966; Pres. PARK JONG-WON.

Korean Knitted Goods Exporters Association: 10-1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1965; overseas brs. New York, Rotterdam; Pres. KIM WOO-CHONG.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation—AFDC: 65-228, 3-ka, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, C.P.O.B. 3213, Seoul 140; f. 1968 to develop principal producing areas for various agricultural and fisheries produce, to develop and encourage processing, preservation and marketing of such products, to make loans and promote investment and to give technical assistance and managerial guidance; thereby to elevate income levels of farming and fishing communities; principal exports: canned mushrooms, oysters, tomato juice, white peaches, tobacco, silk; cap. U.S. \$20m.; Pres. BONG HYUN CHIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. MOO CHAE LEE.

Electronic Industries Association of Korea: Room 1101, World Trade Center, 10-1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1970; mems. 350 companies; Pres. Dr. WAN HEE KIM; publs. *Catalog of Korea Electronics* (annually), *Directory of Korea Electronics Exporters* (annually), *Electronics Industry* (annually), *Journal of Korean Electronics* (monthly).

Federation of Korean Industries: 2nd Floor, FKI Bldg., 1-124 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; conducts research and survey work on domestic and overseas economic conditions and trends; makes recommendations on important economic matters to the government and other interested parties; exchange of economic and trade missions with other countries with a view to exploring markets and fostering economic co-operation; sponsoring of regular business conferences with friendly countries; mems. 423 companies and 71 business asscns.; Chair. CHUNG JU-YUNG; Man. Dir. YOON TAI-YEOP; publs. *Korean Business Review* (quarterly), *Chunghyunryun* (monthly), *Korean Economic Yearbook*, *FKI Membership Director* (every two years), etc.

Korean Economic Development Association: 340, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1965; economic research; mems. 38 companies; Pres. KWON TAEK-SANG.

Korea Productivity Centre: 10, 2-ka, Pil-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1957; business consultancy services, economic research; mems. 173 companies; Pres. RHEE EUN-BOK; Chair. SUK CHUN-LIM; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Korea Traders Association: World Trade Center, Korea Bldg., 10-1, 2-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. KIM WOUN-GIE; Vice-Pres. KIM WOO-KEUN; publs. *Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade*, *Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade*, *Korean Trade Directory*, etc.

Construction Association of Korea: Construction Bldg., 31-23, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1959; national licensed contractors' association; mems. 504 companies (May 1981); Pres. CHOI CHONG-WHAN; Vice-Pres. YOON HAE-BONG (acting); publs. *The Construction Industry* (monthly), *The Construction Materials Prices* (monthly), *Construction News Service* (daily).

Daehan Coalmines Association: 88 Kyongun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1949; Pres. KIM YOUNG-SAENG.

Korea Food Industry Association Inc.: Room 304/5 Chinyang Apt., 125-1, 4 ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1969; mems. 35 companies; Pres. CHUNG TAEK-SUH.

Korea Petroleum Association: 59-22, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1956; mems. 76 companies; Chair. HAHM SUNG-YONG.

Korea Sericultural Association: 15-1 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1946; improvement research and promotion of sericulture; Pres. KIM WON-TAE.

Korea Shipowners Association: Room 1002, Baejae Bldg., 55-4 Seosomun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1960; mems. 72 shipping companies; Pres. LEE MAENG-KEE; publ. *KSA Bulletin* (weekly).

Korea Steel Industry Association: Seoul; Pres. PARK TAE-JOON.

Mining Association of Korea: 35-24 Tongui-dong, Chongnu-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1918; mems. 170 companies; Pres. BAHNG HEE.

Spinners' and Weavers' Association of Korea: 43-8 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1947; mems. 21 companies; Pres. BAI DUCK-CHIN.

CO-OPERATIVES

National Agricultural Co-operative Federation (N.A.C.F.): 75, 1-ka, Chunjung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; purchase, marketing, utilization and processing, mutual insurance, banking and credit services, education and guidance, research and surveys, international co-operation; Pres. RHEE DUCK-YONG; Vice-Pres. LEE POO-YUNG, SHIN JUNG-SOO; cap. 50,548 million won (Dec. 1980); publs. *Agricultural Co-operative Yearbook*, *Annual Report*, *Monthly Review*, *New Farmer* (monthly), *Farmers' Newspaper* (weekly), etc.

Central Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives: 88, Kyeongun-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1962; Pres. KIM DUK-YUP.

Federation of Korea Knitting Industry Co-operatives: 48, 1-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1962; mems. 9 regional co-operatives composed of 1,224 manufacturing firms; Chair. KIM SUK-NAM.

Korea Woollen Spinners and Weavers Co-operative: 129-1 Chungnim-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; Pres. LEE JANG-WOO.

National Federation of Medium Industry Co-operatives: 138-1 Kongpyong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1962;

Chair. KIM BONG-JAI; Vice-Chair. YONGWOON WON; publ. *Medium Industry News*.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

The Korean Employers' Association: 10, Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1970; mems. 170 companies and 23 associations; Pres. KIM YONG-JOO.

TRADE UNIONS

Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU): 1-117, Yeouido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. CHUNG HAN-JOO; Gen. Sec. LEE YONG-JOON; 16 unions are affiliated with a membership of 922,317; affiliated to ICFTU; publs. *FKTU News* (monthly), *Foreign Labor News* (monthly); major affiliated unions are:

Federation of Foreign Organization Employees' Unions: 17-1, Kalwol-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. KWON YONG-SO; 18,625 mems.

Federation of Korean Automobile Workers' Unions: 32, 2-ka, Bomoon-dong, Seongsuk-ku, Seoul; f. 1963; Pres. LEE SANG-WON; 78,493 mems.

Federation of Korean Chemical Workers' Unions: 106-1, Yeonhi-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. KIM CHANG-YOON; 156,592 mems.

Federation of Korean Metal Workers' Unions: 18-2, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. PAENG JONG-CHOO; 108,928 mems.

Federation of Korean Mine Workers' Unions: 78, Changsin-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. KIM KYU-BAIK; 55,315 mems.

Federation of Korean Printing Workers' Unions: 543, Chunglim-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1963; Pres. HWANG TAE-SOO; 6,456 mems.

Federation of Korean Textile Workers' Unions: 382-31, Hapjung-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. KIM HONG-DO; 156,959 mems.

Korea Communication Workers' Union: 18, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1958; Pres. PARK SOO-KEUN; 46,883 mems.

Korea Monopoly Workers' Union: 48-2, Inui-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1960; Pres. KIM DONG-JIN; 13,163 mems.

Korea Seamen's Union: 335, Chunglim-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. BANG HAE-RANG; 54,581 mems.

Korean Federation of Bank & Financial Workers' Unions: 1-508, Yeouido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. KIM JAE-YONG; 58,943 mems.

Korean Federation of Port & Transport Workers' Unions: 2-5, 1-ka, Do-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; f. 1980; Pres. KIM DONG-IN; 39,770 mems. (Federation of Port Workers' Unions and Federation of Transport Workers' Unions were combined).

Korean National Electrical Workers' Union: 2, Chungdam-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. CHANG HWAL-SOO; 16,495 mems.

Korean National United Workers' Federation: 43-22, Dongja-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; Pres. KIM IN-KEUN; 67,720 mems.

Korean Tourist Industry Workers' Federation: 749, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1970; Pres. LEE MOO-WOONG; 10,796 mems.

Railway Workers' Union: 40, 3-ka, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; f. 1947; Pres. PARK JOON-HONG; 32,598 mems.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Transportation: 168, 2-ka, Bongrae-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Administrator KIM JAE MYEONG.

RAILWAYS

Korean National Railroad: 168, 2-ka, Bongrae-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1963; operates all railways under the supervision of the Ministry of Transportation; total track length of 6,007.4 km. (1981); Administrator AHN CHANG HWA; Deputy Administrator KIM YOUNG-KWAN.

Seoul Metropolitan Rapid Transit: 60-1, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; length of 58.34 km. including 48.8 km. under construction in 1979; the network will eventually extend to 142 km.; Dir. Woo MYUNG KU.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 46,951 km. of roads of which 15,599 km. were paved. A network of motorways (1,225 km. in 1980) links all the principal towns, the most important being the 428 km. Seoul-Pusan motorway. The 201 km. Yeongdong motorway, linking Seoul and Kangneung, and the 32-km. Donghae motorway, connecting Kangneung and Mukho, opened in 1976. The 85 km. Gu-Ma motorway, linking Taegu and Masan, opened in 1977.

Korea Highway Corporation: 293-1 Geumto-dong, Seognam, Gyeonggi-do; f. 1969; responsible for construction, maintenance and management of toll roads; Pres. YOON PIL-YONG.

SHIPPING

In 1980 South Korea had a merchant fleet of 4.9 million tons. Chief ports include Pusan, Incheon, Mukho, Masan, Yeosu, Gunsan, Mokpo, Pohang, Ulsan, Cheju, Sogcho, Samcheonpo.

Korea Maritime and Port Authority: 263 Yeunji-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1976; operates under the Ministry of Transportation; supervises all branches of shipping; Administrator LEON BEOM JUN.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Asia Merchant Marine Co. Ltd.: 485-1 Sinsa-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; tanker bulk carrier and car carrier; Pres. P. J. CHO.

Cho Yang Shipping Co. Ltd.: 51 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; 25 cargo vessels; Korea/Japan liner service and world-wide tramping; Pres. PARK NAM-KYU.

Far Eastern Marine Transport Co. Ltd.: 55-4 Seosomundong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; f. 1952; 4 cargo vessels; Pres. NAM KOONG-RYUN.

Korea Shipping Corporation Ltd.: 188-3, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100 (C.P.O.B. 1164, 131); f. 1950; 16 cargo vessels; world-wide transportation service and shipping agency service in Korea; Chair. YOON SUK-MIN; Pres. YOUNG GUN HWANG.

Korea United Lines, Inc.: 50-10, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1967; world-wide transportation with bulk carriers; Pres. PARK YONG-HAK; Chair. LEE CHUNG-NIM.

Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers Ltd.: Han Yang Investment Bldg., 9-10, 2-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul (C.P.O.B. 3051); f. 1966; 29 bulk carriers, 13 tankers; transportation of petroleum products, L.N.G., dry cargo; Pres. HAN SANG-YEON; Chair. PARK KEN-SUK.

Ships of U.S., British, Japanese, Dutch and Norwegian lines call at South Korea's principal ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Korean Air Lines: P.O.B. 864 Central, Seoul; No. 118, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1962 by the Korean Government; transferred 1969 to the *Hanjin Group*; the only scheduled airline in the Republic of Korea, serves 8 major domestic cities and flies to Bahrain, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and the U.S.A.; Pres. CHO CHOONG-HOON; fleet: 7 B-747-200B, 4 B-747-200F, 6 B-727, 7 B-707-320, 8 A300 B4, 5 DC-10-30, 1 F-27, 2 B-747SP.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also serve Seoul: Cathay Pacific Airways (Hong Kong), China Airlines (Taiwan), JAL (Japan), MAS (Malaysia), Northwest Orient Airlines (U.S.A.), SIA (Singapore) and Thai Airways International.

TOURISM

Korea National Tourism Corporation: Kukdong Bldg., 60-1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1962 as Korea Tourist Service; Pres. HWANG IN-SUNG.

Korea Tourist Association: Room 303 Hanil Bldg., 132-4, Pongnae-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; f. 1963; Pres. KIM IL-HWAN.

In 1980 there were 976,415 visitors to South Korea.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Korea's first atomic power plant at Gori went into operation in 1978 with a generating capacity of 587 MW. Five further plants are under construction.

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Science and Technology, Seoul 110; responsible for fundamental plans and policies, furtherance of research and training of personnel; Chair. Dr. LEE CHUNG-OK; Vice-Chair. LEE EUNG-SUN; Standing Commissioners Dr. LEE BYONG-WHIE, Dr. LIM YONG-KYU.

Atomic Energy Bureau: Ministry of Science and Technology, Seoul 110; f. 1973, reorganized 1979; administrative agency comprising three divisions: Atomic Energy Planning, Research and Development and International Co-operation; Dir.-Gen. Dr. KANG BAK-KWANG.

Nuclear Regulatory Bureau: Ministry of Science and Technology, Seoul 110; f. 1979; comprises four divisions responsible for the implementation of nuclear power plant safety regulations; Dir.-Gen. PARK SHU YOHL.

KUWAIT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Kuwait lies at the north-west extreme of the Persian Gulf and is bordered to the north-west by Iraq and to the south by Saudi Arabia. In the extreme south-east lies a Partitioned Zone, the oil wealth of which is shared equally between the two concessionaires of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait is a desert country with a hot and humid climate: temperatures average 24°C (75°F) and can soar very high, with humidity of 60–80 per cent in July and August. The language is Arabic, but English is widely used. Only half the population are Kuwaitis, the remainder being mostly other Arabs, and a minority of Indians, Pakistanis and Iranians. Islam is the predominant religion and more than 80 per cent of the Muslims are Sunnis. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has horizontal green, white and red stripes, with a black trapezoid next to the staff. The capital is Kuwait City.

Recent History

Until 1961, Kuwait accepted British protection and foreign policy was controlled by the British Government. Kuwait became independent in June 1961 and joined the United Nations in 1963. During 1965 agreement was reached with Saudi Arabia over sharing of oil revenues from the Neutral Zone (now called "Partitioned Zone"). In November 1965 Sheikh Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, the first ruler of independent Kuwait, died and was succeeded by his brother, Sheikh Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah. Individual Kuwaiti residents (many formerly Palestinians) have given much financial assistance to the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, while the Government has been granting substantial financial assistance to other Arab states since September 1967.

In January 1971 a more representative national assembly was elected, and an extensive cabinet reshuffle took place for the first time since independence. In 1973 and early 1974 the National Assembly asserted itself by refusing to ratify participation agreements between the Kuwaiti Government and the Kuwait Oil Co., but in May 1974 the National Assembly ratified the agreement giving the Kuwaiti Government 60 per cent participation, finally increased to a 100 per cent holding in December 1975.

Elections to the National Assembly took place in January 1975, when 260 candidates stood for 50 seats. In August 1976 the Amir dissolved the National Assembly for four years and imposed restrictions on the press. He claimed that the National Assembly had been acting against the best interests of the State. On the death of Sheikh Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah in December 1977, his cousin the Crown Prince, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Prime Minister since 1966, succeeded as Amir. A return to democratic government was promised, and in February 1981 448 candidates contested 50 seats for a new National Assembly. Kuwait rejected the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel in September 1978, and supported Iraq in the Gulf War in late 1980. In May 1981 Kuwait joined with five other Gulf States in setting up the Gulf Co-operation Council.

Government

Under the 1962 Constitution, executive power is vested in the Amir, the Head of State chosen by and from members of the ruling family, and is exercised through a Council of Ministers. The Amir appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral National Assembly but it was dissolved by the Amir in August 1976. Elections for a new 50-member National Assembly took place in February 1981. The country is divided administratively into four districts.

Defence

In July 1981 Kuwait had an army of 10,000 men, an air force of 1,900 men (excluding expatriate personnel), and a navy of about 500 men manning 57 vessels. Defence expenditure in 1980 was KD 303 million. There is an 18-month period of compulsory military service.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on extremely rich deposits of petroleum, which in 1980 earned Kuwait revenues of U.S. \$18,300 million, compared with U.S. \$16,300 million in 1979 and U.S. \$9,500 million in 1978.

In order to conserve its reserves, and also because of a fall in demand for oil by consumer countries, Kuwait's crude oil production has declined from the peak of over 3 million b/d in 1972 to about 900,000 b/d in the middle months of 1981. Oil revenues, however, are still large enough to meet the requirements of the State budget. Oil refining and the production of natural gas and fertilizers are increasingly important industries. In recent years there has been a growth of companies which specialize in fund management and investment.

Kuwait was the richest country in the world in terms of G.N.P. per capita in 1975 and 1976, but slipped behind the United Arab Emirates in 1977, regaining its first place in 1978. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development continued to make loans to other Arab countries and Kuwait gives financial support to the Arab "confrontation states".

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and no internal air flights. The 1,920 km. of roads include the dual carriageway from Kuwait City to the border with Iraq. A Kuwait–Saudi highway was completed in 1976 and a motorway system is being developed. The port of Kuwait is an important Middle Eastern port of call and has been modernized. Special oil terminals facilitate oil shipments, the chief one being Mina Al-Ahmadi. Kuwait Airways and a number of foreign airlines provide international air services.

Social Welfare

A comprehensive Social Security Law covers all Kuwaitis. Medical treatment is free to all residents, regardless of nationality, and medical teams from Kuwait assist other Arab governments. By the end of 1979 the country had 13 general and specialized hospitals with over 5,500 beds, and also 600 beds in about 10 private hospitals.

KUWAIT

Education

Education is free and is graded into pre-primary (children aged four to six years), primary (six to ten), intermediate (ten to fourteen) and secondary (fourteen to eighteen). There is a technical college and a university. Over 2,000 Kuwaiti students are now receiving education abroad.

Public Holidays

1982: May 21st (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th–October 2nd (Id ul Adha, Feast of the

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Sacrifice), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 25th (Kuwait National Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils=10 dirhams=1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=539.7 fils;

U.S. \$1=280.6 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	April 19th, 1970	April 21st, 1975			1979	1980	1980
		Males	Females	Total			
17,818 sq. km.*	738,662	543,768	451,069	994,837	1,288,320	1,372,720	77.1

* 6,880 square miles. † Including Kuwaiti nationals abroad: 754 in 1970; 636 (males 345, females 291) in 1975.

April 1980 Census (Preliminary results): total population 1,355,827, of whom 793,762 non-Kuwaitis and 562,065 Kuwaitis; males 776,125, females 579,702.

Principal Towns (1975 Census): Kuwait City (capital) 78,116; Hawalli 130,565; Salmiya 113,943; Abraq Kheetan 59,443; Farawaniya 44,875.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1975 Census)

	KUWAITIS	NON-KUWAITIS	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting and fishing . . .	3,983	3,531	7,514
Mining and quarrying	1,779	3,080	4,859
Manufacturing industries	2,258	22,209	24,467
Electricity, gas and water	2,034	5,237	7,271
Construction	1,756	30,500	32,256
Trade and restaurants	6,327	33,232	39,559
Transport, storage and communications .	4,567	11,118	15,685
Financial institutions, insurance . . .	1,377	5,146	6,523
Services (including defence)	62,888	97,391	160,279
TOTAL*	86,971	211,444	298,415

* Including two Kuwaitis of unstated activity.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares)

Arable land	1
Permanent meadows and pasture . . .	134
Forests and woodlands	2
Other land	1,645
TOTAL	1,782

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Tomatoes . . .	6,531	10,957	11,562
Onions (dry) . . .	917	1,343	1,570
Melons . . .	4,633	4,466	2,728
Dates . . .	647*	685*	n.a.

* Estimates.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1977	1978	1979
Cattle . . .	6	6	5
Camels* . . .	5	5	5
Sheep . . .	28	15	21
Goats . . .	2	2	2
Poultry . . .	1,378	1,146	1,540

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Beef and veal . . .	metric tons	2,240	3,266	5,729
Mutton and lamb . . .	" "	12,140	13,718	18,871
Poultry meat . . .	" "	9,000	10,000*	10,000*
Cows' milk . . .	" "	15,584	22,585	24,497
Sheep's milk* . . .	" "	5,000	5,000	5,000
Goats' milk . . .	" "	5,323	10,725	19,117
Hen eggs . . .	" '000	50,841	54,375	116,888
Sheep skins . . .	number	57,893	63,069	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL CATCH . . .	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.3	6.4	2.7

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

(million barrels)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Kuwait*	670.9	700.0	650.8	691.2	807.9
Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone:					
Onshore† . . .	30.4	29.5	32.5	29.6	30.7
Offshore† . . .	59.5	55.7	34.8	56.3	72.6
TOTAL . . .	760.7	785.2	718.1	777.1	911.2

* Kuwait Oil Co.

† Kuwait Wafra Oil Co. (Kuwait's share).

‡ Arabian Oil Co. (Kuwait's share).

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

(million cu. ft.)

	GAS PRODUCED	USED BY COMPANIES	USED FOR INJECTION	USED BY STATE	TOTAL GAS USED
1976 . . .	395,784	89,713	46,654	107,537	243,904
1977 . . .	362,624	92,107	34,092	118,863	245,062
1978 . . .	392,828	84,500	20,186	136,562	241,248
1979 . . .	460,376	131,356	30,208	172,807	339,371

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Motor spirit (petrol)	'ooo barrels	5,841	6,218	7,458	9,064
Kerosene and jet fuel	" "	10,241	11,023	13,712	18,677
Distillate fuel oils	" "	33,139	31,419	31,711	32,786
Residual fuel oils	" "	62,806	60,179	58,334	66,396
Naphtha	" "	19,558	18,891	18,581	23,034
Ammonium hydroxide	metric tons	513,776	487,913	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity generated	million kWh.	5,202	6,018	6,990	8,617
Potable water	million gallons	14,380	17,321	20,753	23,086
Brackish water	" "	9,059	9,328	10,181	10,822
Sodium chloride	tons	15,426	16,703	18,972	19,670
Chlorine	"	5,370	5,759	7,009	8,170
Caustic soda	"	6,059	6,499	8,009	9,219
Hydrochloric acid	"	219,140	333,430	344,810	291,900
Lime-sand bricks	cubic metres	213,553	215,020	262,528	357,777
Milling (Kuwait Flour Mills Co.)	tons	108,697	113,260	122,638	153,718

FINANCE

1,000 fils = 10 dirhams = 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 fils.

Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 539.7 fils; U.S. \$1 = 280.6 fils.

100 Kuwaiti dinars = £185.30 = \$356.43.

Note: The Kuwaiti dinar was introduced in April 1961, replacing the Persian Gulf Indian rupee. The dinar's initial value of U.S. \$2.80 (\$1 = 357.14 fils) remained in force until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar's par value was \$3.04 (\$1 = 328.95 fils). From February 1973 to March 1975 it was \$3.3778 (\$1 = 296.05 fils) but a fluctuating market rate was also in operation. The Kuwaiti dinar was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1 = 857.14 fils (1 dinar = £1.167) until June 1972. Since March 1975 the dinar's value has been determined in relation to a weighted group of currencies of the country's main trading partners. The average market value of the Kuwaiti dinar was \$3.39 in 1973; \$3.41 in 1974; \$3.45 in 1975; \$3.42 in 1976; \$3.49 in 1977; \$3.64 in 1978; \$3.62 in 1979; \$3.70 in 1980.

BUDGET

(KD million, year ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	EXPENDITURE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Oil shares	2,300.9	2,938.7	3,021.0	Defence	105.5	94.0	124.7
Oil taxes and royalties	274.4	97.4	99.6	Interior	52.2	50.3	64.1
Customs and duties	45.3	46.3	41.2	Education	116.0	122.6	154.9
Transport and communications	31.1	38.5	33.3	Public health	57.5	62.3	83.7
TOTAL REVENUES (incl. others)	2,712.2	3,285.5	3,241.3	TOTAL MINISTRIES (incl. others)†	1,335.3	1,326.5	1,593.1
Attached budgets	0.6	0.6	0.6	Construction project	288.9	305.6	395.0*
Independent budgets	176.6	233.1	242.5	Public property	129.2	96.3	150.0*
				Attached budgets	25.8	29.3	37.4*
				Independent budgets	381.3	432.2	526.2*
GRAND TOTAL	2,889.4	3,519.2	3,484.4	GRAND TOTAL	2,160.5	2,189.9	2,162.2

* Estimates.

† Including unclassified expenditures (million dinars):
807.5 in 1977/78.

1980/81 (estimates): Revenue and Expenditure KD 4,640.2 million.

1981/82 (estimates): Revenue and Expenditure KD 5,279 million.

1976-81 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE
(KD million)

	PRIVATE SECTOR	TOTAL		PRIVATE SECTOR	TOTAL
Agriculture	20.7	33.2	Housing	695.4	1,400.8
Mining	4.9	88.7	Education	—	275.6
Manufacturing	125.1	909.5	Health	—	133.4
Land transport	81.6	311.7	Social welfare	—	68.8
Sea transport	93.6	334.2	Religion	—	16.4
Air transport	—	29.2	Internal security	—	34.1
Communications	—	53.8	Information	—	25.7
Transport contingency	3.9	50.1	Public buildings and utilities	—	104.1
Trade and finance	24.0	32.8			
Electricity and water	—	538.9	TOTAL	1,049.2	4,885.0

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	116.3	116.1	116.8
Reserve position in IMF	766.6	513.4	523.5
Foreign exchange	1,733.8	2,356.7	3,404.9
TOTAL	2,616.7	2,986.1	4,045.2

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(KD million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	177.0	215.9	251.3
Demand deposits at commercial banks	459.4	453.5	469.5
TOTAL MONEY	636.4	669.4	720.8

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(KD million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	232.3	262.2	310.6	455.1	693.2	972.0	1,387.0	1,263.9	1,437.0
Exports f.o.b.	918.8	1,005.4	1,128.2	3,212.7	2,663.0	2,874.4	2,792.6	2,874.3	5,088.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(KD '000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	121,236	147,674	162,659	194,157
Cereals and cereal preparations	21,435	17,911	23,154	31,367
Fruit and vegetables	31,647	36,697	41,588	49,918
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	14,161	25,785	24,530	26,423
Chemicals	30,119	41,860	44,436	54,780
Basic manufactures	214,691	299,755	290,333	357,897
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	61,577	84,089	77,755	90,035
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	34,575	53,273	61,900	163,616
Iron and steel	56,587	62,747	60,155	85,333
Machinery and transport equipment	406,705	631,195	500,295	510,427
Non-electric machinery	103,131	162,567	151,950	132,481
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	130,262	160,411	168,532	157,922
Transport equipment	173,313	308,217	179,763	228,584
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	140,120	207,918	203,889	235,700
Clothing (excl. footwear)	51,212	76,055	67,835	78,323
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	23,070	33,538	38,320	39,451
TOTAL (incl. others)	971,993	1,387,036	1,263,948	1,437,023

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978	1979
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,658,738	2,557,082	2,628,688	4,780,999
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,617,646	2,515,341	2,591,610	n.a.
Crude petroleum	2,151,667	2,080,847	2,155,019	n.a.
Petroleum products	465,979	434,493	436,590	n.a.
Gas (natural and manufactured)	41,091	41,740	37,070	n.a.
Chemicals	33,568	34,387	41,819	40,240
Manufactured fertilizers	18,498	20,407	28,988	27,891
Basic manufactures	61,127	64,800	56,534	80,876
Machinery and transport equipment	78,714	78,875	79,826	105,420
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	17,818	24,268	23,030	27,846
Transport equipment	48,786	44,447	46,189	58,368
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21,683	35,873	34,166	43,568
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,874,373	2,792,634	2,874,300	5,088,504

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(KD '000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Australia	19,419	28,366	36,882	Australia	56,816	46,370	78,341
China, People's Republic	37,252	26,437	36,394	Brazil	155,771	87,522	91,682
France	42,221	46,650	48,304	France	87,448	69,055	165,027
Germany, Federal Republic	128,398	114,597	114,715	Ireland	39,270	86,974	117,683
India	53,385	43,165	47,098	Italy	187,976	260,504	451,327
Italy	69,783	79,210	80,188	Japan	700,287	710,257	1,295,014
Japan	275,277	247,098	262,374	Korea, Republic	183,156	189,967	315,246
Korea, Republic	83,133	37,169	47,169	Netherlands	201,404	258,156	567,914
Netherlands	28,785	22,800	24,455	Pakistan	30,522	49,515	81,818
Spain	20,557	24,349	24,363	Philippines	49,487	40,784	82,817
Taiwan	33,357	34,786	42,385	Saudi Arabia	124,188	114,665	122,231
United Kingdom	137,428	129,570	144,346	Taiwan	187,587	184,657	323,123
U.S.A.	189,163	165,418	207,692	United Kingdom	247,683	248,043	323,458
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,387,036	1,263,948	1,437,023	TOTAL (incl. others)	2,792,634	2,864,060	5,088,504

TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Goods loaded	153,412	122,142	107,233	103,353
Goods unloaded	1,296	1,571	2,532	1,900

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use): (1974) 223,788; (1975) 272,232; (1976) 320,656; (1977) 397,101; (1978) 439,553; (1979) 496,584.

Civil Aviation: Kuwait Airport, total aircraft movements (1974) 16,963; (1975) 19,042; (1976) 23,625; (1977) 28,465; (1978) 30,408; (1979) 29,031.

EDUCATION (1979/80)*

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	60	1,228	16,814
Primary	168	6,733	122,238
Intermediate	128	7,143	92,571
Secondary	66	5,262	47,276
Commercial	2	123	1,369
Industrial college	1	1	12
Religious institutes	2	93	519
Special training institutes	25	512	2,433
Teacher training colleges	2	269	1,439

* Data for government schools only; in 1979/80 there were 2,967 teachers and 61,321 pupils at 59 private schools.

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Planning Board, Kuwait; Ministry of Finance and Oil, Kuwait; Ministry of Education, Kuwait; National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.; Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., Ahmadi, Kuwait.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 16th, 1962)

On August 29th, 1976, the Amir suspended four articles of the Constitution dealing with the National Assembly. In early 1980 a 35-member committee was appointed to debate a revised Constitution and presented its recommendation to the Amir. On August 24th, 1980, an Amiri Decree was issued, calling for an elected National Assembly before the end of February 1981. The new Assembly was elected on February 23rd, 1981.

The principal provisions of the 1962 Constitution are as follows:

SOVEREIGNTY

Kuwait is an independent sovereign Arab State; her sovereignty may not be surrendered, and no part of her territory may be relinquished. Offensive war is prohibited by the Constitution.

Succession as Amir is restricted to heirs of the late MUBARAK AL-SABAH, and an Heir Apparent must be appointed within one year of the accession of a new Amir.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Executive power is vested in the Amir, who exercises it through a Council of Ministers. The Amir will appoint the Prime Minister "after the traditional consultations", and will appoint and dismiss Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ministers need not be members of the National Assembly, though all Ministers who are not Assembly members assume membership *ex officio* in the Assembly for the duration of office. The Amir also lays down laws, which shall not be effective unless published in the *Official Gazette*. The Amir sets up public institutions. All decrees issued in these respects shall be conveyed to the Assembly. No law is issued unless it is approved by the Assembly.

LEGISLATURE

A National Assembly of 50 members will be elected for a four-year term by all natural-born literate Kuwait males over the age of 21, except servicemen and police, who may not vote. Candidates for election must possess the franchise and be over 30 years of age. The Assembly will sit for at least eight months in any year, and new elections shall be held within two months of the last dissolution of the outgoing Assembly.

Restrictions on the commercial activities of Ministers include an injunction forbidding them to sell property to the Government.

The Amir may ask for reconsideration of a Bill passed by the Assembly and sent to him for ratification, but the

Bill would automatically become law if it were subsequently passed by a two-thirds majority at the next sitting, or by a simple majority at a subsequent sitting. The Amir may declare Martial Law, but only with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister, in which case the Minister must resign. Such a vote is not permissible in the case of the Prime Minister, but the Assembly may approach the Amir on the matter, and the Amir shall then either dismiss the Prime Minister or dissolve the Assembly.

An annual budget shall be presented, and there shall be an independent finance control commission.

CIVIL SERVICE

Entry to the Civil Service is confined to Kuwait citizens.

PUBLIC LIBERTIES

Kuwaitis are equal before the law in prestige, rights and duties. Individual freedom is guaranteed. No one shall be seized, arrested or exiled except within the rules of law.

No punishment shall be administered except for an act or abstaining from an act considered a crime in accordance with a law applicable at the time of committing it, and no penalty shall be imposed more severe than that which could have been imposed at the time of committing the crime.

Freedom of opinion is guaranteed to everyone, and each has the right to express himself through speech, writing or other means within the limits of the law.

The Press is free within the limits of the law, and it should not be suppressed except in accordance with the dictates of law.

Freedom of performing religious rites is protected by the State according to prevailing customs, provided it does not violate the public order and morality.

Trade unions will be permitted and property must be respected. An owner is not banned from managing his

property except within the boundaries of law. No property should be taken from anyone, except within the prerogatives of law, unless a just compensation be given.

Houses may not be entered, except in cases provided by law. Every Kuwaiti has freedom of movement and choice

of place of residence within the state. This right shall not be controlled except in cases stipulated by law.

Every person has the right to education and freedom to choose his type of work. Freedom to form peaceful societies is guaranteed within the limits of law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Amir of Kuwait: His Highness Sheikh JABER AL-AHMAD AL-SABAH
(succeeded on the death of his cousin, December 31st, 1977).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1981)

Crown Prince and Prime Minister: Sheikh SAAD AL-ABDULLAH AL-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Information: Sheikh SABAH AL-AHMAD AL-JABER AL-SABAH.

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh NAWAF AL-AHMAD AL-JABIR.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh SALEM AL-SABAH AL-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Minister of Oil: Sheikh ALI AL-KHALIFA AL-SABAH.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ABDEL-RAHMAN ABDULLAH AL-AWADI.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour and Minister of Housing: HAMAD ISA AL-RUJAIB.

Minister of Public Works: ABDULLAH AL-DAKHAIL.

Minister of Electricity and Water: KHALAF AHMAD AL-KHALAF.

Minister of Justice, Legal and Administrative Affairs: Sheikh SULIMAN DUAIJ AL-SABAH.

Minister of Finance and Planning: ABDLATIF YOUSEF AL-HAMAD.

Minister of Education: YACOB YOUSEF AL-GHUNAIM.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: JASSIM AL-MARZOUK.

Minister of Communications: ISA AL-MAZIDI.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: AHMAD SAAD AL-JASSER.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: ABDEL-AZIZ HUSAIN.

Adviser to Amir with rank of Minister: ABDUL RAHMAN AL-ATEEQI.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORATES

Ahmadi: Sheikh JABIR ABDULLAH JABIR AL-SABAH.

Hawalli: Sheikh JABER MUBARAK HAMAD AL-SABAH.

Jahra: Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MIJHIM.

Kuwait: Sheikh SALEM SABAH AL-NASER.

LEGISLATURE

MAJLIS AL-UMMA

(National Assembly)

The National Assembly, suspended since August 1976, was reconstituted in 1981 after an Amiri Decree in August 1980 called for its restoration. In elections to the fifth National Assembly on February 23rd, 1981, 448 candidates were nominated for 50 seats (2 seats in each of 25

districts). The opposition groups of the 1976 assembly were all but eliminated in the 1981 elections although 5 Islamic fundamentalists were elected.

Speaker: MOHAMMAD YOUSEF AL-ADASANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO KUWAIT

(In Kuwait City unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Opposite White Palace, 4th Ring Road (E);
Ambassador: (vacant).

Albania: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Algeria: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Argentina: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Australia: Fahd Al Salem St., Al Rashed Bldg. (E);
Ambassador: DOUGLAS STURKEY (resident in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia).

Austria: Rawdah, Villa 20, Street 35, Area 3 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Dr. HELMUT BAUER.

Bahrain: Riyadh St., Abdullah Salem District, Birgis Humoud Bldg. 9 (E); *Ambassador:* SAIF J. AL-MUSALAM.

Bangladesh: Istiqlal St., Dasmah, Area No. 4, House No. 19 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD A. BAREK.

Belgium: Mohammed Al-Ghunaiman Villa, Damascus St., P.O.B. 3280, Safat (E); *Ambassador:* PETER BERGHS.

Brazil: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO H. PARANGUA.

Bulgaria: Mansuria, Parcel No. 1, Cairo Street No. 11, Naqi Bldg., P.O.B. 12090 (E); *Ambassador:* ASSEN I. ZLATONOV.

Cameroon: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Canada: 28 Quraish St., Nuzha (E); *Ambassador:* F. IAN WOOD.

China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 2346, Safat (E); *Ambassador:* LU MING.

- Colombia:** Madrid, Spain (E).
- Costa Rica:** P.O.B. 26380, Kuwait (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL YAMUNI.
- Cuba:** P.O.B. 26385, Kuwait (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN C. IBÁÑEZ.
- Czechoslovakia:** Abdulla Salem Dist., No. 14, Abou Yousof St., Block 3, Plot 165, P.O.B. 1151, Safat (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* FRANTIŠEK MATĚJKA.
- Denmark:** Abdulla Al Salem District, Block No. 1, Parcel No. 175 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTZ CENTURA.
- Djibouti:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- Ecuador:** Teheran, Iran (E).
- Finland:** Kuwait City (E); *Ambassador:* PERTI RIPATI.
- France:** Qabazard Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE BLOUIN.
- Gambia:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** Shuwaikh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GÜNTER DOBERENZ.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Shamiya District, Al Mamoun St. Villa Shaikh (E); *Ambassador:* HEINRICH WERSDOERFER.
- Greece:** 17 Al Mansour St., Shuwaikh "B" (E); *Ambassador:* LEONIDAS VRILAS.
- Guinea:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- Hungary:** Dhahia District, Parcel No. 1 Villa 44 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNŐ HORVÁTH.
- India:** 34 Shara, Istiqlal (E); *Ambassador:* SURBIR JIT SINGH CHHATWAL.
- Indonesia:** Nuzha District, Block 3, Nuzha Main St. No. 32 (E); *Ambassador:* RADEN SAJOGO.
- Iran:** Haj Abdulla Dashti Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALI SHAMS ARDEKANI.
- Iraq:** Plot No. 26, Istiqlal St., Al-Musa Bldg. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-JABBAR OMAR GHANI.
- Ireland:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- Italy:** Villa No. 6, F. Omar Ben Al-Khatib St., Mulla Bldgs., Sharq (E); *Ambassador:* PAOLO TARONY.
- Japan:** House No. 5, Plot No. 1, Street No. 13, Rowdah Area (E); *Ambassador:* RYUKICHI IMAI.
- Jordan:** Mansour Qabazard Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* SALEH AL SHARAA.
- Kenya:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- Korea, Republic:** Damascus St., Nuzha (E); *Ambassador:* IN-DU KIM.
- Lebanon:** Istiqlal St., (E) *Ambassador:* FAISAL SULTAN.
- Liberia:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Libya:** Haroon Al Rashid St. (E); *Ambassador:* HUSNI S. AL-MUDEER.
- Malaysia:** Block 1, Parcel 2, Mansuria (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD KHATIB BIN ABDUL-HAMID.
- Mali:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- Malta:** Tripoli, Libya (E).
- Mauritania:** Rawdah, St. No. 34, Parcel No. 3, Villa No. 28 (E); *Ambassador:* LEMRABOTT OULD ISSELMOU.
- Mexico:** Beirut, Lebanon (E).
- Morocco:** Shuwaikh Area B (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED NASIRI.
- Nepal:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Netherlands:** Jabrieh Area No. 9, Plot No. 40A, P.O.B. 21822, Safat (E); *Ambassador:* Jhr. E. S. B. T. BEE-LAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.
- Nigeria:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- Norway:** Abdulla Salem St. No. 15 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN ØSTERN (resident in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia).
- Oman:** Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* SALEM MUHAMMAD AL-KHOSAIBI.
- Pakistan:** Sharah-i-Istiqlal, P.O.B. 988 (E); *Ambassador:* MURAD KHAIRI.
- Philippines:** Rawdah, Street 33, Area 3, Villa 10 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JOVES.
- Poland:** Al Rawdah, Block 4, 3rd Ring Road (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TADEUSZ KOZAK.
- Qatar:** Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD M. AL-KHELAIFI.
- Romania:** Sheikh Duaij Ibrahim Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Rwanda:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Saudi Arabia:** Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD FAHD AL-EISA.
- Senegal:** P.O.B. 23892, Rawdah (E); *Ambassador:* SHAMSEDDINE NDOYE.
- Sierra Leone:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- Somalia:** Nasir St., Shuwaikh "B" (E); *Ambassador:* ALI H. HASHI.
- Spain:** Abdulla Salem District (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO B. VILLAMIL.
- Sudan:** Al Rawdah, Abu Hayen Tawhidi St. (E); *Ambassador:* IZZEDDIN HAMID AL-HASSAN.
- Sweden:** Hilali St. (E); *Ambassador:* THORD BENGTON.
- Switzerland:** House No. 12, Road No. 32, Adeliyah Area (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Syria:** No. 33, Rawdah (E); *Ambassador:* ISA DARWISH.
- Thailand:** Kuwait (E); *Ambassador:* SUVAT MIFUMIKI NATYA.
- Tunisia:** Sheikh Duaij Ibrahim Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD MEGDICHE.
- Turkey:** Bneid Al-Gar (E); *Ambassador:* FAROUK CELILOGLU.
- Uganda:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
- U.S.S.R.:** Baghdad St., House No. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI N. SIKATCHEV.
- United Arab Emirates:** Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SULTAN ABDULLA.
- United Kingdom:** Arabian Gulf St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN CAMBRIDGE, C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** Bneid Al-Gar (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCOIS DICKMAN.
- Upper Volta:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Venezuela:** Dahiya Abdulla Salem, Parcel No. 1, Nossel El Yousef St. No. 72 (E); *Ambassador:* JESÚS GARCÍA-CORONADO.
- Viet-Nam:** Baghdad, Iraq (E).
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Abdulla Al-Salem Area, Riyadh St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ABDULSALEM SABRAH.
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** Nuzha, Parcel No. 1, Second Ring Road, House 24 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI AYDARUS YAHYA.
- Yugoslavia:** Al-Mansour St., Shuwaikh "B" (E); *Ambassador:* JOZE INGOLIC.
- Zaire:** Al Rawdah, Street No. 34, Villa No. 24 (E); *Ambassador:* NGONGO KAMANDA.
- Zambia:** Cairo, Egypt (E).

Kuwait also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a codified system of law based largely upon the Egyptian system. In criminal matters, minor contraventions are dealt with by Magistrates' Courts, felonies by Criminal Assize Courts. Appeal in the case of misdemeanours is to a Misdemeanours Court of Appeal.

Civil cases are heard by a General Court within which are separate chambers dealing with commercial cases,

other civil cases and matters of personal status. Appeal is to a High Court of Appeal. Matters of personal status may go beyond the High Court of Appeal to a Court of Cassation.

In criminal cases, investigation of misdemeanours is the responsibility of the police, while responsibility for the investigation of felonies lies with the Attorney-General's Office.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The inhabitants are mainly Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'ite sects. The Shi'ites comprise between 15 and 20 per cent of the total.

CHRISTIANS

Roman Catholic: Right Rev. Mgr. V. SAN MIGUEL, O.C.D.,

Administrator Apostolic of Kuwait, Bishop's House P.O.B. 266, Kuwait.

National Evangelical Church in Kuwait: Rev. HILMY HENAIN, Box 80, Kuwait; a United Protestant Church founded by the Reformed Church in America; services in Arabic, English and Malayalam.

There are also Armenian, Greek, Coptic and Syrian Orthodox Churches in Kuwait.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Al-Anbaa: P.O.B. 23915, Kuwait; f. 1976; Arabic; general; Editor-in-Chief FAISAL YOUSEF AL-MARZOOG; circ. 55,000.

Al-Qabas: P.O.B. 21800, Airport Rd., Shuwaikh, Kuwait; f. 1972; Arabic; Editor JASSIM AHMAD AL-NUSUF; Man. Editor R. CH'HOURI; circ. 75,000.

Al-Rai al-A'am (Public Opinion): P.O.B. 695, International Airport Rd., Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; political, social and cultural; circ. 50,000.

Al-Seyassa: P.O.B. 2270, Kuwait; f. 1965; Arabic; political; Editor AHMED AL-JARALLAH; circ. 69,000.

Al-Watan (The Homeland): P.O.B. 1142, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1974; Arabic; political; Editor-in-Chief JASIM AL-MUTAWA; circ. 58,000.

Arab Times: P.O.B. 2,270, Kuwait; f. 1977 (formerly *Daily News*); English; Editor-in-Chief AHMED ABDULAZIZ AL-JARALLAH; Man. Editor R. MOHAN; circ. 35,000.

Kuwait Times: P.O.B. 1301, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1961; English; political; Owner and Editor-in-Chief YOUSUF ALYAN; Man. Editor CLEMENT MESENAS; circ. 28,000.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Kuwait Al-Yawm (Kuwait Today): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; f. 1954; Sunday; the "Official Gazette"; Amiri Decrees, Laws, Govt. announcements, decisions, invitations for tenders, etc.; published by the Ministry of Information; circ. 5,000.

Adhwa al-Kuwait: P.O.B. 1977, Kuwait; f. 1962; Arabic; literature and arts; weekly; free advertising magazine; Editor KHALID AL-HAMAD; circ. 5,000.

Al-Arabi: P.O.B. 748, Kuwait; f. 1958; Arabic; cultural; monthly; published by the Ministry of Information for distribution throughout the Arab world; Editor AHMAD BAHADIDIN; circ. 250,000.

Al-Balagh: P.O.B. 4558, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1969; Arabic; political and Islamic; weekly; Editor ABDUL-RAHMAN RASHID AL-WALAYATI.

Al-Hadaf (The Aim): P.O.B. 1142, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; political and cultural; weekly; Editor-in-Chief J. M. AL-MUTAWA; Chair. M. M. AL-SALEH; circ. 63,000.

Al Kuwaiti: Information Dept., Ahmadi 22; f. 1961; Arabic; weekly journal of the Kuwait Oil Co. (KSC); circ. 7,000.

Al-Mujtama'a: P.O.B. 4850, Kuwait; f. 1969; Arabic weekly issued by the Social Reform Society.

Al Nahdha (The Renaissance): P.O.B. 695, International Airport Rd., Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1967; Arabic; weekly; social and political; Editor YOUSUF AL-MASSAED; circ. 45,000.

Arab Oil: P.O.B. 2270, Kuwait; f. 1977; international magazine for the oil industry; monthly; Editor DAVID LYNN PRICE; circ. 14,750.

Ar-Raid (The Pioneer): P.O.B. 11259, Cairo Rd., Kuwait; f. 1969; weekly; issued by Kuwaiti Teachers' Association; circ. 4,000.

Ar Ressaleh (The Message): P.O.B. 2490, Shuwaikh, Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; political, social and cultural; weekly; Editor JASSIM MUBARAK.

At-Tali'a: P.O.B. 1082, Mubarak al-Kabir St., Kuwait; f. 1962; Arabic; weekly; Editor SAMI AHMED AL-MUNAI; circ. 10,000.

Al-Yaqza (The Awakening): P.O.B. 6000, Kuwait; f. 1966; political, economic, social and general; weekly; Editor-in-Chief AHMED YOUSUF BEHBEHANI; Gen. Man. MUSTAFA JUNDI; circ. 72,000.

Hayatuna (Our Life): P.O.B. 1708, Kuwait; f. 1968; Arabic; medicine and hygiene; fortnightly; published by Al-Awadi Press Corporation; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-AWADI; circ. 6,000.

Kuwaiti Digest: Information Dept., Ahmadi 22; English; quarterly; journal of Kuwait Oil Co.; circ. 6,000.

Mejallat al-Kuwait (Kuwait Magazine): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; Arabic; news and literary articles; fortnightly illustrated magazine; published by Ministry of Information.

Osirati (My Family): P.O.B. 2995, Kuwait; Arabic; women's magazine; weekly; Editor GHANIMA F. AL-MARZOUK; published by Fahad al-Marzouk Establishment; circ. 65,000.

Saut al-Khaleej (Voice of the Gulf): P.O.B. 659, Kuwait; f. 1962; political weekly; Editor BAGER KHRAIBIT; circ. 20,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Kuwait News Agency (KUNA): P.O.B. 24063, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1976; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. BARGES HAMOUD AL-BARGES.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA (Italy): P.O.B. 24063, Kuwait; Corresp. MUHAMMAD AL-BARGES.

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): P.O.B. 1927, Fahd El-Salem St., Kuwait; Dir. REDA SOLIMAN.

Reuters (United Kingdom): 3rd Floor, al-Thuwaini Bldg., Ali as-Salem St., P.O.B. 5616, Safat, Kuwait.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): P.O.B. 1455, Kuwait.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): P.O.B. 22168, nr. Dasman Palace, Kuwait.

The Iraqi News Agency, the Jamahiriya News Agency (Libya), Novosti (U.S.S.R.), Qatar News Agency and Syrian News Agency are also represented.

PUBLISHER

Ministry of Information: P.O.B. 193, Safat, Al-Sour St., Kuwait.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Kuwait Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 397, Kuwait; f. 1951; broadcasts in Arabic, Farsi, English and Urdu, some in stereo; Asst. Under-Sec. for Broadcasting Affairs ABDUL AZIZ MOHAMED JA'FFER; Asst. Under-Sec. for Engineering Affairs ABDUL-RAHMAN IBRAHIM AL-HUTY.

Number of radio receivers (1981): 525,000.

TELEVISION

Television of Kuwait, Ministry of Information: P.O.B. 621, Kuwait; f. 1961; broadcasts in Arabic; colour television started in spring 1973; a second channel was opened in 1979. Asst. Under-Sec. of TV Affairs MUHAMMAD SANOUSSI; Dir. of Programmes RISA AL-FEELI.

Number of television receivers (1981): 542,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in Kuwaiti dinars)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Kuwait: Abdulla Al-Salem St., P.O.B. 526, Kuwait; f. 1969; cap. 16.5m., reserves 67.7m.; Governor HAMZAH ABBAS HUSSAIN.

NATIONAL BANKS

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.: Mubarak Al Kabir St., P.O.B. 1387, Kuwait; 10 brs.; cap. p.u. 16.5m.; dep. 937.0m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. SAUD AL ABDUL RAZZAK; Gen. Man. ABDUL KADIR ALSEESI.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.: Ahmad Al-Jaber St., P.O.B. 24396, Safat, Kuwait; Head Office in Bahrain; 50 per cent owned by Kuwaiti banks and financial institutions, 50 per cent by Bahraini individuals; cap. and res. BD 22m. (1980); Man. Dir. HAMAD M. AL-BAHAR; Gen. Man. DAVID W. STRECKER.

Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East K.S.C.: P.O.B. 71, Safat, Kuwait; 49 per cent owned by the Government; began operations in Dec. 1971 when it took over former branches of the British Bank of the Middle East; cap. p.u. 14.6m.; Chair. FAHAD AL-BAHAR; Gen. Man. SALEH MUBARAK AL-FALAH.

Burgan Bank, S.A.K.: P.O.B. 5389, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1975; 51 per cent owned by the Government, 49 per cent by Kuwaiti public; cap. and res. 26.9m.; dep. 380.9m.; total assets 409.2m. (Dec. 1980); 7 brs.; Chair. and Man. Dir. ABDULRASOOL ABULHASAN; Gen. Man. ABDUL-AZIZ AL-JASSAR.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: Mubarak Al Kabir St., P.O.B. 2861, Kuwait; cap. and res. 61m., dep. 481m. (Dec. 1980); 29 brs.; Chair. HAMAD A. A. AL-HAMAD; Gen. Man. ADOLF KNUL.

Gulf Bank K.S.C.: P.O.B. Safat 3200, Mubarak Al Kabir St., Kuwait; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 17.5m., res. 54m., dep. 963.3m. (1980); 20 brs.; Chair. MUSTAPHA SULTAN AL-ISSA; Gen. Man. S. WEBSTER.

Industrial Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 3146, Safat, Kuwait; 49 per cent owned by the Government; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 20m., res. 7.2m., dep. 384.2m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. ANWAR A. AL-NOURI; Exec. Mans. FAISAL S. KHADRA, LUCIEN S. TOUTOUNJI.

Kuwait Finance House S.A.K.: P.O.B. 24989 Safat, Kuwait; f. 1977; Islamic financial institution; cap. 10m. (49 per cent owned by Govt. of Kuwait); dep. 222.9m.; Chair. AHMED BAZIE AL-YASSIN; Deputy Chair. FAISUL A. AL-ALKHATRUSH; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BADR A. AL-MUKHAIZEEM.

Kuwait Real Estate Bank K.S.C.: P.O.B. 22822, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1973; total assets 310.2m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. SAAD ALI AL-NAHED; Gen. Man. ALI R. AL-BADER.

National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: Abdulla Al-Salem St., P.O.B. 95, Kuwait; f. 1952; cap. and res. 80.7m., total assets 1,777.8m. (Dec. 1980); 40 brs.; Chair. MUHAMMAD ABDULMOHSIN AL-KHARAFI; Chief. Gen. Man. G. E. VENEMA.

Savings and Credit Bank: P.O.B. 1454, Kuwait; f. 1960; nominal cap. 500m. (1981); Chair. ABDUL RAZZAK AL-ASKAR; Dir.-Gen. YOUSEF M. SHAIJI.

INSURANCE

Al Ahleia Insurance Co., S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1602, Ali Al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1962; covers all classes of insurance; cap. 2.7m.; Chair. MUHAMMAD Y. AL-NISF; Man. Dir. ABDULIA A. AL-RIFAI; Gen. Man. Dr. RAOUF H. MAKAR.

Gulf Insurance Co. K.S.C.: P.O.B. 1040, Kuwait; f. 1961; cap. 5.2m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. KHALIL IBRAHIM AL-SHAMI.

Kuwait Insurance Co.: Abdullah As-Salim St., P.O.B. 769, Kuwait; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 9.18m.; Gen. Man. MAHMOUD S. GHUNAIM; Deputy Gen. Man. FOUAD A. AL-BAHAR.

Some 20 Arab and other foreign insurance companies are active in Kuwait.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Kuwait Stock Exchange: Kuwait City.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PETROLEUM

Kuwait Petroleum Corporation: Kuwait; f. 1980; umbrella organization to run oil industry; controls companies listed below; Chair. Sheikh ALI AL-KHALIFA AL-SABAH (Minister of Oil).

Kuwait National Petroleum Co., K.S.C.: P.O.B. 70, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1961; refining company; Chair. AHMAD ABDUL MUHSIN AL-MUTAIR; publ. *Al-Wataniyah* (monthly).

Kuwait Oil Co., K.S.C.: Ahmadi 22, Kuwait; f. 1934; state-owned; 716 wells producing at end of December 1980; oil production in 1980 was 511,000,000 barrels, an average of 1.4 million barrels per day; Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMAD MOHAMED JA'AFAR.

Kuwait Oil Tankers Group S.A.K. (see Transport).

Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Explorations Co. K.S.C.: Kuwait; f. 1981; state-owned; Chair. ABDUL RAZAK MULLA HUSSEIN.

Petrochemical Industries Co. K.S.C. (see Development).

Arabian Oil Co.: Head Office Tokyo; Kuwait Office P.O.B. 1641, Kuwait; Field Office Ras Al-Khafji, Divided Zone, Saudi Arabia; a Japanese company which has concessions offshore of the Partitioned Zone; in 1980 crude oil production was 140,363,816 barrels (shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 775, Chamber's Bldg., Ali Salem St., Kuwait State; f. 1959; 10,000 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ AL-SAGER; Vice-Pres YOUSEF AL FULEIJ and MOHAMAD A. AL-KHARAFI; Adviser and Acting Sec.-Gen. MAJED JAMAL UD-DIN; publs. *The Kuwaiti Economist* (monthly) and annual economic and administrative reports.

DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Co.: P.O.B. 5665, Kuwait; f. 1965; overseas investment company; 80 per cent government holding; cap. and res. KD 30m., total assets KD 61.8m. (1975); Chair. and Man. Dir. ABDULWAHAB A. AL-TAMMAR.

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: cnr. Mubarak Al-Kabir St. and Al-Hilali St., P.O.B. 2921, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1961; cap. KD 2,000m.; wholly government owned; provides and administers financial and technical assistance to the countries of the developing world; cap. 19.2m.; Chair. ABDLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD; Dir.-Gen. FAISAL AL-KHALED.

Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1005 Safat, Kuwait; f. 1961; total resources KD 237m. (December 1980); investment banking institution owned 50 per cent by the Government and 50 per cent by Kuwaiti nationals; international banking and investment; Chair. and Man. Dir. HAMAD MUHAMMAD AL-BAHAR; Gen. Man. HILAL MASHARI AL-MUTAIRI.

Kuwait Planning Board: Kuwait City; f. 1962; supervises long-term development plans; through its Central Statistical Office publishes information on Kuwait's economic activity; Dir.-Gen. AHMED ALI AL-DUAIJ.

National Industries Company: P.O.B. 417, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1961; 51 per cent government-owned company with controlling interest in various construction enterprises; Chair. and Man. Dir. MUFARREJ I. AL-MUFARREJ.

Petrochemical Industries Co. K.S.C.: P.O.B. 1084, Kuwait; owns and operates the Fertilizer Division which produces ammonia, urea, ammonium sulphate and concentrated sulphuric acid; also owns and operates the Salt and the Chlorine Division, which produces salt, chlorine, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, sodium hypochlorite, chlorsal and compressed hydrogen; Chair. and Man. Dir. ABDUL BAQI AL-NOURI.

Shuaiba Area Authority: P.O.B. 4690, Kuwait; f. 1964; an independent governmental authority to supervise and

run the industrial area and Port of Shuaiba. It has powers and duties to develop the area and its industries which include an oil refinery, cement factory, fishing plant, power stations and distillation plants, chemical fertilizer and petrochemical industries, Sanitary Ware factory, asbestos plant and sand lime bricks plant; publs. (annual) *Statistical Abstract and Information Bulletin*.

TRADE UNIONS

General Confederation of Kuwaiti Workers: f. 1968; central authority to which all trade unions are affiliated.

KOC Workers Union: f. 1964; Chair. JASSIM ABDUL WAHAB AL-TOURA.

Federation of Petroleum and Petrochemical Workers: f. 1965; Chair. JASSIM ABDUL WAHAB AL-TOURA; publ. *The Worker*.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in the towns are metalled and the most important are dual carriageway. There are metalled roads to Ahmadi, Mina Al-Ahmadi and other centres of population in Kuwait, and to the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian borders, giving a total road network of 1,920 km. A four-lane trunk road to Dammam in Saudi Arabia is under construction and a motorway system is being developed.

Kuwait Transport Co. S.A.K.: Kuwait; provides internal bus service; regular service to Iraq.

SHIPPING

A modern port has been built at Shuwaikh, three km. west of Kuwait City. There are plans to increase the number of berths from the existing 21 to 30 by 1985. Ships of British and other lines make regular calls.

There is a second port at Shuaiba, 50 km. south of Kuwait, containing 15 berths and a liquid products pier with 4 berths. A further 5 berths are under construction.

The oil port at Mina Al-Ahmadi, 40 km. south of Kuwait City is capable of handling the largest oil tankers afloat, and the loading of over 2 million barrels of oil per day.

Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Co.: Khalid al-Essa Bldg., P.O.B. 22525, Kuwait City; eight tankers and two LPG carriers; sponsored by OAPC and financed by Algeria, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar and Saudi Arabia; Chair. Dr. A. H. TAHER; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. A. RAHMAD AL-SULTAN.

Kuwait Oil Tankers Group S.A.K.: P.O.B. 810, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1957; state-owned; owns tankers totalling 1,971,051 d.w.t., and LPG carriers of 189,880 metric tons with 12 further LPG carriers on order; sole tanker agents for Mina al-Ahmadi, Shuaiba and Mina Abdulla and agents for other ports; LPG filling and distribution; Chair. and Man. Dir. FAISAL THUNYAN AL-GHANEM.

United Arab Shipping Co. S.A.G.: P.O.B. 3636, Safat, Kuwait; f. 1976; the national company of six Arabian Gulf countries; services between Europe, U.K., Far East, Mediterranean ports, Japan and East Coast of U.S.A. and ports of participant States on Arabian Gulf and Red Sea; 57 vessels totalling 1.1 million tons; subsid. companies are Kuwait Shipping Agencies, Aratrans, and United Arab Chartering Company, London; cap. p.u. KD 280m.; Chair. EID ABDULLAH YOUSSEF; Gen. Man. ABDUL AZIZ HUSSAIN SALATT.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kuwait Airways Corporation: B.P. 394, Kuwait International Airport, Kuwait; f. 1954; services to Abadan, Abu Dhabi, Aden, Amman, Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Bombay, Cairo, Casablanca, Colombo, Copenhagen, Dacca, Damascus, Delhi, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Jeddah, Karachi, Khar-toum, London, Madrid, Manila, Muscat, New York, Nicosia, Paris, Ras al-Khaimah, Rome, Sana'a, Teheran, Tripoli, Tunis, Zurich; fleet of 8 Boeing 707, 3 Jumbo 747, (in addition one will be delivered in Jan. 1982), 3 Boeing 727 (in addition, one was to have been delivered by end of 1981), 11 Airbus (on order); Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMAD AL-MISHARI; Gen. Man.

AHMA DAL-ZABEN; publs. *Al-Boraq* (magazine), *KAC News*.

Kuwait is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia (Italy), British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Cyprus Airways, Democratic Yemen Airlines, EgyptAir, Gulf Aviation, Iberia (Spain), Iranair, Iraqi Airways, Japan Air Lines, KLM (Netherlands), Korean Air Lines (Republic of Korea), LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Malév (Hungary), MAS (Malaysia), MEA (Lebanon), Olympic Airways (Greece), PIA (Pakistan), Saudia (Saudi Arabia), SIA (Singapore), Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Thai International, TMA (Lebanon), Tunis Air, THY Turkish Airlines, Yemen Airways, Yugoslav Airlines.

LAOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a land-locked country bordered by the People's Republic of China to the north, Viet-Nam to the east, Kampuchea to the south, Thailand to the west and Burma to the north-west. The climate is tropical, with a rainy monsoon season lasting from May to October. The official language, Lao or Laotian, is spoken by about two-thirds of the population. French is spoken widely and there are a number of tribal languages including Meo. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are also some Christians and followers of animist beliefs. The national flag has horizontal stripes of red, blue (half the depth) and red, with a white disc in the centre. The capital is Vientiane.

Recent History

Laos was formerly a part of French Indochina and comprised the three principalities of Luang Prabang, Vientiane and Champassac. These were merged in 1946, when France recognized Sisavang Vong, ruler of Luang Prabang since 1904, as King of Laos. In May 1947 the King promulgated a democratic constitution, though until 1957 only men were allowed to vote. The Kingdom of Laos became independent, within the French Union, in July 1949 and full sovereignty was recognized by France in October 1953. The leading royalist politician was Prince Souvanna Phouma, who was Prime Minister in 1951-54, 1956-58, 1960 and from 1962 to 1975. King Sisavang Vong died in October 1959 and was succeeded by his son, Savang Vatthana.

From 1950 the Royal Government was opposed by the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF), an insurgent movement formed by a group of former anti-French activists. The LPF's Chairman was Prince Souphanouvong, a half-brother of Prince Souvanna Phouma, but its dominant element was the communist People's Party of Laos (PPL), led by Kaysone Phomvihane. The LPF's armed forces became known as the Pathet Lao. During the 1950s the Pathet Lao gradually secured control of the north-east of the country with the assistance of the Vietnamese communists, the Viet-Minh, engaged in war with the French (until 1954). Several agreements between the Royal Government and the LPF, attempting to end the guerrilla war and reunite the country, failed during the 1950s and early 1960s. By 1965 the *de facto* partition of Laos was established, with the LPF refusing to participate in national elections, and consolidating its power over the north-eastern provinces.

With the "Ho Chi Minh Trail", the communist supply route to South Viet-Nam, running through the Pathet Lao controlled areas, Laos remained closely involved with the war in Viet-Nam. In 1973 the Viet-Nam peace negotiations included provisions for a cease-fire in Laos. A new Government was set up in April 1974 with Royalist, neutralist and LPF participation and with Prince Souvanna Phouma continuing as Prime Minister and Prince Souphanouvong becoming Chairman of the Joint National Political Council. However, the LPF increased its power and, following a change in the composition of the Government, gained effective control, which was confirmed by election victories in many areas in October and November 1975. In

November King Savang Vatthana abdicated and Souvanna Phouma resigned.

In December 1975 a National Congress of People's Representatives (264 delegates elected by local authorities) abolished the monarchy and elected a 45-member Supreme People's Council (now known as the Supreme People's Assembly). Souphanouvong was appointed President of the newly named Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as President of the Supreme People's Council. Kaysone Phomvihane, who had become Secretary-General of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP, a successor to the PPL), was appointed Prime Minister. Ex-King Savang Vatthana was named Supreme Counsellor to the President but he refused to co-operate with the new regime and was arrested in March 1977. The LPF was replaced in February 1979 by the Lao Front for National Reconstruction, under the leadership of the LPRP.

While the Pathet Lao regime has remained firmly in power, there has been armed opposition to the Government, particularly among the Meo hill tribes. In 1980 the Government claimed that insurgent groups were being trained in southern China to join a rebel organization, the Lao People's National Liberation United Front.

Since 1975 Laos has been heavily dependent on Vietnamese economic and military assistance. In July 1977 a 25-year treaty of friendship between the two countries was signed, and Laos supported the Vietnamese-backed takeover in Kampuchea in January 1979. Following the outbreak of hostilities between China and Viet-Nam in February, Laos allied itself with the latter and several Chinese aid projects were subsequently suspended. In March 1979 the Laotian Government openly accused China of border hostilities.

Between 1975 and 1977 relations with Thailand were strained. Thailand intermittently closed the border to Lao imports and exports, causing considerable hardship. However, with the fall of the militantly anti-communist Government in Thailand in October 1977, there was an improvement in relations and the blockade of goods was lifted. In 1979 agreements providing for border liaison and trade co-operation were signed. However, in June 1980, as a result of a border shooting incident, Thailand once again closed the border for a period of some weeks, reflecting worsening Sino-Indochinese relations. A further short closure occurred early in 1981, but in November a meeting between the Lao and Thai Foreign Ministers showed promise of an improvement in cross-border relations.

Government

In December 1975 a National Congress of People's Representatives proclaimed a republic. The Congress installed a President as Head of State and a Council of Ministers, led by a Prime Minister, to exercise executive power. A Supreme People's Assembly of 45 members, chaired by the President, has been appointed to draft a new constitution.

Political power is held by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). The communist LPRP has a Central Committee with 14 full and six alternate members.

Defence

In July 1981 the estimated strength of the Lao People's Liberation Army was 46,000, the navy 1,700 and the air force 8,000. In 1979 defence expenditure totalled 15,150 million kips. In 1981 there were an estimated 40,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Economic Affairs

The essentially agricultural Laotian economy was severely disrupted by the years of civil war. The principal crop is rice but since 1976 Laos has relied on rice imports, mainly from Thailand, to make up annual shortfalls. In 1976 and 1977 drought and crop pests seriously affected agricultural production, which was even further reduced by severe flooding in 1978. In 1981 rice production exceeded 1.1 million tons, an increase of 9.7 per cent over 1980. Taro, cassava and maize are also grown. There are few exports; timber and electricity are the most important, together accounting for about 60 per cent of export earnings in 1979. In 1980 the Government ordered a temporary suspension of timber exports, pending investigation of corruption and a reorganization of the forestry sector.

Laos has considerable mineral resources, including deposits of tin, lead, zinc, coal, potash, gypsum, iron ore, and small quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. Of these, only tin has been exploited on a significant scale, with two open-cast mines in operation. In 1978/79 production was less than 500 metric tons, compared with 787 tons in 1972. Petroleum deposits are believed to exist in the Vientiane valley. There is considerable potential for the development of hydroelectricity, particularly the Nam Ngum generating station, whose output was 600 million kWh. in 1979, doubling its foreign exchange earnings of 1978. Over 90 per cent of output is exported to Thailand. Manufacturing is relatively undeveloped and is mainly confined to the processing of raw materials and agricultural produce, and the production of handicrafts and basic consumer goods for the home market.

The chronic balance of trade deficit, approximately 32,000 million old kips in 1974, used to be largely financed by U.S. aid. Following the closure of the U.S. aid mission in June 1975, Laos has become increasingly dependent on assistance from the U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam and the East European bloc (particularly Bulgaria), as well as from international organizations, although substantial aid is received from Western countries such as Sweden. For the period of 1979-82 the value of project aid was forecast to total over U.S. \$400 million. In 1980 the trade deficit was estimated at U.S. \$99.6 million. Most trade is with Japan and Thailand.

In June 1976, in an attempt to curb the high rate of inflation, a new currency, the "liberation kip", was introduced, with an official exchange rate of 200 to the U.S. dollar. However, by November the unofficial rate was about 1,400 to the dollar and inflation continued at a high rate. In May 1978 the liberation kip was devalued by 50 per cent. In December 1979 a currency reform introduced the new kip, equivalent to 100 old kips, but at the same time the currency was devalued by 75 per cent. In January 1980, however, the new kip was revalued to 10 bank kips per U.S. dollar.

The economy improved in 1979 and G.D.P. rose by 6 per cent; higher levels of domestic production led to an im-

proved supply situation and the balance of payments deficit was reduced. In June 1980 a programme was introduced to increase domestic production, encourage exports and promote efficient import use, but Thailand's closure of the common border caused shortages and trading difficulties.

The National Congress of People's Representatives which met in December 1975 stated that the principal aim of the new Government would be to develop agriculture and forestry as the basis for future industrial development. The 1981-85 Plan aims to achieve self-sufficiency in food, further development of exports, improvements in productivity and a better standard of living. In June 1978, in an attempt to increase production, the Government introduced a programme of agricultural collectivization, and 2,800 co-operatives had been established by the end of 1979. In 1980 these measures were abandoned to some extent, as being unsuited to the existing economic system, the largest sector being that of the small producer. However, with the State retaining the most powerful role in the economy, no return to free capitalism was envisaged, but rather a channelling of the benefits of free trading for the collective good.

Transport and Communications

Laos is a land-locked country and the Mekong and its left-bank tributaries form the principal artery of transport, although the size of craft is limited by rapids and traffic is seasonal. There are no railways in Laos but in September 1976 an official communiqué confirmed that studies would be undertaken for the construction of a railway link between Laos and Viet-Nam. In 1979 there were about 16,750 km. of roads. Lao Aviation operates services to Thailand, Viet-Nam and Kampuchea from Wattai airport, at Vientiane.

Social Welfare

In 1979 there were over 620 hospitals and clinics with nearly 8,750 beds. Under the 1981-85 Plan it is aimed to increase the number of beds to 13,000.

Education

Education was largely disrupted by the civil war, causing a high illiteracy rate, but educational facilities have since greatly improved. Primary schooling lasts for five years and secondary education for six years. The illiteracy rate was reportedly reduced from 60 per cent in 1975 to 25 per cent by 1979. In 1978/79 there were 487,000 pupils in elementary schools, 66,000 in secondary schools and 6,600 in senior high schools. In addition, there are 19 central and 22 provincial vocational schools with an enrolment of 10,000, six teacher-training institutes and an art school. The Sisavangvong University has about 1,684 students.

Public Holidays

1982: December 2nd (National Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 at= 1 new kip.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling= 19.2 new kips;

U.S. \$1= 10.0 new kips.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	MID-YEAR POPULATION (UN estimates)†							
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
236,800 sq. km.*	3,092,000	3,159,000	3,229,000	3,303,000	3,381,000	3,462,000	3,546,000	3,633,000

* 91,400 square miles.

† Estimates are based on the results of an administrative count made in May 1958, adjusted upwards by 30 per cent.

Population (official estimate): 3,427,000 at December 31st, 1977.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population in 1973)

Vientiane (capital)	.	176,637	Luang Prabang	.	44,244
Savannakhet	.	50,690	Saya Bury	.	13,775
Pakse	.	44,860	Khammouane	.	12,676

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 46 per 1,000; death rate 23 per 1,000 (official estimates). Average annual birth rate 44.6 per 1,000; death rate 22.8 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1970-75).

LABOUR FORCE

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	544	540	1,084	618	560	1,178
Industry	36	15	51	52	26	78
Services	111	59	170	151	87	238
TOTAL	691	613	1,305	821	674	1,495

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1979 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,289; Total 1,734 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares)

Arable land	845*
Land under permanent crops	20*
Permanent meadows and pastures	800†
Forests and woodland	13,000†
Other land	8,315
Inland waters	600
TOTAL	23,680

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	665†	689	690†	796†	925†	1,000
Maize	32†	23	38*	46†	48*	52*
Potatoes	4*	4*	4*	28†	31*	34*
Sweet potatoes and yams	2*	3*	3*	22†	25*	28*
Cassava (Manioc)	4*	4*	5*	55†	60*	68*
Pulses	9*	10*	10*	15*	16*	17*
Soybeans	5*	4	6*	5*	6*	6*
Groundnuts (in shell)	7*	11	12*	7*	8	9*
Cottonseed	} 4	7	7*	6†	6*	6*
Cotton (lint)				3†	3*	3*
Vegetables and melons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	164*	174*	184*
Sugar cane	2*	2*	3*	9*	9*	10*
Coffee	8†	5	8*	4†	4	4*
Tobacco	12†	13*	14*	7†	8*	9*

*FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	28	30	32
Cattle	350	373*	399
Buffaloes	620	682*	756
Pigs	700	786*	843
Goats	27	30	35
Chickens	12,500	13,000	15,000
Ducks	190	200	210

Domestic elephants: 892 recorded in 1971.

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	3	3	4
Buffalo meat	7	8	8
Pig meat	25	28	30
Poultry meat	10	11	13
Cows' milk	6	6	6
Hen eggs	18.8	19.8	20.2
Cattle and buffalo hides	3.4	3.4	3.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1972	1973*	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	96	132	190	131	95	95	139	130
Other industrial wood	80*	80	81	83	85	87	89*	91
Fuel wood	2,301*	2,351	2,403	2,459	2,517	2,577	2,640*	2,704*
TOTAL	2,477	2,563	2,674	2,673	2,697	2,759	2,868	2,925

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978	1979
TOTAL (incl. boxboards)	48	66	92	63	44	46	56	41

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing: Total catch 20,000 metric tons of freshwater fishes per year (FAO estimate).

MINING

		1975	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*
Tin concentrates (metal content)	metric tons	518	576	600	600	600

* Estimate.

Source: International Tin Council, London.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Distilled alcoholic beverages	'000 hectolitres	18	18	9	15	24
Cigarettes	million	381	361	381	375	628
Washing powder	metric tons	n.a.	7,000	2,880	2,880	n.a.
Rubber footwear	'000 pairs	864	1,152	1,889	161	180
Clay building bricks	million	27	27	—	137	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh.	21	12	16	228	245*

* Estimate.

Cigarettes (million): 850 in 1974; 900 in 1975; 1,100 in 1976; 1,100 in 1977 (estimates by U.S. Department of Agriculture).

Electric energy: 255 million kWh. per year in 1974 and 1975, 250 million kWh. per year in 1976 and 1977, 323 million kWh. in 1978 and 840 million kWh. in 1979 (estimates).

Source: mainly United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 at (cents) = 1 new kip.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 new kips.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 19.2 new kips; U.S. \$1 = 10.0 new kips.

100 new kips = £5.20 = \$10.00.

Note: The kip was introduced in January 1955, replacing (at par) the Indo-Chinese piastre. From May 1953 the piastre's value was 10 old French francs. The initial exchange rate was thus U.S. \$1 = 35 kips (1 kip = 2.857 U.S. cents). In October 1958 the currency was devalued by 56 per cent, the new exchange rate being \$1 = 80 kips (1 kip = 1.25 U.S. cents). This rate remained in force until the end of 1963. From January 1964 to November 1971 the official exchange rate was \$1 = 240 kips (1 kip = 0.417 U.S. cent), although a free market rate also operated officially at around 500 kips to the dollar. In November 1971 this official free rate was fixed at \$1 = 600 kips (1 kip = 0.167 U.S. cent) and this became the rate used to convert the value of foreign trade transactions. The official basic rate of \$1 = 240 kips was abolished in April 1972, when the basic and free rates were unified at \$1 = 600 kips. A financial (selling) rate of \$1 = 840 kips was introduced in May 1972. The currency was devalued in March 1975, when the rates were fixed at \$1 = 750 kips (buying) or 1,200 kips (selling). In June 1976 the liberation kip was introduced, replacing the former currency at the rate of 1 liberation kip = 20 kips. However, the currency was devalued by 70 per cent so that the exchange rate became \$1 = 200 liberation kips. This remained in force until May 1978, when a rate of \$1 = 400 liberation kips was introduced. In December 1979 the liberation kip was replaced by a new "kip national", worth 100 of the former units. At the same time the currency was devalued by 75 per cent, so that the exchange rate was set at U.S. \$1 = 16 new kips. In January 1980 the rate was adjusted to \$1 = 10 new kips. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 576 kips (official) from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 1,563.43 kips (free market) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(million kips)

REVENUE	1979	1980	1981	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980	1981
Private sector taxes	48.4	98.3	140.0	Current expenditure	393.9	1,028.0	1,210.0
State enterprises	200.2	567.8	700.0	Capital expenditure	242.1	748.9	950.0
Other	19.4	82.1	90.0				
TOTAL DOMESTIC REVENUE	268.0	748.2	930.0	TOTAL	636.0	1,776.9	2,160.0

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES*

(U.S. \$ million)

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
12.4	7.8	21.5	26.1	14.0

* Comprising gold, IMF Special Drawing Rights and foreign exchange.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million old kips at December 31st)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Bank Deposits	1,068	1,327	1,141	1,231	1,731	3,213	2,900
Money in Circulation	11,294	12,497	14,215	17,723	21,743	23,449	33,800

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, VIENTIANE
 (base: 1970=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975*
Food . . .	99.8	105.5	107.5	100.6	135.8	190.7	289.9	450.0
Clothing . . .	90.0	93.7	97.2	101.4	121.9	146.5	228.4	333.8
Rent, fuel and light . . .	87.9	89.2	94.2	102.5	108.6	128.6	185.4	246.1
ALL ITEMS . .	92.0	96.5	99.6	101.3	126.8	165.7	248.1	368.3

* January to August. The index of all items for the whole year was 457.3 (food index 544.9).

Source: International Labour Office, mainly *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
 (U.S. \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports (c.i.f.) .	59.1	76.3	94.3	130.1
Exports (f.o.b.) .	9.6	11.8	35.2	30.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
 (million new kips)

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Timber	0.70	0.91	2.70	2.40
Tin	1.34	0.93	0.82	0.12
Coffee	3.15	3.08	1.06	1.22
Wood products	0.57	0.45	0.17	0.09
Electricity	1.65	1.85	1.88	1.90
Others	0.07	1.38	2.20	1.25
TOTAL	7.48	8.60	8.83	6.98

* January to May.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *Annual Supplement* 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million old kips)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
France	2,194.9	1,377.4	1,125.8
Germany, Federal Republic	177.6	341.6	327.9
Hong Kong	398.4	363.6	513.6
Indonesia	4,173.0	2,113.3	2,097.1
Japan	3,925.8	3,843.5	2,469.9
Singapore	1,529.0	1,823.2	1,025.7
Taiwan	266.1	269.0	396.0
Thailand	5,622.8	5,086.0	12,353.7
United Kingdom	675.0	366.2	366.2
U.S.A.	6,647.9	3,143.0	4,298.4
Others	1,718.6	1,012.9	1,231.1
TOTAL	27,329.1	19,739.7	26,205.4

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Hong Kong	44.0	25.5	19.7	73.8
Singapore and Malaysia	689.2	773.7	1,027.2	910.5
Thailand	472.6	634.6	457.0	1,987.3
South Viet-Nam	18.6	0.2	—	0.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,726.7	1,485.4	1,540.1	3,044.6

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use*)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cars	10,969	12,054	12,765	13,611
Trucks	1,694	2,060	2,230	2,369
Motor cycles	10,365	11,068	12,105	13,162
TOTAL	23,028	25,182	27,100	29,142

* Excluding official vehicles.

1974: Passenger cars 14,100; Commercial vehicles 2,500 (Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*).

CIVIL AVIATION

SCHEDULED SERVICES

(million)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	0.8	0.8	0.4
Passengers carried ('000)	45	45	30
Passenger-kilometres	22	22	10
Freight tonne-kilometres	0.5	0.5	0.1
Total tonne-kilometres	2	2	1

Tourism (1973): 12,378 visitors.

EDUCATION

(1978/79)

	PUPILS
Elementary	451,800
Secondary	60,400
Senior high schools	7,800
University	1,684

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Service National de la Statistique, Vientiane.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the change of regime in December 1975 and the abolition of the monarchy, it was announced that a new constitution would be prepared by the Supreme People's Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President: SOUPHANOUVONG (took office December 4th, 1975).

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: SOUPHANOUVONG.

Vice-Presidents: SISOMPHONE LOVANXAY, FAYDANG LOBLIAYAO, KHAMSOUK KEOLA.

Secretary-General: KHAMSOUK KEOLA.

Vice Secretary-Generals: XAY PHETRASY, SOUVANNARATH.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

Prime Minister: KAYSONE PHOMVIHANE.

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: NOUHAK PHOUNSAVANH.

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Sport and Religion: PHOUMI VONGVICHIT.

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: PHOUN SIPRASEUTH.

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Supreme Commander of the Lao People's Liberation Army: KHAMTAY SIPHANDONE.

Vice-Prime Minister and Chairman of the National Planning Committee: SALLY VONGKHAMSAO.

Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office: CHANMY DOUAGBOUDY, SISAVAT KEBOUNPHANH, THONGSAVAT KHAY-KHAMPHITHOUNE.

Minister of the Interior: SISAVAT KEBOUNPHANH.

Minister of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism: SISANA SISAN.

Minister of Justice: KOU SOUVANNAMETHI.

Minister of Communications, Public Works and Transport: SANAN SOUTHICHAK.

Minister of Health: KHAMLIENG PHOLSENA (acting).

Minister of Agricultural Production, Forestry and Irrigation: KHAMSOUK SAIGNASENG.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: MAYSOUK SAYSOM-PHENG.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: THAMMASIN SAIKHAMPHAN (acting).

Counsellor to the Government: SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

There are a further 23 members in the Council of Ministers: 18 Vice-Ministers, the Governor of the National Bank and the respective Chairmen of the National Committees for Social Security and War Veterans, Science and Technology, Labour and Wages, and Nationalities.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL CONGRESS

A National Congress of People's Representatives, comprising 264 delegates elected by local authorities, was

convened in December 1975. The Congress appointed the Supreme People's Assembly to draft a new constitution.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Phak Pasason Pativat Lao (*Lao People's Revolutionary Party—LPRP*): Vientiane; f. 1975 in succession to the People's Party of Laos (f. 1955); communist; Sec.-Gen. KAYSONE PHOMVIHANE; Deputy NOUHAKE PHOUNSAVANH; publ. *Siang Pasason*.

Lao Front for National Reconstruction: Vientiane; f. 1979 to replace the former Lao Patriotic Front;

comprises representatives of various political and social groups, of which the LPRP is the most important; aims to increase national solidarity and to assist the development of the economy and socialism; 76-mem. Central Cttee.; Chair. Pres. SOUPHANOUVONG; Vice-Chair. FAYDANG LOBLIAYAO, KHAMSOUK KEOLA, BOLANG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LAOS

(In Vientiane unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Algeria: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Australia: rue Pandit J. Nehru, Quartier Phone Xay, B.P. 292; *Ambassador*: PHILIP F. PETERS.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand.

Belgium: Bangkok, Thailand.

Bulgaria: *Ambassador*: JETCHO PETROV RADOUNOV.

Burma: *Chargé d'affaires*: U MINN HLAING.

Canada: Bangkok, Thailand.

China, People's Republic: *Chargé d'affaires*: LIU RIUQI.

Cuba: *Ambassador*: LUIS REYES MAS.

Czechoslovakia: 5 rue Thadeua, B.P. 508; *Ambassador*: LADISLAV KOCSIS.

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand.

Egypt: *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Finland: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

German Democratic Republic: rue Sok Paluang, B.P. 1102; *Ambassador*: DIETER DOERING.

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 314, rue Pandit J. Nehru; *Ambassador*: HERMANN FLENDER.

Hungary: B.P. 733, Quartier Sisangvone; *Ambassador*: JÁNOS ZEGNAL.

India: *Ambassador*: P. R. SOOD.

Indonesia: Phone Keng Ave., P.O.B. 277; *Ambassador*: PUDJO PRASETJO.

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand.

Iraq: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Italy: Bangkok, Thailand.

Japan: rue Sisangvone; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Kampuchea: *Ambassador*: NAO SAMOM.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador*: YOUN DJEUNG SEUP.

Malaysia: *Chargé d'affaires*: ANAITULLAH KARIM.

Mexico: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Mongolia: *Ambassador*: JAMBYN NYAMA.

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma.

Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand.

New Zealand: Bangkok, Thailand.

Pakistan: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Philippines: 4 Thadeua Rd.; *Ambassador*: JOSÉ M. EVANGELISTA.

Poland: Place That Luang, B.P. 1106; *Ambassador*: MAREK CZURLEJ.

Romania: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Spain: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Sri Lanka: Rangoon, Burma.

Sweden: rue Sok Paluang, P.O.B. 800; *Chargé d'affaires*: MATS ÅBERG.

Switzerland: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Thailand: *Ambassador*: SUNTHON KHONG SAK.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand.

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador*: VLADIMIR F. SOBCHENKO.

United Kingdom: rue Pandit J. Nehru, P.O.B. 224; *Chargé d'affaires*: W. B. J. DOBBS.

U.S.A.: *Chargé d'affaires*: WILLIAM W. THOMAS.

Viet-Nam: *Ambassador*: NGUYEN XUAN.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Laos also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Ethiopia, France, Grenada, Guinea, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Singapore, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is no formal judicial system in operation yet.

RELIGION

The principal religion of Laos is Buddhism.

BUDDHISM

The Venerable Phra Maha THONGKHOUE ANANTASUNTHONE, Wat That Luang, Vientiane.

Lao Unified Buddhists' Association: Maha Kudy, That Luang, Vientiane; f. 1964; Pres. Phra Maha THONGKHOUE ANANTASUNTHONE; Sec. Gen. Rev. SIHO SIHAVONG.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Vicar Apostolic: Mgr. THOMAS NANTHA, B.P. 113, Mission Catholique, Vientiane.

THE PRESS

Heng Ngan: Vientiane; organ of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions; monthly.

Meying Lao: Vientiane; f. 1980; women's magazine established to commemorate International Women's Day; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KHAMPHON PHIMMASENG; circ. 4,000.

Noum Lao (Lao Youth): Vientiane; f. 1979; organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; fortnightly; Editor DOUANGDY INTHAVONG; circ. 6,000.

Siang Pasason (Voice of the People): P.O.B. 110, 80 Sethathirath, Vientiane; f. 1975; organ of the Central Cttee. of the LPRP; Editor CHANTHY DEUANSAVANE (acting); circ. 10,000.

Suksa May: Vientiane; organ of the Ministry of Education; monthly.

Valasan Houpphat Pathet Lao: Vientiane; illustrated; circ. 7,000.

Viangchane May (New Vientiane): P.O.B. 989, Vientiane; f. 1975; morning daily; organ of the Party Cttee. of Vientiane province and city; Editor SICHANE (acting); circ. 2,500.

There is also a newspaper published by the Lao People's Liberation Army while several provinces have their own newsletters.

NEWS AGENCIES

Khao San Pathet Lao (KPL): B.P. 122, Vientiane; organ of the Ministry of Information; daily bulletins in Lao, French, teletype transmission in English; Dir. CHANTHY DEUANSAVANE (acting).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): P.O.B. 626, Vientiane.

Tass (U.S.S.R.) and Viet-Nam News Agency also have offices in Laos.

PUBLISHERS

Khoualouang Kanphim: 2-4-6 Khoualouang Market, Vientiane.

Lao Printing Office: Samsenthai Rd., Vientiane.

Pakpassak Kanphim: 9-11 Quai Fa-Ngum, Vientiane.

RADIO

Radio Diffusion Nationale Lao: B.P. 310, Vientiane; f. 1951; government-owned; programmes in Lao, French, English, Thai, Khmer and Vietnamese (news only); domestic and international services; Dir.-Gen. CHALEUN VONGSAMANG; number of radio sets (1974) 102,000.

In addition there are several local radio stations.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Laos: rue Yonnet, P.O.B. 19, Vientiane; f. 1955; central bank; cap. p.u. 290m. old kips; dep. 44,842m. old kips (Dec. 1974); Gov.-Gen. SOT PHETLASI.

Banque pour le Commerce Extérieur Lao: Vientiane; performs as executive agent for the central bank; Dir. Miss KHEMVIENG.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Responsibility for foreign trade lies with the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Vientiane.

Lao Import-Export Company: Vientiane; Dir. SISAVAT SISAN.

Lao National Planning Committee: Vientiane; Chair. SALY VONGKHAMSAO.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

National Office for Agriculture and Livestock: Vientiane; public enterprise; imports and markets agricultural commodities; produces and distributes feed and animals.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Level Committee to Guide Agricultural Co-operatives: Vientiane; f. 1978; to help organize and plan regulations and policies for co-operatives; by the end of 1979 there were 2,696 agricultural co-operatives in Laos, farming 129,569 hectares of paddy fields; Chair. SALY VONGKHAMSAO.

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

Federation of Lao Trade Unions: Vientiane; Pres. SANAN SOUTTHICHAK; Vice-Pres. BOUNTHAM KHOUNLAPVISET-AKHOM; publ. *Heng Ngan* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Laos.

ROADS

There are about 1,300 km. of all-weather roads. The main routes link Vientiane and Luang Prabang with Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) (south Viet-Nam), north Viet-Nam and the Kampuchean border, Vientiane with Savannakhet, Phong Saly to the Chinese border, Vientiane with Luang Prabang and Khammouane with Ha Tink (north Viet-Nam). In 1981 it was announced that Route 9, the main road linking Savannakhet to Da Nang in Viet-Nam, was to be improved.

LAOS

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Mekong, which forms the western frontier of Laos for much of its length, is the country's greatest traffic artery. There are about 4,600 km. of navigable waterways.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lao Civil Aviation Department: Vientiane; Dir. PHOUN KHAMMOUNHUANG.

Lao Aviation: 2 rue Pang Kham, B.P. 119, Vientiane; f. 1976; state airline, operates internal services and

Transport, Tourism

international services to Hanoi, Phnom-Penh and Bangkok; 4 Antonov An-24V.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also serve Vientiane: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Viet-Nam and Thai Airways.

TOURISM

Lao National Tourism Department: B.P. 122, Samsenthai Rd., Vientiane; administered by an Executive Committee.

LEBANON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Lebanon lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, with Syria to the north and east and Israel to the south. The climate varies widely, coastal lowlands being hot and humid in summer and mild in winter but in the hills there is a heavy winter snowfall. Rainfall is on the whole abundant. Arabic is spoken everywhere and French and English are widely understood. The population is almost equally divided between Christians and Muslims. The Christians are mainly Maronites, but many other sects flourish. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of red, white (half the depth) and red. In the centre of the white stripe is a cedar tree. The capital is Beirut.

Recent History

Lebanon was formerly part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire. In 1918 Turkish forces were expelled by British and French troops, with Arab help. Lebanon was administered by France, under a League of Nations mandate, from 1920 until independence was declared on November 26th, 1941. A republic was established in 1943 and full autonomy was granted to the new state in January 1944. All foreign troops left the country by December 1946.

When the republic was established the various communities agreed on a delicate balance of power. The distribution of seats in the Chamber of Deputies is on a religious basis and there is a convention that the President is a Maronite Christian and the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim. The relative stability of the country until the mid-1970s enabled it to become the commercial and financial centre of the Middle East—a position which has been threatened by continuing political uncertainty.

Lebanon's first President was Sheikh Bishara el-Khoury. He held office from 1943 until resigning, after allegations of corruption, in 1952. His successor was Camille Chamoun, who granted votes to women and adopted a pro-Western foreign policy. Following elections to the Chamber in 1957 there was considerable unrest, mainly among Muslims who favoured a closer alignment with Egypt and Syria. By 1958 civil disturbances had grown into a full-scale insurrection, with Muslim and Christian forces in conflict. In July 1958, near the end of his term of office, President Chamoun appealed to the U.S.A. for military assistance. U.S. forces, totalling about 10,000, quickly arrived in Beirut and remained until October, by which time peace had been restored. Meanwhile, the Chamber elected Gen. Fuad Chehab, commander of the armed forces, to be the next President. He held office until 1964 and was followed by Charles Hélou (1964-70) and Sulaiman Franjiya (1970-76).

After the establishment of Israel in 1948, Lebanon accepted thousands of Palestinian refugees, many of whom still live in camps in southern Lebanon. The country also joined in the Arab policy of boycotting Israel. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), founded in 1964, has its headquarters in Beirut. Lebanon has for many years allowed various Palestinian guerrilla organizations to have

bases within its borders, and guerrilla raids from these bases into Israel have frequently provoked reprisals from Israel.

The presence of Palestinian guerrilla groups provided the spark which began the civil war which lasted from April 1975 to October 1976. The war began over the killing of some Muslim (mainly Palestinian) travellers. The underlying reason for the war, however, was because the population balance between Christians and Muslims, which had been slightly in favour of the Christians in 1943 when the formula for the allocation of parliamentary seats and administrative posts was adopted, has shifted in favour of the Muslims, who thus feel under-represented. Also the Muslims identify with the Arab world while the Christians look towards the West. It was for these reasons that the war escalated from a clash between Palestinian *guerrilla groups* and the Maronite (Christian) militia to a full-scale confrontation between the largely conservative Christian population and the National Movement comprising leftist Muslims and Palestinian guerrilla groups. Numerous attempts at mediation were made by Arab and Western states and more than 50 ceasefires proved abortive until Arab summit meetings in Riyadh and Cairo secured a more durable ceasefire in October 1976.

Syrian intervention played an important part in the conflict. Syrian mediation secured a temporary ceasefire in January 1976 and Syrian troops intervened from April 1976 onwards. By mid-1976 Syrian troops were committed against the Palestine guerrillas, and an Arab Peace-keeping Force, under the sponsorship of the Arab League, failed to stop the fighting. A more effective 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force (mainly Syrians) arrived as a result of the ceasefire in October 1976, and for a while prevented the renewal of full-scale fighting. Spasmodic fighting, however, continued in the south of the country near the Israeli border and, in spite of the Shtoura Agreement of July 1977 which endeavoured to regulate the Palestinian base camps and introduce a reconstituted Lebanese army into the border area, there was renewed fighting in March 1978, when a raid by Fateh guerrillas provoked Israeli retaliation. Israeli forces advanced into southern Lebanon and the UN Security Council effected an Israeli withdrawal and set up a UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) of 4,000 (6,000 by 1981) to maintain peace. The withdrawing Israeli forces, however, handed over to a right-wing, mainly Christian, Lebanese militia who maintained links with the Israelis.

After renewed fighting in Beirut between the Syrian troops of the Arab Deterrent Force and right-wing Christian militias, the Foreign Ministers of the Arab Deterrent Force states met at Beiteddin, near Beirut, and agreed in late 1978 on a Declaration aimed at bringing peace to Lebanon. It maintained that State authority must be imposed, armed militias must be curbed, and a truly national army must be formed. Attempts by the Lebanese Government to implement the Beiteddin Declaration and later Arab resolutions have met with little success. Since April 1979 Major Saad Haddad, a right-wing Lebanese

army officer, has maintained a 700 square mile area of "independent free Lebanon" and has enjoyed Israeli support. In July 1980 the Phalangist militia overcame the National Liberal Party militia and dominated the area north of Beirut. In April 1981 Syrian troops laid siege to Phalangist-occupied Zahle, and a major crisis developed when Israel threatened to destroy the SAM missiles which Syria had introduced. The siege was lifted at the end of June after mediation by the Saudi and Kuwaiti Ambassadors.

President Sulaiman Franjiya was succeeded by Elias Sarkis in September 1976. Throughout the civil war Rashid Karami had been Prime Minister, but he was succeeded by Dr. Selim Hoss and a government of eight technocrats in December 1976. Dr. Hoss introduced a new 12-member government in July 1979, but offered his resignation in June 1980 on the grounds that no progress had been made towards political accord. In July Takiyeddin Solh was unable to form a government, and it was not until October 1980 that Chafic al-Wazzan was able to form a Cabinet. Elections to the Chamber of Deputies (later renamed National Assembly), due in April 1976, were postponed for up to 26 months and subsequently the term of the Assembly has been extended until June 1983.

Government

Legislative power is normally held by the Chamber of Deputies, with 99 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation. Seats are allocated on a religious basis (53 Christian, 45 Muslim). Executive power is vested in the President, elected for six years by the Chamber. He appoints a Prime Minister and other ministers to form a Cabinet, responsible to the Chamber. In December 1976 the Chamber gave the Cabinet power to rule by decree.

Elections to the Chamber (renamed "National Assembly" in March 1979), due in April 1976, have been postponed until 1983.

Defence

The Lebanese army disintegrated into a number of factions during the civil war. A new army, under the command of General Victor Khoury, is slowly being constituted, and numbered 22,250 in July 1981. The air force numbered 1,250 and the navy 250. The 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force consists mainly of Syrians. The mandate of the 6,000-strong United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL—see Recent History) has been extended to mid-June 1982.

Economic Affairs

Lebanon has traditionally favoured a private enterprise economy. Many people are employed in service industries, relatively few in agriculture. The principal crops are grain, olives and citrus fruits. Lebanon is a free market and about two-thirds of trade is transit traffic, Beirut being in normal times the principal commercial and financial centre of the Middle East. The civil war severely crippled the economy and Beirut's long-term position as the commercial centre of the Middle East is under threat. Many of the foreign banks moved elsewhere and Beirut port and airport were closed. Beirut port and airport reopened soon after the

civil war and many of the banks quickly returned, but, because of the lack of a permanent political settlement and sporadic outbreaks of renewed fighting, there has been a reluctance to return on the part of foreign companies. A £22,000 million reconstruction plan aims to rebuild large buildings, roads and other installations over a five-year period. Continued violence throughout 1981, however, has thwarted any real attempt to revive the economy.

Transport and Communications

There are over 400 kilometres of railway. Towns are connected by good roads and there is heavy traffic between Beirut and Damascus; the capital of Syria. Beirut is a major port for the eastern Mediterranean. The port of Tripoli is the terminus of an oil pipeline from Iraq, and Sidon of the pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Beirut is an important international air junction. Communications were severely disrupted by the civil war, and have been periodically disrupted since then. The port of Beirut is subject to closure on account of the fighting.

Social Welfare

A scale of compensation for loss of employment was introduced by the State in 1963. Medical services are largely in private hands but there is a Social Security Fund which covers the medical expenses of workers. Under a national agreement, wages are paid by employers for up to 26 weeks during sickness.

Education

There is state primary and secondary education but private institutions provide the main facilities for secondary and higher education. The literacy rate of 75 per cent is the highest in the Arab world.

Tourism

Lebanon is normally a tourist centre for the Middle East. Scenic beauty, sunshine and historical sites, notably Baalbek and Byblos, are the main attractions. Before the civil war, about two million tourists visited the country annually. In 1974 tourism contributed 20 per cent of the country's income, but by 1978 it was only 7.4 per cent.

Public Holidays:

1982: May 1st (May Day), May 20th (Ascension Day, Western Church), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 29th (Id ul Adha), October 28th (Ashoura), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 22nd (Independence Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), December 31st (Evacuation Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 9th (Feast of St. Maron), March 22nd (Arab League Anniversary), April 1st–4th (Easter, Western Church), May 6th–9th (Easter, Eastern Church).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 piastres = 1 Lebanese pound (£L).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = £L8.858;

U.S. \$1 = £L4.605.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (November 15th, 1970)†		
	Males	Females	Total
10,400 sq. km.*	1,080,015	1,046,310	2,126,325

* 3,950 sq. miles.

† Figures are based on the results of a sample survey, excluding Palestinian refugees in camps. The total of registered Palestinian refugees was 187,529 at June 30th, 1973.

Total population (UN estimates, 1,000 at mid-year): 2,767 in 1975; 2,658 in 1980.**Principal towns** (estimated population in 1972): Beirut (capital) 800,000; Tripoli 150,000.**Births and deaths:** Average annual birth rate per 1,000 in 1970-75, 30.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 32.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 8.7 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ISIC Major Divisions, November 1970 sample survey)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	80,535	21,225	101,760
Mining and quarrying	76,890	18,645	95,535
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas and water	5,550	60	5,610
Construction	34,800	255	35,055
Trade, restaurants and hotels	85,845	5,775	91,620
Transport, storage and communications	36,375	1,860	38,235
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	15,600	2,820	18,420
Community, social and personal services	106,605	43,185	149,790
Activities not adequately described	2,085	300	2,385
TOTAL EMPLOYED	444,285	94,125	538,410
Unemployed	28,335	5,010	33,345
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	472,620	99,135	571,755

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	240	240*
Land under permanent crops	105	108*
Permanent meadows and pastures	10	10†
Forests and woodlands	95	74*
Other land	573	591
Inland water	17	17
TOTAL AREA	1,040	1,040

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	45	45	45	45	40	40
Barley	7	5	8	8	5	8
Sugar Beet	3	3	3	118	108	100
Potatoes	7	7	7	70	112	145
Onions	1	1	1	25	22	18
Tobacco	8	8	8	4	5	5
Citrus Fruit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	335	340	350
Apples	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90	135	144
Grapes	18	19	20	130	135	140
Olives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65	15	60
Tomatoes	6	6	6	75	75	75

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Goats	340	360	380
Sheep	280	280	280
Cattle	130	100	110
Donkeys	37	37	37
Pigs	75	75	70
Chickens	6,400	6,900	6,976

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

INDUSTRY

CRUDE OIL PROCESSED ('000 litres)

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
2,756,534	2,415,047	832,639	1,994,665	2,008,390

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ('000 litres)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Petrol	740,404	597,085	187,846	450,187	641,663	563,171
Gas oil	505,442	518,707	186,073	394,735	390,572	410,603
Fuel oil	932,436	826,510	320,145	721,672	708,834	890,824
Kerosene	27,289	31,529	37,513	27,160	25,194	92,214
Liquefied petroleum gas	112,198	77,456	17,338	51,917	57,741	26,581

Source: *Bulletin Trimestriel*, Banque du Liban, March 1981.

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1971	1972	1973	1974
Tobacco manufactures .	metric tons	3,127	3,250	3,893	6,337
Timber	cu. metres	48,793	57,748	66,285	54,451
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,499	1,626	1,659	1,744
Electricity	million kWh.	1,375	1,548	1,791	1,975

1977: Cement 1,172,000 metric tons; Electricity 1,839 million kWh.

Source: Conseil du Développement et de la Reconstruction, *Evaluation des Comptes Economiques de 1977*.

FINANCE

100 piastres = 1 Lebanese pound (£L).

Coins: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1 pound.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 250 pounds.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = £L8.858; U.S. \$1 = £L4.605;

£L100 = £L11.29 sterling = \$21.72.

Note: A basic official exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = £L3.08 was introduced in January 1956. This remained in effect until February 1973, despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December 1971. The official exchange rate was £1 sterling = £L7.392 from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 sterling = £L8.026 from December 1971 to June 1972. However, the basic rate was used only for official exchange operations and for the valuation of official assets and customs duties. All commercial transactions take place on the basis of a fluctuating free market rate, established in November 1948. From 1954 to 1972 the exchange rate in the free market fluctuated between £L2.97 and £L3.37 per U.S. dollar. In February 1973, when the U.S. dollar was again devalued, the Lebanese pound appreciated considerably on the free market. At the same time a new official rate of \$1 = £L2.772 was introduced but this became inoperative in March 1973, since when official valuations have been based on an "effective" rate whose parity is adjustable from month to month. The average market rates (£L per U.S. dollar) were: 3.1568 in 1968; 3.2546 in 1969; 3.2690 in 1970; 3.2277 in 1971; 3.0507 in 1972; 2.6104 in 1973; 2.3278 in 1974; 2.3095 in 1975; 2.9037 in 1976; 3.0690 in 1977; 2.9554 in 1978; 3.2428 in 1979; 3.4361 in 1980.

ORDINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES

(Expenditure—million £L)

	1979	1980		1979	1980
President's Office	2.19	87.0	Ministry of National Economy .	14.54	156.9
Chamber of Deputies	10.27		Ministry of Posts and Telecom-		
Prime Minister's Office	64.55		munications	26.22	26.5
Ministry of Justice	26.26		Ministry of Planning	3.38	—
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	48.59	27.5	Ministry of Hydraulic Resources	49.71	42.7
Ministry of Interior	209.93	62.0	Ministry of Tourism	33.53	30.2
Ministry of Finance	50.03	217.6	Ministry of Industry and Oil . .	2.61	2.8
Ministry of National Defence	738.06	53.0	Ministry of Housing and Co-		
Ministry of National Education	536.58	980.0	operatives	7.11	6.5
Ministry of Health	91.23	510.9	Payments on debt	178.30	849.0
Ministry of Social Affairs	63.19	116.0	Reserves	141.21	
Ministry of Information	14.56	67.9			
Ministry of Public Works	450.28	14.7			
Ministry of Agriculture	43.65	571.2			
		46.1	TOTAL	2,806.00	3,868.5

1981 Budget: Expenditure £L5,200 million; 1982 Budget: Expenditure £L5,945 million.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(£L million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1977†
Agriculture and livestock . . .	445	466	631	664	700
Energy and water	113	118	129	145	445
Industry	661	750	884	1,021	1,070
Construction	218	239	290	310	280
Transport and communications . .	401	438	478	526	630
Services*	1,078	1,214	1,469	1,632	1,920
Commerce	1,527	1,723	2,007	2,300	2,320
Administration	423	451	477	505	835
TOTAL	4,866	5,399	6,365	7,103	8,200

* Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

† Figures for 1974, 1975 and 1976 are not available.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£L million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1977*
Imports c.i.f.	2,252	2,452	2,902	3,348	5,220
Exports f.o.b.	650	816	1,168	1,599	1,639

* Estimated from sample survey. Figures for 1974, 1975 and 1976 are not available.

Source: Conseil du Développement et de la Reconstruction, *Evaluation des Comptes Economiques de 1977*.

1980: Exports £L4,160 million.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1973	1977†	EXPORTS*	1973	1977†
Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	640,237	860,033	Vegetable Products	145,354	193,455
Vegetable Products	292,868	398,252	Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	333,989	470,217
Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	479,325	567,531	Animals and Animal Products . .	51,874	20,084
Textiles and Products	413,261	442,057	Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	168,238	118,354
Non-precious Metals and Products	346,365	414,069	Non-precious Metals and Products	114,037	181,914
Transport Vehicles	322,734	423,982	Textiles and Products	172,662	123,019
Animals and Animal Products . .	131,140	276,699	Manufactured food and Tobacco	87,559	148,861
Industrial Chemical Products . .	259,480	353,484	Transport Vehicles	150,162	26,548
Mineral Products	187,469	492,386			
Manufactured food and Tobacco	150,428	311,219			

* Including re-exports.

† Estimated from sample survey.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1977*	EXPORTS	1972	1973	1977*
Belgium	70,149	91,941	132,000	France	52,750	161,912	14,100
Czechoslovakia	56,463	70,057	60,100	Germany, Fed. Rep.	12,039	19,315	4,700
France	300,434	361,915	504,600	Greece	1,739	6,388	16,800
Germany, Fed. Rep.	316,107	380,839	420,500	Iraq	69,440	50,075	6,900
Iraq	121,819	119,919	90,300	Italy	16,875	22,695	4,400
Italy	246,474	293,724	540,600	Jordan	23,513	51,020	71,400
Japan	120,785	126,233	165,300	Kuwait	110,621	105,497	97,800
Jordan	16,605	21,021	23,000	Libya	n.a.	n.a.	167,500
Netherlands	56,598	69,055	133,100	Saudi Arabia	190,284	260,910	446,000
Saudi Arabia	52,537	69,506	258,700	Spain	3,023	5,294	200
Switzerland	189,587	141,886	874,600	Syria	83,366	77,403	163,800
Syria	69,125	51,544	60,400	U.S.S.R.	8,192	13,833	—
Turkey	38,664	55,225	55,800	United Arab Emi- rates	n.a.	n.a.	60,000
United Kingdom	239,685	261,409	333,300	United Kingdom	44,962	148,288	45,900
U.S.A.	322,355	377,542	336,200	U.S.A.	71,636	72,069	50,100

* Estimated from sample survey.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS ('000)		GOODS ('000)		REVENUE ('000 £L)		
	Journeys	Passenger- km.	Tons	Ton-km.	Passengers	Goods	Total
1969	78	7,278	313	24,455	178	2,018	2,196
1970	76	7,430	258	20,082	187	1,916	2,103
1971	71	7,187	325	26,789	184	2,236	2,420
1972	55	5,004	417	33,116	134	2,313	2,447
1973	36	2,829	512	35,063	81	2,446	2,527

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Passenger cars (incl. taxis)	129,674	136,016	146,270	164,790	185,935	220,204
Buses	1,763	1,794	1,905	2,067	2,258	2,397
Lorries	14,473	14,795	15,656	17,130	19,151	20,983
Motor cycles	12,004	9,800	9,731	10,734	12,036	13,179

SHIPPING (Beirut)

	SHIPS ENTERED		MERCHANDISE (Metric Tons)	
	Number	Tonnage	Entered	Cleared
1970	2,685	4,385,247	2,289,321	728,144
1971	2,910	4,790,713	2,456,517	626,384
1972	3,265	5,958,425	2,666,821	677,378
1973	3,098	5,112,983	2,819,534	717,870
1974	2,613	5,276,000	3,411,546	667,841

Merchandise entered (metric tons): 2,047,000 in 1977; 1,445,000 in 1978.

Merchandise cleared (metric tons): 140,000 in 1977; 133,000 in 1978.

1980 (metric tons): Merchandise entered 2,731,587; merchandise cleared 248,056.

CIVIL AVIATION
(revenue traffic on scheduled services)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown ('000)	44,400	48,500	42,600
Passengers carried ('000)	900	1,050	928
Passenger-kilometres (million)	1,550	1,800	1,544
Freight-tonne kilometres ('000)	470,900	521,000	540,200
Mail tonne-kilometres ('000)	4,000	4,200	2,800
Total tonne-kilometres (million)	615	687	687

TOURISM

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total Foreign Visitors (except Syrians)	1,015,772	1,048,159	884,997	1,510,260
of which:				
Visitors from Arab countries	619,171	577,186	535,641	892,203
Visitors from Europe	213,698	250,932	171,338	316,080
Visitors from the Americas	94,076	102,281	75,606	143,000
Syrian Visitors	1,241,633	1,233,903	1,019,498	1,498,131
TOTAL	2,257,405	2,281,062	1,904,495	3,008,391

EDUCATION
(1972-73)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Public:			
Primary and kindergarten	740	202,913	} 17,077
Upper primary	549	77,161	
Secondary	65	18,240	
Private:			
Primary and kindergarten	742	} 366,987	16,168
Upper primary and secondary	390		

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, and Direction Générale des Douanes, Beirut.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated May 23rd, 1926; amended by the Constitutional Laws of 1927, 1929, 1943 and 1947.)

According to the Constitution, the Republic of the Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and no part of the territory may be alienated or ceded. Lebanon has no State religion. Arabic is the official language. Beirut is the capital.

All Lebanese are equal in the eyes of the law. Personal freedom and freedom of the Press are guaranteed and protected. The religious communities are entitled to maintain their own schools, provided they conform to the general requirements relating to public instruction as laid down by the State. Dwellings are inviolable; rights of ownership are protected by law. Every Lebanese citizen who has completed his twenty-first year is an elector and qualifies for the franchise.

Legislative Power

Legislative power is exercised by one house, the Chamber of Deputies, with 99 seats, 53 of which are allocated to

Christians and 45 to Muslims (for full details of allocation, see *Legislature*, p. 794). Its members must be over 25 years of age, in possession of their full political and civil rights, and literate. They are considered representative of the whole nation, and are not bound to follow directives from their constituencies. They can be suspended only by a two-thirds majority of their fellow-members. Secret ballot was introduced in a new election law of April 1960.

The Chamber holds two sessions yearly, from the first Tuesday after March 15th to the end of May, and from the first Tuesday after October 15th to the end of the year. The normal term of the Chamber of Deputies is four years; general elections take place within sixty days before the end of this period. If the Chamber is dissolved before the end of its term, elections are held within three months of dissolution.

LEBANON

Voting in the Chamber is public—by acclamation, or by standing and sitting. A quorum of two-thirds and a majority vote is required for constitutional issues. The only exceptions to this occur when the Chamber becomes an electoral college, and chooses the President of the Republic, or Secretaries to the Chamber, or when the President is accused of treason or of violating the Constitution. In such cases voting is secret, and a two-thirds majority is needed.

Executive Power

The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. He and his ministers deal with the promulgation and execution of laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers and the Prime Minister are chosen by the President of the Republic. They are not necessarily members of the Chamber of Deputies, although they are responsible to it and have access to its debates. The President of the Republic must be a Maronite Christian and the Prime Minister a Sunni

The Constitution, The Government, Legislature

Muslim; and the choice of the other Ministers has to reflect the division between the communities in the Chamber.

The President himself can initiate laws. Alternatively, the President may demand an additional debate on laws already passed by the Chamber. He can adjourn the Chamber for up to a month, but not more than once in each session. In exceptional circumstances he can dissolve the Chamber and force an election. Ministers can be made to resign by a vote of no confidence.

Elections to the Chamber of Deputies, due in April 1976, were postponed for up to 26 months. In January 1978 the Chamber's term was further extended to June 1980. A further extension in April 1980 prolonged the life of the Chamber until June 1983.

In December 1976 the Chamber of Deputies gave the Government power to rule by decree for six months, subsequently extended until January 1978. In March 1979 the Chamber was renamed the National Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: ELIAS SARKIS (elected May 8th, 1976; took office September 23rd, 1976).

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: CHAFIC AL-WAZZAN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: DR. FUAD BOUTROS.

Minister of National Defence: JOSEPH SKAFF.

Minister of Public Health: DR. NAZIH AL-BIZRI.

Minister of Justice: KHATCHIK BABIKIAN.

Minister of National Education and Fine Arts: RENÉ MOUAWWAD.

Minister of Information: MICHEL EDDÉ.

Minister of the Economy and Trade: KHALID JUNBLATT.

Minister of State: JOSEPH ABUKHATER.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: MICHEL AL-MURR.

Minister of Hydroelectric Resources: MAHMOUD AMMAR (acting).

Minister of Finance: DR. ALI AL-KHALIL.

Minister of State: MAHMOUD ANMAR.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: ELIAS AL-HRAWI.

Minister of Industry and Oil: MUHAMMAD YUSIF BAIDOUN.

Minister of State: QAISAR NASR.

Minister of State: SAMI YOUNIS.

Minister of Housing and Co-operatives: SALIM AL-JAHEL.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DR. ABDURAHMAN LABBAN.

Minister of Agriculture: MUSTAFA DURNAIQAH.

Minister of Tourism: MARWAN HAMADE.

LEGISLATURE

MAJLIS AL-UMMA

(National Assembly)

The electoral reform bill of April 1960 maintained the existing ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies. It is the custom for the President of the Chamber of Deputies to be a Shi'a Muslim. The Chamber was renamed the "National Assembly" in March 1979.

President: KAMAL ASAAD.

Vice-President: MOUNIR ABU-FADEL.

There was a General Election in May 1972, but the diversity of allegiance in the Chamber makes a strict analysis by party groupings impossible. The distribution of seats among religious groups is laid down by law. The elections due in April 1976 were postponed for up to 26 months and in January 1978 the term of the Chamber of Deputies was further extended until June 1980. In April 1980 the term was extended until June 30th, 1983.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Maronite Christians	30
Sunni Muslims	20
Shi'a Muslims	19
Greek Orthodox	11
Greek Catholics	6
Druzes	6
Armenian Orthodox	4
Armenian Catholics	1
Protestants	1
Others	1
TOTAL	99

POLITICAL PARTIES

Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF): Spears St., P.O.B. 11-587, Beirut; f. 1890; principal Armenian party; socialist ideology; collective leadership; 5 mems. in National Assembly.

al-Baath: f. in Syria, 1940, by MICHEL AFLAK; secular party with policy of Arab union, branches in several Middle Eastern countries; 2 mems. in National Assembly; Leader ASSEM QANSOU, Beirut.

al-Baath: pro-Iraqi wing of al-Baath party; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL-MAJID RAFEL.

Bloc National: f. 1943; policy of power-sharing and the exclusion of the military from politics; 5 mems. in the National Assembly; Leader RAYMOND EDDÉ (in self-imposed exile in Paris since 1976); Vice-Pres. SAYED AQL; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE ABU-ZAID, Assemblée Nationale, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

ad-Dustour (Constitutional Party): f. 1943; led struggle against French mandate, established 1943 Constitution; party of the political and business élite; Leader MICHEL BECHARA AL-KHOURY, rue Michel Chiba, Kantari, Beirut.

al-Harakiyines al-Arab: Beirut; f. 1948 by GEORGES HABACHE; Arab nationalist party, with Marxist tendencies.

al-Hayat al-Wataniya: Beirut; f. 1964 by AMINE ARAYSSI.

al-Jabha al-Damukratiya al-Barlamaniya (Parliamentary Democratic Front): Beirut; mainly Muslim support; Leader RASHID ABDUL HAMID KARAMI, Assemblée Nationale, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

al-Kata'eb (Phalanges Libanaises, Phalangist Party): P.O.B. 992, Place Charles Hélou, Beirut; f. 1936; nationalist, reformist, democratic social party; 70,260 mems.; 7 mems. in National Assembly; announced merger with Parti National Liberal, May 1979; Leader PIERRE GEMAYEL; Vice-Pres. ELIE KARAME; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH SAADE; publs. *al-Amal* (Arabic daily), *Action—Proche Orient* (French political and scientific monthly).

The *Lebanese Front* (Secretary DORY CHAMOUN) is a grouping of right-wing parties (mainly Christian) and the *National Front* (Sec.-Gen. KAMAL SHATILA) is a grouping of left-wing parties (mainly Muslim). Other parties include the *Independent Nasserite Movement* (Leader IBRAHIM QULAYAT) and the *Union of Working People's Forces* (Sec.-Gen. KAMAL SHATILA). *Amal* is a Shi'ite politico-military organization (Principal Controller of Command Council Sheikh MUHAMMAD MANDI SHAMS AD-DIN, Chair. SADR AD-DIN AS-SADR).

Mouvement de l'Action Nationale: f. 1965; Founder and Leader OSMAN MOSBAH AD-DANA, P.O.B. 5890, Centre Starco, Bloc Sud, Beirut.

an-Najjadé: f. 1936; unionist; 3,000 mems.; Founder and Pres. ADNANE MOUSTAPHA AL-HAKIM, Sawt al-Uruba, P.O.B. 3537, Beirut; publ. *Sawt al-Uruba* (Arabic daily).

an-Nida' al-Kawmi: f. 1945; Founder and Leader KAZEM AS-SOLH, Ramlet al-Baida, Imm. Chammat, Beirut.

Parti Communiste Libanais (Lebanese Communist Party): rue al-Hout, Imm. du Parti Communiste Libanais, P.O.B. 633, Beirut; f. 1924; officially dissolved 1948-71; Marxist, much support among intellectuals; 1 mem. in National Assembly; Leader and Sec.-Gen. GEORGE HAWI; publs. *an-Nida'* (daily), *al-Akhbar* (weekly), *al-Tarikh* (monthly), *Gantch* (Armenian weekly).

Parti Démocrate: f. 1969; supports a secular, democratic policy, private enterprise and social justice; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH MUGHAIZEL; co-founder ÉMILE BITAR, rue Kantari, Imm. Labban, Beirut.

Parti National Liberal (al-Wataniyin al-Ahwar): f. 1958; liberal reformist party; 9 mems. and assocs. in National Assembly; announced merger with Phalanges Libanaises, May 1979; Founder and Pres. CAMILLE CHAMOUN, Assemblée Nationale, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut; Deputy Leader KAZEM KHALIL; Sec.-Gen. DORY CHAMOUN.

Parti Nationaliste Syrien: f. 1932, banned 1962-69; advocates a "Greater Syria", composed of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus; 1 supporter in National Assembly; Leader INAAM RAAD.

Parti Socialiste Progressiste (al-Takadumi al-Ishteraki): P.O.B. 2893, Zkak el-Blat, Beirut; f. 1948; progressive party, advocates constitutional road to socialism; over 16,000 mems.; 10 mems. in National Assembly; Pres. WALID JOUMBLATT; publ. *al-Anba'* (weekly).

Parti Socialiste Révolutionnaire: Beirut; f. 1964; Leader YOUSSEF MOUBARAK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LEBANON

(In Beirut unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Algeria: Jnah (opposite Coral Beach) (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAPHA HACHMAOUI.

Argentina: 149 ave. Fouad 1er (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS RAUL DE LA VEGA.

Australia: rue Bliss (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID WILSON.

Austria: Ras Beirut, rue Sadate, Imm. Sadate Tower (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT AMRY.

Bahrain: Sami Fouad Hamzeh Bldg., Bir Hassan (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ADEL YOUSSEF AL-AYADI.

Bangladesh: rue Tabet (Verdun), Imm. Said Jaafar (E); *Ambassador:* KHONDKER GOLAM MUSTAFA.

Belgium: 15th Floor, Centre Verdun, rue Dunant (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI DOUXCHAMPS SEGESSER DE BRUNEGG.

Bolivia: Dora, Imm. Tachjian (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* NAJIB BICHARA GHOSN.

Brazil: Baabda, Imm. Amin Helou (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO DA COSTA FRANCO.

Bulgaria: rue Australia, Imm. Hibri (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TODOR DODEV.

Cameroon: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Canada: rue Hamra, Centre Sabbagh (E); *Ambassador:* THÉODORE JEAN ARCAN.

LEBANON

Chad: blvd. Sami Solh, Forêt Kfoury, Imm. Kalot Frères (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Chile: rue Taleb Hobeich, Quartier Badaro, Imm. Amine Cabbabe (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE GUZMÁN.

China, People's Republic: rue 72, Nicolas Ibrahim Sursock, Ramlet El-Baida (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Colombia: P.O.B. 1496, Chouran, Imm. Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabbah (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO DUARTE.

Congo: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Costa Rica: rue Hamra (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* RIAD ABDEL-BAKI.

Cuba: rue Abdel Sabbah between rue Sakiet el-Janizir and rue de Vienne, Imm. Ghazzal (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Cyprus: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Czechoslovakia: ave. de 22 Novembre, B.P. 1529 (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL LUKES.

Denmark: Imm. New Malas, rue California, P.O.B. 11-5190 (E); *Ambassador:* VILLADS VILLADSEN.

Ethiopia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Finland: Centre Gefnör, rue Clemenceau (E); *Ambassador:* ARTO ENSIO TANNER.

France: rue Clemenceau (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL-MARC HENRY.

Gambia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

German Democratic Republic: ave. de Paris (E); *Ambassador:* BRUNO SEDLACZEK.

Germany, Federal Republic: rue Mansour Jourdak, Imm. Daouk (E); *Ambassador:* HORST SCHMIDT-DORNEDDEN.

Ghana: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Greece: Sadat-Sadat Tower St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Haiti: rue du Fleuve, Imm. Sarkis (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: Jnah, Imm. Cheikh Salem Al-Sabah (E); *Ambassador:* IMRE SZTANKOVICS.

India: rue Kantari, Imm. Samharini (E); *Ambassador:* BENI PRASAD AGARWAL.

Indonesia: Damascus, Syria (E).

Iran: Jnah, Imm. Sakina Mattar (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RAZZAQ LAFTEH.

Ireland: Sadat Tower Building, Third Floor, Sadat St., P.O.B. 113-5980 (E); *Ambassador:* GEARÓID Ó CLÉIRIGH.

Italy: rue Makdissi, Imm. Cosmidis (E); *Ambassador:* STEFANO D'ANDREA.

Ivory Coast: rue Chouran, Imm. Kojok, P.O.B. 8160 (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU BOUCUM.

Japan: Corniche Chouran, Imm. Olfat Nagib Salha (E); *Ambassador:* HIROJI YAMAGUCHI.

Jordan: rue Verdun, Imm. Belle-Vue (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Kuwait: Bir Hassan, The Stadium Roundabout (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-HAMID BUAJAN.

Diplomatic Representation

Liberia: rue Clemenceau, Imm. Alpha (E); *Ambassador:* WILMOT A. DAVID.

Libya: Jnah, Imm. Cheikh Abdallah Khalifé Al-Sabbah; *People's Bureau.*

Malaysia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Mali: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Malta: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Mauritania: Damascus, Syria (E).

Mexico: P.O.B. 4332, rue Sadat, Sadat Tower, 6th Floor (E); *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR M. RODRÍGUEZ.

Morocco: Bir Hassan (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MUHAMMAD ABDERRAHMAN EL ALAOUÍ.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Netherlands: rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani, B.P. 117 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST HYACINTH CROIN.

Nigeria: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Norway: Taher and Fakhry Bldg., Bliss St., Ras Beirut (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ØLA DORUM.

Oman: Bir Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Pakistan: 2699 Lyon St. (E); *Ambassador:* Commodore KHATEEB MAQSOOD HUSSAIN.

Panama: (L).

Paraguay: rue Kantari, Imm. Muhammad El-Zeben (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. MAMDOUH H. AGHA.

Peru: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Poland: Ras Beirut, rue Sourati, Imm. Nassif (E); *Ambassador:* JANUSZ ZABLOCKI.

Portugal: rue Mme Curie, Green Building (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOÃO PERESTRELLO.

Qatar: Dibs Building, Chouran Street (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: Secteur 3G, Manara, rue 77, Imm. Khaled Abdo (E); *Ambassador:* FLOREA CHITU.

Saudi Arabia: rue Bliss, Manara (E); *Ambassador:* General ALI AL-SHAER.

Singapore: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Spain: Ramlet el Baida, Imm. White Sands (E); *Ambassador:* LUIZ JORDANA DE POZAS.

Sri Lanka: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Sudan: rue Mme Curie, Imm. Minkara (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDELLATIF ABDELHAMID.

Sweden: rue Clemenceau, Imm. Moukarzel et Rubeiz (E); *Ambassador:* STEN STROMHÖLM.

Switzerland: rue John Kennedy, Imm. Achou (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Thailand: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Tunisia: Ramlet el-Baida, Imm. Rock and Marble (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD JENFAN.

Turkey: Bir Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* NEJAT AYDIN.

U.S.S.R.: rue Mar Elias el-Tina (E); *Ambassador:* KAREN BRUTENTS.

United Arab Emirates: Jnah, Face Eden Rock, Imm. Wafic Tanbara (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ HADEF AL-SHAMSI.

United Kingdom: ave. de Paris, Ain el-Mreissé (E); *Ambassador:* D. A. ROBERTS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: ave. de Paris (Corniche), Imm. Ali Reza (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT DILLON.

Uruguay: rue Verdun, Fayoumé, Imm. Mohamad Hussein Ben Moutahar (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Vatican: rue Hamara; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. CARLO FURNO.

LEBANON

Venezuela: rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MIGUEL QUINTANA GUEVARA.

Viet-Nam: Damascus, Syria (E).

Yemen Arab Republic: blvd. Khaldé-Quzai, Imm. Ingénieur Ryad Amaiche (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD AHMAD AL-MOUDWAHI.

Lebanon also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Benin, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Upper Volta.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law and justice in the Lebanon are administered in accordance with the following codes, which are based upon modern theories of civil and criminal legislation:

- (1) Code de la Propriété (1930).
- (2) Code des Obligations et des Contrats (1932).
- (3) Code de Procédure Civile (1933).
- (4) Code Maritime (1947).
- (6) Code de Procédure Pénale (Code Ottoman Modifié).
- (7) Code Pénal (1943).
- (8) Code Pénal Militaire (1946).
- (9) Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

The following courts are now established:

(a) Fifty-six "Single-Judge Courts", each consisting of a single judge, and dealing in the first instance with both civil and criminal cases; there are seventeen such courts at Beirut and seven at Tripoli.

(b) Eleven Courts of Appeal, each consisting of three judges, including a President and a Public Prosecutor, and dealing with civil and criminal cases; there are five such courts at Beirut.

(c) Four Courts of Cassation, three dealing with civil and commercial cases and the fourth with criminal cases. A

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Bir Hassan, rue Ghubaïry (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: Imm. Daouk, Arts et Metiers Quarter (E); *Ambassador:* RADIMILIO TROJANOVIĆ.

Zaire: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Court of Cassation, to be properly constituted, must have at least three judges, one being the President and the other two Councillors. The First Court consists of the First President of the Court of Cassation, a President and two Councillors. The other two civil courts each consist of a President and three Councillors. If the Court of Cassation reverses the judgment of a lower court it does not refer the case back but retries it itself.

First President of the Court of Cassation: EMILE ABOUK-HEIR.

(d) The Council of State, which deals with administrative cases. It consists of a President, Vice-President and four Councillors. A Commissioner represents the Government.

President of the Court of the Council of State: ANTOINE BAROUD.

(e) The Court of Justice, which is a special court consisting of a President and four judges, deals with matters affecting the security of the State.

In addition to the above, Islamic, Christian and Jewish religious courts deal with affairs of personal status (marriages, deaths, inheritances, etc.).

There is also a Press Tribunal.

RELIGION

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES

	1958	1974*
Christians	792,000	n.a.
Roman Catholics	529,500	1,141,740
Armenian Rite	14,500	24,500
Chaldean Rite	n.a.	6,459
Greek (Melkite) Rite	91,000	191,889
Latin Rite		20,000
Maronite Rite	424,000	878,892
Syrian Rite	n.a.	20,000
Orthodox	219,000	n.a.
Greek	150,000	n.a.
Armenian	69,000	n.a.
Protestant	14,000	n.a.
Muslims	624,000	n.a.
Sunni	286,000	n.a.
Shi'a	250,000	n.a.
Druzes	88,000	n.a.
Jews	6,600	n.a.

* The 1974 figures for members of the Roman Catholic churches are based on estimates by the curias of dioceses based in the Lebanon. National and diocesan boundaries do not necessarily correspond.

It will be seen that the largest single community in the

Lebanon is the Maronite, a Uniate sect of the Roman Church. The Maronites inhabited the old territory of Mount Lebanon, i.e. immediately east of Beirut. In the south, towards the Israeli frontier, Shi'a villages are most common whilst between the Shi'a and the Maronites live the Druzes (divided between the Yazbakis and the Jumblatis). The Beka'a has many Greek Christians, while the Tripoli area is mainly Sunni Muslim. Altogether, of all the regions of the Middle East, the Lebanon probably presents the closest juxtaposition of sects and peoples within a small territory. As Lebanese political life is organized on a sectarian basis, the Maronites also enjoy much political influence, including a predominant voice in the nomination of the President of the Republic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARMENIAN RITE

Patriarchate of Cilicia: Patriarcat Arménien Catholique, Jeitaoui, 2400 Beirut; includes Patriarchal Diocese of Beirut; 28 priests, 24,500 Catholics; Patriarch HEMAIGH PIETRO XVII GHEDIGHIAN.

CHALDEAN RITE

Diocese of Beirut: Evêché Chaldéen-Catholique, B.P. 8566, Beirut; 8 priests, 6,459 Catholics; Bishop RAPHAEL BIDAWID.

LEBANON

Religion, The Press

LATIN RITE

Apostolic Vicariate of Beirut: B.P. 11-4224, Beirut; 12 parishes, 20,000 Catholics; Vicar Apostolic PAUL BASSIM.

MARONITE RITE

Patriarchate of Antioch: Patriarcate Maronite, Bkerké (winter), Dimane (summer); includes Patriarchal Diocese of Gibail and Batrun; 203 priests, 197,266 Catholics; Patriarch ANTOINE KHORAICHE. The Maronite Rite includes the Archdioceses of Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Tyre, and the Dioceses of Baalbek, Saida, Jounieh, Latakia, Cairo, Australia, Brazil, U.S.A. and Sarba.

MELKITE RITE

Patriarchate of Antioch: Melkite-Greek-Catholic Patriarchate, P.O.B. 50076, Beirut; jurisdiction over one million Melkites throughout the world; publs. *Sophia* (English—in U.S.A.), *Le Lien* (French—Beirut); Patriarch of Antioch and all the East, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem MAXIMOS V HAKIM. The Melkite Rite includes the 3 Patriarchates of Damascus (Syria), Egypt, Sudan and Libya and Jerusalem; 7 Archdioceses in Lebanon (Tyre, Beirut, Baalbek, Baniyas, Saida, Tripoli and Zahleh); 4 Archdioceses in Syria (Aleppo, Latakia, Homs and Hauran); one in Jordan (Amman); one in Israel (Acre and Nazareth); also one in the U.S.A., one in Brazil and one in Canada.

SYRIAN RITE

Patriarchate of Antioch: Patriarcate Syrien-Catholique, rue de Damas, B.P. 116/5087, Beirut; jurisdiction over 75,000 Syrian Catholics in Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey; publs.: *Revue pensée chrétienne* (monthly), *Revue Diocesaine d'Alebe* (annually); Patriarch IGNACE ANTOINE II HAYEK.

Patriarchal Vicariate of the Lebanon: Vicariat Patriarcal Syrien, rue de Syrie, Beirut; 12 priests, 18,000 Catholics; Vicar Patriarchal FLAVIEN ZACHARIE MELKI.

Note: The statistics of priests and Catholics are estimates by the diocesan curias for the situation on December 31st, 1974.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Armenian Apostolic Orthodox: Armenian Catholicosate of Cilicia, Antelias, Lebanon; f. 1441 in Cilicia (now in Turkey), transferred to Antelias, Lebanon, 1930; Leaders His Holiness KHOREN I (PAROYAN), Catholicos of Cilicia, His Holiness KAREKIN II (SARKISSIAN), Catholicos Coadjutor; one million mems. in Lebanon, Syria, Cyprus, Kuwait, Greece, Iran and U.S.A.; publs. *Hask* (monthly); *Hask Armenological Review* (yearly).

Greek Orthodox: Leader His Beatitude IGNATIUS IV, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, Patriarcate Grec-Orthodoxe, P.O.B. 9, Damascus, Syria.

Syrian Orthodox: Leader IGNATIUS ZAKKA, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, Patriarcate Syrien Orthodoxe, Damascus, Syria.

Shi'a Muslims: Leader Imam SAYED MOUSSA AS-SADR (missing since August 1978), President of the Supreme Islamic Council of the Shi'a Community of the Lebanon, Dar al-Iftaa al-Jaafari, Beirut.

Sunni Muslims: Leader S.G. Sheikh HASSAN KHALED, Grand Mufti of the Lebanon, Dar El-fatwa, Ilewi Rushed Street, Beirut.

Druzes: Leader S.G. Sheikh MUHAMMAD ABOUCHACRA, Supreme Spiritual Leader of the Druze Community, rue Abou Chacra, Beirut.

Jews: Leader CHAHOUD CHREIM, Beirut.

Protestants: Leader Rev. Dr. FARID AUDEH, Pres. of Nat. Evangelical Union of the Lebanon, P.O.B. 5224, rue Maurice Barrès, Beirut.

Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East: P.O.B. 377, Beirut; Moderator Prof. Hov P. AHARONIAN; the Union includes some thirty Armenian Evangelical Churches in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Iran and Turkey.

THE PRESS

The most important dailies are *al-Anwar* and *an-Nahar*, which have the highest circulations, *The Daily Star*, *al-Jarida* and *L'Orient-Le Jour*, the foremost French paper. The latter two are owned by Georges Naccashe, former Lebanese ambassador to France, and tend to take a pro-government line. In a country where most of the élite speak French the other French daily, *Le Soir*, is also influential, and, for the same reason, the twice-weekly publication *Le Commerce du Levant* occupies an important place in the periodical Press.

The civil war hindered the operation of the Press, but even at the height of the civil war about two dozen newspapers and magazines appeared, reflecting every shade of political opinion. In January 1977, however, censorship was imposed on all publications. Some papers ceased publication, if only temporarily. Before this, Lebanon enjoyed the reputation of having one of the freest presses in the Middle East and was an important base for foreign correspondents. Some Lebanese papers have since introduced London and Paris editions.

DAILIES

al-Amal: P.O.B. 959, rue Libérateur, Beirut; f. 1939; Phalangist Party; Arabic; circ. 45,000; Editor GEORGES OMEIRA.

al-Anba': P.O.B. 955, Beirut; f. 1948; Arabic.

al-Anwar: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1959; independent; Arabic; Supplement, Sunday, cultural and social; published by Dar Assayad S.A.L.; circ. 75,200; Propr. SAID FREIHA; Editor ISSAM FREIHA.

Ararat: P.O.B. 756, Nor Hagin, Beirut; f. 1937; Communist; Armenian; circ. 5,000; Editor KRIKOR HAJENIAN.

Ayk: P.O.B. 2623, Beirut; f. 1953; English.

Aztag: P.O.B. 11-587, rue Selim Boustani, Beirut; f. 1927; Armenian; circ. 6,500.

al-Bairaq: P.O.B. 1800, rue Monot, Beirut; f. 1911; Arabic; published by Soc. Libanaise de Presse; Editor RAYMOND KAWASS; circ. 3,000.

Bairut: P.O.B. 7944, Beirut; f. 1952; Arabic.

ach-Chaab (*The People*): P.O.B. 5140, Beirut; f. 1961; Arabic; Nationalist; Propr. and Editor MUHAMMAD AMIN DUGHAN; circ. 7,000.

ach-Chams: P.O.B. 7047, Beirut; f. 1925; Arabic.

ach-Charq: P.O.B. 838, rue de Verdun, Beirut; f. 1945; Arabic; Editor AOUNI AL-KAAKI.

Daily Star: P.O.B. 11-987, rue al-Hayat, Beirut; f. 1952; independent; English; Chief Editor JIHAD KHAZEN; circ. 19,220.

ad-Dastour (*The Constitution*): P.O.B. 886, Beirut; f. 1968; Arabic; Owner and Editor SHARIF AL-HINDI; temporarily published from London; circ. 53,400.

ad-Dunia: P.O.B. 4599, Beirut; f. 1943; Arabic; political; circ. 25,000; Chief Editor SULIMAN ABOU ZAID.

al-Hayat: P.O.B. 11-987, rue al-Hayat, Beirut; f. 1946; independent; Arabic; circ. 32,538.

al-Jarida: P.O.B. 220, place Tabaris, Beirut; f. 1953; independent; Arabic; Editor ABDULLA SKAFF; circ. 22,600.

al-Joumhouria (*The Republic*): P.O.B. 7111, Beirut; f. 1924; Arabic.

Journal al-Haddis: P.O.B. 5858, Jounieh; f. 1927; Arabic; political; Owner GEORGES ARÈGE-SAADÉ.

al-Khatib: P.O.B. 365, rue Georges Picot; Arabic.

al-Kifah al-Arabi: P.O.B. 5158-14, Chouran, rue Andalous, Beirut; f. 1950; Arabic; political, socialist, Pan-Arab; Publisher and Chief Editor WALID HUSSEINI.

Lissan-ul-Hal: P.O.B. 4619, rue Chateaubriand, Beirut; f. 1877; Arabic; Editor GEBRAN HAYEK; circ. 33,000.

al-Liwa': P.O.B. 2402, Beirut; f. 1970; Arabic; Propr. ABDEL GHANI SALAM; Editor AHMED SULEIMAN.

an-Nahar: P.O.B. 11-226, rue Banque du Liban—Hamra; Press Co-operative Bldg., Beirut; f. 1933; Arabic; independent; Publisher GHASSAN TUENI; Co-Editors MICHEL ABOU JAOUDE and LOUIS EL-HAJJ; Ed. Man. FRANÇOIS AKL; Pres. Man. Mrs. NADIA TUENI; circ. 85,000.

an-Nass: P.O.B. 4886, Fouad Shihab St., Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; circ. 16,000; Editor HASSAN YAGHI.

an-Nida (*The Appeal*): P.O.B. 4744, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; Editor KARIM MROUÉ; circ. 10,000.

Nida' al-Watan: P.O.B. 6324, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic.

an-Nidal: P.O.B. 1354, Beirut; f. 1939; Arabic.

L'Orient-Le Jour: P.O.B. 2488, rue Banque du Liban, Beirut; f. 1942; French; independent; Chair. PIERRE EDDÉ; Dir. CAMILLE MENASSA; Editorial Dir. AMINE ABOU-KHALED; Editor ISSA GORAIEB; circ. 23,000.

Raqib al-Ahwal: P.O.B. 467, rue Patriarche Hoyek, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic; Editor SIMA'N FARAH SEIF.

Rayah: P.O.B. 4101, Beirut; Arabic.

Le Reveil: Beirut; French; Editor-in-Chief JEAN SHAMI; Dir. RAYMOND DAOU.

ar-Ruwad: P.O.B. 2696, rue Mokhalsieh, Beirut; f. 1940; Arabic; Editor BESHARA MAROUN.

Sada Lubnan: P.O.B. 7884, Beirut; f. 1951; Lebanese Pan-Arab; Arabic; Editor MOHAMED BAALBAKI; circ. 25,000.

Sawt al-Uruba: P.O.B. 3537, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; an-Najjadé Party; Editor ADNANE AL-HAKIM.

Le Soir: P.O.B. 1470, rue de Syrie, Beirut; f. 1947; French; independent; Dir. DIKRAN TOSBATH; Editor ANDRÉ KECATI; circ. 16,500.

al-Tayyar: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; Arabic; independent; issued weekly for the time being; circ. 75,000.

Telegraf—Bairut: P.O.B. 1061, rue Béchara el Khoury, Beirut; f. 1930; Arabic; political, economic and social; Editor TOUFIC ASSAD MATNI; circ. 15,500 (5,000 outside Lebanon).

al-Yawm: P.O.B. 1908, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic; Editor WAFIC MUHAMMAD CHAKER AT-TIBY.

az-Zamane: P.O.B. 6060, rue Boutros Karamé, Beirut; f. 1947; Arabic.

Zartouk: P.O.B. 617, rue de l'Hôpital français, Beirut; f. 1937; Armenian; official organ of Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Editor P. TOUMASSIAN.

WEEKLIES

Achabaka: Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1956; society and features; Arabic; Founder SAID FREIHA Editor GEORGE IBRAHIM EL-KHOURY; circ. 126,500.

al-Ahad: Quartier Chourah, rue Andalous, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; Arabic; political; Editor RIAD TAHA; circ. 32,000.

al-Akhbar: Beirut; f. 1954; Arabic; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; circ. 21,000.

al-Anba': Rue Maroun Naccache, P.O.B. 2893, Beirut; Progressive Socialist Party; Arabic.

al-Anwar Supplement: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; cultural-social; every Sunday; supplement to daily *al-Anwar*; Editor ISSAM FREIHA; circ. 90,000.

Argus: Bureau of Lebanese and Arab Documentation, P.O.B. 16-5403, Beirut; economic bulletin; Arabic and English; circ. 1,000.

Assayad: Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; Propr. SAID FREIHA; Editor RAFIQUE KHOURY; circ. 94,700.

Le Commerce du Levant: P.O.B. 687, Kantari St., Commerce and Finance Bldg., Beirut; f. 1929; weekly and special issue quarterly; commercial and financial; French; circ. 15,000; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. MAROUN AKL.

Dabbour: Museum Square, Beirut; f. 1922; Arabic; Editors MICHEL RICHARD and FUAD MUKARZEL; circ. 12,000.

al-Dyar: P.O.B. 959, Verdun St., Bellevue Bldg., Beirut; f. 1941; Arabic; political; circ. 46,000.

al-Hadaf: P.O.B. 212, rue Béchir, Imm. Esseilé, Beirut; f. 1969; organ of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP); Arabic.

al-Hawadess: P.O.B. 1281, Beirut; temporarily published from London (3 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7); f. 1911; Arabic; news; Chair. Mrs. OMAVA EL-LOZI; Gen. Man. SHAFIK JUME'AN; circ. 85,000.

al-Hurriya: P.O.B. 857, Beirut; f. 1960; voice of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Organization for Communist Action in Lebanon (OCAL) since 1969; Arabic; Chief Editor MUHSIN IBRAHIM; circ. 23,000.

al-Iza'a: rue Selim Jazaerly, P.O.B. 462, Beirut; f. 1938; politics, art, literature and broadcasting; Arabic; circ. 11,000; Editor FAYEK KHOURY.

al-Jamhour: Mussaitbeh, P.O.B. 1834, Beirut; f. 1936; Arabic; illustrated weekly news magazine; Editor FARID ABU SHAHLA; circ. 45,000, of which over 30,000 outside Lebanon.

Kul Shay': rue Béchara el Khoury, P.O.B. 3250, Beirut; Arabic.

al-Liwa: rue Abdel Kaim Khalil, P.O.B. 2402, Beirut; Arabic; Propr. ABDEL GHANI SALAAM.

al-Moharrer: P.O.B. 5366, Beirut; f. 1962; Arabic; circ. 87,000; Gen. Man. WALID ABOU ZAHR.

Magazine: Quartier Sursock, Achrafieh, P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; f. 1956; in French; political and social; Publ. Les Editions Orientales S.A.L.; Publisher GEORGES ABOU ADAL; Dir.-Gen. CHARLES ABOU ADAL; circ. 13,500.

Massis: place Debbas, Beirut; f. 1949; Armenian; Catholic; Editor F. VARTAN TEKEYAN; circ. 2,000.

LEBANON

Middle East Economic Survey: Middle East Research and Publishing Centre, P.O.B. 4940, Nicosia, Cyprus; f. 1957 (in Beirut); oil topics; Editor and Publ. FUAD W. ITAYIM.

al-Ousbou' al-Arabi (*Arab Week*): Quartier Sursock, Achrafieh, P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; political and social; Publishers Les Editions Orientales, S.A.L.; Publisher GEORGE ABOU ADAL; Gen. Man. CHARLES ABOU ADAL; circ. 125,000 (circulates throughout the Arab World).

al-Rassed: P.O.B. 11-2808, Beirut; Arabic; Editor GEORGE RAJJI.

Revue du Liban: rue Issa Maalouf, Beirut; f. 1928; French; Publisher MELHEM KAREM; Gen. Man. MICHEL MISK; circ. 20,000.

Sada Janoub: 71 Seif Ed-dine Khatib St., Nasra, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic; political.

Samar: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; photorama magazine; circ. 50,000.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

Note: published monthly unless otherwise stated.

al-Adib: P.O.B. 11-878, Beirut; f. 1942; Arabic, artistic, literary, scientific and political; Editor ALBERT ADIB.

Alam Attijarat (*Business World*): Strand Bldg., Hamra St., Beirut; f. 1965 in association with Johnston International Publishing Corp., New York; monthly; commercial; Editor NADIM MAKDISI; international circ. 17,500.

Arab Economist: Gefinor Tower, Clemenceau St., P.O.B. 11-6068, Beirut; monthly; published by Centre for Economic, Financial and Social Research and Documentation S.A.L.; Chair. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS; Man. Dir. Dr. SABBAN AL HAJ.

L'Economie des Pays Arabes: B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1969; French; published by Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques Financières et Sociales S.A.L.; Pres. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS; Dir.-Gen. Dr. SABBAN AL HAJ; circ. 5,000.

al-Idari: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1975; business management; Arabic; Pres. and Gen. Man. BASSAM FREIHA; Chief Editor HASSAN EL-KHOURY; circ. 20,000.

International Crude Oil and Product Prices: Middle East Petroleum and Economic Publications, P.O.B. 4940, Nicosia, Cyprus; f. 1971 (in Beirut); twice yearly review and analysis of oil price trends in world markets; Publisher FUAD W. ITAYIM.

al-Intilak: c/o Michel Nehme, al-Intilak Printing and Publishing House, P.O.B. 4958, Beirut; f. 1960; literary; Arabic; Chief Editor MICHEL NEHME.

Lebanese and Arab Economy: Sanayeh, P.O.B. 11-1801, Beirut; f. 1951; Arabic, English and French; Publisher Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Majallat al Izaat al Loubnaniat: Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, Beirut; Arabic; broadcasting affairs.

al-Mouktataf: Quartier Chouran, rue Andalous, P.O.B. 11-1462; Arabic; general.

Naft al Arab: Beirut; f. 1965; monthly; Arabic; oil; Publisher ABDULLAH AL TARIQI.

Rijal al Amal (*Businessmen*): Gefinor Centre, Bloc C, 510, P.O.B. 6065, Beirut; f. 1966; Arabic; business; Publisher and Ed.-in-Chief MAHIBA AL-MALKI.

The Press

Tabibok: P.O.B. 4887, Beirut; f. 1956; medical, social, scientific; Arabic; Editor Dr. SAMI KABANI; circ. 90,000.

al-Tarik (*The Road*): Beirut; cultural and theoretical; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; circ. 5,000.

al-'Ulum: Dar al Ilm Lil Malayeen, rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; scientific review.

Welcome to Lebanon and the Middle East: Tourist Information and Advertising Bureau; Starco Centre, North Block 711, P.O.B. 4204, Beirut; f. 1959; on entertainment, touring and travel; English; Editor SOUHAIL TOUFIK ABOU-JAMRA; circ. 6,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 11-1461, Beirut; Dir. DAVID DAURE.

Agencia EFE (*Spain*): P.O.B. 113/5313, Beirut; Correspondent MARY ANGELES JUNQUERA.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (*U.S.S.R.*): Beirut Correspondent EDOUARD RIABTSEV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): rue Verdun, Immeuble Safieddine, B.P. 1525, Beirut; Correspondent BRUNO MAROLO.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): P.O.B. 114/5100, Beirut; Correspondent PETER WENDT.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Mufarraj Bldg., Neme Yafet St., Beirut; Chief Middle East Correspondent NICOLAS B. TATRO.

Československá tisková kancelář (OTK) (*Czechoslovakia*): P.O.B. 5069, Beirut; Chief Middle East Correspondent VLADIMIR OTRUBA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): P.O.B. 1266, Beirut; Correspondent HANS-ARMIN REINARTZ.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (*Japan*): Jiji Press, Room 14, Dadis Bldg., 84 Colombani St., Ras Beirut; Correspondent KOJI MORITO.

Kyodo Tsushin (*Japan*): 2nd Floor, Manuelian Bldg., Shouran St., Ras Beirut; Correspondent NOBUO OSHIKA.

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (*Egypt*): 72 Al Geish St., P.O.B. 2268, Beirut.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Press Co-operative Bldg., rue Hamra, Beirut; Bureau Man. VINCENT J. SCHODOLSKI.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, Iraq News Agency, Jamahiriya News Agency (Libya), Prensa Latina (Cuba), Reuters (United Kingdom) and TASS (U.S.S.R.) also have offices in Beirut.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Lebanese Press Syndicate: P.O.B. 3084, Beirut; f. 1911; 18 mems.; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. FARID ABOU SHAHLA; Sec. ABDUL GANI SALAM.

PUBLISHERS

Arab Institute for Research and Publishing: Carlton Tower Building, Saqiat el-Janzeer, 3rd Floor, P.O.B. 11-5460, Beirut; Man. MAHER KAYALI; works in Arabic and English.

Dar al Adab: Beirut; literary and general.

Dar El-Ilm Lilmalayin: Nassif Yazigi St., P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; f. 1945; dictionaries, textbooks, Islamic cultural books; Editorial Dir. MUNIR BA'ALBAKI; Man. Dir. BAHJE OSMAN.

Dar-Alkashaf: P.O.B. 112091, A. Malhamee St., Beirut; f. 1930; publishers of *Alkashaf* (Arab Youth Magazine), maps and atlases; printers and distributors; Propr. M. A. FATHALLAH.

Dar al-Makshouf: rue Amir Beshir, Beirut; scientific, cultural and school books; owner: Sheikh FUAD HOBEISH.

Dar Al-Maaref Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2320, Esseily Bldg., Riad Al-Solh Square, Beirut; f. 1959; children's books and textbooks in Arabic; Gen. Man. JOSEPH NASHOU.

Dar Al-Mashreq (Imprimerie Catholique): P.O.B. 946, Beirut; f. 1853; religion, art, literature, history, languages, science, philosophy, school books, dictionaries and periodicals; Dir. PAUL BROUWERS, S.J.

Dar An-Nahar S.A.L.: B.P. 11-226, Beirut; f. 1967; a pan-Arab publishing house; Pres. MOHAMED ALI HAMADE.

Dar Assayad S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; publishes in Arabic *al-Anwar* (daily), *Assayad* (weekly), *al-*

Tayar (weekly), *Achabaka* (weekly), *Samar* (weekly), *Dar-Assayad Yearbook*; has offices and correspondents in Arab countries and most parts of the world; Centre for Research, Studies and Archives; Chair. SAID FREIHA; Man. Dir. BASSAM FREIHA.

Institute for Palestine Studies, Publishing and Research Department: Nsouli-Verdun St., P.O.B. 11-7164, Beirut; f. 1963; independent non-profit Arab research organization; to promote better understanding of the Palestine problem; publishes books, reprints research papers; Chair. Prof. CONSTANTINE ZURAYK; Exec. Sec. Prof. WALID KHALIDI.

The International Documentary Center of Arab Manuscripts: Maqdissi St., Ras Beirut Hanna Bldg., P.O.B. 2668, Beirut; f. 1965; publishes and reproduces ancient and rare Arabic texts; Propr. ZOUHAIR BAALBAKI.

Khayat Book and Publishing Co. S.A.L.: 90-94 rue Bliss, Beirut; Middle East, Islam, oil, Arab publications and reprints; Man. Dir. PAUL KHAYAT.

Librairie du Liban: Riad Solh Sq., P.O.B. 945, Beirut; f. 1944; dictionaries, Middle East, travel, Islam; Proprs. KHALIL and GEORGE SAYEGH.

Middle East Publishing Co.: Beirut, rue George Picot, Imm. El Kaissi; f. 1954; publishes *Medical Index* and *Revue Immobilière* (Real Estate); Man. Editor ELIE SAWAF.

New Book Publishing House: Beirut.

Rihani Printing and Publishing House: Jibb En Nakhl St., Beirut; f. 1963; Propr. ALBERT RIHANI; Man. DAUD STEPHAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Lebanese Broadcasting Station: rue Arts et Métiers, Beirut; is a part of the Ministry of Information; f. 1937; Dir.-Gen. K. HAGE ALI; Technical Dir. J. ROUHAYEM; Dir. of Programmes N. MIKATI; Head of Administration A. AOUN; Public Relations FAOUZI FEHMY.

The Home Service broadcasts in Arabic on short wave, the Foreign Service broadcasts in Portuguese, Armenian, Arabic, Spanish, French and English.

Number of radio receivers: 605,000.

TELEVISION

Compagnie Libanaise de Télévision (C.L.T.): P.O.B. 4848, Beirut; f. 1959. commercial service; programmes in

Arabic, French and English on four channels; Dir.-Gen. PAUL TANNOUS; Technical Manager M. S. KARMEH.

Télé-Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-5054, Beirut; f. 1978; commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on three channels, and relays on three channels; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. Dr. CHARLES RIZK.

Télé-Management S.A.R.L.: P.O.B. 113-5310, Beirut; exclusive airtime sales and programmes sales contractor to Télé-Liban S.A.L. (channels 5, 7 and 9); Co. Dirs. WISSAM IZZEDDINE and RAMIZ RIZK; Gen. Man. CLAUDE SAWAYA.

Number of TV receivers: 425,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Beirut has for long been the leading financial and commercial centre in the Middle East, as can be seen from the extensive list of banking organizations given below. However, public confidence in the banking system was strained by the closing of the Intra Bank, the largest domestic bank, late in 1966 when its liquid funds proved insufficient to cope with a run of withdrawals. The bank obtained enough guarantees to re-open in January 1968, though it is now an investment bank managed by a New York company. The civil disturbances between April 1975 and October 1976 considerably disrupted Beirut's banking and commercial facilities.

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; L_f = Lebanese £; res. = reserves)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Liban: Central Bank of Lebanon: P.O.B. 5544, rue Masraf Loubnane, Beirut; f. 1964; central bank; cap. L_f15m.; dep. L_f4,142m.; total assets L_f10,989m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. MICHEL EL-KHOURY.

PRINCIPAL LEBANESE BANKS

Advances and Commerce Bank (ADCOM) S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-2431, Sehngoui Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1960; cap. p.u. £L10m.; dep. £L20m. (1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. HENRI R. SFEIR.

- Arab Libyan Tunisian Bank S.A.L.:** Riad Solh Sq., Shaker & Oueni Bldg., P.O.B. 11-9575, Beirut; f. 1973; subsid. of Libyan Arab Foreign Bank and Société Tunisienne de Banque; cap. p.u. L£10m.; Pres. MOHAMED ABDEL JAWAD; Gen. Man. AHMED SHERIF.
- Bank Almashrek S.A.L.:** Bank Almashrek Bldg., Riad Solh St. 52, Beirut, P.O.B. 1524; affil. with Morgan Guaranty Trust; brs. in Amman, Jordan, Doha and Qatar; cap. L£30m.; dep. L£758m. (1980); total assets L£904m. (1980); Chair. FAHD AL-BAHAR; Man. Dir. PETER DE ROOS.
- Bank of Beirut S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-7354, Gefinor Centre, rue Clemenceau, Beirut; cap. L£20m.; Chair. H.E. WILLIAM S. KAZAN; Man. Dir. RIDA ABUJAWDEH.
- Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries S.A.L.:** 250, rue Clemenceau, P.O.B. 11-1536, Beirut; f. 1957; cap. L£12.5m.; dep. L£565.6m. (1979); Chair. TOUFIC S. ASSAF; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. NASHAT SHEIKH EL-ARD; Joint Gen. Man. AMEEN M. ALAAMY.
- Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Lebanon) S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-1889, Piccadilly Bldg., 2nd Floor, Hamra St., Beirut; f. 1974; cap. p.u. L£10m.; Chair. SHAIKH M. FAYYAZ.
- Bank Handlowy for the Middle East S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-5508, Sehnaoui Bldg., Banque du Liban St., Beirut; f. 1974; cap. p.u. L£5m.; subsidiary of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie, Warsaw; Chair. JERZY SZCZEPKOWSKI; Gen. Man. (acting) PAWEŁ GALAZKA.
- Bank of Kuwait and the Arab World S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 3846, Sehnaoui Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£12m.; dep. L£30m.; Chair. Dr. RAFIK A. NAJA; Gen. Man. ABDOU S. KARNABE.
- Bank of Lebanon and Kuwait S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-5556, Arab Bank Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1974; cap. L£15m.; dep. L£68m.; Gen. Man. R. W. FREEMAN.
- Banque al-Ahli (Banque Nationale) Foncière, Commerciale et Industrielle S.A.L.:** rue Foch, P.O.B. 2868, Beirut; f. 1953; cap. L£10m.; res. L£3.16m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. BOUTROS EL KHOURY.
- Banque Audi S.A.L.:** ave. Fouad Chehab, St. Nicolas Area, P.O.B. 11-2560, Beirut; f. 1962; cap. p.u. L£30m.; dep. L£1,171.5m. (1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. GEORGES OUIDI AUDI.
- Banque de la Bekaa, S.A.L.:** Centre Fakhoury, Zahle; cap. p.u. L£3m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. E. W. FAKHOURY.
- Banque Beyrouth pour le Commerce S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 110-216, Arab Bank Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1961; Chair. and Gen. Man. RIFAAT S. AL-NIMER.
- Banque de Crédit Agricole, Industriel et Foncier:** Oueini Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh BOUTROS EL KHOURY; took over several banks in 1967-68, including Banque de l'Economie Arabe, Banque d'Epargne and Union National Bank.
- Banque de Crédit National S.A.L.:** Beirut Riyadh Bank Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 11-0204, Beirut; f. 1959; cap. and reserves L£5.8m.; dep. L£18.9m. (1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. EDMOND J. SAFRA; Deputy Gen. Man. HENRI KRAYEM.
- Banque du Crédit Populaire, S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 5292, Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1963; cap. p.u. L£10m.; dep. L£401m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. JOE I. KAIROUZ; Dep. Gen. Man. JOSEPH T. GHOLAM.
- Banque de l'Essor Economique Libanaise S.A.L.:** Manassa Bldg., nr. Municipal Playground, Jounieh; cap. p.u. L£3m.
- Banque de Financement S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 5044, Intra Investment Company Bldg., Hamra, Beirut; Chair. and Gen. Man. ISSAM ASHOUR.
- Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail, S.A.L.:** B.P. 11-3948; rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; f. 1961; cap. p.u. L£30m.; dep. L£434m. (1980); Chair. LAURA EMILE BUSTANI; Man. Dir. Dr. ASSAAD F. SAWAYA; Asst. Gen. Mans. ALBERT I. TANNOUS, HENRI M. CASSIR.
- Banque Joseph Lati et Fils S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 1983, Bardawil Bldg., Adib Ishaq St., Beirut; f. 1924; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. ISAAC LATI; Asst. Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH LATI.
- Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer (S.A.L.):** P.O.B. 11-1912, Abdel-Aziz St., Hamra, Beirut; f. 1951; cap. p.u. L£50m.; dep. L£2,062m. (1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. NAAMAN AZHARI.
- Banque Libanaise des Emigrés S.A.L.:** Raouche, Beirut; cap. p.u. L£3m.; dep. L£4.3m.
- Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-1126, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; f. 1950; cap. L£5m.; dep. L£1,089m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN F. S. ABOUJAOUDE.
- Banque Libano-Française:** 1 rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; f. 1968; cap. p.u. L£15m.; dep. L£1,783.5m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. FARID RAPHAEL.
- Banque Libano-Brésilienne S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-3310, Banking Centre Bldg., Dora, Beirut; f. 1962; cap. L£10m.; res. L£3.5m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. J. A. GHOSN; Gen. Man. GEORGES N. GHOSN.
- Banque de la Méditerranée S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 348, Hadife Bldg., ave. Fouad Chehab, Beirut; f. 1944; cap. L£25m.; dep. L£1,100m. (Jan. 1981); Pres. and int. Gen. Man. JOSEPH A. EL-KHOURY; Gen. Man. JOSEPH E. ISSA.
- Banque Misr Liban, S.A.L.:** Head Office: P.O.B. 7, Beirut.
- Banque Nasr Libano-Africaine, S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 798, Beydoun Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1963; Pres. DIAB ISKANDAR NASR.
- Banque Saradar S.A.L.:** Sursock St., P.O.B. 11-1121, Beirut; f. 1948; cap. L£20m.; dep. L£634.1m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. JOE SARADAR; Asst. Gen. Man. ABDO I. JEFFI.
- Banque Tohme S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-837, Tabaris Square, Nicholas St., Beirut; f. 1919; cap. p.u. L£5m.; dep. L£118m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ASSAD TOHME; Asst. Gen. Man. ROGER TOHME.
- Banque G. Trad (Crédit Lyonnais) S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-113, Beirut; f. 1951; cap. L£9m.; dep. L£477m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. G. A. TRAD.
- Beirut-Riyad Bank S.A.L.:** Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., Riad Solh St., P.O.B. 11-4668, Beirut; f. 1959; cap. L£24.8m.; dep. L£780.9m. (1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. HUSSEIN MANSOUR.
- British Bank of the Lebanon S.A.L.:** rue Trablos, P.O.B. 11-7048, Beirut; f. 1971; cap. p.u. L£5m.; dep. L£145.7m. (1980); subsidiary of British Bank of the Middle East; Chair. and Gen. Man. H. HAKIM.
- Byblos Bank:** P.O.B. 11-5605, Verdun St., Beirut; f. 1962; cap. L£44m.; res. L£4m.; dep. L£731m. (June 1980); Pres. Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS SEMAAN BASSIL.
- Chemical Bank (Middle East) S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 11-9506, Rabiya-Metn, Beirut; subsidiary of Chemical Bank, New York; Gen. Man. THEODORE E. AMSLEY.
- Continental Development Bank, S.A.L.:** Ghantous Bldg., Dora, P.O.B. 90263 Beirut; f. 1961; subsidiary of Continental Bank, Chicago; cap. L£8m.; total resources L£135m. (1979); Chair. JOHN D. BURN; Gen. Man. EDOUARD COZE.

Crédit Libanais S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-1458, Riad el-Solh Square, Esseily Bldg., Beirut; f. 1961; cap. Lf36m. dep. Lf1,120m. (Nov. 1981); Chair. and Gen. Man. B. Y. OBÉGI; Gen. Man. H. Y. OBÉGI.

Federal Bank of Lebanon S.A.L.: Parliament Square, P.O.B. 2209, Beirut; f. 1952; cap. Lf10m.; dep. Lf79.6m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. and Gen. Man. MICHEL A. SAAB.

First National Bank of Chicago (Lebanon) S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-1629, Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1967; wholly-owned subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago, U.S.A.; cap. Lf5m.; total resources Lf226m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. MARTIN J. WHITE; Gen. Man. STEPHEN A. WAHMANN.

Fransabank (Banque Sabbag et Française pour le Moyen-Orient S.A.L.): P.O.B. 11-0393, Imm. Centre Sabbag, rue Hamra, Beirut; f. 1978 as merger of Banque Sabbag and Banque Française pour le Moyen Orient S.A.L.; cap. Lf40m.; dep. Lf1,190m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. ADNAN KASSAR; Gen. Man. HABIB NAUPHAL.

Jammal Trust Bank, S.A.L.: Jallad Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1963 as Investment Bank, S.A.L.; cap. p.u. Lf60m. (1981); Chair. and Gen. Man. ALI A. JAMMAL.

MEBCO BANK—Middle East Banking Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-3540, Continental Center, Raouche, Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. Lf15m.; dep. Lf457m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. JAWAD CHALABI; Gen. Man. HASSAN YAHYA.

Prosperity Bank of Lebanon S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-5625, Acra Bldg., Place des Martyrs, Achrafieh, Beirut; f. 1963; cap. p.u. Lf5m.; Gen. Man. S. S. WEHBE.

Rifbank S.A.L.: Head Office: P.O.B. 11-5727, rue Kantari, Beirut; f. 1965; in association with Commerzbank A.G., The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K., Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co. S.A.K., The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.; cap. p.u. Lf7m.; dep. Lf160m. (1981); Chair. A. A. BASSAM; Vice-Chair. Dr. M. YOUNES; Acting Gen. Man. Dr. W. RELLECKE.

Royal Bank of Canada (Middle East) S.A.L.: Hanna Ghantous Bldg., Dora, P.O.B. 11-250, Beirut; f. 1969; cap. Lf5m.; res. Lf1.9m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. and Chair. W. C. C. MACKAY; Gen. Man. KHALIL KIKANO.

Société Bancaire du Liban S.A.L.: N. Sassine Bldg., Sassine Sq., P.O.B. 165-192, Beirut; f. 1899; cap. and res. Lf32m.; total assets Lf253m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. S. S. LEVY; Deputy Chair. A. BOULOS.

Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-2955, Beirut; f. 1953; cap. p.u. Lf10m.; dep. Lf650m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. A. M. SEHNAOUI; Gen. Man. JEAN-PIERRE LAFONTAINE.

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 957, Beirut; f. 1963; cap. p.u. Lf15m.; dep. Lf710m. (1979); Pres. BERNARD DE MARGERIE; Gen. Man. ROLAND PRINGUEY.

Toronto Dominion Bank (Middle East) S.A.L.: P.O.B. 5580, Rue Banque du Liban, Beirut; f. 1964; cap. Lf3m.; Chair. IBRAHIM AL-AHDAB; Man. Dir. E. ACHKAR.

Transorient Bank: P.O.B. 11-6260, Beirut; f. 1966; cap. p.u. Lf14.6m.; dep. Lf411m. (Sept. 1981); joint venture with the International Bank of Washington and Lebanese private investors; Chair. HAMED BAKI; Gen. Man. GABRIEL ATALLAH; Asst. Gen. Man. GEORGES E. SAYEGH.

United Bank of Lebanon & Pakistan, S.A.L.: Prince Fahed bin Abdel Saud Bldg., Chouran St., Raouche, Beirut; f. 1964; cap. Lf7.5m.; dep. Lf318m. (1981); Chair. ABDUS SAMI.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Industriel et Touristique: Tabriz Sq., ave. Fouad Chehab, S.N.A. Bldg., 5th Floor, B.P. 8412, Beirut; f. 1973; cap. Lf66m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-TAYYARAH.

Investment and Finance Bank S.A.L. (INFI): P.O.B. 16-5110, ave. Fouad Chehab, St. Nicolas Area, Beirut; f. 1974; medium- and long-term loans, 60 per cent from Lebanese sources; associated with Banque Audi (Lebanon), Banque Audi (France) S.A., NCB Bank AG (Zürich), Investbank (U.A.E.).

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands): P.O.B. 11-3012, Beirut; Man. Dir. W. U. HAZELHOFF ROELF-ZEMA.

Arab African International Bank (Egypt): Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 11-6066, Beirut.

Arab Bank Ltd. (Jordan): Beirut Main Branch: Riad Solh Sq., P.O.B. 1015, Beirut; Asst. Gen. Man. SAMI ALAMI.

Banco Atlántico S.A. (Spain): P.O.B. 7376, Beirut; Rep. ENRIQUE DE CEANOVIVAS.

Banco di Roma S.p.A. (Italy): Beirut, Saida and Tripoli; Dir.-Gen. MARCELLO CONTENTO.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 3965, Beirut; Vice-Pres. and Man. MARSHALL LEWIS JR.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 4446, Beirut; Man. A. G. GALEA.

Bank Saderat Iran (Iran): Beirut Branch, P.O.B. 5126, Beirut.

Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinentale S.A. (France): P.O.B. 1608, Beirut; Beirut Dir. HENRI TYAN.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): Bab Edriss, Beirut; brs. at Ras Beirut, Dora, Mazra'a, Ashrafieh and Tripoli; Lebanon Area Man. A. L. GILLIBRAND.

The Chartered Bank (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 11-3996, Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; Man. in Beirut D. H. S. MOIR.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 11-3684, Beirut; Man. GUNTER NEUBERT.

Chémical Bank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 11-9506, Beirut; Rep. THEODORE E. AMSLEY.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 11-3648, Zard Zard Bldg., Jounieh Rd., Jal El Dib; Resident Vice-Pres. L. A. MAESTRE.

Crédit Commercial de France S.A.: P.O.B. 11-6873, Port St., Beirut; Rep. M. HEMAYA.

Crédit Suisse: P.O.B. 11-35155, Mme Curie St., Beirut; cap. p.u. Lf10m.; dep. Lf77.3m.; Rep. MAJED DAJANI.

Deutsche Bank A.G. (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 11-710, Beirut; Rep. SIEGFRIED BRUNNEN-MILLER.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd. (Pakistan): P.O.B. 5616, Beirut; Man. A. RASHID KHAN.

Jordan National Bank, S.A.: P.O.B. 5186, Beirut; Tripoli, Jdeideh and Saida.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 11-5133, Gefinor Center, Block C, Room 201, Clemenceau St., Ras Beirut, Beirut; Man. VAHAK T. TAHMAZIAN.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 5752, Bank Almashrek Bldg., rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; Rep. SELWA B. LORENZ (Asst. Vice-Pres.).

LEBANON

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. (*United Kingdom*): P.O.B. 5481, Beirut; Gen. Man. O. LAPOUSHKIN.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): Hamra Branch: Sadat Tower Bldg., Sadat St., Beirut, P.O.B. 1891; f. 1941.

Saudi National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 2355, Beirut; f. 1938.

State Bank of India: P.O.B. 7252, 5th Floor, Arab Bank Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut.

Union Bank of Switzerland: P.O.B. 11-5734, Starco South 1001-4, Beirut; Rep. G. E. SALAWI.

Numerous foreign banks have Representative Offices in Beirut.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Lebanon: P.O.B. 976, Riad el Solh Square, Beirut; f. 1959; serves and promotes the interests of the banking community in the Lebanon; mems.: 81 banks and 40 banking rep. offices; Pres. Dr. ASSAAD SAWAYA; Dep. Gen. Secs. ANTOINE OBEID, MAJID JOUMBLAT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Council of Development and Reconstruction: Beirut; f. 1976; aims to achieve reconstruction after civil war; Chair. Dr. MUHAMMAD ATALLAH.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Justinian St., P.O.B. 111801, Beirut; f. 1898; 10,000 mems.; Pres. ADNAN KASSAR; Gen. Dir. WALID NAJA; publ. *The Lebanese and Arab Economy* (13 issues per annum).

Tripoli Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Tripoli.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Sidon and the South: P.O.B. 41, Sidon.

Zahlé Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zahlé; f. 1939; 497 mems.; Pres. ALFRED SKAFF.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Office des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Libanais et du Transport en Commun de Beyrouth et de sa Banlieue: P.O.B. 109, Souk el-Arwam, Beirut; since 1961 all railways in Lebanon have been state-owned. There are 335 km. of standard-gauge railway; Chair. ADEL HAMRÉ; Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE BAROUKI.

ROADS

Lebanon has 7,100 km. of roads, of which 1,990 km. are main roads. Most are generally good by Middle Eastern standards. The two international motorways are the north-south coastal road and the road connecting Beirut with Damascus in Syria. Among the major roads are that crossing the Beka'a and continuing south to Bent-Jbail and the Chtaura-Baalbek road. Hard-surfaced roads connect Jezzine with Moukhtara, Bzebdine with Metn, Meyroub with Afka and Tannourine. A Beirut-Tripoli Highway improvement scheme is being carried out with help from the World Bank and should be completed in 1983.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

"La Phenicienne" (S.A.L.) (formerly *al Ahli*): H. Haddad Bldg., Amine Gemayel St., Sioufi, P.O.B. 5652, Beirut; f. 1964; Chair., Gen. Man. ANTOINE C. FEGALY; Asst. Gen. Man. KAMAL Y. SALEM.

al-Ittihad al-Watani: Immeuble Fattal, P.O.B. 1270, Beirut; Chair. JOË I. KAIROUZ.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd. S.A.L.: Arabia House, Phoenixia St., P.O.B. 11-2172, Beirut; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. BADR S. FAHOUM.

Commercial Insurance Co. S.A.L.: St. Elie Sisters Building, Zouk Mikael, P.O.B. 84, Jounieh; f. 1962; Chair. MAX R. ZACCAR; Gen. Man. MYRIAM R. ZACCAR.

Compagnie Libanaise d'Assurances (S.A.L.): Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 3685, Beirut; f. 1951; Man. Dir. JEAN F. S. ABOUJAOUDE; Man. BAHJAT DAGHER.

Libano-Suisse Insurance Co. (S.A.L.): Commerce and Finance Bldg., Rond-Point Kantari, P.O.B. 11-3821, Beirut; Pres. and Gen. Man. PIERRE J. SEHNAOUI; Man., Lebanon Branch NAJI HABIS.

Some twenty of the major European companies are also represented in Beirut.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Lebanese Industrialists: Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg., Justinian St., P.O.B. 1520, Beirut; Chair. FUAD ABI SALAH.

Conseil National du Patronat: Beirut; f. 1965.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION

Confédération Générale des Travailleurs du Liban (C.G.T.L.): P.O.B. 4381, Beirut; f. 1958; 200,000 mems.; only national labour centre in Lebanon and sole rep. of working classes; comprises 18 affiliated federations including all 150 unions in Lebanon; Pres. GEORGE SAKE; Vice-Pres. FARES DAGHER, HASSIB ABDUL JAWAD.

SHIPPING

Siège Provisoire de la Commission Portuaire: Immeuble de l'Electricité du Liban, Rue du Fleuve, Beirut.

Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping and forwarding business of the Levant; the port has frequently been closed by political disturbance. Tripoli, the northern Mediterranean terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq (the other is Haifa), is also a busy port, with good equipment and facilities. Saida is still relatively unimportant as a port. Shipping was disrupted by the civil war.

There are many shipping companies and agents in Beirut. The following are some of the largest:

"Adriatica" S.p.A.N.: Rue du Port, Imm. du Port de Beyrouth, P.O.B. 1472; Gen. Man. J. WEHBE.

Ameaster Tanker Services: a division of American Lebanese Shipping Co. S.A.L., P.O.B. 113-5388, Beirut; Pres. PAUL PARATORE; Dir. M. SPITERI; Man. N. BALTAGI.

LEBANON

American Levant Shipping & Distributing Co.: P.O.B. 11-2736, Andalusia Bldg., Gouraud St., Gemmayzeh, Beirut; agents for: Holland America Line, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.; correspondents throughout Middle East; Man. Dir. SAMIR ISHAK.

Arab Shipping and Chartering Co.: P.O.B. 1084; agents for China National Chartering Corp., China Ocean Shipping Co., Kiu Lee Shipping Co. Ltd., Chinese-Tanzanian Joint Shipping Co.

Barrad Shipping Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 181, Beirut; refrigerated tramp services; 3 cargo reefer vessels; Chair. P. H. HELOU.

British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd.: rue El Nahr, Karantina Bridge, Hafiz Hashem Bldg.; agents for Ellerman City Liners and Prince Line Ltd. (conventional ships), etc.

Catoni & Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 11-800, H. El Hashem Bldg., Karantina Bridge, Nahr, Beirut; agents for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Marseille-Fret, Lloyd's, O.C.L. (London) and A.C.T. Australia; Chair. HUGH BEARD; Gen. Man. GEORGE SAHYOUNI.

Ets. Derviche Y. Haddad: rue Derviche Haddad, P.O.B. 42; agents for: Armement Deppe, Antwerp and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Antwerp.

O. D. Debbas & Sons: Head Office: Sahmarani Bldg., Kantary St., P.O.B. 11-003, Beirut; Man. Dir. ELIE O. DEBBAS.

Fauzi Jemil Ghandour: P.O.B. 1084; agents for: Denizcilik Bankasi T.A.O. (Denizyollari), D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş. (Dbcargo), Iraqi Maritime Transport Co., Kuwait Shipping Co. (S.A.K.).

T. Gargour & Fils: rue Foch, P.O.B. 11-0371; f. 1928; agents for: Assoc. Levant Lines S.A.L.; Dirs. NICOLAS T. GARGOUR, HABIB T. GARGOUR.

Henry Heald & Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 64; f. 1837; agents for: Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. & O. Group, Scandinavian Near East Agency, Vanderzee Shipping Agency, Worms and Co.; Chair. J. L. JOLY; Dir. G. HANI.

Hitti Frères: rue de Phenicie, P.O.B. 511; airlines and shipping agents.

Khedivial Mail Line: Rue du Port.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

Mediterranean Maritime Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1914, Bourse Bldg., Hoyek St., Beirut; managers for National Maritime Agencies Co. W.L.L., Kuwait.

Mena Shipping and Tourist Agency: P.O.B. 11-884, Modern Bldg., El Arz St., Beirut; 5 cargo vessels; Man. Dir. W. LEHETA.

Messageries Maritimes: rue Allenby, P.O.B. 880.

Rudolphe Saadé & Co. S.A.L.: Freight Office: P.O.B. 2279; rue de la Marseillaise; Travel Office: ave. des Français. agents for American Export Lines, Rosade Lines and Syrian Arab Airlines; f. 1964; Pres. JACQUES R. SAADE,

Union Shipping & Chartering Agency S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2856; agents for Yugoslav vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

MEA (Middle East Airlines, Air Liban S.A.L.): MEA Bldgs., Airport Blvd., Beirut, P.O.B. 206; f. 1945; regular services throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 5 Boeing 707/320C, 12 Boeing 707/720, 4 Boeing 707/047; Chair. of Board and Pres. ASAD NASR; Gen. Man. (International and Govt. Affairs) SALIM BEY SALAAM.

Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA): Beirut International Airport, P.O.B. 11-3018, Beirut; f. 1953; world-wide cargo services between Europe, Middle East, S.E. Asia, the Far East and U.S.A.; fleet of 11 Boeing 707/320C; Pres. and Chair. MUNIR ABU-HAIDAR.

The following foreign companies also operate services to Lebanon: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Algérie, Air France, Air India, Air Maroc (Morocco), Alia (Jordan), Alitalia (Italy), Ariana Afghan Airlines, Austrian Airlines, British Airways, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Garuda (Indonesia), Ghana Airways, Iberia, (Spain), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Iranair, Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), Olympic Airways (Greece), PIA (Pakistan), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Saudia, Sudan Airways, Syrian Arab Airlines, TAROM (Romania), THY (Turkey), TWA (U.S.A.), UTA (France), Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela) and Yemen Republic Airlines.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism: Beirut; f. 1966; official organization; Head of International Relations and Conventions Dept. ANTOINE ACCAOUI; Head Speleological Service SAMI KARKABI.

National Council of Tourism in Lebanon: P.O.B. 11-5344, Central Bank St., Beirut; government-sponsored autonomous organization; overseas offices in New York, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Brussels, Cairo,

Jeddah and Baghdad; Pres. CHEIKH HABIB KAYROUZ Vice-Pres. SELIM SALAM.

Baalbeck International Festival: Beirut; Dir. WAGIH GHOSSEB.

THEATRE

Baalbeck Festival Modern Theatre Group: Baalbeck; Dir. MOUNIR ABU-DEBS.

LESOTHO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Lesotho is a land-locked enclave in the Republic of South Africa. The climate is generally mild, although cooler in the highlands. Rainfall averages about 700 mm. (28 inches) per year, mostly falling between October and April. The official languages are English and Sesotho. More than 80 per cent of the population are Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, Lesotho Evangelical and Anglican. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is blue with green and red vertical stripes at the hoist, and a white Basotho hat in the centre. The capital is Maseru.

Recent History

Basutoland's progress to independence as the Kingdom of Lesotho was initiated by the Constitution of 1959 which established representative government. In 1965 Basutoland became self-governing under a new constitution, with a bicameral parliament and a ministerial council, for which Chief Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party (BNP) narrowly won the elections. Lesotho achieved independence from the United Kingdom on October 4th, 1966. Following the general election in 1970, in which the opposition Basotho Congress Party (BCP) claimed to have won a majority, Chief Jonathan, the Prime Minister, declared a state of emergency, suspended the constitution and arrested Ntsu Mokhehle and other leaders of the BCP. King Moshoeshoe II was placed under house arrest and later exiled, though he returned later that year after accepting a government order prohibiting the monarchy from participating in politics. Political instability returned in early 1974 with the failure of an attempted coup, which was followed by the introduction of strict new security laws.

In 1974 Chief Jonathan accepted proposals to draft a new constitution which would retain the constitutional monarchy, but he continues to rule by means of a National Assembly of Chiefs and Cabinet nominees, dominated by the BNP. Moves towards political reconciliation have not been successful and in 1979 there was increased violence, resulting in a flow of refugees to South Africa and Botswana. The BCP split into two factions, internal and external, in 1975. Chief Jonathan sought to draw support away from the external wing, which is backed by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), by announcing amnesties for political exiles in September 1980 and May 1981. The LLA made a series of bomb attacks in Lesotho in the second half of 1981 to put pressure on Chief Jonathan to call an internationally-supervised general election.

Lesotho is economically dependent on South Africa, but rejects the latter's apartheid policy. The independence granted by South Africa to the Transkei "homeland" in October 1976 is not recognized by Lesotho. The consequent effective closure of Lesotho's border with Transkei has been especially damaging as the mountainous terrain between Maseru and the quarter of the population who live in the south-west of the country makes communication impossible except by air. Tension was exacerbated by a South African decision to stop subsidizing exports of wheat and maize to Lesotho, and by Chief Jonathan's renewed

claims to South African territory in the Orange Free State, Lesotho Government allegations that South Africa was supporting BCP incursions, and Lesotho's establishment of diplomatic links with Cuba and the U.S.S.R.

In February 1978 Transkei introduced stringent entry regulations for all Basothos wishing to pass through Transkei. The measures, interpreted as an attempt to force Lesotho to recognize Transkei's independence, halted virtually all traffic from Lesotho into Transkei, cut off migrant workers from the South African mines in which they were employed, and prevented Lesotho traders from bringing in food supplies from South Africa. In December 1980 a state of national emergency was declared because of the effects of a serious drought.

Lesotho has embarked on a more open foreign policy, including closer links with socialist countries such as Cuba, Mozambique, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Plans to reduce the country's dependence on South Africa include a telecommunications link with Nairobi, a new international airport, a road construction programme, and membership of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Government

Lesotho is an hereditary monarchy. The King is Head of State but has no political power. In 1970 the Prime Minister declared a state of emergency, dissolved Parliament and suspended the constitution. The Cabinet, formerly responsible to Parliament, assumed full power. A National Assembly of 93 members, comprising the former Senate (22 Chiefs and 11 Senators nominated by the King) and 60 members nominated by the Cabinet, was inaugurated in 1973. There is also a College of Chiefs which has the power under traditional law to depose the King by a majority vote. Lesotho comprises nine administrative districts, each under an appointed District Commissioner.

Defence

The small, but expanding, Lesotho Paramilitary Force is drawn from government supporters, and numbered 1,500 in 1980; in 1979 Chief Jonathan announced a plan to convert the Lesotho Paramilitary Force into a national army to cope with the deteriorating security situation.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, with about 45 per cent of the G.D.P. and 87 per cent of employment provided by agriculture. The main crop is maize, though substantial amounts of wheat, sorghum, peas and beans are grown. Yields are low and variable, and large quantities of food are imported, principally from South Africa. The major livestock products are wool and mohair, which are marketed for export. There is an acute land shortage and severe soil erosion due to overgrazing. Development is hampered by a complicated and archaic system of land tenure and is concentrated on five large rural schemes, largely financed from abroad. The planned five-year Basic Agricultural Services Programme is intended to improve

farming practices and raise the level of farm incomes throughout the country.

Water is an important resource and the Highland scheme, due to commence construction in the mid-1980s, includes plans for the export of water to South Africa in addition to hydroelectricity production. Minerals are scarce but the Letseng-la-Terai diamond mine, in which the Government has a 25 per cent share, began production in 1977. Total production increased from 15,000 carats in 1977 to over 105,000 carats in 1980. The Government is to receive profits on a sliding scale of 62.3 per cent to 72 per cent. Diamonds have been the largest export sector since 1978 and the Romanian Government has expressed interest in developing potential uranium deposits in the Teyateyaneng region of the country. Manufacturing contributed 4 per cent to G.D.P. in 1979 and, with the advantages of proximity and duty-free access to the South African market and plentiful labour, has good growth potential. The Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), supplemented in 1977 by the Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation, has attracted some industry to Lesotho, especially tourism.

The economy of Lesotho is overwhelmingly dependent upon South Africa, especially for employment; about 50 per cent of the male Basotho workforce was employed there in 1980, many in the mines, and their remittances constituted about 40 per cent of G.N.P. Lesotho, with Botswana and Swaziland, forms part of the customs and monetary area of South Africa, although it became responsible for its own monetary policy and financial institutions in 1974. Its share of the customs receipts provided 65 per cent of the current revenue in 1979. In addition, the Lesotho Bank is entitled to hold 60 per cent of Basotho mine workers' wages by way of deferred payments, and these rose from R43 million in 1974 to an estimated R101 million in 1977, but fell to R88 million in 1978. Lesotho regularly has a massive trade deficit, although it is partly offset by the inflow of foreign exchange from the earnings of migrant workers and from aid payments.

Lesotho's second five-year plan, for 1976-80, exceeded its expenditure target of 112 million maloti, concentrating on agricultural and rural development. The third five-year plan, for 1981-85, aims to increase national economic independence and provide new opportunities for industry and employment. However, domestic wage employment is expected to increase by only 11,000, while the labour force grows by 92,000.

Effective closure of the Transkei border, with its attendant problems, led the UN to declare in 1977 that Lesotho needed two programmes for 1977-80: an emergency scheme to cover road and air transport and food distribution, costing R57.1 million, and an accelerated development programme costing R40.7 million. These did not supplant the five-year plan. In 1977 the LNDC announced that it intended to spend R15-20 million by 1980 to reduce the country's dependence on South Africa.

Transport and Communications

The only railway is one mile of South African Railway line at Maseru. The main road from Butha-Butha to Quthing is 304 km. long, of which 144 km., from Leribe to

Tsoaing, is tarred. There are 589 km. of minor roads. The road system has been expanded to deal with problems caused by closure of the Transkei border. There are international air links through Leabua Jonathan Airport at Maseru and 32 airstrips throughout the country. The only external air links are with South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana. Construction of a R40 million international airport to be built at Thota-Moli, about 20 km. from Maseru, was expected to begin by the end of 1981.

Social Welfare

The Government runs eleven hospitals, including a mental hospital and a leper settlement, and 87 rural health clinics and is planning to build a R18.5 million hospital at Maseru. In addition, there are eight mission hospitals. In 1976 the country had 2,198 hospital beds and 59 physicians. The service is hampered by the location of hospitals in urban areas, whereas most of the population are rurally-based. Efforts are being made to expand health education.

Education

All primary education is free, and is largely in the hands of the three main missions (Lesotho Evangelical, Roman Catholic and Anglican) under the direction of the Ministry of Education. In 1979 235,604 pupils attended 1,080 primary schools, and 21,406 pupils attended 63 secondary schools. In 1975 the Roma campus, near Maseru, of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland was nationalized to form the National University of Lesotho, which had 1,060 students in 1981. In 1979 adult literacy of 50 per cent was one of the highest rates in Africa.

Tourism

Lesotho's scenic beauty, including a spectacular national park at Sehlabathebe, offers great opportunities for tourism, and the industry is being steadily developed. Luxury hotels have been built, principally with South African backing, and there are plans for a ski resort in the Maluti mountains and for a second national park on the Qeme plateau. There were an estimated 132,000 tourist arrivals in 1978, mostly from South Africa.

Public Holidays

1982: May 2nd (King's Birthday), May 20th (Ascension Day), July 2nd (Family Day), October 1st (National Sports Day), October 4th (National Independence Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 12th (Moshoeshoe's Day), March (National Tree Planting Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 lisente = 1 loti (plural: maloti).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.8775 maloti;

U.S. \$1 = 97.6 lisente.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)†			DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1976	
	April 14th-24th, 1966				April 12th, 1976
	Males	Females	Total		
30,355 sq. km.*	465,784	503,850	969,634	1,216,815	40.1

* 11,720 sq. miles.

† Including absentee workers in South Africa, numbering 117,273 (males 97,529; females 19,744) in 1966.

Estimated population: 1,339,000 (July 1st 1980).

DISTRICT POPULATIONS

Each District* has the same name as its chief town.

	1976†	1979‡
Maseru	257,809	277,307
Berea	146,124	155,616
Butha-Buthe	77,178	81,926
Leribe	206,558	222,180
Mafeteng	154,339	166,644
Mohale's Hoek	136,311	144,013
Mokhotlong	73,508	78,237
Qacha's Nek	76,497	81,060
Quthing	88,491	93,769
TOTAL	1,216,815	1,301,575

* A new District, Thaba-Tseka, was named in 1981, for which no population figures were available.

† Census of April 12th, including absentee workers in South Africa.

‡ Mid-year estimate.

Capital: Maseru, population 45,000 in 1976.

Births and Deaths: Birth rate 35.7 per 1,000, death rate 14.5 per 1,000 (1973 estimates).

EMPLOYMENT

Lesotho's labour force was estimated at about 655,000 persons in 1980. About 23 per cent of the total labour force were in employment in South Africa. In 1977 of the estimated economically active population of 642,000, an estimated 550,000 (85.7 per cent) were engaged in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land*	355	320*
Permanent meadows and pastures†	2,000	2,000
Other land	680	715
TOTAL	3,035	3,035

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	58	34	32
Maize	143	119	112
Sorghum	86	69	65
Pulses*	20	22	22

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978*	1979	1980*
Cattle	550	594	600
Sheep	1,000	1,044	1,100
Goats	730	784	800
Pigs	82	84*	85
Horses	102	101	100
Asses	85	85	85
Poultry	830	826	830

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cows' milk	19,000*	19,000	20,000
Beef and veal	10,000*	11,000	11,000
Mutton and lamb	3,000*	3,000	4,000
Goats' meat	2,000*	2,000	2,000
Pig meat	3,000*	3,000	3,000
Wool: Greasy	2,400	2,600	2,600
Clean	1,200†	1,300	1,300

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

FAO estimates (⁰⁰⁰ cu. metres, all non-coniferous fuel wood): 1977 273; 1978 280; 1979 286.

MINING

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Diamonds (carats)	11,798	3,466	7,050	14,977	67,222	64,886	105,245

FINANCE

100 lisente=1 loti (plural: maloti).
 Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 lisente; 1 loti.
 Notes: 2, 5, and 10 maloti.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=1.8775 maloti; U.S. \$1=97.6 lisente.
 100 maloti=£53.26=\$102.46.

Note: The loti was introduced in January 1980, replacing (at par) the South African rand. The rand remains legal tender in Lesotho. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, *see* the chapter on South Africa.

BUDGET
 ('000 rand, year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1977/78	1978/79*	EXPENDITURE	1977/78	1978/79*
Taxes on income . . .	5,835	8,835	Interest on public debt . .	730	969
Customs and excise duties† .	32,841	56,137	Pensions and gratuities . .	1,047	1,456
Other taxes . . .	2,584	4,743	Agriculture . . .	4,554	5,553
Other receipts . . .	7,646	7,728	Health . . .	2,796	3,455
			Education . . .	8,809	11,379
			Economic services . . .	3,700	4,913
			Internal security and justice .	4,166	8,488
			General administration . .	3,382	6,974
			Public works and communica-		
			tions . . .	4,502	6,627
			Other expenditure . .	779	718
TOTAL . . .	48,906	77,443	TOTAL . . .	34,465	50,532

* Estimates.

† Lesotho is a member of the Southern African Customs Union, and receives a percentage of the total revenue collected.

1977/78: Development expenditure R56.4 million (estimate).

1978/79: Development expenditure R87.7 million (estimate).

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1976-80
 (proposed expenditure in '000 rand)

Agriculture and rural development . .	36,411
Transport and communications . . .	20,143
Industry, commerce and tourism . . .	19,500
Social services . . .	13,562
Education . . .	11,902
Natural resources . . .	1,120
Government services . . .	8,917
TOTAL . . .	111,555

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million rand)

	1974	1975	1976
Goods and services:			
Exports	70.9	92.4	136.9
Imports	65.1	99.2	113.0
BALANCE	5.8	-6.8	23.9
Unrequited transfers:			
Received from abroad	8.7	12.0	15.2
Paid abroad	11.3	15.2	17.7
CURRENT BALANCE	3.2	-10.0	21.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rand)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	81.7	117.3	179.6	199.4	237.0	303.6
Exports	9.8	9.2	14.6	12.2	27.7	37.9

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 rand)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Maize and maize products	5,501	10,153	Live animals	249	232	109	187
Other food and livestock	37,573	55,370	Wool	1,719	2,595	2,923	3,377
Clothing	30,713	26,455	Mohair	1,989	1,925	4,861	4,331
Machinery and transport equipment	24,479	32,383	Diamonds	455	1,249	16,696	21,224
Blankets	11,682	12,335	Other	10,233	6,179	3,103	8,797
Petroleum products	17,636	15,589					
Chemicals	10,528	13,427					
Footwear	6,686	9,830					
Other	54,576	128,070					
TOTAL	199,374	303,612	TOTAL	14,645	12,180	27,692	37,916

Most trade is with the Republic of South Africa; detailed figures for trade by countries are not available.

TRANSPORT
ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles registered)

	1979
Private cars	3,254
Vans	3,767
Trucks	1,207
Buses	277
Tractors	1,346
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,829

CIVIL AVIATION*
(1979)

Passengers carried: 36,704; Number of internal flights: 5,573.

* Lesotho Airways only.

EDUCATION
(1979)

	SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT
Primary	1,080	235,604
Secondary	96	21,406
Teachers' training colleges	1	822
Technical and vocational schools	11	1,140
Universities	1	1,048

1980: Enrolment: Primary 244,838; Secondary 23,355.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Bureau of Statistics, Maseru.

THE CONSTITUTION

(The 1966 Constitution was suspended in January 1970 and a Commission to propose a new system of government set up in November 1974).

The King, Motlotlehi Moshoeshoe II, is Head of State and constitutional monarch. The executive body is the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not fewer than 7 other Ministers. There are two houses in the Parliament. The Senate contains the 22 principal chiefs and 11 other persons nominated by the King.

The National Assembly has 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage in 60 single member constituencies. The Prime Minister must be able to command majority support in the National Assembly. If challenged, the Government must establish in the courts that, where there are several ways of achieving its objective, the means least restrictive of civil liberties have been chosen.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. King MOSHOESHOE II (succeeded as Paramount Chief 1960; became King at independence, October 4th, 1966).

CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Internal Security, Chief of Electoral Affairs: Dr. J. LEABUA JONATHAN.

Minister of Works: J. K. RAMPETA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: M. V. MOLAPO.

Minister of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs: Chief SEKHONYANA MASERIBANE.

Minister of Finance: K. T. J. RAKHETLA.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: J. C. MASITHELA.

Minister of Law and Justice: GERARD RAMOREBOLI.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: P. LEHLOENYA.

Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development: V. M. MAKHELE.

Minister of Education, Sports and Culture: B. A. TLELASE.

Minister of Agriculture and Marketing: PEETE N. PEETE.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Dr. K. T. MAPHATHE.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: C. D. MOLAPO.

Minister to the Prime Minister: E. R. SEKHONYANA.

Ministers of State: LEKHOONA JONATHAN, JULIUS KHA-SOANE, IGNATIUS TLAKE MOKONE.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution provides for an elected National Assembly of 60 members and a Senate of 33 members (22 chiefs and 11 nominees of the King). The Assembly elections of January 1970 were annulled by the Prime Minister, who suspended the Constitution. No further elections have been held but an interim Assembly of 93 members (the former Senate and 60 nominated members) was inaugurated on April 27th, 1973. Seven members of the Congress Party, including its leader, who were nominated as members boycotted the Assembly, and replacements have since been nominated.

Speaker: J. T. KOLANE.

(Distribution of seats as at April 1973)

PARTY	SEATS
Basotho National Party	34*
Opposition Parties	26†
Principal Chiefs	22
Nominees for "distinguished services" .	11
	93

* Includes 9 ministers and 3 ministers of state.

† Includes two ministers.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Basotho Congress Party: *Internal wing:* P.O.B. 111, Maseru; f. 1952; opposes political violence; 75,000 mems.; Leader of parliamentary group GERARD RAMOREBOLI; Secs.-Gen. KOENYAMA CHAKELA, GEOFREY KOLISANG. *External wing:* supported by Lesotho Liberation Army; Leader NTSU MOKHEHLE.

Basotho National Party: P.O.B. 124, Maseru; f. 1959; 150,000 mems.; Leader Dr. LEABUA JONATHAN;

National Chair. E. R. SEKHONYANA; Sec.-Gen. V. M. MAKHELE; Exec. Sec. D. SIXISHE.

Lesotho United Democratic Party: P.O.B. 776, Maseru 100; Leader CHARLES MOFELI; Sec.-Gen. M. J. LEPHOMA.

Marema Tlou Freedom Party: Maseru; f. 1962; 50,000 mems.; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. EDWIN LEANYA; Sec.-Gen. B. M. KHAKETLA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO LESOTHO

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).
Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).
Belgium: Pretoria, South Africa (E).
Botswana: Gaborone, Botswana (HC).
Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).
China (Taiwan): Maseru (E); *Ambassador:* PING-NAN CHANG.
Cuba: Maputo, Mozambique (E).
Denmark: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Egypt: Maputo, Mozambique (E).
Ethiopia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
France: Maputo, Mozambique (E).
German Democratic Republic: Lusaka, Zambia (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Maseru (E); *Ambassador:* GERD SCHAAR.
Ghana: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
Greece: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique (E).
India: Blantyre, Malawi (HC).

Israel: Mbabane, Swaziland (E).
Italy: Maputo, Mozambique (E).
Japan: Lusaka, Zambia (E).
Kenya: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).
Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Liberia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Malawi: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).
Netherlands: Pretoria, South Africa (E).
Nigeria: Gaborone, Botswana (HC).
Swaziland: Mbabane, Swaziland (HC).
Sweden: Gaborone, Botswana (E).
Switzerland: Pretoria, South Africa (E).
Tanzania: Maputo, Mozambique (HC).
United Kingdom: P.O.B. MS 521, Maseru 100 (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. C. CLEMENS.
U.S.A.: Maseru (E); *Ambassador:* J. R. CLINGERMAN.
Yugoslavia: Maputo, Mozambique (E).
Zambia: Gaborone, Botswana (HC).

Lesotho also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Guyana, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the U.S.S.R., the Vatican City and Zaire.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice in Lesotho is the responsibility of the Minister of Justice.

Chief Justice of Lesotho: Hon. T. S. COTRAN.

Judges: Hon. M. P. MOFOKENG, Hon. F. X. ROONEY.

Court of Appeal: Justice I. A. MAISELS, Q.C. (President), Justice R. MARAIS, Justice L. DE V. VAN WINSEN, Q.C., Justice W. P. SCHUTZ (acting) and Justice J. R. DENDY-YOUNG (acting).

The High Court: This is a Superior Court of Record, and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by statute it is vested with unlimited original jurisdiction to determine any civil or criminal matter. It also has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals and reviews from the Subordinate Courts. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal.

Subordinate Courts: Each of the nine districts possesses the following subordinate courts: Resident Magistrate Courts, or First Class, Second Class and Third Class.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts: These deal with civil and criminal appeals from Central and Local Courts. Further appeal may be made to the High Court and finally to the Court of Appeal.

Central and Local Courts: There are 71 of these courts, of which 58 are Local Courts and 13 are Central Courts which also serve as courts of appeal from the Local Courts. They have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases.

RELIGION

More than 80 per cent of the population are Christian.

Christian Council of Lesotho: Gen. Sec., P.O.B. 260, Maseru.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Bishop of Lesotho: P.O.B. 87, Maseru; Rt. Rev. P. S. MOKUKU.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archdiocese of Maseru: P.O.B. 267, Maseru 100; Archbishop: Most Rev. ALPHONSUS LIGUORI MORAPALI, O.M.I.

There were 326,260 Roman Catholics in Lesotho in 1980.

LESOTHO EVANGELICAL

President: Rev. G. L. SIBOLLA, P.O. Morija; Exec. Sec. Rev. J. C. MOROJELE.

THE PRESS

Leselinyana la Lesotho (*Light of Lesotho*): P.O.B. 7, Morija; f. 1863; Lesotho Evangelical Church; Sesotho, with occasional articles in English; fortnightly; Editor T. LESEHE (acting); circ. 30,500.

The Lesotho Weekly: P.O.B. 353, Maseru; publ. by Dept. of Information; English; Editor M. MOKOMENG.

Mochochonono (Comet): P.O.B. MS353, Maseru; f. 1974; publ. by Dept. of Information; Sesotho; weekly; Editor T. MPHATSOE; circ. 3,000.

Moeletsi oa Basotho (The Counsellor of Basotho): P.O.B. 18, Mazenod 100; f. 1933; Catholic weekly in Sesotho; Editor WILLIAM LESENYA; circ. 12,000.

PUBLISHERS

Mazenod Institute: P.O.B. 18, Mazenod 160, Lesotho; f. 1931; printing of educational and religious books; printers and publishers of *Moeletsi oa Basotho*; Man. Father B. MOHLALISI, O.M.I.

Morija Sesuto Book Depot: P.O.B. 4, Morija; f. 1861; run by the Lesotho Evangelical Church; publishers and booksellers of religious works, school books, linguistic and historical books and novels mainly in Sesotho and English.

RADIO

Radio Lesotho: P.O.B. 552, Maseru 100; programmes in Sesotho and English; there are plans to establish a national television service; Dir. of Broadcasting T. NTSANE.

There were an estimated 30,000 radio receivers in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in maloti)

CENTRAL BANK

Lesotho Monetary Authority: Maseru; f. 1980; sole issuing bank.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. MS 115, Maseru; Man. P. E. GREENROD; 3 brs. and 4 agencies.

Lesotho Agricultural Development Bank.

Lesotho Bank-National Development Bank: P.O.B. MS 999, Maseru; f. 1973; cap. M1.7m.; dep. M63.3m.; Chair. Hon. E. R. SEKHONYANA; Gen. Man. P. T. MAFIKE.

Standard Bank Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 1001, Maseru; Chief Lesotho Man. R. D. BEDINGHAM; branches at Maseru, Mphahle's Hoek and Maputsoe and 10 agencies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC): P.O.B. 666, Maseru; f. 1967; candle, carpet, tyre-retreading, explosives and furniture factories, potteries, two diamond prospecting operations, a fertilizer factory, an abattoir, a clothing factory, a diamond-cutting and polishing works, a jewellery factory, a housing company, a brewery, an international hotel with a gambling casino, Lesotho Airways Corporation and a training centre for motor mechanics; Chair. E. R. SEKHONYANA; Man. Dir. S. MONTS'I.

Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation (BEDCO): Maseru; f. 1977; subsidiary of LNDC; Man. Dir. B. SEBATANE.

Kingdom of Lesotho Handicrafts (KLH): Maseru; f. 1978; subsidiary of LNDC; marketing and distribution of hand crafts; Gen. Man. C. MOHAPI.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Livestock Products Marketing Service: P.O.B. 800, Maseru; replaced Livestock Marketing Corporation, f. 1973; sole organization for marketing livestock and livestock products, the most important of which are wool, mohair, pigs and poultry, and cattle, sheep and goats for export to South Africa; liaises closely with marketing boards in South Africa; projects include an abattoir, a tannery plant, a poultry plant and wool and mohair scouring plants; Gen. Man. S. R. MATLANYANE.

Produce Marketing Corporation: Maseru; f. 1974; Gen. Man. M. PHOOFOLLO.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Union of Employers in Lesotho: P.O.B. 1509, Maseru; f. 1961; Chair. R. TULLY; Sec. B. W. MCCARTHY.

TRADE UNIONS

Lesotho General Workers' Union: P.O.B. 322, Maseru; f. 1954; Chair. J. M. RAMAROTHOLE; Sec. T. MOTLOHI.

Lesotho Transport and Telecommunication Workers' Union: P.O.B. 266, Maseru; f. 1959; Pres. M. BERENG; Sec. P. MOTRAMAI.

National Union of Construction and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1967; Pres. L. PUTSOANE; Sec. T. TLALE.

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Workers: P.O. Mazenod 160, Maseru; f. 1963; Pres. G. MOTEBANG; Gen. Sec. CLEMENT RATSIU.

Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1966; Pres. P. BERENG; Sec. J. MOLAPO.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operatives: P. MOEKETSI, P.O.B. 89, Maseru.

Co-op Lesotho Ltd.: Maseru.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Republic of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein/Natal main line.

ROADS

The main road system, 896 km., is principally confined to the western lowlands. A 144-km. stretch of the main lowland road, from Leribe in the north to Tsoaing, past Maseru, has been bitumenized and is now all-weather. The road is being extended towards Mphahle's Hoek and parts of it are being improved to an all-weather gravel surface. Many other new roads, principally in the mountains, are being constructed under self-help campaigns and with the assistance of the UN, and the Government has given top priority to road construction. There are 589 km. of minor roads serving trading stations and Basotho villages; these are maintained by the traders and subsidized by the

LESOTHO

Government. There are about 2,560 km. of bridle paths which are constructed and maintained by the Basotho Administration.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lesotho Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 861, Maseru; f. 1971, successor to Lesotho Airways (Pty.) Ltd.; fleet of 2 BN Islander, 2 DHC Twin Otter, 1 Dornier 128; Chair. M. P. PHOOFOLO; Man. Dir. W. J. CAVANAGH.

There are 32 air strips in Lesotho, with scheduled charter, tourist, government communications and mail services between Maseru and all the main centres. Lesotho

Transport, Tourism

Airways Corporation operates extensive domestic services and international flights to Johannesburg, Maputo, Manzini and Gaborone. A new R40 million international airport at Maseru, with jet capacity, is due for completion in 1984.

TOURISM

Lesotho National Tourist Office: P.O.B. 1378, Maseru 100; f. 1974; subsidiary of Lesotho National Development Corporation; publ. *Lesotho Kingdom in the Sky*.

LIBERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa, with Sierra Leone and Guinea to the north and the Ivory Coast to the east. The climate is tropical, with temperatures ranging from 18°C (65°F) to 49°C (120°F). English is the official language but the 16 major ethnic groups speak their own languages and dialects. Liberia is officially a Christian state, though some Liberians hold traditional beliefs. There are about 100,000 Muslims. The national flag (proportions 19 by 10) has 11 horizontal stripes, alternately of red and white, with a navy blue square canton, containing a five-pointed white star, in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Monrovia.

Recent History

President Tubman, in office since 1944, died in July 1971 and was succeeded by his Vice-President, William R. Tolbert, who was re-elected in October 1975. While continuing to pursue the "open door" economic and foreign policies of his predecessor, President Tolbert encouraged national development along the lines of "Liberianization" and self-sufficiency. The True Whig Party's monopoly of power met with increasing criticism and in May 1978 the main opposition group, the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL), held its first conference. Liberia's reputation for political stability was shaken in April 1979 when a government proposal to increase the price of rice was followed by riots, bloodshed and looting. President Tolbert assumed emergency powers, while the municipal elections which were due to take place in November were postponed until the following June. In January 1980 the People's Progressive Party (PPP) was allowed to register, but in March its leader, Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, was arrested after calling for a national strike. On April 12th President Tolbert was assassinated in a military coup whose leader, Master Sergeant (later Commander-in-Chief) Samuel Doe, took over power as Chairman of a People's Redemption Council, suspending the Constitution and banning all political parties.

The new regime was severely criticized, and temporarily banned from OAU and ECOWAS meetings, after its summary execution in April of 13 former senior government officials accused of corruption and mismanagement. Foreign relations improved, in mid-1981, when a commission was appointed to draft a new Constitution and it was announced that Liberia would return to civilian rule, after the document was completed, by August 1985. In July 1981, however all civilian ministers received commissions, thus installing total military rule.

Government

In April 1980 Liberia was placed under martial law. The highest governing body is the People's Redemption Council, which has full legislative and executive powers and in December 1981 had 12 members and 10 co-members.

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces of Liberia consisted of an army of 5,400, a navy of 250, an air force of 250 and a

paramilitary force of 1,750 men. Military service commences at the age of 16.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, about 90 per cent of the population living off the land. Much farming is at subsistence level but rubber-growing, mainly on large plantations owned by foreign companies, employs over half the wage-earning population. In 1979 rubber exports (chiefly to the U.S.A.) constituted 15.1 per cent of total export earnings. Other major cash crops are coffee and cocoa, while production of palm oil for export is also being encouraged. The chief food crops are rice and cassava. Timber resources are vast, sawn timber forming 12.7 per cent of total export earnings in 1979.

Liberia is the second largest African producer of iron ore, which, like rubber, is exploited mainly by foreign investors. The Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company constructed Africa's first pelletizing plant at Buchanan, a new port and a railway connecting it to the mines at Nimba. In 1980 plans were announced for the construction of an iron and steel works. Diamonds form another important source of export earnings.

Foreign investment in Liberia has been vast, and totalled L\$746 million at the end of 1979. The country's second development plan, covering the period 1981-85, aims at increasing incomes and production in the rural sector by improving the infrastructure and establishing producer co-operatives. Self-sufficiency in rice is aimed for by the end of the Plan. The Government has set up an industrial free zone in Monrovia in an attempt to develop the small manufacturing sector of the economy and reduce the 20 per cent unemployment rate.

Liberia's currency is at par with the U.S. dollar. The decline in its value, together with rising oil prices and the fall in demand for iron ore, contributed to a foreign debt of \$700 million in 1980. Foreign trade and investment declined drastically after the April 1980 coup. Liberia professes a non-aligned stance, and foreign aid comes from the World Bank, the EEC, the African Development Bank and Arab development funds, while the main individual donors are the U.S.A., the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

The Mano River Union, formed in 1973, provides for close economic co-operation between Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, the three countries forming a single customs union. Studies for a major joint hydroelectric scheme were completed in 1981. Liberia is a member of ECOWAS and the OAU.

Transport and Communications

There are 490 km. of railways, which are privately owned, and about 9,973 km. of private and public roads. About \$109 million was to be invested in road construction and development under the 1981-85 Development Plan. There are four ports including the deep-water berths at Monrovia. A large number of vessels based

LIBERIA

in many countries are registered as belonging to the Liberian merchant fleet, which is the largest in the world. Air Liberia and foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Basic health services are limited and there is no adequate state welfare system. A National Social Security and Welfare Corporation was established in 1976 to administer pensions, sickness benefit and welfare funds, and preparations for a national social insurance scheme began in 1977. In 1977 there were 178 physicians, 253 clinics, 32 hospitals and 21 health centres. There is free care of children until the age of two.

Education

Primary and secondary education are free, and the Government provides a 50 per cent subsidy for university education. Between 1974 and 1977, about 150 new schools were opened, and secondary and university student enrolment increased by over 50 per cent. In 1978 there were 237,853 pupils enrolled in 1,441 schools. A L\$24 million National Education Plan was launched in 1980 to improve educational facilities. In spite of the increased part played by education in national development, 69.5 per cent of the population remained illiterate in 1980.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

Tourism is slowly being developed, though communications outside Monrovia are poor and this is a major hindrance to expansion, as is the scarcity of funds for tourist facilities. There were 6,000 tourists in 1976.

Public Holidays

1982: May 14th (National Unification Day), July 26th (Independence Day), August 24th (National Flag Day), November 29th (President Tubman's Birthday), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 7th (Pioneer's Day), February 11th (Armed Forces Day), March 11th (Decoration Day), March 15th (J. J. Robert's Birthday), April 10th (Fast and Prayer Day), April 12th (National Redemption Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures, modified by United States usage, are in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Liberian dollar (L\$).

Exchange rate (December 1981):

£1 sterling = L\$1.92;

U.S. 1\$ = L\$1.00

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	April 2nd, 1962	February 1st, 1974	April 1st, 1979 (estimate)			1979
	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	
97,754 sq. km.*	1,016,443	1,503,368	932,748	937,470	1,870,218	19.1

*37,743 square miles.

Capital: Monrovia (including Congo Town), population 171,580 in 1974; 208,629 in 1978.

Births and Deaths (1971): Annual birth rate 49.8 per 1,000, death rate 20.9 per 1,000.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	355,467	366,834	392,926
Mining	25,374	26,184	28,047
Manufacturing	6,427	6,631	7,102
Construction	4,701	4,852	5,198
Electricity, Gas and Water	245	246	263
Commerce	18,668	19,266	20,636
Transport and Communications	7,314	7,549	8,086
Services	49,567	51,154	54,783
Others	28,555	29,477	31,571
TOTAL	496,318	512,193	548,615

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	126*
Land under permanent crops	245*
Permanent meadows and pastures	240†
Forests and woodland	3,760
Other land	5,261
Inland water	1,505
TOTAL AREA	11,137

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
(production in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	244	249	243
Sweet potatoes*	16	16	17
Cassava (Manioc)	295†	300†	310*
Other roots and tubers*	31	31	32
Coconuts*	7	7	7
Palm kernels†	9	8	7
Vegetables and melons*	61	63	64
Oranges*	6	7	7
Pineapples*	7	8	8
Bananas	73†	72†	74*
Plantains	32†	32†	33*
Coffee (green)†	9	10	12
Cocoa beans	4†	4†	4*
Natural rubber (dry weight)	72†	75†	75*

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.RUBBER PRODUCTION
(⁰⁰⁰ lb. dry rubber content)

1976	1977	1978	1979
181,600	170,401	166,300	53,092

Source: Ministry of Commerce.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	37	38	40
Pigs	97	100	103
Sheep	185	190	200
Goats	185	190	200
Chickens	2,200	2,000	2,400
Ducks	210	215	220

Livestock products (metric tons, 1980): Meat 18,000, Hen eggs 2,304 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.Official estimates (1978, ⁰⁰⁰ head): Cattle 20, Pigs 36, Sheep 61, Goats 128, Chickens 104, Ducks 10 (Source: Ministry of Agriculture).

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers .	524	409	464	605	775	599	756
Other industrial wood*	98	100	102	105	108	110	113
Fuel wood*	1,911	1,974	2,042	2,112	2,184	2,260	2,337
TOTAL	2,533	2,483	2,608	2,822	3,067	2,969	3,206

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters .	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Atlantic Ocean .	6.1	6.2	6.8	9.5
TOTAL CATCH .	10.1	10.2	10.8	13.5

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

	1976	1977	1978
Iron ore ('000 metric tons)*	12,720	10,950	12,899
Diamonds ('000 carats)†	320	326	308
Gold-bearing ores (kg.)‡	140	140	140

*Metal content.

†Exports only.

‡ Estimate.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

1979: Iron ore 20,133,000 metric tons (gross weight);
Diamonds 301,809 carats (Source: Government of Liberia).

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Frozen fish	metric tons	10,877	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	23*	24*	25*	25*
Distilled alcoholic beverages	'000 hectolitres	90	91	n.a.	n.a.
Soft drinks	" "	187	191	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	" million	50	24	100	n.a.
Soap	metric tons	2,500	2,900	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	90	90*	100*	132
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	63	65	67*	68*
Kerosene and jet fuel	" " "	44	44*	46*	49*
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	142	140*	140*	140*
Residual fuel oils	" " "	268	270*	274*	276*
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	3	n.a.	n.a.	5*
Electric energy	million kWh.	855	887*	852*	890*

* Provisional.

Source: mainly United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Liberian dollar (L\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 Liberian dollar (U.S. coins are also legal tender).

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 U.S. dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=L\$1.92; U.S. \$1=L\$1.00.

L\$100=£51.99=U.S. \$100.00.

Note: Since 1940 the Liberian dollar has been at par with the U.S. dollar. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=L\$2.40 from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=L\$2.6057 (\$1=38.377 new pence) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(public sector accounts, L\$ million)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979
Domestic revenue . . .	159.9	177.0	192.4	General services . . .	54.7	65.5	88.2
Taxes on income and profits . . .	62.9	60.1	71.1	Administration . . .	35.3	39.1	61.1
Taxes on property . . .	2.5	2.8	3.0	Foreign affairs . . .	5.6	8.2	6.9
Taxes on domestic transactions . . .	13.6	17.7	20.2	Public order . . .	7.1	9.3	10.4
Taxes on foreign trade . . .	59.6	73.0	78.6	Defence . . .	6.7	8.9	9.8
Other taxes . . .	9.0	10.2	12.4	Social and community services . . .	44.5	64.7	79.5
Non-tax revenue . . .	12.3	13.2	7.1	Education . . .	23.1	35.1	44.0
Maritime revenue . . .	12.8	13.6	11.7	Health . . .	13.9	18.8	22.3
				Others . . .	7.5	10.8	13.2
				Economic services . . .	28.4	58.8	49.0
				Agriculture . . .	10.6	19.6	14.1
				Others . . .	17.8	39.2	34.9
				Debt services . . .	33.1	33.4	60.9
				Principal . . .	22.3	20.5	38.6
				Interest (external debt) . . .	7.8	10.0	19.9
				Internal debt . . .	3.0	2.9	2.4
				Unallocated . . .	17.8	13.8	8.7
				Rent . . .	1.9	0.4	0.3
				Contingency . . .	6.7	12.9	6.2
				Utilities . . .	4.5	0.5	2.2
				Fringe benefits . . .	4.7	—	—
TOTAL . . .	172.7	190.6	204.1	TOTAL . . .	178.5	236.3	286.3

Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Monrovia.

Budget (1980/81): Revenue \$251.8 million, recurrent expenditure \$246.5 million.

Budget (1981/82): Revenue \$390 million, expenditure \$431.1 million.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(planned investment, 1976-80)

	L\$ million	%
Agriculture	72	17.3
Forestry	8	1.9
Manufacturing	17	4.1
Transport and communications .	174	41.9
Road transport	138	33.2
Electric power	24	5.8
Water and sewerage	24	5.8
Education and training	35	8.4
Health	22	5.3
Housing	9	2.2
Other social and community programmes	8	1.9
Miscellaneous	22	5.4
TOTAL	415	100.0

Revised costing (1978, L\$ million): Roads and communications 145, agriculture and rural development 118, education and health 73, others 249; total investment 585.

The Second Development Plan was announced in July 1981; \$203 million was to be allocated to agriculture and forestry, \$109 million to roads, \$41 million to energy development, \$50 million to education and \$31.5 million to health.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	178.7	193.5	288.4	331.2	399.3	463.5	480.8	506.5	534.7
Exports f.o.b.	269.8	324.0	400.3	394.4	459.6	447.4	486.4	536.6	600.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$'000)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1977	1978*	1979*		1977	1978*	1979*
Food and live animals	56,804	66,883	77,393	Rubber	59,100	69,194	87,800
Beverages and tobacco	10,317	11,723	11,833	Iron ore	273,500	274,358	290,000
Crude materials (excl. fuels)	4,827	4,372	6,091	Cocoa	6,100	14,411	11,000
Mineral fuels and lubricants	68,854	84,570	103,203	Coffee	43,000	25,318	27,100
Oils and fats	2,117	2,909	2,959	Diamonds	21,400	30,313	39,600
Chemicals	29,556	31,128	34,129	Rough wood	25,900	46,700	50,100
Basic manufactures	97,040	91,925	74,623	Palm kernel oil	1,800	2,309	2,600
Machinery and transport equipment	156,565	156,553	169,555				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		26,720	24,052				
Other commodities and transactions	37,451	4,005	2,615				
TOTAL	463,531	480,788	506,453	TOTAL (incl. others) .	447,400	486,300	458,100

* Source: Ministry of Commerce.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (\$'000)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1977	1978*	1979*		1977	1978*	1979*
Belgium	6,900	9,236	5,400	Belgium	27,800	38,134	50,400
France	16,700	22,926	19,000	Czechoslovakia	n.a.	2,525	700
Germany, Federal Republic	42,600	52,644	56,500	France	37,800	47,609	59,000
Italy	20,300	20,538	16,200	Germany, Federal Republic	107,300	108,865	137,400
Japan	40,700	1,916	34,600	Italy	58,700	54,865	56,200
Netherlands	39,900	21,953	36,200	Japan	4,400	4,294	5,100
Norway	n.a.	6,739	7,700	Netherlands	32,700	28,699	37,700
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	29,252	49,100	Norway	n.a.	2,403	n.a.
Spain	n.a.	14,300	4,800	Spain	n.a.	25,800	14,900
Sweden	29,700	11,392	12,800	Sweden	2,600	2,315	1,100
United Kingdom	33,400	32,765	41,100	United Kingdom	16,000	14,612	21,100
U.S.A.	121,900	119,315	120,200	U.S.A.	94,800	133,976	106,300
TOTAL (incl. others) .	463,500	480,700	506,500	TOTAL (incl. others) .	447,400	486,300	536,600

* Source: mainly Ministry of Commerce, Monrovia.

TRANSPORT SEA TRAFFIC: MONROVIA (long tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
General cargo landed and loaded	637,710	n.a.	484,907	338,043
Iron ore loaded	10,473,202	7,674,181	18,679,521	9,333,609
Petroleum landed	598,028	430,277	644,111	672,887
TOTAL CARGO HANDLED .	11,708,940	n.a.	20,249,366	10,344,539

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cars	11,336	9,167	13,081	13,070
Buses and coaches	2,587	1,243	1,159	3,415
Goods vehicles	4,706	6,365	6,360	8,999
TOTAL	18,629	16,775	20,600	25,484

Source: International Road Federation,
World Road Statistics.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
1973	1,135	175,572	4,913
1974	1,168	176,113	5,409
1975	1,326	190,799	n.a.
1976	1,162	225,176	n.a.
1977	1,321	214,193	5,702
1978	1,441	237,853	7,360

University students (1980): 3,789.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Ministry of Information, Monrovia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Liberia's Constitution dates from independence in 1847. On April 25th, 1980, martial law was declared and the Constitution was suspended "until further notice". All legislative and executive powers were vested in the People's Redemption Council. In April 1981 it was announced that a new constitution was being drafted.

The Constitution of 1847 is modelled on that of the United States of America. Authority is divided into the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial.

Legislative authority is vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses: the Senate, with 18 members, elected for a

six-year term; and the House of Representatives, elected for four years, consisting of 84 members.

The Executive power rests with the President, who, with the Vice-President, is elected for an eight-year term after which he can no longer stand for office, in accordance with a constitutional amendment approved in 1975.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

Chairman of People's Redemption Council: Commander-in-Chief SAMUEL KANYON DOE
(took office in military coup, April 12th, 1980).

PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION COUNCIL

(February 1982)

C.-in-C. SAMUEL K. DOE (Chairman)
Maj.-Gen. J. NICHOLAS PODIER, Jr. (Co-Chairman)
Brig.-Gen. JEFFRED S. GBATU (Speaker)
Brig.-Gen. THOMAS G. QUIWONKPA (Senior Member and
Commanding General, Armed Forces of Liberia)
Col. ABRAHAM D. KOLLIE (Secretary-General)
Col. JERRY C. JORWLEY, Jr.

Col. WILLIAM S. GOULD
Col. LARRY W. BORTEH
Col. ALBERT S. TOE (suspended for four months from
December 1981)
Col. JACOB S. SWEN
Col. KOLONSEH G. GONYOR
There are 11 co-members.

CABINET

(February 1982)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. HENRY FAHNBULLEH.
Minister of Justice: Maj. ISAAC NYEPLU.
Minister of Finance: Maj. ALVIN JONES.
Minister of Defence: Maj.-Gen. ALBERT KARPEH.
Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: Maj. HARRY
NAYOU.
**Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and
Urban Reconstruction:** Col. EDWARD SACKOR.
Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs: Dr. BYRON
TARR.
Minister of Public Works: Maj. HENDRIQUE BROOKS.
Minister of Action for Development and Progress: Maj.
YUDO GRAY.
Minister of Agriculture: Capt. ALFRED FROMAYAN.

Minister of Information: Lt.-Col. GRAY D. ALLISON.
Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Maj. MARTHA
SENDOLU BELLEH.
Minister of Education: Maj. GEORGE S. BOLEY.
Minister of Labour, Youth and Sports: DAVID DWANYEN.
Minister of Postal Affairs: Dr. ABDULADE VANDY.
Minister of Lands and Mines: Maj. FODAY KROMAH.
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation:
Capt. E. SUMO JONES.
Dir.-Gen. of National Youth and Sports Commission: Lt.-
Col. FRED J. BLAY.
Dir.-Gen. of National Bureau of Culture and Tourism:
JALLAH KAMARA.
Dir.-Gen. of National Investment Commission: Maj. DEW
TUAN-WLEH MAYSON.

LEGISLATURE

In the October 1975 elections 74 candidates of the ruling True Whig Party were elected to the legislature, thus securing all the seats in the House of Representatives and half of those in the Senate, which then numbered 65 and 18 respectively. Following the military coup on April 12th, 1980, the future of the legislature was uncertain but the new Head of State promised "wide participation of the people" in decision-making. The Constitution was suspended on April 25th and legislative and executive powers were assumed by the People's Redemption Council.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned after the coup in April 1980.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBERIA**

(In Monrovia unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: P.O.B. 2032, Capitol By-Pass; *Ambassador:*
IMALHAYENE SAMIR.

Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Cameroon: P.O.B. 616; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHN NKENGONG
MONIE.

China, People's Republic: 65 Tubman Blvd., P.O.B. 3001;
Ambassador: LIU PU.

Cuba: Sinkor; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ORLANDO RIVEN
PERES.

Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana.

LIBERIA

Denmark: Lagos, Nigeria.

Egypt: P.O.B. 462; *Ambassador:* AHMED FOUAD ABDEL HAI.

Ethiopia: Payne Ave., Sinkor, P.O.B. 649; *Chargé d'affaires:* GETACHEW KIFLE MARIAM.

France: Mamba Point; *Ambassador:* ROBERT DELOS SANTOS.

Germany, Federal Republic: Oldest Congo Town, P.O.B. 34; *Ambassador:* HANS HELMUT FREUNDT.

Ghana: Corner of 11th St. and Gardiner Ave., Sinkor, P.O.B. 471; *Chargé d'affaires:* PETER KWESI SACKEY.

Guinea: Tubman Blvd., Sinkor, P.O.B. 461; *Ambassador:* MOUSSA CISSA.

Haiti: Tubman Blvd., Sinkor, P.O.B. 41; *Ambassador:* SAUVEUR LAROSE.

Hungary: Accra, Ghana.

Italy: Mamba Point, P.O.B. 253; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCESCO SCIORTINO.

Ivory Coast: Tubman Blvd., Sinkor, P.O.B. 126; *Ambassador:* CLEMENT K. MELEDJE.

Japan: Ashmun St., Maxwell Bldg., P.O.B. 2055; *Ambassador:* HIROSHI FUNSHOSHI.

Korea, Republic: Sinkor, P.O.B. 2769; *Ambassador:* SIE YONG LEE.

Lebanon: Corner of Broad and Johnson Sts.; *Ambassador:* GILBERT GHAZI.

Morocco: Tubman Blvd., Congotown; *Ambassador:* SAAD EDDINE TAID.

Netherlands: Mamba Point, P.O.B. 284; *Chargé d'affaires:* J. H. DAMAN WILLIAMS.

Liberia also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libya, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, the Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Nigeria: Tubman Blvd., Sinkor, P.O.B. 366; *Ambassador:* E. MARTINS.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.

Poland: Corner of 10th St. and Gardiner Ave., Sinkor, P.O.B. 860; *Chargé d'affaires:* ZEMON LEWAND.

Romania: 3 Gardiner Ave. and 14th St., Sinkor, P.O.B. 2398; *Chargé d'affaires:* VASILE STOLIAN.

Senegal: Banjul, The Gambia.

Sierra Leone: Tubman Blvd., P.O.B. 575; *Ambassador:* SAHR MATTURI.

Spain: Capitol Hill, P.O.B. 275; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉS DRAKE ALVEAR.

Sweden: P.O.B. 335; *Chargé d'affaires:* PETER AHLGREN.

Switzerland: Congotown, P.O.B. 283; *Chargé d'affaires:* FRIEDRICH J. VOGEL.

Thailand: Lagos, Nigeria.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

U.S.S.R.: Payne Ave., Sinkor, P.O.B. 2010; *Ambassador:* A. A. ULANOV.

United Kingdom: Mamba Point, P.O.B. 120; *Ambassador:* DOUGAL GORDON REID.

U.S.A.: Mamba Point, P.O.B. 98; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM L. SWING.

Vatican City: Mamba Point, P.O.B. 297; *Apostolic Pronuncio:* Archbishop JOHANNES DYBA.

Venezuela: Lagos, Nigeria.

Zaire: Sinkor, P.O.B. 1038; *Ambassador:* MUABI M. S. KUMUANBA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Before the military coup in April 1980, judicial authority was vested in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, the Magistrate Courts and the Justice of the Peace Courts. There were ten Circuit Courts, two in Monrovia and one in each of the other eight counties. A decree issued by the People's Redemption Council in April 1980, following the suspension of the Constitution, established a People's

Supreme Tribunal, with limited powers, consisting of seven judges appointed by the PRC. In February 1982 it was renamed the People's Supreme Court, and its chairman and members became the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the People's Supreme Court. People's Circuit and Magistrate Courts were restored in May 1980.

RELIGION

Liberia is officially a Christian state though complete religious freedom is guaranteed throughout the Republic. Christianity and Islam are the two main religions. There are a large number of sects and some Liberians hold traditional beliefs.

Christian Churches represented in Liberia include the following:

Providence Baptist Church: Corner of Broad and Center Sts., Monrovia; f. 1822; 30,000 adherents, 200 congregations, 250 ministers, 8 schools; Pastor Rev. PETER

AMOS GEORGE (acting). Associated with: **The Liberia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, Inc.:** f. 1828; Pres. Rev. Dr. JEREMIAH W. WALKER; National Vice-Pres. Rev. WALTER RICHARDS; Gen. Sec. SAMUEL DWELU HILL.

Methodist Church in Liberia: P.O.B. 1010, Monrovia; f. 1833; 38,000 adherents, 304 congregations, 137 ministers, 7 schools; Resident Bishop Rev. ARTHUR F. KULAH; Sec. MONROE WEEKS; Educational Sec. JOSEPH C. S. SAGBE.

LIBERIA

Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1906; 80,000 mems. in 1980, 25,000 pupils in elementary schools, 7,600 in high schools and colleges.

Vicar-Apostolic of Monrovia: Most Rev. Bishop MICHAEL FRANCIS KPAKULA, Office of the Bishop, P.O.B. 2078, Monrovia.

Assemblies of God in Liberia: P.O.B. 1297, Monrovia; f. 1908; 4 districts and 287 churches; 14,578 adherents; Gen. Supt. JIMMIE K. DUGBE, Sr.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Protestant Episcopal Church: Broad St., P.O.B. 277, Monrovia; f. 1836; 18,600 adherents, 120 congregations, 33 clergy, 23 schools; Bishop: Rt. Rev. GEORGE D. BROWNE.

Other denominations are: Evangelical Lutheran Church, National Baptist Mission, Presbyterian Church in Liberia, Jehovah's Witnesses, Prayer Band, Church of the Lord Aladura.

Islam: The total community is 666,666.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Daily Observer: 117 Broad St., Crown Hill, P.O.B. 1858, Monrovia; f. 1981; Editor-in-Chief RUFUS M. DARPOH.

The New Liberian: Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism; f. 1978; 4 a week; Editor M. K. EMMANUEL GBOWIAH; circ. 15,000.

The Redeemer: P.O.B. 9031, Monrovia; f. 1980; twice-weekly; organ of the People's Redemption Council Government; Editor-in-Chief STANTON B. PEABODY.

Sunday Express: P.O.B. 3029, Mamba Point; Editor JOHN F. SCOTLAND; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

Journal of Commerce, Industry and Transportation: Ministry of Commerce, Monrovia; twice-yearly; publ. by Liberia Promotions Co.

The Kpelle Messenger: Kpelle Literary Centre, Lutheran Church, P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia; Kpelle-English monthly newspaper; Editor Rev. THEODORE E. LEIDENFROST.

PUBLISHERS

Cole and Yancy: P.O.B. 286, Monrovia; general; Man. Dir. HENRY COLE.

Government Printer: Government Printing Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Monrovia.

The Liberian Outlook: 44 Broad St., P.O.B. 3665, Monrovia; monthly; Editor JOHN AMAMOO.

The Loma Weekly Paper: P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia; bilingual weekly in Loma and English.

New Day: Ministry of Education illustrated monthly for new literates.

Palm Incorporated: P.O.B. 111, Monrovia; monthly; Editor JAMES C. DENNIS, Sr.

NEWS AGENCY

Liberian News Agency (LINA): Monrovia.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Monrovia; Representative JAMES DORBOR.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; Correspondent MORRIS DUKULY.

Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 9031, Monrovia.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Monrovia; Correspondent J. ROBINSON.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Liberian Broadcasting System: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; controls all forms of broadcasting; 60 per cent government-financed; Dir.-Gen. Dr. PETER L. NIAGOW; Deputy Dir.-Gen. J. EUSTACE SMITH; Radio Dir. EDWARD LAMA WONKERYOR; Television Man. SAM BONA. H.

RADIO

ELBC: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1960; commercial station sponsored by Liberian Government; broadcasts in English and major local languages.

ELWA: P.O.B. 192, Monrovia; f. 1954; station of the Sudan Interior Mission; religious, cultural and educational broadcasts in English, French, Arabic and 42 West African languages; Broadcasting Dir. DAVID J. SCHULT.

LAMCO Broadcasting Station (ELNR): The LAMCO Information and Broadcasting Service, Nimba; Liberian news, music, cultural, political and educational programmes in English; relay of BBC World Service News

and African Service news programmes, national news and all nation-wide broadcasts from ELBC; local news in English and African languages (Mano, Gio, Bassa, Vai, Lorma, Kru, Krahn, Grebo and Kpelle) for LAMCO employees; Dir. T. NELSON WILLIAMS; Chief Technicians J. SMITH, L. LOWGREN.

Voice of America: Washington, D.C. 20547, U.S.A.; Monrovia; broadcasts in English, French, Swahili, Hausa and Portuguese.

There were an estimated 400,000 radio receivers in 1981.

TELEVISION

ELTV: Liberian Broadcasting System, P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1964; commercial station sponsored by the Liberian Government; broadcasts 6½ hours daily; Man. Dir. Dr. PETER L. NIAGOW; Television Man. SAM BONA. H.

There were an estimated 25,000 TV sets in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Liberian dollars)

CENTRAL BANK

National Bank of Liberia: P.O.B. 2048, Broad St., Monrovia; f. 1974; cap. 5m.; res. 1.3m.; dep. 44.3m. (1978); Gov. THOMAS HANSEN; Gen. Man. ROLAND T. DEMPTSTER.

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural and Co-operative Development Bank: Sinkor, P.O.B. 3585; short-, medium- and long-term credit to facilitate capital investment in agriculture.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 181, Ashmun and Randall Sts., Monrovia; f. 1961; cap. 500,000; Pres. JOHN J. HEHR.

First National City Bank (Liberia): P.O.B. 280, Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1935; 2 brs.; cap. 500,000; Gen. Man. ALVU HAGEMAN.

International Trust Company of Liberia: P.O.B. 292, 80 Broad St., Monrovia; f. 1948; 1 br.; cap. 500,000; dep. 17.2m.; res. 1.7m.; Man. WILLIAM PLATT.

Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI): P.O.B. 547, Tubman Blvd., Monrovia; f. 1961; began operations in 1965; cap. 4.1m.; Pres. DAVID K. VINTON.

Liberian Trading and Development Bank Ltd. (TRADEVCO): P.O.B. 293, 57 Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1955; subsidiary of Mediobanca, Milan, Italy; cap. 500,000; res. 993,100; dep. 17.2m. (1979); Chair. GIORGIO PICOTTI; Pres. ROBERTO DE CESARE.

National Housing and Savings Bank: P.O.B. 818, Water St./UN Drive, Monrovia; f. 1972; priority given to low-cost government housing programmes; cap. 5m.; dep. 25m. (1979); Pres. HILARY A. DENNIS.

Liberia Bankers' Association: P.O.B. 181, Monrovia; an association of commercial and development banks; Pres. IAN G. HODGE.

INSURANCE

American International Underwriters: Carter Bldg., Broad St., P.O.B. 180, Monrovia; general; Man. ALLEN BROWN.

American Life Insurance Co.: 39 Broad St., P.O.B. 60, Monrovia; life and general; Vice-Pres. ALLEN BROWN.

Insurance Co. of Africa: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; life and general; Pres. JAMES J. GIBBONS.

Intrusco Corporation: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 202, Monrovia; Pres. WILLIAM MERRIAM, Jr.

Lone Star Insurances Inc.: 51 Broad St., P.O.B. 1142, Monrovia; non-life (property and casualty).

Minet James Liberia Inc.: P.O.B. 541, Monrovia; Man. Dir. EDWARD MILNE.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Ashmun and Randall St., P.O.B. 666, Monrovia; all types of insurance; Man. RONALD WOODS.

United Security Insurance Agencies, Inc.: Randall St., P.O.B. 2071, Monrovia; personal (life, accident and hospital); Dir. MIATTA EDITH SHERMAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Liberia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 92, Monrovia; f. 1951; Pres. EUGENE COOPER; Sec.-Gen. LUESETTE S. HOWELL.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Liberia Industrial Free Zone Authority: P.O.B. 9047, Monrovia; f. 1975; 98 mems.; Man. Dir. PAUL H. PERRY.

National Investment Commission (NIC): P.O.B. 9043, Former Executive Mansion Building, Monrovia; f. 1979 by amalgamation of Liberian Development Corp. and Concessions Secretariat; autonomous body negotiating investment incentives agreements on behalf of Government; encourages agro-based and industrial development; Chair. Prof. DEW TUAN-WLEH MAYSON.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 662, Monrovia; government-owned corporation; exports Liberian produce, provides industrial facilities for processing of agricultural products and participates in agricultural development programmes.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

National Enterprises Corporation: P.O.B. 518, Monrovia; Pres. EMMANUEL SHAW, Sr.

TRADE UNIONS

Congress of Industrial Organizations: 29 Ashmun St., P.O.B. 415, Monrovia; Pres. Gen. J. T. PRATT; Sec.-Gen. AMOS N. GRAY; 5 affiliated unions.

Labour Congress of Liberia: 71 Gurley St., Monrovia; Sec.-Gen. P. C. T. SONPON; 8 affiliated unions.

Liberian Federation of Labour Unions: Monrovia; f. 1980 by amalgamation of the United Workers' Congress and the Liberia Federation of Trade Unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no passenger railways in Liberia.

Bong Mining Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 538, Monrovia; 78 km. of standard track to transport iron ore concentrates and pellets from Bong Mine to Monrovia; Gen. Man. HANSJOERG RIETZSCH.

LAMCO J.V. Operating Co.: P.O.B. 69, Monrovia; 267 km. of standard track extending from Buchanan to the iron ore mine at Nimba; opened 1963; Gen. Man. H. N. BAS KOENEN.

National Iron Ore Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 548, Monrovia; 145 km. of track, Mano River to Monrovia, for transport of iron ore; Gen. Man. C. R. TAPIA.

ROADS

In 1979 Liberia had 9,973 km. of public and private roads, 608 km. of which were tarred. The main trunk road is the Monrovia-Sanniquellie Motor Road extending north-east from the capital to the country's border with Guinea, near Ganta, and eastward through the hinterland to the border with the Ivory Coast. Trunk roads run through Tapita, in Nimba County, to Grand Gedeh

LIBERIA

Transport, Tourism

County and from Monrovia to Buchanan. Aid amounting to U.S. \$6 million has been promised by the EEC for completion of the Monrovia-Harper highway. The Government allocated \$109 million to road construction and development under the 1981-85 Development Plan. A bridge over the Mano river connects the Sierra Leone/Liberian road system, and studies for a Freetown-Monrovia highway, financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EEC, were completed in 1981.

SHIPPING

National Ports Authority: P.O.B. 14, Monrovia; f. 1971; administers Monrovia Free Port and the ports of Buchanan, Greenville and Harper; Man. Dir. JACKSON DOE (acting).

There are about 300 shipping companies registered at Monrovia. In 1979, 2,515 vessels were registered with Liberia, which has the largest merchant navy in the world (total displacement 75 million g.r.t. in 1981).

The principal lines calling at Monrovia are: Chargeurs Réunis, Delta Lines, East Asiatic Co., Elder Dempster Lines, Farrell Lines, Guinea Gulf Lines, Hanseatischer Afrika-Dienst, Holland-West Africa Line, Jugolinija, Lloyd Triestino, Nigerian National Line, Nordana, Palm Line, Royal Intercean Lines, Scandinavian West Africa Line, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Liberia's chief airports are Robertsfield International Airport, 56 km. east of Monrovia, and James Spriggs Payne Airport. There are over 100 other airfields and airstrips.

Air Liberia: P.O.B. 2076, Monrovia; f. 1974, following merger of Liberian National Airlines with Ducor Air Transport; government-owned; scheduled passenger and cargo services; fleet of 2 Trislander, 3 BN-2A Islander, 1 HS.748, 1 Cessna 402, 1 Cessna 337; Pres./Gen. Man. LEONARD J. CROSBIE.

Monrovia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroftot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (HQ in Ivory Coast), Air Guinée, Air Mali, British Caledonian, Ghana Airways, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), MEA (Lebanon), Nigeria Airways, Pan Am (U.S.A.), Sabena (Belgium), Sierra Leone Airways, Swissair, UTA (France).

TOURISM

Bureau of Tourism: Office in the Ministry of Information, Government Wharf, Monrovia.

National Tourist Office: Ministry of Information, Monrovia; f. by Liberian Development Corp.

LIBYA

(The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Libya) extends along the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. Its neighbours are Tunisia and Algeria to the west, Niger and Chad to the south, Egypt to the east and Sudan to the south-east. The climate is dry and desert conditions prevail over most of the territory, with temperatures between 13° and 38°C (55° and 100°F). Arabic is the official language but English and Italian are used in trade. The great majority of the population are Muslims. The national flag is plain green. The capital is Tripoli.

Recent History

Formerly an Italian colony, Libya was conquered in 1942 by British and French troops, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania being subsequently governed by the British and Fezzan by the French. The United Kingdom of Libya was formed in 1951, following a UN Resolution of 1949. Muhammad Idris as-Sanusi, Amir of Cyrenaica, became King Idris of Libya. The country enjoyed internal political stability and good relations with both the Arab world and the West, though oil supplies to the latter were restricted immediately after the "Six-Day War" between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967.

The bloodless revolution of September 1969 brought a group of young nationalist army officers to power and deposed the aged King, then convalescing abroad. The officers established a Revolution Command Council (RCC), with Col. Muammar al-Gaddafi as Chairman, and proclaimed the Libyan Arab Republic. In June 1971 the Arab Socialist Union (ASU) was established as the country's sole political party.

Under Gaddafi, Libya has assumed a much more active role in the Arab world. Various schemes for Arab unity led to the formation in January 1972 of the Federation of Arab Republics, comprising Libya, Egypt and Syria. In 1972 Libya concluded an agreement with Egypt to merge the two countries in 1973. Neither of these unions proved effective and in January 1974 Col. Gaddafi proposed union with Tunisia, which also proved abortive. The next scheme for union was with Syria in September 1980. This also is proving ineffective. An intention to merge with Chad was announced in January 1981.

In April 1973 Col. Gaddafi introduced a "cultural revolution" involving the formation of people's committees and an attempt to run the country on an Islamic basis. Relations with Egypt, already tense following the failure of Libya-Egypt union, further deteriorated when President Sadat embarked on the October 1973 war with Israel without consulting Col. Gaddafi. Relations with Egypt have remained strained since then, with an outbreak of border fighting in July 1977. Internal problems developed in 1975, with an attempted coup against Col. Gaddafi. The General National Congress of the ASU held its first session in January 1976 and later became the

General People's Congress (GPC), which first met in November 1976.

In March 1977 the GPC endorsed Gaddafi's plans to change the official name of the country to The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Power was vested in the people through People's Congresses and Popular Committees. The RCC disappeared, and a General Secretariat of the GPC (with Col. Gaddafi as Secretary General) was established. The GPC elected Col. Gaddafi as Revolutionary Leader of the new state. The Council of Ministers was replaced by the General People's Committee, with 26 members, each a Secretary of a Department. Libya objected very strongly to Sadat's peace initiative with Israel in November 1977, and Tripoli was the venue for a summit of Arab "rejectionist" states which immediately followed Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

In early March 1979 Gaddafi resigned from his post of Secretary General of the General Secretariat of the GPC to devote more time to "preserving the revolution". The General Secretariat of the GPC was reorganized and the General People's Committee was also reorganized and reduced.

Although Gaddafi has continued to support the Arab cause and condemned the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, he has also concerned himself increasingly with African affairs. He has interfered in the troubles in Chad, eventually securing the survival of President Goukouni Oueddei's Government in N'Djamena in the fighting in late 1980. About 10,000 Libyan troops remained in Chad, however, and in October 1981 President Goukouni requested their removal. Libyan troops began pulling out in November and were replaced by an OAU peace-keeping force.

Relations with the U.S.A. deteriorated in 1981. The Reagan administration had made plain that it objected to Libya's presence in Chad and in August 1981 relations became even more strained when U.S. fighters shot down two Libyan jets which had intercepted them over the Gulf of Sirte. In November the U.S. oil company Exxon announced that it was closing down its Libyan operation, and in December President Reagan alleged that a Libyan hit-squad had been sent to assassinate him.

Government

Power is vested in the people through People's Congresses, Popular Committees, Trade Unions, Vocational Syndicates, and the 1,112-person General People's Congress (GPC), with its General Secretariat. The Head of State is the Revolutionary Leader, elected by the GPC. Executive power is exercised by the General People's Committee, which comprises 22 Secretaries, each responsible for a Department. The country is divided into three provinces and 10 Governorates.

Defence

Libya's armed forces totalled 55,000 in July 1981.

LIBYA

Military service is compulsory, and consists of a three-year period for the army and four years for the navy and air force. The army, which numbered 45,000 in 1981, is equipped with British and Soviet tanks, while France has supplied jet fighters for the 5,000 strong air force. Libya's defence budget for 1978 amounted to LD 130 million.

Economic Affairs

Until several years after independence Libya had to rely on U.S., U.K. and UN aid to supplement a primarily subsistence agriculture with some export of livestock, hides and skins, nuts and seeds. From 1955 to 1970 prospecting for petroleum yielded increasing returns and Libya is among the major oil producers in the world. Expansion was particularly rapid owing to political stability, nearness to the Western European markets, and to the oil's freedom from sulphur which makes it especially suitable for refining. Libya now has the highest gross national product per head in Africa and oil now accounts for over 95 per cent of export earnings, although it provides employment for less than 10 per cent of the total labour force. By September 1980, however, agreements were being signed with three Western oil companies in an attempt to find more oil fields in order to sustain the 1980 production of 1.79 million b/d beyond the mid-1980s.

Libya also exports liquefied natural gas. In common with other oil-producing countries, Libya has been entering into participation agreements with some of the foreign oil companies operating on its soil and in some cases has nationalized their assets. It has been in the forefront of moves to limit oil production and secure higher prices for crude oil since 1973. Average daily oil production in 1979 was 2.1 million barrels, the highest annual level since 1973, but production fell disastrously in 1981. The main reason was the lack of demand for Libya's relatively high-priced oil at a time of world surplus, and oil revenues fell from the 1980 level of U.S. \$22,000 million to about \$7,000 million. A recovery is expected in 1982, following the price cut of November 1981. Workers' committees are taking over both public and private businesses. In February 1980 G.D.P. growth was said to have averaged 9.5 per cent per year over the previous four years.

Transport and Communications

Good main roads run along the coast, and inland from Tripoli to Sebha, chief city of the Fezzan area. The

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tripoli-Benghazi highway has been improved. The port of Tripoli is a natural deep-water harbour and those of Benghazi and Tobruk are being improved. A new port named Qasr Ahmed opened in Misurata in June 1978. Tripoli and Benina (for Benghazi) are international airports and there are plans to revive a railway system.

Social Welfare

The Government runs free health services, including two big hospitals in Benghazi and Tripoli. There is a scheme of pensions and national insurance. In 1979 there were 13,418 hospital beds, with a target of 14,166 in 1980. Low-cost housing is also provided.

Education

Primary education is compulsory and there are secondary schools and institutes for agricultural, technical and vocational training. In 1979/80 there were over 2,500 primary schools with over 30,000 teachers and 650,000 pupils. There are universities in Tripoli and Benghazi.

Tourism

Tripoli, with its beaches and its annual International Fair, attracts numerous visitors, while three Roman provincial cities, Sabratha, Leptis Magna and Cyrene, are of considerable interest. Inland are the historic oases of Ghadames and Mizda.

Public Holidays

1982: May 25th (Sudanese National Day), June 11th (Evacuation Day), July 23rd, 24th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 1st (Revolution Day), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 7th (Evacuation Day), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: March 28th (Evacuation Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 dirhams = 1 Libyan dinar (LD).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 569.46 dirhams;

U.S. \$1 = 296.05 dirhams.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (census results)	
	July 1973	1979
1,775,500	2,249,237	3,245,000

POPULATION BY MOHAFDA (DISTRICT) (1973 Census)

Tripoli	707,438	Gharian	154,297
Benghazi	332,333	Jebel Akhdar	132,366
Zawia (Zavia)	244,456	Derna	122,984
Misurata	178,129	Sebha	111,303
Khoms	160,882	Kalig	105,049

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1973 census)

Tripoli (capital)	481,295	Derna	30,241
Benghazi	219,317	Sebha	28,714
Misurata	42,815	Tubruq (Tobruk)	28,061
Zawia	39,382	El Marj	25,166
El-Beida	31,796	Zeleben	21,340
Agedabia	31,047		

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979 (FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	2,420
Land under permanent crops	144
Permanent meadows and pastures	6,700
Forests and woodlands	534
Other land	166,156
TOTAL	175,954

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Barley	58	178	100
Wheat	27	45	110
Olives	42	143	100
Citrus fruits	47	37	48
Groundnuts	13	13	n.a.
Almonds	4.7	5.3	5.5
Tomatoes	175	193	198
Dates	100	86	98
Potatoes	99	89	90
Grapes	16	15	16

Source: Department of Agriculture, Tripoli.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1977	1978	1979
Horses	14	14	14
Asses	73	73	73
Cattle	179	183	181
Camels	69	71	134
Sheep	3,826	3,982	5,445
Goats	1,514	1,617	1,463
Poultry	4,545	4,557	5,099

Source: Department of Agriculture, Tripoli.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978
Sheep's meat	19.7	20.3	17.5
Goats' meat	0.7	0.9	0.4
Cattle meat	22.2	24.7	30.6
Camels' meat	5.8	6.7	5.5
Milk	93.5	81.9	86.9
Wool	6.6	5.7	6.0
Cattle hides	1.4	2.2	2.5
Sheep skins	2.0	2.0	1.7
Goat skins	0.1	0.2	0.1
Camel hides	0.3	0.4	0.3
Eggs (million)	220.0	204.0	239.0

Source: Department of Agriculture, Tripoli.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978*
Industrial wood	44	34	70	62	39	43	68	90
Fuel wood*	416	434	452	470	488	504	520	536
TOTAL	460	468	522	532	527	547	588	626

* FAO estimate.

1979: as in 1978.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total catch	5.5	11.3	5.5	5.7	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.8

1976-79: Annual catch as in 1975 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	73,364	71,533	93,452	99,503	95,606	99,280
Natural gas*	million cu. metres	4,584	5,412	6,173	6,055	n.a.	n.a.

* Estimated production.

INDUSTRY

(Value of output in LD'000—Large establishments only)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food manufacturing	12,823	20,806	26,066	32,541
Beverage industries	4,265	5,301	5,590	6,744
Tobacco manufactures	17,077	21,146	30,070	33,065
Chemicals and products	7,294	10,535	13,661	14,458
Textiles	2,004	2,400	3,622	5,459
Cement and products	5,701	11,752	13,989	14,629
Fabricated metal products	3,487	4,096	5,022	3,704
TOTAL (incl. others)	58,799	84,978	110,579	127,079

FINANCE

1,000 dirhams=1 Libyan dinar (LD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dirhams.

Notes: 250 and 500 dirhams; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=569.46 dirhams; U.S. \$1=296.05 dirhams.
100 Libyan dinars=£175.61=\$337.78.

Note: The dinar is equivalent to the former Libyan pound (of 1,000 millièmes), which it replaced in September 1971. The Libyan pound had been introduced in March 1952, with a value of U.S. \$2.80 (\$1=357.14 millièmes). This valuation remained in effect until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the new Libyan dinar (replacing the pound) was worth \$3.04 (\$1=328.95 dirhams). The present dollar valuation became effective in February 1973. The Libyan pound was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1 sterling=857.14 millièmes or dirhams (Lib£1 or 1 dinar=£1.167 sterling) until June 1972.

Administrative Budget, 1982: LD 1,255 million.

Development Plan 1981-85: Total LD 18,500 million, of which Industry LD 4,000 million, Agriculture LD 3,000 million.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	103	105	141
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	40	59
Reserve position in IMF	8	56	189
Foreign exchange	4,097	6,248	12,842
TOTAL	4,208	6,449	13,231

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(LD million at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978
Currency held by public	436.0	540.4	834.1
Demand deposits held by public	703.4	914.6	935.5
TOTAL MONEY	1,139.4	1,455.0	1,769.6

Source: Central Bank of Libya.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,528	7,803	6,418	8,748	10,405	9,900	15,915
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,011	-3,746	-4,424	-4,277	-4,929	-5,764	-6,160
TRADE BALANCE	1,516	4,057	1,994	4,470	5,476	4,135	9,755
Exports of services	216	434	375	349	379	468	559
Imports of services	-1,237	-1,372	-1,553	-1,574	-1,607	-1,815	-2,102
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	495	3,119	816	3,245	4,248	2,789	8,212
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-273	-350	-260	-257	-857	-577	-669
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-156	-69	-164	-144	-98	-91	-178
CURRENT BALANCE	66	2,700	392	2,844	3,293	2,121	7,365
Direct capital investment (net)	-148	-241	-616	-521	-411	-557	-319
Other long-term capital (net)	-362	-182	-908	-987	-1,085	-817	-708
Short-term capital (net)	485	388	305	348	211	-212	185
Net errors and omissions	-1,023	-927	-823	-571	-67	-980	-3,955
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-982	1,739	-1,650	1,112	1,942	-445	2,567
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Valuation changes (net)	248	-236	245	-40	-209	-232	-193
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-734	1,503	-1,405	1,072	1,733	-677	2,399

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(LD million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	250.4	343.2	539.9	817.8	1,048.7	950.8	1,117.1	1,362.6	1,572.4
Exports f.o.b.*	962.5	968.1	1,197.1	2,446.2	2,025.1	2,871.7	3,381.8	2,933.0	4,762.0

* Including re-exports.

SELECTED COMMODITIES

(LD'ooo)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS*	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals .	184,568	205,330	238,067	Crude petroleum .	3,189,688	2,719,481	4,419,237
Beverages and tobacco .	5,714	5,807	7,517				
Mineral fuels, etc. .	7,373	10,567	10,363				
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .	12,459	15,150	17,591				
Inedible crude materials excl. fuel .	13,643	27,119	29,366				
Chemicals .	33,283	42,206	64,149				
Basic manufactures .	148,280	296,896	366,710				
Machinery and transport equipment .	365,124	567,528	668,248				
Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles .	117,377	191,864	170,401				

* Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ million)

	IMPORTS c.i.f.			EXPORTS f.o.b.		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Argentina	n.a.	5	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bahamas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62	522
Belgium	253	56	66	17	n.a.	81
Brazil	n.a.	5	4	n.a.	73	40
China, People's Republic .	24	58	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	438	383	436	281	539	946
Germany, Federal Republic .	716	507	761	1,966	1,063	2,375
Greece	n.a.	158	157	n.a.	45	273
Hong Kong	38	40	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	n.a.	1,109	1,402	n.a.	2,158	2,896
Japan	307	343	474	102	15	74
Netherlands	101	n.a.	n.a.	134	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	96	75	n.a.	214	315
Spain	176	149	148	456	617	845
Turkey	15	58	52	215	247	304
United Kingdom	334	326	365	277	175	172
U.S.A.	345	288	284	3,656	3,912	5,543
Yugoslavia	n.a.	72	67	n.a.	44	128
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,148	4,602	5,311	10,113	9,906	16,076

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1977	1978	1979
Private Cars	315,411	298,516	308,746
Taxis .	13,888	13,265	10,398
Lorries .	168,678	154,138	167,748
Buses .	2,116	1,571	2,835

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	SHIPS (^{'000} N.R.T.)		CARGO (^{'000} metric tons)	
	Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
1976 .	6,961	5,743	89,325	6,508
1977 .	6,169	n.a.	93,845	7,569
1978 .	4,948	n.a.	89,458	6,626
1979 .	n.a.	n.a.	94,826	7,360

CIVIL AVIATION

	1977	1978	1979
Number of Passengers			
Entering . . .	440,628	466,366	494,906
Leaving . . .	408,360	455,592	516,413
Cargo Unloaded (tons) .	22,630	39,936	34,756
Cargo Loaded (tons) .	2,776	2,824	3,147

EDUCATION
(1979/80)

STATE SCHOOLS	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary . . .	2,539	656,541	30,489
Preparatory . . .	1,025	219,137	13,703
Secondary . . .	131	38,342	2,823
Teacher Training . . .	102	31,227	2,153
Technical . . .	27	8,918	637

Source (unless otherwise stated): Census and Statistical Dept., Ministry of Planning, Tripoli.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Libyan Arab People, meeting in the General People's Congress in Sebha from March 2nd to March 28th, 1977, proclaimed its adherence to freedom and its readiness to defend it on its own land and anywhere else in the world. It also announced its adherence to socialism and its commitment to achieving total Arab Unity; its adherence to the moral human values, and confirmed the march of the revolution led by Col. Muammar al-Gaddafi, the revolutionary leader, towards complete People's Authority.

The Libyan Arab People announced the following:

- (i) The official name of Libya is henceforth *The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*.
- (ii) The Holy Koran is the social code in The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
- (iii) The Direct People's Authority is the basis for the political order in The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The People shall practise its authority through People's Congresses, Popular Committees, Trade Unions, Vocational Syndicates, and The General People's Congress, in the presence of the law.
- (iv) The defence of our homeland is the responsibility of every citizen. The whole people shall be trained militarily and armed by general military training, the preparation of which shall be specified by the law.

The General People's Congress in its extraordinary session held in Sebha issued four decrees:

The first decree announced the establishment of The People's Authority in compliance with the resolutions and recommendations of the People's Congresses and Trade Unions.

The second decree stipulated the choice of Col. Muammar al-Gaddafi, the Revolutionary Leader, as Secretary General of the General People's Congress.

The third decree stipulated the formation of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress (see The Government, below).

The fourth decree stipulated the formation of the General People's Committee which comprises 26 Secretaries (reduced to 21 in March 1979) to carry out the tasks of the various former ministries (see The Government, below).

In February 1979 it was announced that the Secretariats were to be reorganized and their functions delimited. In March 1979, when Col. Gaddafi resigned from the post of Secretary General of the General People's Congress, the number of Secretaries of the General People's Committee was reduced to 21. Since 1979 progress has been made in furthering the spread of People's Committees in political and economic life.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Revolutionary Leader: Col. MUAMMAR AL-GADDAFI (took office as Chairman of the Revolution Command Council September 8th, 1969).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Secretary General: MUHAMMAD AZ-ZARROUK RAGAB.

Assistant Secretary General: ALI ABU AL-KHAYIR.

Secretary for Affairs of the Congress: MUHAMMAD ALI BA'WASH.

Secretary for Affairs of the People's Committees: ABDULLAH ZAHMUL.

Secretary for Trade Unions, Federations and Vocational Affairs: MUKHTAR QURBU.

GENERAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

(January 1982)

Secretary-General of the General People's Committee: Eng. JADALLAH AZZUZ AT-TALHI.

Secretary of the General People's Committee (GPC) for Justice: MOHAMMED ABDUL-QASSIM AL-ZUWAI.

Secretary of the GPC for Health: MOURAD ALI LANKI.

Secretary for Petroleum: ABDUL-SALAM ZAGAAR.

Secretary of the GPC for Housing: Eng. MUHAMMAD AL-MANQUSH.

Secretary of the GPC for Economy: ABU-ZAID OMAR DURDA.

Secretary of the GPC for the Treasury: MUHAMMAD KASSEM CHALALA.

Secretary of the GPC for Education: ABDEL HAFEZ ZLITNI.

Secretary of the GPC for Light Industries: Dr. UMAR AHMAD AL-MAQSI.

Secretary of the GPC for Electricity: Eng. JUMAH AL-ARBASH.

Secretary of the GPC for Communications and Maritime Transport: SALEM AL-BUKHARI HOUDA.

Secretary of the GPC for Municipalities: MUHAMMAD HIJAZI.

Secretary of the GPC for Jamahiriya Sports: MUFTAH KUAYBAH.

Foreign Secretary: Dr. ALI ABDESSALEM AL-TREIKI.

Secretary of the GPC for Planning: MUSA ABU FURAYWAH.

Secretary of the GPC for Land Reclamation and Land Reform: BASHIR JUDAH.

Secretary for Heavy Industries: UMAR MUSTAFA AL-MUNTASIR.

Secretary of the GPC for the Civil Service: MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH AL-MABRUK.

Secretary of the GPC for Social Security: IBRAHIM AL-FAQIH HASAN.

Secretary of the Bureau for External Relations: ABDUL ATI AL-OBEIDI.

Secretary of the GPC for Atomic Energy: ABDUL MAJID AL-GOUD.

Secretary of the GPC for the Interior: MUFTAH AL-OSTA OMAR.

LEGISLATURE

GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The Senate and House of Representatives were dissolved after the *coup d'état* of September 1969, and the provisional constitution issued in December 1969 made no mention of elections or a return to Parliamentary procedure. However, in January 1971 Col. Gaddafi announced that a new Parliament would be appointed, not elected; no date was mentioned. All political parties other than the Arab Socialist Union were banned. In November 1975 provision was

made for the creation of the General National Congress of the Arab Socialist Union, which met officially in January 1976. This later became the General People's Congress, which met for the first time in November 1976 and in March 1977 began introducing the wide-ranging changes outlined in "The Constitution" (above).

Secretary General: MUHAMMAD AZ-ZARROUK RAGAB.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBYA

(In Tripoli unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Sharia Moher Aftas (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Algeria: Sharia Qayrouan 12 (E); *Ambassador:* SALEH BIN QUBY.

Argentina: Sharia Ibn Mufarrej (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE CAYETTI.

Australia: Beach Hotel, P.O.B. 5121 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* RICHARD FLETCHER.

Austria: Sharia Khalid Ben Walid/corner (former) Sharia Arismondi, Dahra Area, Garden City (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN MATSCH.

Bangladesh: Hadaba Al Khadra (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD MOHSIN.

LIBYA

Belgium: Abu Ubaida Ibn Al Jarah (E); *Ambassador:* FERDINAND DE WILDE.

Benin: (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN ABOUDO.

Brazil: Sharia Bin Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS F. LECKIE LOBO.

Bulgaria: Sharia Murad Agha (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR MEDAROV.

Burundi: Sharia Ras Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* MANGONA IBRAHIM.

Canada: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Chad: Sharia Muhammad Mussadeq (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SENOUSI.

Chile: Cairo, Egypt (E).

China, People's Republic: (E) *Ambassador:* PEI JIANZHANG.

Cuba: Sharia Ben Ashur y Shara Essagah (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ L. AVALO PINA.

Czechoslovakia: Ahmed Lutfi Street, Ben Ashour Area (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV JUMR.

Denmark: Sharia Abdul Khader 38-40 (E); *Ambassador:* K. W. RASMUSSEN.

Ethiopia: Libya Palace Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDUL RAHMAN.

Finland: Garden City (E); *Ambassador:* JYRKI AIMONEN.

France: Sharia Ahmad Lutfi Said (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES MALO.

Gambia: Maidan At-Tahrir, P.O.B. 10972 (E); (*Relations broken off November 1st, 1980*).

German Democratic Republic: Sharia Jumhuriya (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG BATOR.

Germany, Federal Republic: Sharia Hassan al-Masha (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER HILD.

Greece: Sharia Jalal Bayar, 18 (E); *Ambassador:* EM-MANUEL E. MEGALOKONOMOS.

Guinea: Sharia Bin 'Ashur (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ABOU-BACAR WAGUE.

Hungary: Sharia Talha Bin Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* BÁLINT GÁL.

India: Sharia Mahmud Shaltut (E); *Ambassador:* NARENDRA SINGH.

Iran: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Iraq: Sharia Ben Ashur (E); (*Relations broken off October 1980*).

Italy: Sharia 'Oran 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO CONTE MAROTTA.

Japan: 37 Sharia Ubei Ben Ka'ab (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MASAO WADA.

Jordan: Sharia Ali ibn Uloff (E); *Ambassador:* HISHAM SHEWA.

Kuwait: Sharia Bin Yassir (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL HAJJI AL-MAHMID.

Lebanon: Sharia Bin Yassir (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Malaysia: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL BIN MUHAMMAD.

Malta: Sharia Ubei Ben Ka'ab (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MAURICE J. LUBRANO.

Mauritania: Sharia Aissa Wokwak (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD MAHMUD OULD WADDADI.

Nepal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Netherlands: Sharia Jelal Bayar 20 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* J. J. JONKER ROELANTS.

Libya also has diplomatic relations with Botswana, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Jamaica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation

Niger: Tantawy Gohari No. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Al Hadji ABU-BAKR BELLO.

Nigeria: Sharia Ammar Ben Yaser (E); *Ambassador:* ZUBEIRY KAZURE.

Norway: Athens, Greece (E).

Pakistan: Sharia al-Khitabi (E); *Ambassador:* SHAHID M. AMIN.

Philippines: (E); *Ambassador:* RODOLFO G. TUPAS.

Poland: Sharia Ben Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* SYKSTUS OLESIK.

Qatar: Garden City (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: Sharia Ben Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREI PACURA.

Rwanda: Hay al Andalus (E); *Ambassador:* NDUWAYEZU AUGUSTIN.

Saudi Arabia: Sharia al-Qayrounan 2 (E); *Ambassador:* (to be appointed).

Senegal: Brach Hotel (E); (*Relations broken off July 1980*).

Somalia: Sharia Khalid Ben Elwalid (E); (*Relations broken off August 1981*).

Spain: Sharia al-Jazayri (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO JAVIR.

Sri Lanka: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Sudan: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL MAGID BASHIR EL-AHMADI.

Sweden: Sharia Mugaryef (E); *Ambassador:* B. H. HOLMQUIST.

Switzerland: Sharia Jeraba (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* HENNING RIEDER.

Syria: Sharia Muhammed Rashid Rida 4 (Relations Office); *Acting Head:* 'ALY HASAN.

Togo: Fashloun (E); *Ambassador:* Al Hadji KASSIM MENSAH.

Tunisia: Sharia Bashir al-Ibrahimi (E); *Ambassador:* HAMED ANNAR.

Turkey: Sharia Gamal Abdel Nasser 36 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA ASHULA.

Uganda: Ben Ashura-Jeraba St., P.O.B. 10978 (E); *Ambassador:* AMIN MUTYABA.

U.S.S.R.: Sharia Mustapha Kamel (E); *Ambassador:* ANATOLY ANISSIMOV.

United Arab Emirates: Sharia Ben Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: Sharia Gamal Abdul Nasser (E); *Ambassador:* J. M. EDES, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Sharia al-Nasr (E); (*Relations suspended*).

Venezuela: Sharia Abdulrahman Kwakby (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ GREGORIO GONZÁLES RODRÍGUEZ.

Viet-Nam: Sharia Ben Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN SAO.

Yemen Arab Republic: Sharia Ubei Ben Ka'ab 36 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED TAIFELLAH AL-AZEIB.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Sharia Bin 'Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM ABDULLA SAIDI.

Yugoslavia: Sharia Turkia No. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* SAFET SERIFOVIĆ.

Zaire: Aziz al Masri (E); *Ambassador:* LUALABA EMELEME ALEKIA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: MUHAMMAD ALI AL-JADI.

The law of the Judicial System of 1954 established the following courts: the Federal Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Courts of First Instance and the Summary Courts. Sittings are in public, unless the court decides to hold them *in camera* in the interests of decency or public order. Judgment is in all cases given in public. The language of the courts is Arabic, but there is a translation office attached to each Court to help non-Arabic speaking parties or lawyers.

In October 1971 the Revolution Command Council decreed that all legislation should conform with the basic principles of Islamic Law and set up committees to carry this out. In April 1973 Colonel Gaddafi declared that any legislation likely to impede the progress of the revolution or to defeat public interest must be repealed. In September 1979 Colonel Gaddafi announced that judicial power was to be put in the hands of People's Committees for Justice.

The **Supreme Court** consists at present of a Chief Justice and ten justices.

Courts of Appeal exist in Tripoli, Benghazi and Misurata, consisting of a President, Vice-President and three judges; judgments must be given by three judges. Each Court of Appeal includes a Court of Assize consisting of three judges.

Courts of First Instance are set up in the provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and a number of judges; judgment in these courts is given by one judge.

Summary Courts, composed of one judge, exist within the territorial jurisdiction of every Court of First Instance.

The **People's Court** is a special court set up by decree in October 1969 and is particularly concerned with cases of political and administrative corruption.

RELIGION

Islam: The Libyan Arabs, practically without exception, follow Sunni Muslim rites.

Chief Mufti of Libya: Sheikh TAHER AHMED AL-ZAWI.

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Vicariates of Benghazi (15,000 Catholics, 1978) and Tripoli (30,000 Catholics, 1981).

THE PRESS

Newspapers and periodicals are published either by the Jamahiriya News Agency (JANA), or by the Press Service or by Trade Unions.

DAILIES

TRIPOLI

Al-Fajr al-Jadid: P.O.B. 2303; f. 1969; since January 1978 published by JANA; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS

TRIPOLI

Al Amal: weekly; social, for children; published by the Press Service.

Al Ardh: weekly; published by Agricultural Trade Union.

Al Bait: fortnightly; social; published by the Press Service.

Economic Bulletin: monthly; published by JANA.

Al Jarida Al Rasmiya: irregular; official State Gazette.

Al Mishal: weekly; published by General Union of Petroleum, Petrochemicals and Mining.

Al Muallim: fortnightly; published by General Teachers' Congress.

Al Muwathaf: fortnightly; published by General Employees' Congress.

Scientific Bulletin: monthly; published by JANA.

Al Shurti: weekly; security and social; published by Secretariat of Justice.

Al Taleb: fortnightly; published by General Students Union.

Al Thaqafa al Arabiya: P.O.B. 4587; f. 1973; cultural; monthly; circ. 25,000.

Al Usbu Al Assiyasi: weekly (Fridays); political; published by the Press Service.

Al Usbu Al Thaqafiy: P.O.B. 4845; weekly (Mondays); cultural; published by the Press Service; Editor MUSTAFA AL-MISULLATI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jamahiriya News Agency (JANA): P.O.B. 2303, Tripoli; branches and correspondents throughout Libya; main foreign bureaux: London, Paris, Rome, Beirut, Nairobi, Nouakchott and Kuwait; serves Libyan and foreign subscribers; Dir.-Gen. IBRAHIM MUHAMMAD AL-BISHARI; publs. *Al Fajr al-Jadid* (daily), *Economic Bulletin* (monthly), *Scientific Bulletin* (monthly).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Tass (U.S.S.R.) and ANSA (Italy) have offices in Tripoli.

PUBLISHER

Maison Arabe du Livre: P.O.B. 3185, Tripoli.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 333, Tripoli; P.O.B. 274, Benghazi; f. 1957 (TV 1968); broadcasts in Arabic and English from Tripoli and Benghazi; from September 1971 special daily broadcasts to Gaza and other Israeli-occupied territory were begun; under the direction of the Information Secretary; Dir.-Gen. N. DHAW EL-HOMIDE.

Number of radio receivers: 131,000 (1980).

A national television service in Arabic was inaugurated in December 1968. Channels transmitting for limited hours in English, Italian and French have since been added. Number of TV receivers: 160,000 (1980).

FINANCE

(br. = branch; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; LD = Libyan Dinar; m. = million; res. = reserves)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Libya: Sharia al Malik Seoud, P.O.B. 1103, Tripoli; f. 1955; bank of issue and central bank carrying government accounts and operating exchange control; commercial operations transferred to National Commercial Bank 1970; publs. *Economic Bulletin*, *Annual*

LIBYA

Report; cap. LD 1m.; res. LD 7m.; dep. LD 155.5m. (Dec. 1975); Governor RAJAB AL-MISALLATI.

OTHER BANKS

Jamahiriya Bank: P.O.B. 3224, Sharia Emhamed El Megarief, Tripoli; f. 1969 as successor to Barclays Bank International in Libya; known as Masraf al Gumbouria until March 1977; government-owned; 27 brs. throughout Libya; cap. LD 750,000; res. LD 17.5m.; dep. LD 192.8m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. SHTEWI K. ETTIR.

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank: 1st September St., P.O.B. 2542, Tripoli; offshore bank wholly owned by Central Bank of Libya; cap. p.u. and res. LD 61.5m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. ABOUBAKER ALI AL-SHERIF.

National Commercial Bank S.A.L.: Shuhada Square, P.O.B. 4647, Tripoli; f. 1970 to take over commercial banking division of Central Bank and brs. of Aruba Bank and Istiklal Bank; 22 brs.; cap. LD 2.5m.; dep. LD 461.1m.; res. LD 46.2m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. and Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA GHADBAN.

Sahara Bank: Sharia 1st September, P.O.B. 270, Tripoli; f. 1964 to take over br. of Banco di Sicilia; 12 brs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. FARAG A. GAMRA.

Umma Bank S.A.L.: 1 Giaddat Omar Mukhtar, P.O.B. 685; Tripoli; f. 1969 to take over brs. of Banco di Roma, 13 brs.; cap. LD 500,000; res. LD 32m.; dep. LD 160m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. and Gen. Man. YOUSEF I. AGHIL.

Wahda Bank: Jamal Abdul Naser St., P.O.B. 452, Benghazi; f. 1970 to take over Bank of North Africa, Commercial Bank, S.A.L., Nahda Arabia Bank, Société Africaine de Banque, Kafila Ahly Bank; 26 brs.; cap. and res. LD 33.2m.; dep. LD 649.6m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. YOUSSEF A. HASSADI.

INSURANCE

Libya Insurance Co.: 1st September St., P.O.B. 2438 Tripoli; P.O.B. 643, Benghazi; f. 1964; cap. LD 1m.; all classes of insurance.

Al Mukhtar Insurance Co.: 230 Muhammad Lemgarief St., P.O.B. 2548, Tripoli; all classes of insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. IBRAHIM FEFEL.

OIL

Petroleum affairs in Libya are dealt with primarily by the Secretariat of Petroleum. Since 1973 Libya has been entering into participation agreements with some of the foreign oil companies (concession holders), and nationalizing others. It has concluded 85-15 per cent production sharing agreements with various oil companies.

Secretariat of Petroleum: P.O.B. 256, Tripoli.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

National Oil Corporation (NOC): P.O.B. 2655, Tripoli; f. 1970 as successor to the Libyan General Petroleum Corporation, to undertake joint ventures with foreign companies; to build and operate refineries, storage tanks, petrochemical facilities, pipelines and tankers; to take part in arranging specifications for local and imported petroleum products; to participate in general planning of oil installations in Libya; to market crude oil and to establish and operate oil terminals; Chair. WAHID OMAR BUGHAIGIS.

Agip (N.A.M.E.) Libyan Branch: P.O.B. 346, Tripoli; Sec. of the People's Committee Dr. M. EL AGEILI.

Finance, Oil, Trade and Industry

Arabian Gulf Oil Co.: P.O.B. 263, Benghazi; Sec. of People's Committee H. A. LAYASS.

Brega Petroleum Marketing Co.: P.O.B. 402, Nars St., Tripoli; f. 1971; Sec. of People's Committee Dr. DOKALI ALMEGHARIEF.

Mobil Oil Libya: P.O.B. 690, Tripoli; Chair. SALEM A. FARKASH.

National Drilling Co.: P.O.B. 1454, Tripoli; Chair. and Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD AHMED ATTIGA.

Oasis Oil Co.: P.O.B. 395, Tripoli; Sec. of People's Committee ABDULLA S. EL-BADRI.

Occidental of Libya: P.O.B. 2134, Tripoli; Chair. and Gen. Man. MASSAOUJ JARNAZ.

Sirte Oil Co.: P.O.B. 385, Tripoli; Sec. of People's Committee MANSOUR M. BENNIRAN.

Umm Al-Jawaby Petroleum Co.: P.O.B. 693, Tripoli; Chair. and Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD TENTTOUSH.

Zawiya Oil Refining Co.: affiliated with NOC, P.O.B. 6451, Tripoli, and P.O.B. 15715, Azzawiya; Chair. and Gen. Man. ALI HABBOUNI.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Aquitaine Libya: P.O.B. 282, Tripoli; Man. JEAN LE BRETON.

Wintershall-Libya: P.O.B. 469 and 905, Tripoli; Man. JOBST KLEMME.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the Western Province: Al-Jomhourieh St., P.O.B. 2321, Tripoli; f. 1952; Pres. SALEM EL-SAGHIR GADDAH; Sec.-Gen. BASHIR K. EL-GENAYYEN; 40,000 mems.; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Trade Acquaintance* (bi-weekly) and *Commercial Directory* (annual, English and Arabic).

Chamber of Commerce, Trade, Industry and Agriculture for the Eastern Province: P.O.B. 208-1286, Benghazi; f. 1953; Pres. HASAN H. MATAR; Sec.-Gen. YOUSEF EL GIAMI; 5,400 mems.

DEVELOPMENT

General National Organization for Industrialization: P.O.B. 4388, Tripoli; f. March 1970; a public organization controlling various heavy and light industries.

Kufrah and Serir Authority: Council of Agricultural Development, Benghazi; f. 1972 to develop the Kufrah Oasis and Serir area in south-east Libya.

TRADE UNIONS

National Trade Unions' Federation: (affiliated to ICFTU); P.O.B. 734, 2 Sharia Istanbul, Tripoli; f. 1952; Sec.-Gen. HAMED ABUBAKER JALLUD; 18 trade unions with 275,000 members; Publ. *Attalia* (weekly).

General Union for Oil and Petrochemicals: Tripoli; Chair. MUHAMMAD MITHNANI.

TRADE FAIR

Tripoli International Fair: P.O.B. 891, Tripoli; under control of Dept. of Tourism and Fairs, Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Economy; annual fair March 5th-25th, 1982; Chair. AYAD ETAHER AYAD.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

The most important road is the 1,822 km. national coast road from the Tunisian to the Egyptian border, passing through Tripoli and Benghazi. It has a second link between Barce and Lamluda, 141 km. long. The other national road runs from a point on the coastal road 120 km. south of Misurata through Sebha to Ghat near the Algerian border (total length 1,250 km.). There is a branch 260 km. long running from Vaddan to Sirte. There is a road crossing the desert from Sebha to the frontiers of Chad and Niger.

In addition to the national highways, the west of Libya has about 1,200 km. of black-top and macadamized roads and the east about 500 km. All the towns and villages of Libya, including the desert oases, are accessible by motor vehicle.

SHIPPING

Principal ports are Tripoli, Benghazi, Port Brega and the Oasis Marine Terminal at Es-Sider. Port Brega was opened to oil tankers in 1961. A 30-inch crude oil pipeline connects the Zelten oilfields with Marsa El Brega. Another pipeline joins the Sarir oilfield with Marsa Hariga, the port of Tobruk, and a pipeline from the Sarir field to Zuetina was opened in 1968. There is another oil port at Ras Lunuf, and a port is being developed at Darna. Libya also has the use of Tunisian port facilities at Sfax and Gabès, to alleviate congestion at Tripoli.

Libyan General Maritime Transport Organization: 10 Garnaia St., P.O.B. 4673, Tripoli; f. 1970 to handle all projects dealing with maritime trade; in June 1981

Libya's merchant fleet consisted of 23 vessels, 13 of which were tankers.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are four civil airports: Tripoli International Airport, situated at Ben Gashir, 34 km. (21 miles) from Tripoli; Benina Airport 19 km. (12 miles) from Benghazi; Sebha Airport; Misurata Airport (domestic flights only).

Libyan Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 2555, Tripoli; f. 1965; passenger and cargo services from Tripoli and Benghazi to London, Paris, Zürich, Frankfurt, Warsaw, Rome, Belgrade, Istanbul, Amman, Athens, Madrid, Malta, Beirut, Damascus, Jeddah, Tunis, Algiers, Casablanca, Niamey, Cotonou, Moscow and Sofia; domestic services throughout Libya; fleet of 10 Boeing 727-2000, 8 F-27; Chair. of People's Committee ALI AGHILA HANNOUSHI; Vice-Chair. MUHAMMAD M. ABREBISH.

Libya is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Algérie, Alitalia (Italy), Biman (Bangladesh), British Caledonian, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), Korean Air Lines (Republic of Korea), LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), Malta Airlines, PIA (Pakistan), Saudia (Saudi Arabia), Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab, TAROM (Romania), Tunis Air, UTA (France).

TOURISM

Department of Tourism and Fairs: Tripoli; f. 1964.

MACAU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Macau comprises the peninsula of Macau, an enclave on the mainland of southern China, and three nearby islands, the two Taipa islands and Coloane. It lies opposite Hong Kong on the western side of the mouth of the Xijiang (Sikiang) river. Climate is tropical. The official language is Portuguese, but English and Cantonese are widely spoken. The predominant religions are Roman Catholicism and Chinese Buddhism. The capital, the city of Macau, is situated on the peninsula.

Recent History

Established by the Portuguese in 1557 as a trading post with China, Macau became a Portuguese Overseas Province in 1951.

After the military coup in Portugal in April 1974, Colonel José Garcia Leandro was appointed Governor of the province. A new statute promulgated in February 1976 redefined Macau as a "Special Territory" under Portuguese legislature, but with a greater measure of administrative and economic independence. The 17-seat legislature, headed by the Governor, consists of six elected members, five appointed by the Governor and six chosen by business associations. Proposals to enlarge the Legislative Assembly from 17 to 21 members, thus giving the Chinese population a greater say in the running of Macau, were abandoned when they did not receive the approval of the Government of the People's Republic of China in March 1980. Upon the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal in February 1979, it was announced that Macau would remain under Portuguese administration.

In February 1979 Colonel Leandro was replaced as Governor by Gen. Nuno de Melo Egídio, deputy chief of staff of Portugal's armed forces, who visited Beijing in March 1980. The Chinese Government has expressed no wish to alter the legal status of Macau, as was confirmed in 1981 by the unopposed appointment as Governor of Commodore Vasco Almeida e Costa, a Portuguese former minister and naval commander.

Defence

The official Portuguese garrison has been replaced by the *Comando de Forças de Segurança* (Comforseg) of 1,800 men, which consists of a paramilitary force of about 150 men and the fire brigade and police force. Military service lasts for one year and is voluntary only for Chinese residents.

Economic Affairs

The mainstays of Macau's economy are textile manufactures and tourism, but other industries, such as plas-

tics, electronics and precision instruments, have also been introduced. However, all development projects are hampered by the territory's chronic water shortage. The lack of an effective taxation system has exacerbated economic difficulties and the pataca was unofficially "floated" in 1975 after a HK \$30 million loan was secured from banking groups in the province. In 1977 the pataca was linked to the Hong Kong dollar, rather than to the Portuguese escudo. Macau's own currency-issuing bank was opened in October 1980. In 1977 gambling accounted for one-third of total government income. In 1976 exports increased by 60 per cent over 1975, giving Macau its first trade surplus for many decades. This high rate of growth could not be maintained in the following two years, but in 1979 the total value of exports reached 2,014.3 million patacas, an increase of 65 per cent, with clothing and knitwear accounting for about 78 per cent.

Tourism

Tourism is now a major industry. The main attractions are gambling, dog-racing and the annual Macau Grand Prix. The majority of visitors travel by sea-ferry, jetfoil and hydrofoil services from Hong Kong. Over 4 million tourists visited Macau in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 10th (Camões Day, Corpus Christi), June 24th (St. John the Baptist, Patron Saint of Macau), August 15th (Assumption), October 1st (Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival), October 5th (Portuguese Republic Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), December 1st (Restoration of Portuguese Independence, 1640), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 24th, 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), January-February* (Chinese Lunar New Year), April 1st-4th (Easter), April 25th (Portuguese National Day, anniversary of 1974 coup).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 avos = 1 pataca.

Exchange rate (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 11.14 patacas;

U.S. \$1 = 5.79 patacas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION 1970 CENSUS	1981 ESTIMATE
15.5 sq. km.	248,636	350,000

There are between 2,000 and 3,000 Portuguese living in Macau.

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1976 . . .	2,369	714	1,517
1977 . . .	2,532	786	1,424
1978 . . .	2,407	802	1,360
1979 . . .	3,019	880	1,504

AGRICULTURE

MEAT PRODUCTION

(metric tons, slaughter weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cattle . . .	507	577	648	462
Buffaloes . . .	546	482	463	687
Pigs . . .	4,567	4,853	5,873	7,245
TOTAL . . .	5,620	5,912	6,984	8,394

Fishing (1979): Total catch 6,278 metric tons.

INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Wine	1,160	1,706	1,497	1,187
Woven fabrics and textiles	261	34	n.a.	147
Knitwear	6,949	6,840	6,443	8,567
Footwear	1,045	675	526	467
Clothing	16,393	14,368	15,109	18,968
Furniture	657	463	345	680
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	767	892	876	1,076
Optical articles	119	137	199	253
Electric energy (million kWh.)*	129.3	143.7	158.5	182.5

* Consumption.

FINANCE

100 avos=1 pataca.

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 avos; 1, 5 and 20 patacas.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 patacas.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=11.14 patacas; U.S. \$1=5.79 patacas.

100 patacas=£8.98=\$17.27.

Note: From January 1968 to February 1973 the pataca was valued at 4.80 Portuguese escudos. The exchange rate was U.S. \$1=5.990 patacas from January 1968 to August 1971; and \$1=5.677 patacas from December 1971 to February 1973. In terms of sterling, the rate was £1=14.375 patacas from January 1968 to August 1971; and £1=14.793 patacas from December 1971 to June 1972. From February 1973 to April 1977 the official exchange rate was 1 pataca=5.00 escudos but the pataca's value in terms of most other currencies was fixed in relation to its rate against the Hong Kong dollar, which was frequently adjusted. In April 1977 the link with the escudo was ended and the currency was tied to the Hong Kong dollar, initially at a parity of HK \$1=1.075 patacas. Exchange rates against other currencies are determined by reference to rates against the Hong Kong dollar, which also circulates freely in Macau.

BUDGET
(‘000 patacas)

REVENUE		1978	EXPENDITURE		1978
<i>Ordinary</i>		155,450	<i>Ordinary</i>		155,450
Current revenue:			General services		3,423
Direct taxes		53,682	Civil administration		2,734
Indirect taxes		49,074	Education		6,059
Taxes, fines and other penalties		1,473	Health and welfare		13,499
Income from property		1,550	Finance		66,326
Transfers		11,709	Economy		2,185
Sale of durable goods		36	Public works and transport		5,897
Sale of non-durable goods and services		9,022	Navy		4,547
Other current revenue		3,646	Security forces		37,480
Capital revenue:			Other		10,620
Sale of investment goods		1,847	Budgetary balance		2,680
Transfers		1,319			
Financial assets		303			
Refunds		78			
Transitory accounts		21,711			
<i>Extraordinary</i>		39,500	<i>Extraordinary</i>		39,500
Current revenue:					
Transfers		—			
Other current revenue		—			
Capital revenue:					
Transfers		14,600			
Financial liabilities		—			
Other capital revenue		24,900			
TOTAL		194,950	TOTAL		194,950

1980: Provisional budget balanced at 303 million patacas.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(‘000 patacas at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Notes	116,632	122,645	139,621	159,702	} 188,420
Coins	19,172	23,437	25,142	27,946	
TOTAL	135,804	146,082	164,763	187,648	188,420

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million patacas)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports (retained)	791.3	977.1	1,102.4	1,252.3	1,817.9
Exports (excluding re-exports)	683.9	1,146.2	1,221.5	1,302.9	2,014.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 patacas)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Pigs	33,567	38,855	41,505	51,709
Eggs	9,860	9,661	10,884	11,713
Fresh fruit	23,230	18,733	19,774	81,684
Rice	24,078	24,041	21,187	32,938
Canned meat	7,231	12,229	15,695	26,223
Tobacco (manufactured)	24,654	27,804	32,486	42,682
Marble	4,097	6,206	14,602	7,735
Cement (incl. clinker)	7,120	9,750	12,266	20,749
Plastic materials	7,495	7,279	8,563	10,063
Carded wool yarn	129,709	23,216	14,025	41,410
Woven cotton fabrics	142,111	129,399	161,992	395,635
Woven fabrics of cellulose fibres	71,646	35,853	29,366	46,540
Clothing	8,378	11,040	13,870	23,588
Passenger cars	7,263	13,292	21,859	31,214
Fuel oil	60,145	65,333	64,252	71,800
Medicines	6,369	5,405	5,547	8,429
Wood, wood products and charcoal	19,438	15,159	18,606	31,364
Paper and cardboard	11,906	10,529	9,752	15,207
Ceramic products	16,844	56,999	29,807	50,616
Casting and soft iron; steel	18,817	20,270	25,836	41,634
Machinery and apparatus	51,212	39,342	56,353	105,886
TOTAL (incl. others)	977,057	1,102,437	1,252,358	1,817,891

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fresh fish	11,940	12,570	13,768	5,289
Shrimps	20,120	24,600	23,558	23,200
Pyrotechnic products	2,841	3,427	3,624	3,997
Leather manufactures	5,495	6,181	14,704	21,639
Woven fabrics of cellulose fibres	1,873	10	22	17
Knitwear and other made-up goods, elastic, without rubber	366,544	399,023	399,270	596,084
Clothing	577,302	577,706	646,312	981,305
Handkerchiefs	8,895	20,469	14,763	17,794
Clothes for bed, table and other domestic uses	30,794	45,064	30,947	60,707
Footwear	5,250	4,274	5,520	5,960
Porcelain ware	10,248	14,365	14,994	17,353
Optical articles	6,765	9,147	11,746	14,429
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,145,865	1,221,518	1,302,905	2,014,302

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 patacas)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
China, People's Republic	233,296	287,271	330,054	536,058
Hong Kong	664,593	678,914	774,559	929,755
Japan	17,583	25,953	40,868	102,325
Portugal	4,806	5,377	3,884	12,416
United Kingdom	9,926	10,830	25,797	37,837
U.S.A.	28,234	30,831	48,021	74,513
TOTAL (incl. others)	977,057	1,102,437	1,252,358	1,817,891

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PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS—continued]

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Angola	47	3,198	3,529	2,635
Belgium-Luxembourg	23,642	31,780	18,495	22,467
France	194,468	192,794	204,968	316,563
Germany, Federal Republic	260,844	240,470	256,207	333,512
Hong Kong	102,680	119,131	146,196	270,172
Italy	50,866	64,077	44,681	95,158
Japan	14,654	19,761	15,606	30,231
Mozambique	3,948	4,016	103	—
Netherlands	60,490	58,898	45,846	62,840
Portugal	62,289	45,777	35,863	50,683
Sweden	34,564	39,721	27,331	34,598
United Kingdom	116,672	75,951	95,196	169,269
U.S.A.	110,501	209,155	296,869	466,972
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,146,243	1,221,518	1,302,905	2,014,302

TRANSPORT
ROAD TRAFFIC
(Vehicles in use)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars	7,695	7,739	8,845	10,308
Trucks and buses	1,982	1,992	2,247	2,638
Motor cycles	9,123	9,169	9,344	9,332

SHIPPING

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Vessels entered:				
Number	85,378	24,815	24,479	21,311
ooo g.r.t.	6,988	7,151	7,618	8,182
Freight (metric tons):				
Unloaded	410,778	508,915	456,279	566,457
Loaded	330,054	592,368	646,614	780,631
Passengers:				
Embarked	2,327,227	2,591,544	2,730,556	3,305,102
Disembarked	2,333,088	2,591,510	2,719,852	3,284,688

EDUCATION
(1978/79)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	55	241	8,960
Primary	63	754	23,847
Secondary:			
High schools	40	601	11,863
Technical schools (commercial and industrial)	8	53	1,268
Other*	14	85	2,229

* Including one school of arts and five training schools for public staff.

Schools are run by the Chinese, outside the Portuguese administration. The new University of the Far East, situated in Macau, was inaugurated on March 28th, 1981, and was to admit 500 students in October 1981. There are expected to be 2,000 students by 1984.

Source: Serviços de Estatística, Macau.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of Macau is embodied in an organic statute of Portugal promulgated in February 1976.

Macau, comprising the town of Nome de Deus de Macau (God's Name of Macau) and the Taipa and Coloane islands, has administrative, economical, financial and legislative autonomy.

The sovereign organs of Portugal, except the Law Courts, are represented in the territory by the Governor. In foreign relations and international agreements or conventions, Macau is represented by the President of Portugal who may delegate to the Governor if the matters concern the territory only.

The judicial power is independent and it is regulated by legislation enacted in Portugal.

The Governor

The Governor is nominated after the local population is consulted, through the Legislative Assembly, and dismissed by the President of Portugal, to whom he is responsible politically. He has a rank similar to a Minister of Government in Portugal.

The Secretaries-Adjunct

The Secretaries-Adjunct, up to five in number, are nominated and dismissed by the President of Portugal on the Governor's proposal. Each has a rank similar to a Secretary of State of Government in Portugal.

They exercise the executive powers which have been delegated by the Governor.

The Superior Council of Security

The Superior Council of Security works in conjunction with the Governor who presides over it. It comprises the Secretaries-Adjunct, the Commander, Second-Commander and Chief of General Staff of the Security Forces, and three deputies elected by the Legislative Assembly. Its duties are to settle and to co-ordinate directives relating to the security of the territory.

The Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Assembly comprises 17 deputies with a mandate of three years. Five deputies are appointed by the Governor from among residents of recognized reputation, six are elected by direct and universal suffrage and six elected by indirect suffrage.

The President of Portugal can dissolve the Assembly in the public interest on the Governor's recommendation.

The Consultative Council

The Consultative Council is presided over by the Governor and has five elected members (two elected by the members of the administrative bodies and from among them, one by organizations representing moral, cultural and welfare interests, and two by associations with economic interests; three statutory members (the Secretary-Adjunct for the Civil Administration Services, the Attorney of the Republic and the Chief of Finance Services); and two members nominated by the Governor.

Judicial System

Ordinary justice is administered directly from Portugal.

Under the superintendence of the Attorney of Portugal are the Delegate of the Attorney of the Republic, the Delegation of the Attorneyship of the Republic, the Services of Registries and of Notarial Affairs, the Judiciary Police, and the Cabinet of the Government's Juridical Consultation.

Finance

Macau draws up its own budget, which is annual and unitary.

The issuing bank of Macau will be the Government's banker of the territory.

The annual public accounts of the territory must be submitted to the judgment of the Administrative Law Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

(January 1982)

Governor: Commodore VASCO ALMEIDA E COSTA.

Secretaries: Dr. ADELINO AUGUSTO DO AMARAL MARQUES LOPES (Administration).
Col. Eng. JOÃO MANUEL SOARES DE ALMEIDA VIANA (Development).
Dr. JORGE ALBERTO DA CONCEIÇÃO HAGEDORN RANGEL (Tourism, Education and Culture).

Dr. JOÃO ANTÓNIO MORAIS DA COSTA PINTO (Economic Co-ordination).

Dr. JOSÉ AUGUSTO ROQUE MARTINS (Social Welfare).

The Cabinet comprises five secretaries who are appointed and relieved by the President of Portugal on the Governor's advice. There is a consultative committee of *ex officio* and nominated members representing the Chinese community.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Seventeen members, five appointed by the Governor, six elected directly and six indirectly, serve for three years.

The Assembly elects its President from among its members, by secret vote.

President: Dr. CARLOS D'ASSUMPÇÃO.

POLITICAL GROUPS

There are no political parties but a number of civic associations exist. The three represented in the Legislative Assembly are: the conservative Associação para a Defesa dos Interesses de Macau (ADIM), the Centro Democrático de Macau (CDM) and the Grupo Independente de Macaenses (GIMA), an independent group.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

There are 6 parishes and 3 missions for the 30,000 Catholics.

Bishop of Macau: Most Rev. D. ARQUIMÍNIO RODRIGUES DA COSTA, C.P. 324, Macau.

The majority of the Chinese residents probably profess Buddhism, and there are numerous Chinese places of worship.

THE PRESS

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

Boletim Oficial: C.P. 33, Macau; f. 1838; weekly government publication; Dir. ALEXANDRE DA SILVA.

O Clarim: Rua Central 26, Macau; f. 1948; twice weekly; Dir. TOMÁS DA ROSA PEREIRA (acting).

Confluência: Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira, Edifício Vila Verde, Macau; twice monthly; Dir. HENRIQUE DE SENNA FERNANDES.

Democracia em Marcha: Sede do CDM, Avenida da República, Macau; irregular; Dir. JOSÉ DA SILVA MANEIRAS.

Diário de Macau: Infante D. Henrique 37, Macau; f. 1979; daily; Dir. LEONEL BORRALHO.

Luso-Chinês: f. 1978; weekly; Dir. ALBERTINO ALVES DE ALMEIDA.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Jornal "Va Kio": 7-9 Rua da Alfândega, Macau.

Ou Mun: Rua Almirante Sérgio, 30-32, Macau.

Seng Pou: Travessa da Caldeira, 11, Macau.

Si Man: Avda. Almeida Ribeiro 107-1^o, Macau.

Tai Chung: Rua dos Mercadores, 136-2^o, Macau.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Emissora de Radiodifusão de Macau (Radio Macau): P.O.B. 446, Macau; government public service, managed by Portuguese Television (RTP); Dir. AFONSO RATO; Radio 7 in Portuguese; Controller JOSÉ RODRIGUES ALVES; *Ou Mun Tin Toi* in Chinese; Controller GARY NGAI; each channel broadcasts 17 hours daily.

Emissora Vila Verde: Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira 123, Macau; private commercial station; programmes in Chinese; Dir. HO YIN.

In 1979 there were 50,000 television sets in Macau.

Macau is served by the Hong Kong television stations.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in patacas)

ISSUING INSTITUTE

Issuing Institute: Avenida da República 6, Macau; f. 1979; state-owned, issues local currency; Chair. IGLÉSÍAS TOMÁS; Dirs. ANTÓNIO PONTES, FRANCISCO ROSA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco de Cantão, S.A.R.L.: Rua de Cinco de Outubro 136, P.O.B. 165, Macau; f. 1937; cap. 5m.; dep. 66.1m. (Dec. 1980); Man. C. Y. CHING.

Banco Comercial de Macau, S.A.R.L.: Rua da Praia Grande 16, Macau; f. 1974; cap. 10m.; dep. 180m.; Chair. COLIN STEVENS; Gen. Man. RUI FERNANDO C. DO AMARAL BARATA.

Banco Hang Sang, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Almeida Ribeiro 56 1/c, Macau; f. 1973; cap. 25m.; dep. 130m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. STANLEY AU.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: f. 1864; est. in Macau 1902; Head Office: Rua do Comércio 84, P.O.B. 2069, 1100 Lisbon; Avenida Almeida Ribeiro 2, Macau.

Banco do Oriente, S.A.R.L.: Avda. da Amizade, Edifício Sintra, P.O.B. 515, Macau; f. 1973; cap. 10m.; dep. 112.1m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. CARLOS A. W. DE MENDONÇA; Gen. Man. AFONSO DELGADO LUIF.

Banco do Pacífico, S.A.R.L.: 67-67B Avda. da Amizade, Edifício Kam Va Kok, Macau; f. 1974; cap. 10m.; dep. 592m. (Dec. 1980); Man. KHOO YEN SENG.

Banco Seng Heng, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Almeida Ribeiro 142, Macau; f. 1972; cap. 5m.; dep. 39.1m. (Dec. 1977); Man. Dir. LOU TOU-VO.

Banco Tai Fung, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Almeida Ribeiro; Macau; f. 1961; cap. 20m.; Pres. HO YIN.

Banco Weng Hang, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Almeida Ribeiro 21, Macau; f. 1973; cap. 5m.; dep. 135m. (Dec. 1977); Man. Dir. FUNG YIU-WANG.

Luso International Banking Ltd.: 1 Rua Henrique de Macedo, Macau; f. 1974; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 400m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. GEORGE M. K. LEE.

Nam Tung Bank Ltd.: Avda. Almeida Ribeiro 1, Macau; f. 1950; cap. HK \$25m. (Dec. 1977).

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco do Brasil, S.A. (Brazil): Rua da Praia Grande 39, Macau; f. 1980; Gen. Man. C. RODRIGUES.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Rua da Praia Grande 25, Macau; f. 1979; Gen. Man. EDWARD F. KMEC.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): Apt. 476, Rua da Praia Grande, 2 (Edifício Montepio), Macau; Man. D. E. DA ROZA.

Overseas Trust Bank Limited (Hong Kong): Avda. do Infante D. Henrique, 51-53, Macau; Man. DOMINIC K. M. CHEUNG.

There are also seven registered dealers in foreign exchange.

MACAU

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese companies are represented in Macau:

Companhia de Seguros Bonança, E.P.: Agents: H. Nolasco & Cia. Ltd., P.O.B. 223, 20 Avda. Almeida Ribeiro, Macau.

Companhia de Seguros de Crédito, E.P.: Rua da Praia Grande 41-41d-r/c-D; Dir. MANUEL ESTEVAO.

Companhia de Seguros Império: Rua de P.N. Silva, 43-1-A; Dir. FERNANDO ANTUNES.

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Agents: F. Rodrigues (Suc. Res.) Lda., Rua da Praia Grande 71, P.O.B. 2, Macau.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associação Comercial de Macau: Pres. HO YIN.

Associação dos Exportadores de Macau: Pres. Union Trading.

Associação Industrial de Macau: Travessa da Praia Grande 11-1; f. 1959; Pres. PETER PAN.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Associação das Agências de Turismo de Macau: Pres. PEDRO HYNMAN LOBO.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 42 km. of roads in 1979.

SHIPPING

There are representatives of shipping agencies for international lines in Macau.

Hydrofoils, jetfoils and ferry-services operate a regular service during daylight between Macau and Hong Kong; a jetfoil night service was introduced in 1980.

TOURISM

Direcção dos Serviços de Turismo: Travessa do Paiva 1, P.O.B. 461, Macau; Dir. Dr. MARINHO DE BASTOS; there were 4,039,934 visitors to Macau in 1980; publs. *Macau Travel Talk* (monthly), *Macau Magazine* (2 a month), *Anuário* (Macau Yearbook).

MADAGASCAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar comprises one large island and several much smaller ones in the western Indian Ocean, about 500 km. off the coast of Mozambique. The climate is tropical. The northern parts of the island receive monsoon rains from December to April but the rest of the country is fairly dry. The official languages are Malagasy and French. Hova and other dialects are widely spoken. About half the population follow animist beliefs, Christians constitute about 40 per cent and the remainder are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has a vertical white stripe (one-third of the length) at the hoist and horizontal stripes of red and green. The capital is Antananarivo (formerly Tananarive).

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Madagascar became an autonomous state within the French Community in October 1958, as the Malagasy Republic. In May 1959 Philibert Tsiranana, leader of the *Parti social démocrate* (PSD), was elected President. The country achieved full independence on June 26th, 1960. Before independence France encouraged the PSD, identified with the majority coastal tribes (*côliers*), as an alternative to the more nationalistic highland people, the Merina, the traditional ruling group in the island. Conflict between these two groups underlies the island's recent history.

After 1967 the economy declined and there was growing opposition to the Government's authoritarianism and subservience to French interests. In May 1972 President Tsiranana handed over full powers to his Chief of Staff, Major-Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa, who initiated a drive to "Malagasize" education and industry, and a reorientation of foreign policy was begun in which co-operative agreements with France were renegotiated. Under the Minister of the Interior, Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, the traditional rural assemblies of the Merina, the *fokonolona*, were revived and expanded to replace the French administration.

Opposition came from extreme left elements, supporters of ex-President Tsiranana and *côliers* who resented the domination of the new government by Merinas. The economy declined and there was widespread discontent caused by inflation, unemployment and food shortages. Though the elections to the People's National Development Council in October 1973 provided a great victory for pro-government parties, the economic situation continued to worsen during 1974. On December 31st, rebellious security forces attempted a coup and precipitated a crisis within the Government. On February 5th, 1975, Gen. Ramanantsoa handed over full power to Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, Minister of the Interior. Six days later, however, the new Head of State was assassinated. On February 12th Brig.-Gen. Gilles Andriamahazo assumed power at the head of a military directorate and imposed martial law. The rebel security forces were swiftly subdued and all political parties were suspended.

In June 1975 the military directorate resigned after

electing Lt.-Commdr. Didier Ratsiraka, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be Head of State as Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC). In a referendum in December over 94 per cent of voters approved a new constitution, a Socialist Revolutionary Charter (the "Little Red Book") formulated by Ratsiraka, and the appointment of Ratsiraka as President of the Republic for seven years. The Charter formulated the policy of expanding the *fokonolona* in order to carry out administrative and agrarian reforms in accordance with its radical socialist ideology. The constitution altered the country's name to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

In January 1976 the Government and judicial institutions were reformed. Colonel Joël Rakotomalala was appointed Prime Minister but the civilian element in the Government was increased and representatives of different regions and parties were included in the power structure. In March the *Avant-garde de la révolution malgache* (AREMA) was founded as the nucleus of the single national party, provided for in the constitution, and order was re-established. In July, however, the death of Rakotomalala precipitated a series of conflicts which were halted only by the achievement of AREMA domination. The new cabinet, formed in August under Justin Rakotonjaina, of civilians committed to a more militant socialism provoked the opposition of the bourgeoisie and the impatience of the radicals. To bolster itself against criticism the Government began to organize AREMA cells throughout the country, greatly alarming the other parties. Elections held at all levels from March to June 1977 resulted in overwhelming victories for AREMA. After the elections to the *fokonolona* and the Provincial Councils, the left-wing MONIMA, led by Monja Jaona, withdrew from the elections and the Government and was proscribed. The *Front National pour la Défense de la Révolution Socialiste Malgache*, of which AREMA is the nucleus, presented the sole list of candidates for election to the new National People's Assembly. Rakotonjaina resigned in July and a new Council of Ministers was formed under Lt.-Col. Désiré Rakotoarijaona; new appointments were made to the SRC which was extended to include leaders of the former political parties, and more *côliers*, in an effort to restore political equilibrium.

However, political and social discontent was demonstrated by two alleged coup attempts in 1980; unrest grew after the arrest of Monja Jaona. Although MONIMA agreed in March 1981 to rejoin the FNDR and Jaona became a member of the SRC, riots and looting continued.

Madagascar's foreign policy is officially non-aligned and, while it has close links with communist countries (particularly the People's Republic of China), its chief trading partners are western. Relations with France have been affected by disputes over compensation for nationalized French assets and the French claim to the Iles Glorieuses and three other islets off the coast of Madagascar (the UN voting in 1980 that the islets be restored to Madagascar), but France has continued to be Madagascar's principal trading partner and supplier of aid.

Government

According to the Constitution of December 1975, the supreme legislative authority is the National People's Assembly, with 137 members elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. The Head of State is a President elected for seven years by universal adult suffrage. The President is Chairman of a Supreme Revolutionary Council. The members of the Council are chosen by the President, one-third of them from a list presented by the National People's Assembly. The President appoints a Prime Minister and endorses his choice of ministers. Local government has a four-tier structure based on traditional village assemblies (*fokonolona*).

Defence

In July 1981 total armed forces numbered 19,550 men: army 18,000, navy 650 and air force 900. There is a paramilitary gendarmerie of 8,000. Defence expenditure in 1979 was U.S. \$101.9 million.

Economic Affairs

The economy is principally agricultural, with 85 per cent of the population living on the land. Agricultural production is mainly for subsistence, rice being the staple crop, but also forms the bulk of exports. The most important cash crop is coffee, followed by cloves and clove oil, vanilla and sugar. Large herds of cattle are maintained but contribute little to the economy. There are extensive mineral deposits, chromite being the most important. Other minerals include graphite, mica, quartz, celestine, phosphates, shale oil, bauxite, uranium and iron, but commercial exploitation is limited. The oil refinery at Toamasina, based on imported petroleum, has contributed significantly to exports since 1967. There are plans for an oil shale refinery at Bemolanga, due to begin production in 1985, and which will eventually meet domestic needs and provide a small surplus for export. Industry is at present confined largely to processing agricultural produce and manufacturing textiles, although a plan was announced in 1980 to create and develop industry over the next 20 years. A hydroelectric power plant at Andekaleka was due to be commissioned in May 1982.

The economy has long been dominated by foreign business interests but since 1972 successive governments have extended state control of essential sectors and imposed strict controls on foreign-owned enterprises. Ratsiraka's government has nationalized banking and insurance, and has taken control of the major industrial and commercial organizations. There has been a serious drop in private investment from abroad since 1972, but foreign aid, mainly from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the EEC, enables the economy to survive. Madagascar withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1973 but France continued to support the Malagasy currency. Both the balance of payments and the budget show a deficit, whilst the fluctuating inflation rate stood at over 18 per cent in 1980. External debts totalled U.S. \$1,100 million in 1981. There are sporadic shortages of basic commodities, especially rice, which must now be imported. Agricultural reform is a priority; the Govern-

ment aims to continue the drive for self-sufficiency in food and the development of export crops by increasing productivity and bringing more land under cultivation.

Transport and Communications

The terrain is difficult and transport is not well developed. There are 1,035 km. of railway, mainly single track and narrow gauge. Of the 28,000 km. of roads and tracks, most can be used only in dry weather. Most of the west coast rivers are navigable for about 160 km., and on the east coast the Pangalanes canal follows the coast from Toamasina to Farafungana. The chief ports are Toamasina, Mahajanga and Antseranana. The international airport is at Ivato, near Antananarivo, and there is an extensive internal airways network which provides the main means of travel, especially in the wet season.

Social Welfare

All medical services are free and there are family allowances as well as benefits for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Much welfare is offered by Christian missions. In 1976 the country had 19,781 hospital beds and 767 physicians.

Education

Madagascar has both public and private schools. In 1975 an estimated 85 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 years attended primary schools but only 11 per cent of those aged 12 to 17 received secondary education. There is one university, with five regional centres, attended by 22,857 students in 1979. The education system is being remodelled to suit local conditions and needs, but some reforms are causing controversy. Since 1976 six years' education has been officially compulsory.

Tourism

Plans to develop tourism and increase the number of tourists proved over-optimistic. In 1977 9,000 tourists visited Madagascar; there were 1,785 tourist beds and revenue from tourism was estimated at U.S. \$2.5 million.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 30th (Whitsun), June 26th (Independence Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 30th (Anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar).

1983: January 1st (New Year), March 29th (Commemoration of 1947 Rebellion), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc malgache (MG).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc MG = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs MG;

U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs MG.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)						
	Total	Malagasy	French	Comorans	Indians	Chinese	Others
587,041	7,928,868	7,819,525	30,786	43,540*	18,250	10,167	7,000

1974-75 Census; Total population 7,603,790.

Estimated population (1980): 8,742,000.

* After serious conflict with the Malagasys in December 1976 about 14,500 Comorans were repatriated.

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS

(estimated population, 1974)

Merina (Hova)	. . . 1,993,000	Sakalava	. . . 470,156*
Betsimisaraka	. . . 1,134,000	Antandroy	. . . 412,500
Betsileo	. . . 920,600	Antaisaka	. . . 406,468*
Tsimihety	. . . 558,100		

* 1972 figure.

MAIN TOWNS

(estimated population, 1972)

Antananarivo (capital)	. . . 366,530	Antseranana (Diégo-Suarez)	. . . 45,487
Mahajanga (Majunga)	. . . 67,458	Toliary (Tuléar)	. . . 38,978
Toamasina (Tamatave)	. . . 59,503	Antsirabé	. . . 33,287
Fianarantsoa	. . . 58,818		

The population of Antananarivo was estimated to be 520,000 in 1976.

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1972

BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE	DEATHS	DEATH RATE
280,131	35.3 per 1,000	81,760	10.3 per 1,000

Birth registration is estimated to be 70 per cent complete and death registration 50 per cent complete. Rates for 1966 (based on a sample survey) were: Births 46 per 1,000, deaths 25 per 1,000.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1975 estimates)

Agriculture	. . . . . 2,657,000
Industry and crafts	. . . . . 290,000
Private employment	. . . . . 307,000
Public sector	. . . . . 90,000
TOTAL	. . . . . 3,344,000

There are approximately 250,000 unemployed. Wage-earners constitute 10 per cent of the population.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares, FAO estimates)

Arable land	. . . . . 2,510
Land under permanent crops	. . . . . 490
Permanent meadows and pastures	. . . . . 34,000
Forests and woodland	. . . . . 13,630
Other land	. . . . . 7,524
Inland water	. . . . . 550
TOTAL	. . . . . 58,704

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	115	131	128
Rice (paddy)	1,914	2,250	2,327
Sugar cane	1,375	1,432	1,388
Potatoes	180	215	242
Sweet potatoes	333	320*	310*
Cassava (Manioc)	1,322	1,425†	1,450*
Dry beans	45	56	55
Oranges	79	85*	90*
Bananas	264	236	240
Pineapples	48	48*	48*
Groundnuts (in shell)	34	43	28
Cottonseed	22	23	17
Cotton (lint)	11	12	9
Coconuts	19	22*	24*
Copra	2*	2*	3*
Coffee (green)	78	81	80
Cocoa beans	1	1	1
Tobacco	3	4	4
Sisal	22	22	22
Gloves	13	n.a.	n.a.
Vanilla	5	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September, FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	8,600	8,700	8,800
Pigs	560	565	570
Sheep	607	620	630
Goats	1,500	1,550	1,600
Chickens	13,900	14,400	14,800
Ducks	2,300	2,400	2,450
Turkeys	1,100	1,150	1,200

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons, FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Cows' milk	36,000	37,000	38,000
Beef and veal	115,000	117,000	119,000
Pigs' meat	23,000	24,000	24,000
Poultry meat	38,000	40,000	42,000
Hen eggs	10,680	11,232	11,544
Honey†	12,000	12,200	12,500
Cattle hides	16,200	16,470	16,470
Raw silk and waste	18	19	20

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sawlogs, etc.: broadleaved*	415	245	110	350	204	468
Pulpwood: coniferous	17†	—	—	—	—	—
Other industrial wood: broadleaved	400†	400	102	118	131	339
Fuel wood: broadleaved	4,100	4,775	4,870	4,968	5,068	5,169
TOTAL	4,932	5,420	5,082	5,436	5,403	5,976

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

1978 and 1979: Production as in 1977 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland Water . . .	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500
Indian Ocean . . .	14,300	13,450	14,540	12,880	12,020
TOTAL CATCH . . .	55,800	54,950	56,040	54,380	53,520

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

Total catch by commercial fishing companies (1976):
7,000 tons.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Graphite	17,280	17,774	17,402	15,726	16,600
Salt (unrefined) . . .	36,000	26,000	27,000	n.a.	n.a.
Mica	857	1,914	81	1,498	1,566
Chromite*	64,700	80,600	87,700	68,400	49,500

* Figures refer to the chromic oxide content of ores mined.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978†
Raw Sugar	metric tons	114,513	107,346	109,409	123,000
Tapioca	" "	2,064	2,562	2,028	n.a.
Vegetable Oils	" "	5,644	5,816	5,929	4,000
Beer	hectolitres	211,851	256,964	273,500	257,000
Cigarettes	metric tons	1,248	1,439	1,804	1,983
Chewing Tobacco	" "	1,971	1,956	1,836	n.a.
Woven Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	78	78	79	93
Cement	metric tons	58,021	69,904	52,229	66,000
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	" "	16,611	12,910	9,354	7,000*
Jet Fuels*	" "	18,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" "	163,446	125,705	131,337	n.a.
Kerosene	cu. metres	109,544	76,570	67,560	28,000
Distillate Fuel Oils	metric tons	226,252	175,773	145,044	89,000
Residual Fuel Oils	cu. metres	313,989	223,838	225,608	160,000
Paints	metric tons	2,448	3,111	3,119	3,700
Soap	" "	16,819	14,427	16,434	16,600
Electric Energy (for public use)	million kWh.	240	258	271	283

* Estimates.

† Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc malgache (Malagasy franc).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 francs MG.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs MG.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc MG=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=545.6 francs MG; U.S. \$1=283.65 francs MG.

1,000 francs MG=£1.833=\$3.525.

Note: Between December 1958 and August 1969 the value of the Malagasy franc was 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=246.853 Malagasy francs). Since January 1960 the Malagasy franc has been equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc=50 Malagasy francs). In August 1969 the Malagasy franc was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 3.2 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 Malagasy franc=0.3601 U.S. cent (\$1=277.71 Malagasy francs) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 Malagasy franc=0.3909 U.S. cent (\$1=255.785 Malagasy francs). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. As a result, the value of the Malagasy franc has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. The average market rates (Malagasy francs per U.S. dollar) were: 252.2 in 1972; 222.7 in 1973; 240.5 in 1974; 214.3 in 1975; 239.0 in 1976; 245.7 in 1977; 225.6 in 1978; 212.7 in 1979; 211.3 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=666.503 Malagasy francs (1 Malagasy franc=0.15004p).

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs MG)

REVENUE	1976	1977	1978	EXPENDITURE	1976	1977	1978
Taxes on income . . .	7,000	6,000	7,600	Interest on public debt .	1,307	1,855	1,923
Import duties . . .	17,510	19,957	25,752	Subsidies . . .	3,327	4,052	6,147
Export duties . . .	4,000	10,150	7,500	Other current transfers .	5,550	5,813	5,353
Excises . . .	18,752	9,151	9,790	Current expenditure on			
Other taxes . . .	9,710	11,244	17,766	goods and services .	52,178	64,334	74,569
Other receipts . . .	6,029	21,799	32,684	Gross capital formation .	24,697	29,132	36,374
TOTAL . . .	63,001	78,301	101,092	TOTAL . . .	87,059	105,186	124,366

1979: Budget expenditure 216,300 million francs MG (estimate).

1980: Budget expenditure 277,600 million francs MG (estimate).

1981: Budget expenditure 267,170 million francs MG (estimate).

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
IMF Special Drawing Rights	8.3	11.3	—
Foreign exchange . . .	60.6	47.9	5.0
TOTAL . . .	68.9	59.2	5.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million francs MG at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
Currency outside banks .	42.05	48.18	53.55
Demand deposits at deposit money banks .	51.81	55.96	70.71
Checking deposits at Post Office . . .	2.37	3.04	3.86
Private sector deposits at Treasury . . .	3.75	5.65	10.12*
TOTAL MONEY . . .	99.98	112.83	138.24

* Estimate.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b. . . .	200	241	319	289	350	406	412
Merchandise imports f.o.b. . . .	-178	-238	-331	-261	-312	-404	-674
TRADE BALANCE	23	2	-12	28	39	2	-262
Exports of services	43	47	68	45	36	38	54
Imports of services	-110	-133	-170	-154	-145	-182	-296
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-44	-84	-114	-81	-70	-142	-504
Private unrequited transfers (net) .	-23	-10	-24	-17	-20	-14	-19
Government unrequited transfers (net)	56	52	83	69	71	76	90
CURRENT BALANCE	-11	-42	-55	-29	-19	-80	-433
Direct capital investment (net) . .	11	14	4	2	-4	-4	-6
Other long-term capital (net) . . .	17	11	23	13	25	19	231
Short-term capital (net)	2	-23	8	2	-14	3	—
Net errors and omissions	-7	-4	-5	13	-5	53	76
TOTAL (net monetary movements) .	12	-43	-25	1	-18	-9	-132

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs MG)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	45,684	67,257	78,047	68,434	85,217	99,632	135,319	126,775
Exports f.o.b.	44,751	58,504	64,635	66,034	82,927	87,214	83,826	84,781

* Excluding trade in gold and military goods.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs MG)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Chemical Products	14,237	16,702	18,518	Coffee (Green)	36,583	38,074	45,110
Mineral Products	15,219	16,296	17,122	Rice	171	157	73
of which Crude Petroleum	11,293	8,729	5,949	Vanilla	8,645	3,114	3,945
Textiles	4,637	7,117	6,457	Sugar	1,434	1,365	2,471
Metal Products	9,712	13,593	17,238	Tobacco	407	221	51
Machinery	15,717	14,469	20,868	Cloves and Clove Oil . . .	7,223	15,007	6,583
Electrical Equipment	4,471	5,597	7,109	Raffia	433	488	512
Vehicles and Parts	8,246	25,049	11,897	Groundnuts	209	60	49
				Petroleum Products	1,365	2,235	1,373

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million francs MG)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,660	2,181	4,005	France	20,150	21,656	16,644
France	34,731	43,586	52,494	Germany, Federal Republic	6,552	6,369	7,799
Germany, Federal Republic	13,883	12,516	13,029	Italy	1,181	2,846	2,268
Iran	84	75	27	Japan	3,212	4,385	8,758
Italy	2,991	5,159	4,800	Malaysia	—	451	452
Japan	4,724	7,741	6,875	Netherlands	1,096	2,519	3,362
Netherlands	2,145	2,910	2,539	Réunion	2,448	2,714	3,026
United Kingdom	2,098	2,694	3,989	United Kingdom	1,427	1,167	2,914
U.S.A.	3,382	14,539	4,504	U.S.A.	21,880	12,285	16,556

Source: Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce, Antananarivo.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers ('000)	4,251	4,187	3,637
Passenger/km. (millions)	296	304	274
Freight ('000 metric tons)	934	738	771
Ton/km. (millions)	248	198	201

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1977
Cars	21,845
Lorries and vans	15,855
Buses	2,420
Taxis	7,130

Source: Ministère des Transports, Antananarivo.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	GOODS LOADED				GOODS UNLOADED			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mahajanga	48	17	14	13	99	143	163	155
Toamasina	371	224	274	223	797	852	804	819
TOTAL (incl. others)	578	404	433	386	957	1,134	1,090	1,142

Vessels entered ('000 net registered tons): 2,139 in 1977; 2,327 in 1978; 2,547 in 1979; 2,236 in 1980.

Source: Service des Douanes, Antananarivo.

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Kilometres flown (million)	5.5	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8
Passengers carried ('000)	203	262	292	335.8	404	523
Passenger-km. (million)	247	276	280	296	348	378
Freight ton-km. (million)	7.6	6.7	6.6	6.2	17.7	19.8
Mail ton-km. (million)	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3

Sources: Malagasy D.C.A. (Air Transport Service); * Ministère des Transports.

COMMUNICATIONS

(Telephones in use)

1973	.	.	.	29,000
1974	.	.	.	30,000
1975	.	.	.	31,000
1976	.	.	.	31,370

Source: American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

EDUCATION

	1970/71			1971/72		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary*	5,706	14,424	938,015	6,054	15,553	1,004,447
Secondary†	514	6,858	101,412	526	5,181	105,320
Technical†	128	665	9,006	128	684	10,177
Higher (University)	1	n.a.	5,293	1	n.a.	5,874

* Figures refer to both public and private schools.

† Figures refer to public schools only; in addition approximately 70,000 pupils attended private secondary schools.

1976: Number of pupils: Primary (public and private) 1,100,000; Secondary (public and private) 115,000; Technical 7,000; Higher 11,000.

1978: Primary: 8,002 schools; 23,937 teachers; 1,311,000 pupils.

Higher: 557 teachers; 16,226 students.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Institut National de la Statistique et de la Recherche Economique, Antananarivo.

THE CONSTITUTION

According to the Constitution endorsed by referendum on December 21st, 1975, Madagascar's institutions are as follows:

The President of the Republic, elected for seven years by universal suffrage;

The Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC), "the guardian of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution". The President of the Republic is Chairman by automatic right of the SRC, of which he names two-thirds of the members. He chooses the other members from a list presented by the National People's Assembly;

The National People's Assembly, whose deputies are elected for five years by universal suffrage. It holds two ordinary sessions a year;

The Government, responsible to the President of the Republic, who names the Prime Minister and endorses the

Premier's choice of Ministers. The Prime Minister is automatically a member of the SRC;

The Military Development Committee, a consultative organ whose endorsement is essential for any national defence programme or programme of social and economic development;

The Constitutional High Court, seven members, with a renewable five-year mandate.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into about 11,000 *fokontany* (traditional village communities), 92 *firaisam-pokontany* (groups of villages, formerly sub-prefectures), 18 *fiivondronam-pokontany* (prefectures), and 6 *faritany* (provinces). Each unit is governed by an elected council whose members must belong to the FNDR.

The ideology of the state is socialist, as expressed in the Malagasy Socialist Revolutionary Charter.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt.-Commdr. DIDIER RATSIRAKA (took office as President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council June 15th, 1975; sworn in as President of Madagascar January 4th, 1976).

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

(January 1982)

Lt.-Commdr. DIDIER RATSIRAKA	MANANDAFY RAKOTONIRINA	Maj. JEAN DE DIEU RANDRIANTANANY
Lt.-Col. DÉSIRÉ RAKOTOARIJAONA	Lt.-Col. FIAKARA	ARSÈNE RATSIFEHERA
MONJA JAONA	Lt.-Col. FERDINAND JAOTOMBO	REMANINDRY JAONA
RICHARD ANDRIAMANJATO	Maj. MAX VALÉRIEN MARSON	M. RAKOTOVAO-RAZAKABOANA
Dr. JÉRÔME MAROJAMA RAZANABAHINY	ETIENNE MORA	CELESTIN RADIO
SOLO NORBERT ANDRIAMORASATA	DÉSIRÉ RAKOTONANAHARY	SIMON PIERRE
JUSTIN RAKOTONIAINA	M. RAMANANTSALAMA	GEORGES THOMAS INDRIANJAFY

In 1977 six advisory commissions were created within the Supreme Revolutionary Council, covering production and finance, supply and commerce, social affairs, juridical and administrative affairs, defence and infrastructure and development. There is also a plenary commission covering the Plan, foreign affairs and ideology.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Lt.-Col. DÉSIRÉ RAKOTOARIJAONA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHRISTIAN RÉMI RICHARD.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: GILBERT SAMBSON.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: GEORGES SOLOFOSON.

Minister of Finance: PASCAL RAKOTOMAVO.

Minister of Information and Ideological Guidance: BRUNO RAKOTOMAVO.

Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: NIRINA ANDRIAMANERASOA.

Minister of National Defence: Col. GUY SIBON.

Minister of Transport, Supplies and Tourism: JOSEPH BEDO.

Minister of Health: JEAN-JACQUES SÉRAPHIN.

Minister of Youth and Sports: KOUSSAY SAÏD ALI.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: THÉOPHILE ANDRIANOELISOA.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: IGNACE RAKOTO.

Minister of the Interior: AMPY PORTOS.

Minister of Public Welfare: RÉMI TIANDRAZA.

Minister of Revolutionary Art and Culture: GISELLE RABESAHALA.

Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: GEORGES RUPHIN.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: M. RAKOTOVAO-ANDRIANTIANA.

Minister of Public Works: Commdt. VICTOR RAMAHATA.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE POPULAIRE

President: LUCIEN ANDRIANARAHINJAKA.

In the first elections to the National People's Assembly held on June 30th, 1977, covering 110 constituencies, the *Front National pour la Défense de la Révolution Socialiste*

Malgache presented the sole list of candidates. Of the 137 seats, 112 were taken by deputies from AREMA, 16 from AKFM, seven from VONJY and two from UDECMA. The first session was held on July 28th.

OTHER GOVERNMENT BODIES

Comité militaire pour le développement: Antananarivo; f. 1975; consultative body dealing with all projects involving the army; Pres. Col. RABEONY.

Constitutional High Court: Antananarivo; seven-member institution to interpret the constitution and rule on constitutional issues; Pres. ROBERT TILAHY.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties were banned in February 1975 but several survived as "revolutionary associations" and in June 1977 these former political parties joined the *Front National pour la Défense de la Révolution Socialiste Malgache* to form a single party.

Front National pour la Défense de la Révolution Socialiste Malgache (FNDR): Antananarivo; f. 1976; Sec.-Gen. Lt.-Commdr. DIDIER RATSIRAKA; comprises:

Avant-garde de la révolution malgache (AREMA): Antananarivo; f. 1976; forms the nucleus of the FNDR; executive bureau of 17 members; Sec.-Gen. Lt.-Commdr. DIDIER RATSIRAKA.

Elan Populaire pour l'Unité Nationale-Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky (VONJY): Antananarivo; f. 1973; moderate; Leader Dr. JÉRÔME MAROJAMA RAZANABAHINY.

MFM/MFT (Mouvement pour le pouvoir prolétarien or "pouvoir aux petits"): Antananarivo; extreme left-

wing party; supports Ratsiraka's Government; Leader MANANDAFY RAKOTONIRINA.

Mouvement National pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar (MONIMA): Antananarivo; radical socialist party; withdrew from the FNDR in June 1977, rejoined June 1981; Leader MONJA JAONA.

Parti du Congrès de l'Indépendance de Madagascar (AKFM/KDRSM): 43 Lâlana Rakotomalala Ratsimba, Andravoahangy, Antananarivo; f. 1958; pro-Soviet; Leader Pastor RICHARD ANDRIAMANJATO.

UDECMA-KMTP: Antananarivo; f. 1976; Christian Democrat; Leader SOLO NORBERT ANDRIAMORASATA.

Vondrona Sozialista Monima: B.P. 367, Antananarivo; f. 1977; broke away from MONIMA (*q.v.*); Marxist-Leninist; Leaders REMANINDRY JAONA, GABRIEL RABEARIMANANA; publ. *Tolona Sozialista* (monthly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MADAGASCAR

(In Antananarivo unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Algeria: Cité Planton, Villa Akila; *Ambassador:* FERHAT LOUNES.

Australia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Austria: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Belgium: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Bulgaria: Maputo, Mozambique.

Canada: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

China, People's Republic: Ancien Hôtel Panorama, B.P. 1658; *Ambassador:* GAN YETAO.

Cuba: 147 route circulaire; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Egypt: 47 ave. Lenin, B.P. 4082; *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA OUF ELASHRY.

France: 3 rue Jean Jaurès, B.P. 204; *Ambassador:* PAUL BLANC.

German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* MANFRED RICHTER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 101 route circulaire, B.P. 516, Ambodirotra; *Ambassador:* PETER SCHOLZ.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Greece: Nairobi, Kenya.

Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique.

Hungary: Maputo, Mozambique.

India: 4 Lâlana Emile Rajaonson, B.P. 1787; *Ambassador:* S. N. PURI.

Indonesia: Lâlana Radama I.

Iraq: rue Ramelina, Ambohijatovo; *Ambassador:* IHSAN ALI AL-KASSAB.

Italy: 22 rue Pasteur Rabary, B.P. 16, Ankadivato; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO DIAZ.

Japan: 8 rue du Dr. Villette, B.P. 3863; *Ambassador:* KAZUHIKO FURUSAWA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* KIM IN-HO.

Libya: B.P. 116, Antsahavola; *Chargé d'affaires:* ALI SALEM DANNAH.

Netherlands: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Nigeria: Maputo, Mozambique.

Norway: Nairobi, Kenya.

Pakistan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Poland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Romania: Antananarivo; *Chargé d'affaires:* TARANU PETRE.

Spain: Nairobi, Kenya.

Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Switzerland: B.P. 118; *Chargé d'affaires:* CHARLES ABEGGLEN.

Turkey: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

U.S.S.R.: Ampefiloha, Lot "O", B.P. 4006; *Ambassador:* LEONID MUSATOV.

United Kingdom: Immeuble "Ny Havana", Cité de 67 Ha, B.P. 167; *Ambassador:* RICHARD J. LANGRIDGE.

U.S.A.: B.P. 620; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO ENRIQUE RONDON.

Vatican City: Carrefour d'Ivondry, B.P. 650, Amboniloha; *Apostolic Nuncio:* SERGIO SEBASTIANI.

Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* DOAN VAN.

Yugoslavia: B.P. 4004; *Ambassador:* DJUZA RADOVIC.

Zaire: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Zambia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Madagascar also has diplomatic relations with Denmark, Finland, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: 8 Anosy, Antananarivo; Pres. EDILBERT RAZAFINDRALAMBO.

Attorney-General: A. RAJAONARIVELO.

Chamber Presidents: M. RANDRIANASOLO, M. ADRIANTAHINA, L. RAKOTOVAO.

Advocates-General: M. RAKOTOSON, M. RATSIRAHONANA, O. RATOVONDRIAKA, Mme RAZAFIMANDRANTO.

Court of Appeal: Antananarivo; Pres. ARMAND RAFALHERY.

Attorney-General: M. ANDRIAMISEZA.

Chamber Presidents: Mme RAKOTOARISOA, Mme RAKOTONIRINA, Mme RAJAONAH, C. RABETOKOTANY, C. RAMANANTSOA, M. RANDRIAMPARANY.

Courts of First Instance: at Antananarivo, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Fianarantsoa, Antseranana, Antsirabe, Antalaha, Ambatondrazaka, Tolagnaro and Toliary; for civil and commercial matters; also Courts of Petty Sessions.

Criminal Courts: at the Court of Appeal; presided over by a Counsellor. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

In May 1976 special economic tribunals were set up to deal with crimes specifically relating to economic matters, such as price alterations, misappropriation of public funds, etc.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 40 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20 per cent of the total population) and the remainder are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Church: Three archdioceses:

Archbishop of Antananarivo: Cardinal VICTOR RAZAFIMAHATRATA, Andohalo, Antananarivo; there are about 541 mission centres with a total personnel of 1,800.

Archbishop of Antseranana: Mgr. ALBERT JOSEPH TSIAHOANA; B.P. 415, Antseranana.

Archbishop of Fianarantsoa: Mgr. GILBERT RAMANTOANINA; place Mgr. Givélet, B.P. 40.

Eglise Episcopale de Madagascar: 24 rue Jean Laborde, Antananarivo; f. 1874; about 40,000 mems.; Anglican; 3 dioceses; Bishop of Antananarivo Mgr. EPHRAÏM RANDRIANOVONA.

Eglise de Jésus-Christ à Madagascar: Lot 11 B 18, Tohatohabato Ranavalona 1, Trano "Ifanomezantsoa" B.P. 623, Antananarivo; f. 1968; Pres. Rev. JOSEPH RAMAMBASOA; Gen. Sec. Rev. PAUL RAMINO; publ. *Vaovao F.J.K.M.* (French and Malagasy information bulletin).

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Atrika: Antananarivo; founded by the Government.

Le Courrier de Madagascar: 2 rue amiral de Hell, Antananarivo; circ. 22,000.

Imongo Vaovao: 11-K 4 bis Andravoahangy, Antananarivo; opposition paper; Dir. CLEMENT RAMAMONJISOA; circ. 1,000.

Madagascar Iray Tsy Mivaky: Antananarivo; Dir. RASERA HARDING.

Madagascar-Matin: Imprimerie Centrale, 1 ave. de Lattre de Tassigny, B.P. 1570, Antananarivo; in French and Malagasy; Editor JAKOBA ANDRIAMBELO; circ. 32,000.

Maresaka: 12 ave. Rigault-Isotry, Antananarivo; f. 1954; independent; Editors S. RAKOTOARIMAH, M. RALAIARI-JAONA; Malagasy; circ. 5,500.

Sahy: Ambanidia Lot V.D. 42, Antananarivo; Malagasy; Editor ALINE RAKOTO.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Bulletin de la Société du Corps Médical Malgache: Imprimerie Volamahitsy, Antananarivo; monthly; Dir. Dr. RAKOTOMALALALA.

Le Courrier de l'Océan Indien: B.P. 953 Antananarivo; monthly; Dir. GEORGES RANAIVOSOA.

Fanilo: Imprimerie Catholique Fianarantsoa; weekly; Dir. J. RAJAABELINA.

Feon'ny Mpiasa: B.P. 1152, FISEMA, Lot III-H8, Isotry, Antananarivo; twice-monthly; Editor EMMANUEL RAKOTONDRAZAKA.

L'Île Rouge: B.P. 3976, Antananarivo; monthly; Dir. MARA ARMAND.

L'Information Economique Juridique de Madagascar: Antananarivo; every two months.

Journal Officiel de la République Démocratique Malgache: B.P. 38, Antananarivo; f. 1883; official publication; French; weekly; Dir. LUCIEN REJO.

Lakroan'i Madagasikara: Imprimerie Catholique Ambatomena, B.P. 1169, Fianarantsoa; weekly; Dir. LOUIS RASOLO; circ. 8,000.

Langoro: Lot IPA 187, Anosimasina, Antananarivo; monthly; Editor LATIMER RANGERS.

Madagascar Renouveau: B.P. 271, Antananarivo; f. 1976; every 3 months; Editor MARC RAKOTONOL; circ. 4,000.

Océan Indien Actuel: 15 rue Ratsimilaho, Antananarivo; f. 1977; monthly; reports events in S.E. Africa; Editor RICHARD-CLAUDE RATOVARIVO.

Vaovao: B.P. 271, Antananarivo; f. 1894; Government paper; weekly; Editor MARCELLIN ANDRIAMAMONJY; circ. 17,000.

Vavolombelona: Theological Press, FJKM, B.P. 623; Dir. JEAN LEQUERRE RAJOELISOLO.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Nationale d'Information "Taratra" (ANTA): 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Behoririka, B.P. 386, Antananarivo; f. 1977 to replace *Agence Madagascar-Presse*; Dir. SAMUELSON ANDRIAMANISA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 227, Antananarivo; Correspondent CHRISTIAN CHADEFAX (c/o *Madagascar Matin*).

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Antananarivo; Chief of Bureau BORIS TARASSOV.

Agerpress (Romania): B.P. 809, Antananarivo.

Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): B.P. 4043, Antananarivo; Dir. KIM YEUNG KYEUM.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): B.P. 40004, Antananarivo.

Reuters (U.K.): Ambatovinaky, Antananarivo.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 3880, Antananarivo; Dir. VICTOR KVORTSON.

Xinhua (New China News Agency) (People's Republic of China): Hotel Panoram, Antananarivo; Chief of Bureau FANG JIGEN.

PUBLISHERS

Editions Salohy: B.P. 7124, Antananarivo; Pres. RAOLOSON RAJAOSOLO; Dir. JEAN RABENALINASOA RAVAILITERA.

Imprimerie Nationale: B.P. 38, Antananarivo; all official publications; Dir. MICHEL AUGUSTE RAJOHARISON.

Imprimerie Takariva: 4 rue Radley, Antananarivo; detective novels; Dir. PAUL RAPATSALAHY.

Librairie Ambozontany: Fianarantsoa; religious and school books; Dir. Rev. Père N. GIAMBRONE.

Librairie Mixte: 37 bis rue du 26 juin 1960, Antananarivo; school books, novels; Dir. JEAN AINA RAZAKASOA.

Madagascar Print and Press Co.: rue Rabesahala, Antsakaviro, B.P. 953, Antananarivo; literary, technical and historical books; Dir. GEORGES RANAISOVOA.

Maison d'Édition Protestante Antso (Librairie-Imprimerie): Imarivolanitra, 19 rue Venance Manifatra, B.P. 660, Antananarivo; f. 1865; religious, school, social, political and general books, school and office supplies; Dir. HANS ANDRIAMAMPININA.

Office du livre Malagasy: Lot III-H-29, Andrefan' Ambohijanahary, B.P. 617, Antananarivo; f. 1970; children's and general books; Sec.-Gen. JULIETTE RATSIMANDRAVA.

Trano Printy Fiangonana Na Loterana Malagasy: B.P. 538, Lâlana Jeneraly Rabehevitra, Antsahamanitra, Antananarivo; f. 1875; religious, educational and fiction; Man. ABEL ARNESA.

2,679m.; res. 2,276m. (1978); 41 brs. throughout Madagascar; Pres. M. RAKOTOVAO-RAZAKABOANA; Gen. Man. HENRI JEAN-MARIE.

Banky Fampandrosoana ny Varotra (BFV) (*Banque Nationale pour le Commerce*): 14 Lâlana Jeneraly Rabehevitra, B.P. 196, Antananarivo; f. 1977; took over operations of *Banque Commerciale de Madagascar* and *Banque Financière et Commerciale Malgache Mandroso*; cap. 2,000m.; res. 7,024m.; dep. 37,095m. (1978); Pres. M. RAKOTOVAO-RAZAKABOANA; Dir.-Gen. RICHARD RANDRIAMAHOLY; 24 brs.

INSURANCE

Assurance ARO: Antsahavola, B.P. 42, Antananarivo.

Assurance France-Madagascar: B.P. 710, Antananarivo; f. 1951; Dir. I. RATSIRA.

Compagnie Malgache d'Assurances et de Réassurances "Ny Havana": Immeuble "Ny Havana", Zone des 67 Ha, B.P. 3881, Antananarivo; f. 1968; Dir.-Gen. EDMOND RABARIJOHN; Asst. Dir.-Gen. ALAIN RAVOAJA.

Mutuelle d'Assurances Malagasy (MAMA): 1F, 12 bis rue Rainibetsimisarakana, Ambalavao-Isotry, Antananarivo.

Société Malgache d'Assurances, Faugère, Jutheau et Cie.: 13 rue Patrice Lumumba, B.P. 673, Antananarivo; f. 1952; Dir. RAYMOND RAJOHNSON.

Syndicat Professionnel des Agents Généraux d'Assurances: 13 rue Patrice Lumumba, Antananarivo; f. 1949; Pres. SOLO RATSIMBAZAFY; Sec. RAYMOND RAJOHNSON.

The principal French insurance companies, and a few British and Swiss companies, have offices in Antananarivo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Madagasikara: B.P. 442, Antananarivo; government-owned; ten radio transmitters, programmes in Malagasy and French; Chief Eng. B. RAKOTOARIVELO.

Number of radio receivers: 855,000 in 1981.

Télévision Madagascar: B.P. 442, Antananarivo; four transmitters; Dir. J. RAFDINARIVO.

Number of television receivers: 9,000 in 1981.

FINANCE

All commercial banks and insurance companies were nationalized in June 1975.

BANKS

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; brs. = branches; amounts in francs MG)

Banque Centrale de la République Malgache: ave. Le Myre-de-Vilers, B.P. 550, Antananarivo; f. 1973 to replace *Institut d'Emission Malgache* as central bank of issue; Gov. LÉON M. RAJAOBELINA; Dir.-Gen. JEAN RAMASINAIVO.

Bankin'ny Indostria (BNI): 74 rue du 26 Juin 1960, B.P. 174, Antananarivo; f. 1976 when *Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de Madagascar* and *Banque Nationale Malagasy de Développement* merged; cap. 3,000m.; Dir.-Gen. ALFRED RAKOTONJANAHARY.

Bankin'ny Tantsaha Mpamokatra (BTM) (*Banque Nationale pour le Développement Rural*): Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 183, Antananarivo; f. 1978; formerly *Banque Malgache d'Escompte et de Crédit*; cap.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Madagascar: B.P. 166, 20 rue Colbert, Antananarivo; Pres. JEAN RAMAROMISA; Sec.-Gen. H. RATSINDAVANA.

There are Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry at Antalaha (Pres. C. TSIHOMANKARY), Antsirabe (Pres. RAJAOFERSON), Antseranana (Pres. BLAISE RANTOANINA), Fianarantsoa (Pres. JUSTIN MAHALANONA), Faradofay (Fort Dauphin) (Pres. D. N. RAJOELINA), Mahajanga (Pres. J. RAZAFINDRABE), Mananjary (Pres. MICHEL RATSIMBAZAFY), Morondava (Pres. M. BABALASY), Nossi-Bé (Pres. M. BLEUSEZ), Toamasina (Pres. J. RAMORASATA), Antananarivo (Pres. H. RAZANATSEHENO) and Toliary (Pres. J. ETONO).

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Société d'Intérêt National des Produits Agricoles (SINPA): rue Fernand-Kasanga, Tsimbazaza; f. 1973; purchase and distribution of all cash and food crops; Chair. RAKOTAVAO PANOEL.

Société Nationale de Commerce (SONACO): B.P. 3187, Antananarivo; f. 1973; cap. 120 million francs MG; handles all imports and exports; Dir.-Gen. ANDRIAMANIRAKA RALISON.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Société d'Etude et de Réalisation pour le Développement Industriel (SERDI): 43 SIAG, rue Rabezavana, B.P. 3180, Antananarivo; f. 1966; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTOPHE ANDRIANARIVO.

Office militaire national pour les industries stratégiques (Omnis): 21 Lâlana Razanakombana, Antananarivo; f. 1975; oversees the running of major industrial organizations; Man. Dir. HUBERT ANDRIANASOLO.

MADAGASCAR

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement des Entreprises de Madagascar: Kianja MDRM sy Tia Tanindrazana, B.P. 1338, Antananarivo; f. 1973; 22 syndicates and 26 firms; Sec.-Gen. AUGUSTIN RAFIDISON.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs: Antananarivo, 407 route Circulaire, B.P. 522.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Vanille de Madagascar: Antalaha; 23 mems.; Pres. Monsieur BOURDILLON.

Syndicat des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Madagascar: 2 rue Georges Mandel, B.P. 188, Antananarivo; Pres. Monsieur FONTANA.

Syndicat des Industries de Madagascar: 41 Lâlana Razanakombana, B.P. 1695, Antananarivo; f. 1958; Pres. CHRISTOPHE ANDRIANARIVO.

Syndicat des Planteurs de Café: 37 Lâlana Razafimahandry, B.P. 173, Antananarivo.

Syndicat des Riziers et Producteurs de Riz de Madagascar: 2 rue Georges Mandel, B.P. 1329, Antananarivo.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération des Travailleurs Malgaches (*Fivondronam Ben'ny Mpiasa Malagasy—FMM*): 3 ave. Maréchal Joffre, Ambatombitsanga, B.P. 1558, Antananarivo; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. JEAN RASOLONDRABE; 30,000 mems.

Fivondronam Ben'ny Sendika Kristianina Malagasy—SEKRIMA (*Christian Confederation of Malagasy Trade Unions*): Soarano, route de Mahajanga, B.P. 1035, Antananarivo; f. 1937; Pres. CHARLES RALAINAORINA; Gen. Sec. HUBERT BLAISE ROBEL; 158 affiliated unions; 41,670 mems.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes de Madagascar (USAM): Ampasadratsarahoby, Lot II-H-67, Faravohitra, B.P. 1038, Antananarivo; Pres. NORBERT RAKOTOMANANA; Sec.-Gen. VICTOR RAHAGA; 46 affiliated unions; 29,445 mems.

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar (*Firaisan'ny Sendika eran'i Madagaskara—FISEMA*): f. 1956; Cimelta, Antananarivo; 30,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 1,035 km. of railway, including 884 km. of one metre gauge track. One line links Toamasina on the east coast with Antsirabe in the interior via Brichaville, Moramanga and Antananarivo, with a branch line from Moromanga to Vohidiala which divides to Lake Alaotra and Morarano to collect chromium ore. The other links Manakara on the south-east coast and Fianarantsoa, and studies have been completed for plans to join the lines between Fianarantsoa and Antsirabe.

Réseau National des Chemins de Fer: B.P. 259, Soarano, Antananarivo 101; f. 1909; Gen. Man. SAMUEL RAZANAMAPISA.

ROADS

In 1979 Madagascar had 8,679 km. of national highways, of which 4,526 km. were bitumen-surfaced. There were also 10,224 km. of secondary roads and 8,653 km. of tracks. A major four-year road improvement scheme, financed by the EEC and the International Development Association, began in 1979.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Pangalanes Canal runs for 700 km. near the east coast from Toamasina to Farafangana. At the end of 1979 it was not navigable but repairs were being planned.

SHIPPING

There are 18 ports, the largest being at Toamasina, which handles about two-thirds of total traffic, and Mahajanga.

Compagnie Générale Maritime (CGM): B.P. 1185, Antananarivo; f. 1976 by merger of Messageries Maritimes and Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Rep. M. MERVEILLEUX DU VIGNAUX.

Compagnie Malgache de Navigation: rue Toto Radona, B.P. 1621, Antananarivo; coasters; Pres. M. RAMANANDRAIBE.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsulaire (NCHP): rue Rabearivelo, Antananarivo, B.P. 1021.

Société Industrielle et Commerciale de l'Emyrne: B.P. 150, Antananarivo; f. 1911; Dir.-Gen. BARTHÉLEMY JOHASY.

Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Maritimes: 6 rue de Nice, B.P. 4077, Antananarivo; f. 1963; services to Europe; Pres. ALFRED RAKOTONJAHARY; Vice-Pres. HUBERT RAJAOBELINA.

Solitany Malagasy (SOLIMA): B.P. 140, 2 ave. Grandidier, Antananarivo; f. 1965; transports and refines petroleum and products; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ JEAN-BAPTISTE.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is at Antananarivo. There are about 200 aerodromes, of which a third are open to public air traffic.

Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Aériens (*Air Madagascar*): B.P. 437, 31 ave. de l'Indépendance, Antananarivo; f. 1962; internal service between all the principal towns and external services to France, Djibouti, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Réunion and Tanzania; 81 per cent owned by the state, 19 per cent by Air France and La Compagnie Générale Maritime; fleet comprises 2 Boeing 737-200, 1 Boeing 747-200B (with Air France), 5 Twin Otter, 2 Navajo, 5 Aztec, 1 Cherokee, 2 Hawker Siddeley 748; Chair. ADRIEN DAHY; Gen. Man. MAURICE RAJAOFETRA; Sec.-Gen. TATA NESTOR.

Madagascar is also served by Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France and Air Tanzania.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

There were about 700 hotel rooms in Madagascar in 1979.

Direction du Tourisme: Tsimbazaza, B.P. 610, Antananarivo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Département des Arts du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles: Place Goulette, Antananarivo; concerned in promoting all the arts.

Imadefolk—Institut Malgache des Arts dramatiques et folkloriques: Centre Culturel Albert Camus, ave. de l'Indépendance, Antananarivo; f. 1964; theatre tours at home and abroad; traditional songs and dances; Dir. ODÉAM RAKOTO.

MALAWI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Malawi lies in southern central Africa, with Zambia to the west, Mozambique to the south and east, and Tanzania to the north. Lake Malawi forms most of the eastern boundary. The climate is tropical, but much of the country is high enough to modify the heat. The official language is English, though Chichewa is being promoted as the basis for a "Malawi Language". Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. There are about 10 per cent Protestants and 10 per cent Roman Catholics, and there is a Muslim community among the Asians, as well as a Hindu minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has black, red and green horizontal stripes, with a rising sun in red on the black stripe. The capital is Lilongwe.

Recent History

Malawi was formerly the British protectorate of Nyasaland. In 1953 it was linked with two other British dependencies, Northern and Southern Rhodesia (now Zambia and Zimbabwe), to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Elections in August 1961 gave the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), led by Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, a majority on the Legislative Council. The MCP campaigned for independence and secession from the Federation. Dr. Banda became Prime Minister in February 1963 and the Federation was dissolved in December. Nyasaland became independent, as Malawi, in July 1964. Two years later the country became a republic, and a one-party state, with Dr. Banda as its first President. In 1967 Malawi created a major controversy amongst African states by officially recognizing the Republic of South Africa and this recognition has continued to draw much criticism from leaders of other African states. In 1971 Dr. Banda became Life President of Malawi and the first African head of state to visit South Africa. In 1976, however, Malawi recognized the communist-backed MPLA Government in Angola and has since refused to recognize the independence granted by South Africa to four of its "homelands".

Malawi, both economically and militarily, lies in the South African sphere of influence. In 1973 123,000 Malawians worked in South African mines. Recruitment was banned in 1974 and, although this measure was reversed in 1977, only 18,000 worked in South Africa by 1981. Malawi is a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and hosted its November 1981 meeting. Despite this support for a strategy to reduce the dependence of southern African countries on South Africa, Dr. Banda supported neither Frelimo nor the Patriotic Front during their respective independence struggles in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Dr. Banda rules the country firmly and tolerates no political opposition. In March 1979 Dr. Banda openly admitted that the letter bomb which injured the exiled leader of the Socialist League of Malawi, Dr. Attati Mpakati, had been sent on his instructions. In 1980 two Cabinet members were dismissed for alleged breach of party discipline, and no political figure has been allowed

to emerge as an obvious successor to the ageing Dr. Banda. In January 1982 the President extensively reshuffled his Cabinet, and reduced its size.

Elections were held in June 1978. Only members of the MCP were allowed to stand and all candidates were vetted by the President. Banda's cautious policy of liberalization, which began in 1977 with the release of nearly all political detainees (including several thousand Jehovah's Witnesses persecuted for refusing to join the MCP) and the invitation to foreign journalists to visit the country for the first time since 1973, continued when he allowed two or three candidates to stand in each constituency. This was in contrast to the elections of 1971 and 1976, when all candidates were elected unopposed. However, overseas press coverage of the elections provoked Banda to renew the ban on foreign journalists in August 1978.

Government

Malawi is a republic with an elected President whose term of office is normally five years, though Dr. Banda is now President for life. Executive power is vested in the President and legislative power in the unicameral National Assembly. The Assembly has 87 members elected for five years and up to 15 additional members nominated by the President. Cabinet Ministers, chosen by the President, are responsible to him. The country is divided into three Regions and 24 districts.

Defence

Malawi's defence forces numbered 5,000 men in July 1981. All services form part of the army. There is also a paramilitary force of 600 and a national police force totalling about 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Malawi has few natural resources, and agriculture, which employs 85 per cent of the working population, mostly at subsistence level, is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for 43 per cent of G.D.P. and 94 per cent of exports in 1979. The principal cash crops are tobacco, sugar and tea (which together accounted for 76 per cent of export receipts in 1980), cotton, groundnuts and maize. Agricultural production continues to grow steadily but economic performance remains dependent on fluctuating commodity prices. The real decline in wholesale prices for tea and tobacco from the peaks of 1977 restricted the growth in total export earnings. Exports grew from K176 million in 1977 to only K185 million in 1979 but, with a recovery in tobacco prices, increased to K239 million in 1980. There are four main rural development projects which, together with a number of smaller ones, cover about one-fifth of Malawi's land area. The biggest is the Lilongwe Land Development Programme, begun in 1968, which aims to transform over one million acres into an agricultural and social base for 500,000 people.

The economy is hampered by a consistently adverse balance of trade. The lack of mineral wealth is a severely limiting factor, although the manufacturing sector has made considerable progress since independence. In 1981

MALAWI

manufacturing contributed 12 per cent of G.D.P. and construction a further 5 per cent. Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, South Africa and Zimbabwe, with the United Kingdom accounting for by far the largest share of exports.

Malawi's trade deficit of K29 million in 1977 was relatively low because of favourable commodity prices but, with these stagnated, transport problems, an upsurge in imports (particularly petroleum) and deterioration in the terms of trade, the deficit rose steeply to K135 million in 1979. In 1980 the deficit fell slightly to K119 million. The annual inflation rate rose from 8 per cent in 1977 to about 18 per cent in 1980. During the 1970s G.D.P. grew at an average annual rate of 6.6 per cent but, because of adverse economic conditions, growth was less than 1 per cent in 1980. A Five-Year Development Programme (1981/82-1985/86) aims to restore balance to the economy by increasing exports, decreasing imports and diversifying the economic base of the country by reducing the total dependence on tobacco, sugar and tea. Malawi relies heavily on foreign investment for development programmes, and secured a grant totalling K108 million from the United Kingdom for 1981-84.

Transport and Communications

There are 789 km. of railways in Malawi, which are linked at two points to those of Mozambique. A 227-km. line from Salima to Mchinji, on the Zambian border, via Lilongwe, built with Canadian assistance, was completed in 1980. In 1980 there were 10,772 km. of road, 2,745 km. of which were main roads. As well as Air Malawi there are air charter firms. After 1965 Blantyre became a focal point for regional air services in southern Africa. Construction of a new international airport at Lilongwe was completed in 1981.

Social Welfare

A social development agency, now part of the Ministry of Labour, was set up in 1958. Its work includes care and protection of young people, the destitute, and the physically handicapped, probation work, sport, community centres and women's clubs. In 1981 Malawi had 121 doctors out

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

of a total of almost 6,000 medical personnel. In 1980 there was a total of 4,122 health institutions, of which 47 were hospitals, with 11,376 beds. The Ministries of Community Development and of Social Welfare, created in 1972, initiate and expand welfare projects. Hospitals and health facilities are to be extended under a 15-year plan compiled by the Minister of Health.

Education

In 1979/80 there were nearly 780,000 African children receiving primary education and nearly 16,500 receiving secondary education, provided in government and government-aided schools. The University of Malawi has over 1,600 students. Many students go to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. In 1966 adult illiteracy averaged 77.9 per cent (males 66.2 per cent, females 87.7 per cent). In 1975 Malawi began a five-year education project to build 22 primary schools, 22 rural education centres and a teachers' training college.

Tourism

The country has a small but growing tourist industry. Big game, fine scenery and an excellent climate form the basis of the country's tourist potential. In 1980 47,216 tourists visited the country.

Public Holidays

1982: May 14th (Kamuzu Day, birthday of President Banda), July 6th (Republic Day), August 2nd (Bank Holiday), October 17th (Mothers' Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 3rd (Martyrs' Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 tambala = 1 kwacha (K).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling ≈ 1.737 kwacha;

U.S. \$1 ≈ 90.3 tambala.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					
	Census results				Official estimates (mid-year)	
	August 9th, 1966	September 20th, 1977				
		Males	Females	Total	1980	1981
118,484 sq. km.*	4,039,583	2,673,589	2,873,871	5,547,460	5,968,000	6,123,000

*45,747 sq. miles. The area includes 24,208 sq. km. (9,347 sq. miles) of inland water.

Ethnic groups (1977 census): Africans 5,532,298; Europeans 6,377; Asians 5,682; others 3,103.

REGIONS

REGION	POPULATION (1977)	CHIEF TOWNS	POPULATION (1977)
Southern	2,754,891	Blantyre	219,011
Central	2,143,716	Lilongwe (capital)	98,718
Northern	648,853	Zomba Mzuzu	24,234 16,108

Source: Census Results, 1977.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 48.3 per 1,000; death rate 25.0 per 1,000 (based on the results of the census of September 20th, 1977).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1977 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	936,099	996,023	1,932,122
Mining and quarrying	2,140	34	2,174
Manufacturing	67,723	14,668	82,391
Electricity, gas and water	4,003	210	4,213
Construction	44,985	2,467	47,452
Trade, restaurants and hotels	50,150	12,458	62,608
Transport, storage and communications	22,776	624	23,400
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,824	670	4,494
Community, social and personal services	67,170	15,353	82,523
Activities not adequately defined	32,942	14,032	46,974
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	1,231,812	1,056,539	2,288,351

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture etc. 2,299; Total 2,746 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	2,246	2,298*
Land under permanent crops	18	18*
Permanent meadows and pastures	1,840	1,840†
Forests and woodland	5,020†	4,580†
Other land	284	690
Inland water	2,440	2,422
TOTAL	11,848	11,848

*FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(production in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	50†	50*	50*
Maize	1,400†	1,200†	1,100*
Sorghum	140†	110†	120*
Potatoes*	105	110	115
Cassava*	70	80	90
Dry beans*	62	60	62
Chick-peas*	17	17	18
Groundnuts (in shell)	170†	170†	170*
Seed cotton†	31†	35	23
Cottonseed†	21	23	15
Cotton (lint)†	8	9	6
Vegetables*	191	194	201
Fruit*	214	216	220
Sugar cane*	980	1,100	1,480
Tea (made)	32	33	30†
Tobacco (leaves)	52	54	58†

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle . . .	744	790	823
Pigs . . .	205	174	180
Sheep . . .	86	79	75*
Goats . . .	794	655	630*
Poultry*	7,900	8,000	8,404

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal*	11	11	12
Goats' meat*	3	2	2
Pig meat*	8	7	7
Poultry meat*	8	9	9
Cows' milk	33	34	34*
Hen eggs*	10.8	11.2	11.8

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS			BROADLEAVED			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	33	33	33	52	52	52	85	85	85
Other industrial wood*	13	13	13	207	212	217	207	212	217
Fuel wood*	13	13	13	8,791	9,078	9,376	8,828	9,121	9,419
TOTAL	46	46	46	9,050*	9,342*	9,645*	9,120	9,418	9,721

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, incl. boxboards)

	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975	1976
Coniferous	15	15	15	18	19
Broadleaved	12	18	18	23*	15
TOTAL	27	33	33	41	34

* FAO estimate.

1977-79: Annual production as in 1976 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freshwater fishes . .	70.3	71.0	74.9	68.2	67.7	60.0

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	84	91	93	108
Beer	'000 hectolitres	458	479	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	541	487	n.a.	n.a.
Blankets	'000	420	510	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	85	94	103	113
Electric energy . .	million kWh.	281	295	310	356

* Estimates.

Source: Department of Information, Blantyre, and UN, Statistical Yearbook.

FINANCE

100 tambala=1 Malawi kwacha (K).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 tambala.

Notes: 50 tambala; 1, 5 and 10 kwacha.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=1.737 kwacha; U.S. \$1=90.3 tambala.

100 Malawi kwacha=£57.58=\$110.76.

Note: The Malawi kwacha was introduced in February 1971, replacing the Malawi pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of £1=2 kwacha. From November 1967 the exchange rate was £1=U.S. \$2.40, so the initial value of the kwacha was \$1.20 (\$1=83.33 tambala). This valuation remained in force until August 1971. The exchange rate was 1 kwacha=\$1.303 (\$1=76.75 tambala) from December 1971 to June 1972, when the kwacha began "floating" with the pound sterling. The fixed rate of £1 sterling=2 kwacha remained effective until November 1973. From November 1973 to June 1975 the value of the kwacha was determined independently on the basis of movements of sterling and the U.S. dollar in exchange markets. Since June 1975 the kwacha has been valued in terms of the IMF Special Drawing Right (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies), with a mid-point rate of 1 SDR=1.054 kwacha. The average exchange rate (kwacha per U.S. dollar) was: 0.802 in 1972; 0.819 in 1973; 0.841 in 1974; 0.864 in 1975; 0.913 in 1976; 0.903 in 1977; 0.844 in 1978; 0.817 in 1979; 0.812 in 1980.

BUDGET

(K million, revenue and development accounts, year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Income taxes . . .	35.28	43.18	49.16
Import duties . . .	13.12	16.05	17.00
Excise duties . . .	4.20	4.47	5.04
Surtax . . .	17.90	23.52	26.61
Licenses and other indirect taxes . . .	2.56	2.52	2.57
Current transfers . . .	5.69	3.70	6.79
Fees, sales and recoveries . . .	4.04	3.58	5.38
Interest and loan reimbursement . . .	6.45	7.62	5.59
Capital transfers . . .	9.57	16.18	41.53
Other receipts . . .	6.40	11.52	14.15
TOTAL . . .	105.21	132.34	173.82

EXPENDITURE	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Education . . .	14.17	18.19	26.42
Health . . .	8.76	8.64	12.25
Housing . . .	5.09	3.12	9.36
Natural resources . . .	20.03	25.10	30.89
Public works and communications . . .	28.84	39.93	62.90
Defence . . .	7.93	13.58	17.32
Administration . . .	22.09	25.37	25.08
Economic services . . .	16.12	21.97	32.26
Public debt charges . . .	15.69	17.27	22.29
Other services . . .	10.83	11.68	15.75
TOTAL . . .	149.55	184.85	254.52

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(K million)

	1980/81	1981/82*
Agriculture and natural resources . . .	29.95	39.57
Education and social services . . .	10.75	25.97
Transport and communications . . .	72.23	51.19
Power . . .	11.17	5.64
Government buildings . . .	27.07	9.63
Water and sanitation . . .	8.12	12.52
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	165.58	155.99

* Estimates.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Lilongwe.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(planned investment, 1980/81)

	(K'000)	%
Community and Social Development	322	0.20
Education	7,853	4.94
Finance, Commerce and Industry	469	0.29
Government Buildings	26,170	16.44
Health	5,253	3.30
Housing	1,702	1.07
Miscellaneous Services	3,671	2.31
Agriculture	17,744	11.15
Fisheries	862	0.54
Forestry and Game	6,119	3.84
Surveys and Lands	120	0.08
Veterinary Services	5,275	3.32
New Capital	510	0.32
Posts and Telecommunications	1,326	0.83
Power	1,807	7.42
Transportation	60,528	38.03
Water Supplies and Sanitation	9,348	5.87
Works Organization	80	0.05
TOTAL	159,160	100.00

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
INVESTMENT
(K'000)

	TOTAL MDC INVESTMENT		
	1977	1978	1979*
Milling, food, beverages	2,373	2,065	4,051
Tourism, hotels, catering	1,567	1,319	1,532
Wholesaling, retailing	1,447	1,278	3,747
Finance, property	1,398	1,575	2,979
Agriculture, fisheries	289	345	321
Textiles, clothing	1,112	1,102	2,121
Construction materials	4,221	3,129	3,491
Metal products	706	1,299	1,455
Chemicals, paper, electronics, plastics	1,620	1,640	2,713
TOTAL	14,733	13,752	22,410

* System for valuing investments revised from 1979.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	0.44	0.59	0.57
IMF Special Drawing Rights	4.29	4.02	0.04
Foreign exchange	70.51	65.49	68.35
TOTAL	75.24	70.10	68.96

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
(K million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	29.80	32.29	35.34
Official entities' deposits with monetary authorities	1.97	1.47	0.40
Demand deposits at commercial banks	62.07	56.83	61.45
TOTAL	93.84	90.59	97.19

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	138.7	165.3	199.8	184.5	232.3	294.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-225.0	-182.6	-183.0	-263.0	-311.4	-341.3
TRADE BALANCE.	-86.3	-17.3	16.8	-78.5	-79.1	-46.9
Exports of services	73.9	30.8	44.2	52.3	51.7	70.5
Imports of services	-76.6	-83.4	-123.9	-146.0	-215.5	-229.1
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-89.0	-69.9	-62.9	-172.2	-242.9	-205.5
Private unrequited transfers (net)	2.5	0.6	5.5	5.9	0.4	0.9
Government unrequited transfers (net)	6.8	26.6	20.0	38.8	46.6	67.3
CURRENT BALANCE	-79.7	-42.7	-37.4	-127.5	-195.9	-137.3
Direct capital investment (net)	8.6	9.7	5.5	9.8	13.4	6.2
Other long-term capital (net)	48.6	37.1	69.1	80.0	106.2	101.1
Short-term capital (net)	31.3	13.5	11.3	6.1	48.6	-26.6
Net errors and omissions	-27.3	-53.6	0.9	12.3	-19.8	41.4
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-18.5	-36.0	49.4	-19.3	-47.5	-15.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.6
Valuation changes (net)	-4.7	-0.7	3.4	4.8	5.6	-0.9
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	1.9	5.8	5.8	5.1
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-23.2	-36.7	54.7	-8.7	-33.5	-8.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(K million)

	1976	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Imports f.o.b.	188.5	209.8	284.7	326.0	356.0
Exports f.o.b. (incl. re-exports)	151.6	180.4	157.1	190.4	239.0

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(K'000)

IMPORTS	1978	1979*	EXPORTS (excl. re-exports)	1978	1979*
Piece goods	7,657	12,214	Tobacco	86,146	103,908
Other garments	2,267	2,758	Tea	29,098	30,710
Passenger cars and motor-cycles	6,672	6,803	Sugar	12,207	20,239
Commercial road vehicles	9,303	8,866	Groundnuts	4,673	8,866
Medical and pharmaceutical goods	2,966	4,373	Raw cotton	697	1,648
Dairy products	1,219	1,445	Beans and peas	2,338	1,943
Agricultural machinery	6,838	6,318	Rice	2,130	2,248
Printed matter and stationery	2,010	2,573			
Footwear	1,403	1,943			
Petrol	10,356	14,602			
Diesel fuel	13,307	21,457			
TOTAL (incl. others)	284,747	325,980	TOTAL (incl. others)	148,784	184,635

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (K'000)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Canada	7,781	2,122	4,831
Denmark	2,832	2,826	3,918
Germany, Federal Re- public	9,146	17,126	18,503
India	4,152	5,279	4,064
Japan	28,762	30,740	n.a.
Mozambique	1,790	1,805	1,687
Netherlands	5,624	4,334	14,502
South Africa	108,998	134,530	132,773
United Kingdom	56,750	60,512	64,647
U.S.A.	13,210	10,487	12,503
Zambia	2,094	6,751	7,471
Zimbabwe	6,043	4,789	12,806
TOTAL (incl. others)	284,747	324,838	356,200

EXPORTS (excl. re-exports)	1978	1979	1980
Australia	4,052	3,216	4,441
Germany, Federal Re- public	9,353	16,664	17,630
Ireland	2,116	4,926	3,383
Mozambique	535	368	2,212
Netherlands	13,613	16,512	n.a.
South Africa	6,706	8,572	7,403
United Kingdom	70,653	74,017	67,208
U.S.A.	8,328	12,345	39,271
Zambia	4,410	4,828	3,451
Zimbabwe	1,336	1,270	12,364
TOTAL (incl. others)	148,781	176,305	225,478

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of departing visitors	50,107	43,511	48,378	45,564	47,216
Average expenditure per person (kwacha)	60	94	103	135	161

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers ('000)	1,084	1,136	1,267
Freight ('000 net ton- km.)	203,621	223,612	246,925

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles licensed)

	1979	1980
Cars	12,775	11,815
Buses and coaches	336	275
Goods vehicles	11,903	13,272
Tractors	2,740	3,308
Motor cycles	5,722	9,480

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Chileka Airport (Blantyre)					
Passengers	173,468	179,798	203,568	216,780	188,555
Freight ('000 kg.)	11,451.8	14,557.3	13,379.2	20,529.5	12,341.5
Mail ('000 kg.)	232.3	246.3	280.3	323.2	283.5
Lilongwe Airport					
Passengers	28,752	35,742	41,202	53,314	50,240
Freight ('000 kg.)	324.6	517.6	399.8	611.9	533.9
Mail ('000 kg.)	34.7	51.0	48.2	50.6	48.6

EDUCATION**AFRICAN EDUCATION**

GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AUTHORITY, AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS
(1979/80)

	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	779,676	11,552
Secondary	16,488	779
Teacher Training	1,855	108
Technical Schools	694	43

The University of Malawi at Zomba had 1,620 full-time students in 1979/80.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Information, Blantyre.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. Malawi is a one-party state with a presidential form of government.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The President

The President is both Head of State and Head of Government. He has the right to participate in parliamentary debates and may refuse his assent to any Bill; if the Bill is passed again within six months he must either assent or dissolve Parliament and thus submit himself to an election. However, in 1971 Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda was appointed President for life. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President, as are senior civil servants and members of the armed forces. The President may proclaim a state of emergency. On the death of a President, the functions of that office will be performed by a Presidential Council

comprising the Secretary-General of the Malawi Congress Party, as Chairman, and two Cabinet Ministers.

Parliament

There is a Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 87 elected members and an unlimited number of members nominated by the President. A Speaker is appointed from among the ordinary members of the Assembly. The Assembly may change the Constitution by a two-thirds majority on the second and third readings. All members must belong to the Malawi Congress Party. The parliamentary term is normally five years. The President has power to prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

Executive Powers

Executive power is exercised by the President acting as Prime Minister. Ministers are responsible to the President.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

Life President: Ngwazi Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA, PH.B., M.D., L.R.V.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (took office July 6th, 1966, Life President from July 6th, 1971).

CABINET

(January 1982)

Life President, Minister of External Affairs, Justice, Works and Supplies and Agriculture: Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA.

Minister without Portfolio: DICK TENNYSON MATENJE.

Minister of Labour: WADSON BINI DELEZA.

Minister of Central Region: AARON GADAMA.

Minister of Southern Region: EDWARD CHITSULO ISAAC BWANALI.

Minister for Northern Region: ROBSON WATAYACHANGA CHIRWA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: BAKILI MALUZI.

Minister of Local Government: LOUIS CHIMANGO.

Minister of Health: JOHN TWAIBU SANGALA.

Minister of Finance: LYNALD CHAZIYA PHIRI.

Minister of Education and Culture: STEPHEN HARA.

Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources: STANDFORD DEMBA.

Minister of Trade and Industry: HARRISON KAYIRA.

LEGISLATURE**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

Speaker: NELSON P. W. KHONJE.

The Assembly has 87 elected members, serving a five-year term, and the President is empowered to appoint an unlimited number of nominated members. At the 1971 and 1976 elections the candidates of the Malawi Congress Party were elected unopposed in all constituencies, although in the election of 1978 most seats were contested.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Malawi Congress Party (MCP): Lilongwe; f. 1959; succeeded the Nyasaland African Congress; all adults are supposed to join the party; Life Pres. Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA; Sec.-Gen. and Admin. Sec. DICK TENNYSON MATENJE.

There are three small groups in exile who aim to overthrow President Banda:

Congress for the Second Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; led by former Minister of External Affairs KANYAMA CHIUME.

Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO): Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; left-wing; led by former Cabinet Minister ORTON CHIRWA (arrested Dec. 1981); claims wide support inside Malawi.

Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA): Salisbury, Zimbabwe; led by Dr. ATTATI MPAKATI; claims support from Cuba and the U.S.S.R.; People's Liberation Army of Malawi formed in 1980 as military wing.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MALAWI

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Canada: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

China (Taiwan): P.O.B. 30221, Lilongwe 3 (E); *Ambassador:* CHU-FUNG FENG.

Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Egypt: Salisbury, Zimbabwe (E).

France: Area 40, Road no. 3, Lilongwe 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN GROSSIN.

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 30046, Lilongwe 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. K. WAND.

Greece: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

India: Progress House, Kamuzu Procession Rd., P.O.B. 681, Lilongwe (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. G. ATUK.

Iran: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Israel: P.O.B. 30319, Lilongwe 3 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Malawi also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon, Ethiopia, Grenada, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Norway, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Italy: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Netherlands: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Nigeria: Kampala, Uganda (HC).

South Africa: Mpico Bldg., City Centre, P.O.B. 30043, Lilongwe 3 (E); *Ambassador:* P. L. T. SNYMAN.

Spain: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Sweden: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Turkey: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

United Kingdom: Lingadzi House, P.O.B. 30042, Lilongwe 3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* WILLIAM PETERS.

U.S.A.: Area 40, Flat no. 18, Lilongwe 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN BURROUGHS.

Vatican City: Lusaka, Zambia (Apostolic Nunciature).

Zambia: P.O.B. 30138, Lilongwe 3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* WILLIAM NKANZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts administering justice are the Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court, Magistrates' Courts and Traditional Courts.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Traditional Courts established under the Laws of Malawi exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over cases and charges involving Africans and, in other cases, non-Africans. Appeals lie to the District Traditional Appeal Courts and then to the National Appeal Court. Regional Traditional Courts are criminal courts of first instance and have no appellate jurisdiction. They hear only cases involving Africans, including cases of homicide and treason. Appeals from Regional Traditional Courts lie as of right to the National Traditional Appeal Court. Appeals from the High Court go to the Supreme Court of Appeal in Blantyre.

Secretary for Justice and Attorney-General: F. L. MAKUTA.

Chief Justice: The Hon. JAMES JOHN SKINNER.

Puisne Judges: The Hon. J. B. VILLIERA, The Hon. R. A. BANDA, The Hon. N. S. JERE.

Registrar: L. E. UNYOLO, P.O.B. 30244, Blantyre.

RELIGION

Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. Of the Asians in Malawi, over 50 per cent are Muslims and about 25 per cent are Hindus. There are also a small number of African Muslims. About one-third of the population is Christian, mainly Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

CHRISTIANS

Christian Council of Malawi: P.O.B. 362, Blantyre; f. 1939; Chair. Rev. W. S. SAUKILA, P.O.B. 13, Thyolo; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. A. KACHAJE, P.O.B. 362, Blantyre.

Anglican Community: Bishop of Lake Malawi: Rt. Rev. P. NYANJA, P.O.B. 24, Nkhotakota; f. 1882; 50,000 mems.; Bishop of Southern Malawi: Most Rev. DUN-

STAN AINANI, P.O. Chilewa; f. 1888; 30,000 mems.; publ. *Ecclesia* (monthly); circ. 2,250.

Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian): Blantyre Synod: P.O.B. 413, Blantyre; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. S. D. CHIP-HANGWI; Livingstonia Synod: P.O.B. 112, Mzuzu; Gen. Sec. Rev. W. P. CHIBAMBO; Nkhoma Synod: Gen. Sec. Rev. H. A. KAMNKHAWANI; total membership 711,000.

Evangelical Association of Malawi: Chair. Rev. Y. A. CHIENDA, P.O.B. 740, Blantyre; Sec. Rev. R. E. HANGE, P.O.B. 2120, Blantyre.

Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop of Blantyre: Most Rev. JAMES CHIONA, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 385, Blantyre; Catholic Secretariat, P.O.B. 5368, Limbe; the Roman Catholic Church had 1,345,561 baptized members in 1979.

THE PRESS

The African: P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; f. 1950; English, Chichewa; fortnightly; Catholic periodical; Dir. R. TESSIER; circ. 9,000.

Boma Lathu: P.O.B. 494, Blantyre; f. 1973; published by the Dept. of Information and Tourism; Chichewa; monthly; circ. 50,000.

The Daily Times: Private Bag 39, Ginnery Corner, Blantyre; f. 1895; English; daily; Editor-in-Chief MIKE KAMWENDO; circ. 12,000.

Kuunika: Presbyterian Church of Central Africa, P.O. Nkhoma; f. 1909; Chichewa; Editor J. J. MBUKA BANDA.

Malawi Government Gazette: Government Printer, P.O.B. 37, Zomba; f. 1894; weekly.

Malawi International: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1978; English; quarterly; circ. 10,000.

Malawi News: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1959; English and Chichewa; weekly; Editor DAVID TATTERSALL; circ. 16,000.

Moni: P.O.B. 5592, Limbe; f. 1964; Chichewa, English; monthly; Editor P. C. SHONGA; circ. 35,000.

This is Malawi: Published by the Dept. of Information and Tourism, P.O.B. 494, Blantyre; f. 1964; English; monthly; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCY

MANA (*Malawi News Agency*): Private Bag 28, Blantyre; f. 1966; Man. Editor S. K. KUWALI.

PUBLISHERS

Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1895; Man. Dir. W. H. JAMES; Financial Dir. M. S. MTLA.

Christian Literature Association in Malawi: P.O.B. 503, Blantyre; f. 1968; general and religious books in Chichewa; Editor W. T. ZINGANI; Gen. Man. JOHN T. MATENJE.

Dzuka Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 273, Lilongwe.

Likuni Press and Publishing House: P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; f. 1949; publications in English and Chichewa; Gen. Man. P. COUWENBERG.

Popular Publications: P.O.B. 5592, Limbe; f. 1961; general and religious books; Chief Exec. JOHN KLEIN-PENNING.

RADIO

Malawi Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 30133, Chichiri, Blantyre 3; f. 1964; Gen. Man. P. T. S. KANDIERO; Head of Programmes HENRY CHIKWA; statutory body; semi-commercial, semi-state financed; domestic service in English and Chichewa.

There were 275,000 radio sets in use in 1981.

There is no television service in Malawi.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; m. = million; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; K = kwacha)

Reserve Bank of Malawi (Central Bank): P.O.B. 30063, Lilongwe; f. 1965; bank of issue; cap. and res. K9.34m.; dep. K16.78m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. J. Z. U. TEMBO; Gen. Man. F. L. MANBIYA; one br. in Blantyre.

Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 1111, Blantyre; f. 1970; encourages greater Malawian participation in business; cap. and res. K4.86m.; dep. K83.76m. (June 1980); Chair. D. Z. U. TEMBO; Gen. Man. W. L. ROWSELL; 11 brs.; agency representation throughout Malawi.

Investment and Development Bank of Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 358, Blantyre; f. 1972; cap. and res. K4.7m. (1980); to provide loans to statutory corporations and to private enterprises in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors, on a joint-financing basis.

National Bank of Malawi: P.O.B. 945, Victoria Av., Blantyre; f. 1971; cap. and res. K11.4m.; dep. K131.7m. (March 1981); Chair. T. S. MANGWAZU; Chief Exec. J. C. PHILIP; 14 brs.; agency representation throughout Malawi.

INSURANCE

The National Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 501, Blantyre; f. 1971; cap. and res. K2.1m. (Dec. 1979); offices at Blantyre and Lilongwe, agencies throughout Malawi; Chair. T. S. MANGWAZU; Gen. Man. P. J. WRIGHT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi: P.O.B. 258, Blantyre; f. 1892; 450 mems.; Chair. A. KACHINGWE; Sec. T. G. CHAPWETEKI.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC): P.O.B. 5052, Limbe; statutory trading organization which markets the agricultural crops grown by Malawi's small-holder farmers; sole exporter of Malawi's confectionery groundnut kernels, albar cotton lint, maize, rice, cassava and sunflower seed; responsible for the primary marketing of Malawi's tobaccos, also handles wheat, arabica coffee and a wide variety of beans, peas, pulses and other seed and vegetable products and co-operates with commercial

MALAWI

companies in the growing and processing of agricultural and horticultural produce; Exec. Chair. D. Z. TEMBO.

Malawi Export Promotion Council: P.O.B. 1299, Blantyre; established by Government to promote all Malawi exports.

Tea Association (Central Africa) Ltd.: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1936; 27 mems.; Chair. A. SCHWARZ; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 15, Blantyre; f. 1928; 860 mems.; Chair. B. B. MTAWALI; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Tobacco Exporters' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 563, Limbe; f. 1931; 16 mems.; Chair. J. E. BISHOP.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Capital City Development Corporation: P.O.B. 30139, Lilongwe; encourages investment in industry and commerce in Lilongwe, the new capital.

Malawi Development Corporation: P.O.B. 566, Blantyre; f. 1964; to assist commerce and industry by way of equity, loans and management advice; Chair. J. R. NGWIRI; Gen. Man. A. H. MADINGA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Agricultural Employers' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1960; 43 mems.; Chair. R. P. FERRES; Sec. E. MUYENZA.

Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1963; 67 mems.; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD; Sec. E. MUYENZA.

Master Builders', Civil Engineering Contractors' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; registered 1955; 74 mems.; Chair. W. E. McEWAN; Vice-Chair. C. STANTON; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Master Printers' Association: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1962; 12 mems.; Chair. G. M. PHOSO; Sec. H. MUNICH.

Motor Traders' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 311, Blantyre; registered 1954; paid-up membership 41; Chair. J. COTTINGHAM; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS

Trades Union Congress of Malawi (TUCM): P.O.B. 355, Blantyre; f. 1964; 6,500 mems.; Chair. J. D. LIABUNYA; Gen. Sec. L. Y. MVULA; Treas. J. E. P. NJILU.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 110, Limbe; f. 1961; 1,300 mems.; Chair. D. J. CHANACHE; Gen. Sec. G. SITIMA.

The Malawi Government Employees' Association: P.O.B. 64, Blantyre; 300 mems.; Chair. M. MUGHOGHO; Gen. Sec. G. M. NAMATE.

Malawi Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 393, Limbe; f. 1954; 2,100 mems.; Chair. F. L. MATENJE.

Organization not affiliated to TUCM:

Teachers' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 252, Limbe; f. 1964; 3,000 mems.; Chair. (vacant); Sec. (vacant).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Malawi Railways Ltd.: P.O.B. 5144, Limbe; Exec. Chair. D. R. KATENGIZA; Gen. Man. N. S. HUSEMEYER.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Malawi Railways Ltd. and the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd., its wholly-owned subsidiary, operate between Nsanje and Mchinji via Blantyre, Salima and Lilongwe, and between Nkaya and Nayuci on the eastern border with Mozambique, covering a total of 789 km. Malawi Railways Ltd. and Mozambique State Railways provide the links from the Mozambique ports of Beira and Nacala to Malawi. An extension from Salima to Lilongwe was opened in 1979, and a further extension to Mchinji, near the Malawi/Zambia border, was expected to open in late 1981.

The line has a rail/lake interchange station at Chipoka on Lake Malawi, from where Malawi Railways vessels operate services to other lake ports in Malawi.

ROADS

The total length of road in 1980 was 10,772 km., of which 2,745 km. were main roads. There are major routes linking Lilongwe and Blantyre with Salisbury, Zimbabwe, and Lusaka, Zambia. A 480-km. highway along the western shore of Lake Malawi, the "Kamuzu Highway", is under construction. All main, and most secondary roads, are all-weather roads.

Road Transport Operators' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; registered 1956; paid-up membership 11; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

The country's main airport lies at Chileka, 18 km. from Blantyre. A new international airport at Lilongwe was completed in 1981.

Air Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 84, Blantyre; f. 1967; services to Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe; domestic services to Chitipa, Karonga, Lilongwe and Mzuzu. Charter flights are also operated. Exec. Chair. S. J. F. S. MJIJIGA; Gen. Man. Capt. M. O'DONOVAN; fleet of 2 BAC 111, 2 HS 748, 3 Short Skyvan, 1 King Air 90.

Capital Air Services Ltd.: P.O.B. 14, Zomba.

Leopard Air Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Thyolo, Blantyre Airport; private air charter company; Cessna Dealer, P.O. Chileka.

Malawi is also served by the following foreign airlines: LAM (Mozambique), SAA (South Africa), Air Tanzania, Air Zimbabwe and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Information and Tourism: Office of the President and Cabinet, Lilongwe; responsible for Malawi tourist policy, administers government rest houses, sponsors training of hotel staff; publs. tourist literature; in 1978 foreign exchange receipts from tourism totalled K4,961,383 (estimate); Chief Tourism Officer LUKE F. MASIMBE.

Hotels and Tourism Ltd.: established by the Government to promote tourist enterprises.

MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The federation of Malaysia consists of the 11 States of Peninsular Malaysia in the southern part of the Kra peninsula, with Thailand to the north and the island of Singapore to the south, and the States of Sabah and Sarawak on the north of the island of Kalimantan (Borneo), bordering Indonesia. The climate is tropical, with uniformly high temperatures and rain in all seasons. The official language is Bahasa Malaysia, based on Malay, but English is widely used. Islam is the established religion, practised by all Malays; most of the Chinese community follow Buddhism, Confucianism and Daoism; the Indians are predominantly Hindu; there is a minority of Christians among all races, and animism is practised, particularly in Sabah and Sarawak. Malaysia's national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has 14 horizontal stripes, alternating red and white, with a blue canton containing a yellow crescent and star. The capital is Kuala Lumpur.

Recent History

The 11 states of Malaya, under British protection, were united as the Malayan Union in April 1946 and became the Federation of Malaya in February 1948. An armed communist revolt broke out in 1948 and was not completely suppressed until 1960. Malaya became independent, within the Commonwealth, on August 31st, 1957.

Malaysia was established on September 16th, 1963, through the union of the independent Federation of Malaya (renamed the States of Malaya), the internally self-governing state of Singapore, and the former British colonies of Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo). Singapore left the federation in August 1965. The States of Malaya were designated West Malaysia in 1966 and later styled Peninsular Malaysia. Malaysia is a member of the Colombo Plan and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The general elections held in 1969 were followed by serious inter-communal rioting, engendered by Malay resentment of the economic dominance of the Chinese community and certain pro-Chinese electoral results. The rioting precipitated the resignation, in September 1970, of Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister since independence. The new Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, widened the Government coalition, dominated by the United Malay National Organization (UMNO), to create a ten-party National Front, which absorbed most of the former opposition parties and took measures to reduce racial tension. In January 1976 the Prime Minister died and was succeeded by the Deputy Prime Minister, Dato Hussein bin Onn.

In 1975 political stability was threatened by the resurgence of the communist guerrilla movement in Peninsular Malaysia. A number of emergency regulations were introduced but the Government was unable to prevent continuing terrorist attacks between 1976 and 1978. However, with Thai military co-operation in border region operations, communist insurgency has declined, although it remains a potential threat to the stability of the country.

In October 1977 the expulsion of the Chief Minister of

Kelantan from the dominant Pan-Malaya Islamic Party (PMIP) resulted in violent political disturbances in the State and the declaration of a state of emergency by the Federal Government. Direct rule was imposed and the PMIP was expelled from the National Front in December. In the federal and state elections of July 1978 Hussein Onn consolidated the position of the National Front, while the PMIP, in opposition, suffered a serious setback. In September 1978 Hussein was confined as President of UMNO. In July 1981 Hussein was succeeded by Datuk Seri Dr. Matahir bin Mohamad, Deputy Prime Minister since 1976. At the end of that month the Government announced the release of 21 political prisoners, including a former Deputy Prime Minister and Opposition politicians.

In 1978, following the Federal Government's rejection of proposals for a Chinese university, racial and religious tensions re-emerged and continued in 1979. In October 1980 these tensions resurfaced in a suicide raid by Muslim fanatics on a local police station in Johore State.

Since 1971 the Government has moved away from its previous pro-Western, anti-Communist stance in international affairs, establishing diplomatic relations with its Communist neighbours, although it continues to oppose Viet-Nam's presence in Kampuchea. Malaysia has had to deal with a constant stream of refugees from Indochina, particularly Viet-Nam and throughout 1978 and 1979 the Government maintained a strong line against accepting new arrivals. However, in 1980 refugee arrivals rose to over 2,000 in the month of November from a monthly rate of under 800 earlier in the year.

In October 1981 the Prime Minister announced that all government and commercial transactions with the U.K. were to be transferred to his office for final approval. A leading factor behind the move was thought to be the change in London Stock Exchange regulations in September of that year.

Government

Malaysia is a federation of 13 states. The capital, Kuala Lumpur, is a separate Federal Territory. The Supreme Head of Malaysia is a monarch, elected for a five-year term from the hereditary Rulers of nine of the states. The monarch acts on the advice of Parliament and a Cabinet. Parliament consists of the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives). The Senate has 58 members, including 32 appointed by the Head of State and 26 elected by State Legislative Assemblies (two from each). The House of Representatives consists of 154 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage, 114 from Peninsular Malaysia, 24 from Sarawak and 16 from Sabah. The Head of State appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 102,000: army 90,000, navy 6,000 and air force 6,000. Paramilitary forces comprised 19,000 Police Field Force and 350,000 People's Volunteer Corps. The Five-Power Defence Arrangement for joint consultations between Malaysia, New Zealand,

Australia and the United Kingdom established a token Commonwealth force in Malaysia. Estimated defence spending for 1981 totalled U.S. \$2,250 million.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing employ some 41 per cent of the economically active population. The plantation crops, rubber and oil palm, are the most important. Malaysia is the world's leading producer of natural rubber, and output reached 1,552,200 metric tons in 1980. Petroleum was the largest single source of government revenue, accounting for 23.7 per cent of export income in 1980. Earnings from palm oil and palm kernels amounted to M\$2,902 million, 10.3 per cent of total export earnings. Malaysia normally produces about 86 per cent of its rice requirements, and in 1980 production totalled 1,413,600 metric tons. Cocoa is becoming increasingly important, with an annual export growth rate of 17 per cent between 1973 and 1978, although it remains vulnerable to fluctuating world demand. Pepper is one of Sarawak's major exports, but in recent years production has been hampered by plant disease.

Logs and timber were Malaysia's third largest source of foreign exchange in 1980. Exports rose from M\$2,466 million in 1978 to M\$3,974 million in 1980, totalling about 14 per cent of export earnings.

Malaysia is the world's major producer of tin, which is mined exclusively in Peninsular Malaysia. Owing to high world prices, exports of tin metal increased considerably in value to reach M\$2,200 million in 1979, and in 1980, when fears of a damaging drop in price did not materialize, export earnings reached M\$2,506 million. With the discovery of offshore petroleum reserves, Malaysia's production of crude petroleum has risen at an average annual rate of over 30 per cent over the last decade, and the value of petroleum exports rose from M\$861 million in 1975 to M\$4,209.9 million in 1979 and M\$6,687 million in 1980. Production of crude petroleum declined in 1980 due to the Government's oil conservation policy. Other mineral resources include bauxite, copper, iron ore and gold.

Manufacturing is playing an increasingly important role in the economy, accounting for 21 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. The processing of locally produced raw materials predominates. Other activities include the manufacture of textiles, electronic equipment, chemicals and machinery. Malaysia's largest industrial project to date is a U.S. \$500 million multi-faceted development scheme in Kedah. Another major scheme is a natural gas liquefaction plant at Bintulu in Sarawak, to be completed in 1982.

In 1980 Malaysia's balance of trade position weakened, with a total trade surplus of only M\$4,663 million, compared to M\$7,058 million in 1979. Exports, totalling M\$28,201 million in 1980, experienced slower growth due to weakening commodity prices, lower foreign demand and reduced volume of production. Imports, however, increased to M\$23,538 million. The federal budget is normally in surplus but in 1980 Malaysia faced its first current account balance of payments deficit in five years; the budgetary deficit was estimated at M\$8,100 million.

G.D.P. growth increased from 7.6 per cent in 1978 to 8.5 per cent in 1979, but fell to an estimated 8 per cent in 1980. Unemployment was reduced from 7 per cent in 1975 to

5.3 per cent in 1980. The Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-85) aims to achieve an annual real growth rate of 7.6 per cent and to keep domestic inflation between 6 and 7 per cent. A fundamental part of the Government's New Economic Policy, a 20-year programme begun in 1969, is the attempt to increase ethnic Malay participation in key economic sectors, to reach 30 per cent of ownership of limited companies by 1990.

Transport and Communications

Communications within Peninsular Malaysia are excellent and there are frequent services by air and sea between Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak and Sabah. Malaysia's road system is extensive and in 1980 covered an estimated total distance of 29,410 km. A plan to extend the road network in Sabah was launched in 1978. The state-owned Malayan Railway had a total length of 1,666 km. in 1980. The country has a network of airfields and five major international airports.

Social Welfare

Social welfare comes under the two Malaysian Ministries of Health and of Welfare Services. Employers and employees contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund for retirement benefits. The independent Social Welfare Lotteries Board contributes large sums to welfare schemes. Government-sponsored social work among the aged and disabled is supported by many voluntary societies. Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-85), an estimated M\$6,388 million is to be allocated to social services.

Education

Total school enrolment at government-assisted schools in 1981 was 3,152,194. In 1981 nearly 96 per cent of the 6 to 11 age group in Peninsular Malaysia were enrolled at primary schools. Education between the ages of 6 and 15 is free and compulsory in Peninsular Malaysia. Sabah and Sarawak, although under the Federal Ministry of Education, enjoy some local autonomy over education. There were five universities with 26,287 students in 1980.

Tourism

Malaysia has a fast-growing tourist industry, the cultures of the many ethnic groups present being a particular attraction. Over 1.4 million tourists visited Malaysia in 1979 and foreign exchange earnings from tourism were U.S. \$246 million.

Public Holidays

Each State has its own public holidays, and the following federal holidays are also observed:

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 8th (Vesak Day)*, June 2nd (Official Birthday of H.M. the Yang di-Pertuan Agong), July 23rd, 24th (Hari Raya Puasa), August 31st (National Day), September 28th (Hari Raya Haji), November 14th (Deepavali), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Prophet Muhammad's Birthday).

1983: January/February† (Chinese New Year).

* Except Sabah.

† From the 1st-3rd day of the first moon of the Lunar Calendar.

Weights and Measures

In 1972 a 10-year programme of conversion from the imperial system to the metric system began. There is also a local system of weights and measures:

1 cupak = 1 quart (1.1365 litres)
 1 gantang = 1 gallon (4.5461 litres)
 1 tahlil = 1½ ounces (37.8 grammes)

16 tahils = 1 kati = 1½ lb. (604.8 grammes)

100 katis = 1 picul = 133½ lb. (60.48 kg.)
 40 piculs = 1 koyan = 5,333½ lb. (2,419.2 kg.)

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 ringgit or Malaysian dollar (M\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = M\$4.31;

U.S. \$1 = M\$2.24.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, statistics refer to Peninsular Malaysia only.

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Census, 1980)*			ESTIMATED POPULATION mid-1979	1979 DENSITY (per sq. mile)
		Males	Females	Total		
Peninsular Malaysia .	50,806	5,570,198	5,568,029	11,138,227	11,029,400	217.1
Sabah	28,725	524,319	478,289	1,002,608	922,427†	33.2
Sarawak	48,050	653,449	641,304	1,294,753	1,220,673	25.4
TOTAL	127,581†	6,747,966	6,687,622	13,435,588	13,202,500	103.5

* Excluding transients afloat.

† 330,433 sq. km.

‡ 1978 figure.

PRINCIPAL RACES

(Estimated as at December 31st, 1979)

	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	SABAH*	SARAWAK
Chinese	3,876,532	178,469	383,504
Malays	6,050,361	49,937	244,990
Indians and Pakistanis .	1,158,680	—	—
Land Dyak	—	—	110,966
Malanau	—	—	66,630
Kadazan	—	238,046	—
Bajau	—	109,108	—
Murut	—	39,282	—
Ibans	—	—	354,158
Other Indigenous	—	176,777	64,122
Other	83,004	189,925	12,058

* 1978 figures.

STATES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION* (1980 Census)	CAPITAL	POPULATION* (1980 Census)
Johore	7,330	1,601,504	Johore Bahru	249,880
Kedah	3,639	1,102,200	Alor Star	71,682
Kelantan	5,765	877,575	Kota Bahru	170,559
Malacca	637	453,153	Malacca Municipality	88,073
Negri Sembilan	2,565	563,955	Seremban	136,252
Pahang	13,886	770,640	Kuantan	136,625
Penang and Province Wellesley	399	911,586	George Town	250,578
Perak	8,110	1,762,288	Ipoh	300,727
Perlis	307	147,726	Kangar	12,956
Sabah	28,460	1,002,608	Kota Kinabalu	59,500
Sarawak	48,049	1,294,753	Kuching	74,229
Selangor	3,074	1,467,445	Shah Alam	24,138
Trengganu	5,002	542,280	Kuala Trengganu	186,608
Federal Territory	94	937,875	Kuala Lumpur†	937,875

* Preliminary figures.

† Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, was designated a separate federal territory on February 1st, 1974. A new capital for Selangor was established at Shah Alam in 1977.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1970 census)

	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA*			SABAH	SARAWAK	MALAYSIA
	Males	Females	Total	Total	Total	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	772,886	451,689	1,224,575	125,777	228,951	1,579,303
Mining and quarrying	48,203	7,073	55,276	889	1,108	57,273
Manufacturing	178,881	73,058	251,939	7,079	17,003	276,021
Construction	55,624	4,238	59,862	6,230	5,341	71,433
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	18,732	1,024	19,756	1,395	1,410	22,561
Commerce	224,993	49,611	274,604	11,770	17,316	303,690
Transport, storage and communications	93,852	4,117	97,969	6,923	6,090	110,982
Services	332,158	140,468	472,626	32,326	38,369	543,321
Activities not adequately described	152,417	127,331	279,748	20,325	30,421	330,494
TOTAL	1,877,746	858,609	2,736,355	212,714	346,009	3,295,078

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 134,594 (80,542 males, 54,052 females).

1975: Peninsular Malaysia's economically active population was 3,823,130 (males 2,469,063, females 1,354,067).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰000 hectares)

	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA		SABAH		SARAWAK		TOTAL†	
	1971	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976
Arable land	593	625*	62	79	2,423†	2,435*	3,078	3,139
Land under permanent crops . .	2,260	2,310*	180	250	265*	305*	2,705	2,865
Permanent meadows and pastures .	30	30*	7	8	15†	15†	52	53
Forests and woodland	7,874	6,850*	6,050†	6,050	9,433	9,433	23,357	22,333
Other land	2,402	3,344	1,072	984	189	137	3,663	4,465
Inland water	—	—	—	—	120	120	120	120
TOTAL AREA	13,159	13,159	7,371	7,371	12,445	12,445	32,975	32,975

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

‡ Including FAO and unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

1979 (FAO estimates for all Malaysia, ⁰000 hectares): Arable land 995; Land under permanent crops 3,305; Permanent meadows and pastures 27; Forests and woodland 22,630; Other land 5,898; Inland water 120.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons, unless otherwise stated)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Rubber	1,563,658	1,536,784	1,530,146	1,528,100
Rice	1,135,600	1,060,000	798,700	1,170,120
Palm oil (crude)	1,260,608	1,483,591	1,640,044	2,032,900
Palm kernels	256,015	310,637	339,816	441,040
Copra	21,446	21,369	18,617	105,178
Coconut oil	85,442	79,560	61,357	65,310
Copra cake	47,050	41,508	33,582	37,210
Tea	3,206	3,239	2,993	3,197

Sabah* (1980—metric tons): Rubber 30,824, Copra 43,167,
Palm oil (crude) 143,604.

Sarawak* (1980—metric tons): Rubber 35,209, Sago flour
26,355, Pepper 30,709.

* Export figures only.

LIVESTOCK

(⁰000 head)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	428	455	462	481
Buffalo	211	216	200	199
Goats	332	324	322	312
Sheep	52	55	63	59
Pigs	1,186	1,202	1,217	1,393

Source: Veterinary Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Malaysia.

FORESTRY

TIMBER PRODUCTION

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Sawlogs	'000 cu. metres	10,003	10,476	9,551	10,402	9,282
Poles	" " "	66	72	66	101	99
Charcoal	" " "	4,722	2,537	1,852	513	459
Firewood	" " "	106	101	26	57	72
Sawn timber	" " "	4,789.8	5,104.7	4,672.8	5,389.9	4,953.9

* Provisional figures.

Sabah ('000 cu. ft.): (1973) 392,575 of logs; (1974) 276,028 of logs; (1975) 322,430 of logs; (1976) 446,252 of logs; (1977) 420,793 of logs; (1978) 463,182 of logs.

Sarawak (Hoppus tons): (1973) 1,803,325 of logs; (1974) 1,568,032 of logs; (1975) 1,393,100 of logs; (1976) 2,448,670 of logs; (1977) 2,706,954 of logs; (1978) 3,315,723 of logs; (1979) 4,167,331 of logs.

Source: Forestry Department.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight, excluding freshwater catch)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Peninsular Malaysia. . .	375.2	411.0	498.0	564.9	570.9	623.9
Sabah	33.5	31.7	36.2	41.6	41.9	34.5
Sarawak	64.2	73.2	83.3	77.5	82.3	77.1
TOTAL	472.9	515.9	617.5	684.0	695.1	735.5

Source: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, *Annual Fisheries Statistics*.

MINING

PRODUCTION

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tin-in-concentrates . .	metric tons	64,364	63,401	58,703	62,650	62,995	61,404
Iron ore	" "	348,200	308,184	329,971	320,034	350,498	371,186
Gold (raw)	troy oz.	2,484	3,574	4,172	6,252	6,335	5,000
Ilmenite concentrate* .	metric tons	112,243	179,996	153,673	166,643	199,819	189,121
Bauxite	" "	703,561	660,235	616,214	615,060	386,520	920,356
Crude petroleum . . .	'000 U.S. barrels	35,780	60,547	66,984	79,171	n.a.	n.a.

* Exports.

Source: Department of Statistics and Department of Mines, Kuala Lumpur.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1978	1979	1980
Rubber:				
Crepe Rubber	metric tons	30,302	25,020	18,348
Ribbed Smoked Sheets	" "	39,755	82,454	76,005
Foam Rubber (excl. mattresses)	" "	2,584	2,728	3,717
Foam Rubber Mattresses	" "	3,745	3,904	3,848
Rubber Compound	" "	10,140	10,881	12,172
Tubing and Hoses*	" "	892	1,147	1,047
Inner Tubes	"ooo	5,793	6,099	6,169
Footwear	'ooo pairs	31,414	29,086	31,929
Cement	metric tons	2,196,496	2,264,000	2,349,000
Cigars, Cigarettes, Cheroots and other Manu- factured Tobacco	" "	13,543	14,573	14,711
Tin Metal (primary)	" "	71,953	n.a.	n.a.

* Wholly of rubber or reinforced.

FINANCE

(Malaysia)

100 sen = 1 ringgit or Malaysian dollar (M\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 sen.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 ringgits.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = M\$4.31; U.S. \$1 = M\$2.24.

M\$100 = £23.22 = U.S. \$44.68.

Note: The Malaysian dollar was introduced in June 1967, replacing (at par) the Malayan dollar. From September 1949 the Malayan dollar was valued at 2s. 4d. sterling (£1 = M\$8.5714) or 32.667 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = M\$3.0612). This valuation in terms of U.S. currency remained in effect until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Malaysian dollar was valued at 35.467 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = M\$2.8195). From February to June 1973 the Malaysian dollar's value was 39.407 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = M\$2.5376). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = M\$7.347 from November 1967 to June 1972. The Malaysian dollar was interchangeable with the Singapore and Brunei dollars until May 1973. Since June 1973 the Malaysian dollar has been allowed to "float". From September 1975 the Malaysian dollar's link with the U.S. dollar was ended and its value determined by changes in a weighted "basket" of currencies of the country's main trading partners. In June 1976 the Malaysian dollar was officially renamed the ringgit. The average market exchange rate (ringgits per U.S. dollar), was: 2.443 in 1973; 2.407 in 1974; 2.402 in 1975; 2.542 in 1976; 2.461 in 1977; 2.316 in 1978; 2.188 in 1979; 2.177 in 1980.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million M\$/ringgits)

REVENUE	1977	1978*	1979†	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978*	1979†
Tax revenue	7,070	8,006	8,285	Defence	973	1,090	1,190
Direct taxes	2,946	3,323	3,907	Internal security	544	650	737
Indirect taxes	4,124	4,683	4,378	Health	532	560	660
Non-tax revenue	580	665	638	Education	1,750	1,800	1,945
Service fees	168	179	173	Grants, subsidies, invest- ments, interest payments, sinking fund contribu- tions, pensions and other transfers	3,599	3,928	5,378
Interest	243	294	285	General public administra- tion and economic services			
Licences	111	123	116				
Others	58	69	64				
Non-revenue receipts	109	156	126				
From government agencies	37	49	42				
Others	72	107	84				
TOTAL	7,759	8,827	9,049	TOTAL	7,398	8,028	9,910

* Estimated actual outturn. † Estimates.

Source: Federal Financial Statements and Federal Budgets.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(expenditure in million M\$/ringgits)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979†
Peninsular Malaysia	1,875	2,126	2,910	3,778*	4,029
Sabah	161	117	166	187	265
Sarawak	160	143	180	201*	226
TOTAL	2,196	2,386	3,256	4,166‡	4,520‡

* Revised estimates. † Estimates. ‡ Excluding M\$400 million under contingency.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1971-85
(million M\$/ringgits)

	SECOND MALAYSIA PLAN (1971-75) (estimates)	THIRD MALAYSIA PLAN (1976-80) (revised allocation)	FOURTH MALAYSIA PLAN (1981-85) (estimates)
Agriculture and rural development	2,129	7,585	8,359
Commerce and industry	1,618	3,205	5,433
Transport	1,781	5,017	4,116
Utilities and energy	931	3,444	3,249
Other economic services	641	2,251	1,607
Social services	1,348	5,561	6,388
General administration	349	1,229	805
Security	1,024	3,784	9,372
TOTAL	9,821	32,076	39,330

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	86	98	104
IMF Special Drawing Rights	50	115	125
Reserve position in IMF	70	89	148
Foreign exchange	3,123	3,711	4,114
TOTAL	3,329	4,013	4,491

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, and Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million M\$/ringgits at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	3,578	4,094	4,758
Demand deposits at commercial banks	3,664	4,392	4,999

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million M\$/ringgits)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	10,022	9,057	13,330	14,854	16,932	24,060
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-9,482	-8,443	-9,608	-11,116	-13,242	-16,979
TRADE BALANCE	540	614	3,722	3,738	3,690	7,081
Exports of services	1,371	1,457	1,578	1,984	2,323	2,776
Imports of services	-3,114	-3,179	-3,726	-4,570	-5,668	-7,326
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,203	-1,108	-1,574	1,152	345	2,531
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-125	-115	-121	-113	-157	-203
Government unrequited transfers (net)	21	36	21	35	53	62
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,307	-1,187	1,474	1,074	241	2,390
Direct capital investment (net)	1,374	839	967	999	1,083	1,462
Other long-term capital (net)	234	884	597	618	418	800
Short-term capital (net)	366	-158	-242	-982	-18	-596
Net errors and omissions	215	-207	-744	-954	-1,099	-2,267
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	452	171	2,054	755	625	1,789
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	74
IMF resources	—	—	265	-265	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	-452	-171	-2,319	-490	-625	-1,863

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia, and Inter-Agency Planning Group.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Malaysia—million M\$/ringgits)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	9,891.2	8,530.4	9,713.3	11,164.7	13,690.1	17,161.1	23,539.1
Exports	10,194.7	9,230.9	13,442.0	14,959.2	17,094.2	24,218.9	28,201.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million M\$/ringgits)

IMPORTS	MALAYSIA		
	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	1,981.1	2,053.2	2,449.7
Beverages and tobacco	186.1	185.0	221.5
Crude materials, inedible, excluding fuels	722.4	842.2	1,047.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,470.4	2,063.8	3,538.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	26.0	30.1	30.5
Chemicals	1,228.1	1,772.9	2,035.1
Basic manufactures	2,263.8	2,955.5	3,910.5
Machinery and transport equipment	4,945.9	6,327.5	9,080.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	723.9	793.7	1,002.4
Other commodities and transactions	142.4	137.2	223.0
TOTAL	13,690.1	17,161.1	23,539.1

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	MALAYSIA		
	1978	1979	1980
Food and Live Animals	887.3	1,082.0	1,014.2
Beverages and Tobacco	16.1	20.8	29.2
Crude Materials, inedible, excluding fuels	6,363.5	9,026.6	9,128.4
Logs and timber	2,466.2	4,097.4	3,800.6
Rubber	3,600.8	4,482.3	4,617.4
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	2,343.0	4,339.4	6,905.6
Petroleum	2,247.0	4,209.9	6,709.0
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,105.8	3,015.6	3,131.3
Palm oil	1,828.6	2,387.8	2,615.2
Chemicals	103.4	132.5	172.4
Basic Manufactures	2,820.9	3,315.2	3,688.1
Tin	2,021.5	2,315.8	2,505.2
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,820.3	2,538.9	3,238.4
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	495.8	600.6	738.1
Other Commodities and Transactions	138.1	147.3	155.6
TOTAL	17,094.2	24,218.9	28,201.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million M\$/ringgits)

IMPORTS	MALAYSIA		
	1978	1979	1980
Australia	878.9	1,039.1	1,289.9
China, People's Republic	509.4	486.9	550.9
Germany, Federal Republic	842.8	1,018.8	1,276.1
Indonesia	108.2	166.3	175.9
Japan	3,169.0	3,840.3	5,373.1
Singapore	1,166.6	1,580.4	2,750.2
Thailand	576.3	617.0	696.9
United Kingdom	1,018.0	1,096.2	1,274.1
U.S.A.	1,902.5	2,565.3	3,556.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	13,690.1	17,161.1	23,539.1

EXPORTS	MALAYSIA		
	1978	1979	1980
ASEAN	3,172.1	4,861.7	6,306.4
Singapore	2,761.6	4,225.9	5,393.7
Australia	304.5	424.3	402.8
China, People's Republic	250.8	397.3	471.2
Eastern Europe	628	936.0	1,007.9
Japan	3,703.0	5,668.2	6,447.7
U.S.A.	3,182.9	4,182.5	4,609.1
Western Europe	3,412	4,666.5	5,178.4
Germany, Federal Republic	617.4	885.7	1,017.4
Netherlands	963.1	1,356.7	1,691.7
United Kingdom	821.9	943.4	779.0

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
Peninsular Malaysia
('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Freight tons	3,294	3,789	4,144	4,190	3,608
Net ton-mileage freight	615,745	739,355	790,878	829,656	730,622
Passengers	6,400	6,388	5,998	6,764	7,068
Passenger-miles	706,994	791,082	788,771	851,919	985,969

Sabah

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-km. ('000)	681.4	706.5	691.7	700.8	659.1	592.7
Freight ton-km. ('000)	286.9	223.1	287.9	290.1	305.9	280.1

ROAD TRAFFIC
REGISTERED VEHICLES IN USE

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Private motor cycles	722,309	830,834	951,080	1,079,020	1,183,391	1,391,899
Private motor cars	398,014	436,939	491,933	555,358	595,600	714,742
Buses	8,688	9,735	10,545	11,589	12,094	13,079
Lorries and vans	92,207	101,610	112,025	122,543	131,723	154,533
Taxis	9,004	10,116	10,907	11,587	12,034	13,644

Sabah: Licensed motor vehicles: 129,478 (1980).

Sarawak: Licensed motor vehicles: 130,929 (1980).

SHIPPING
FOREIGN TRADE
(vessels over 75 net registered tons)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1976	5,417	26,295	5,396	26,205
1977	5,725	29,773	5,731	29,501
1978	5,721	32,727	5,691	32,567
1979	5,399	34,103	5,408	34,090
1980	5,611	34,132	5,558	34,072

Sabah (1980): Tonnage entered 10,977,427;
tonnage cleared 12,032,060.

Sarawak (1980): Tonnage entered 8,897,160;
tonnage cleared 8,915,935.

COASTAL TRADE
(vessels over 75 net registered tons)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	Net registered tons	No. of vessels	Net registered tons
1976 . .	4,211	2,070,137	4,199	2,077,308
1977 . .	5,071	2,450,153	5,052	2,451,478
1978 . .	6,210	3,456,833	6,172	3,424,286
1979 . .	7,736	4,025,503	7,740	4,024,196
1980 . .	5,889	3,239,437	5,868	3,258,686

CIVIL AVIATION

	NO. OF LANDINGS/ TAKE-OFFS	NO. OF PASSENGERS		TOTAL FREIGHT HANDLED	TOTAL MAIL HANDLED		
				'000 kilogrammes			
		Embarked	Disembarked	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1975	66,834	815,782	854,303	8,174	5,607	2,050	1,146
1976	71,818	988,422	1,013,727	10,250	7,953	2,249	1,395
1977	69,597	885,169	904,007	9,177	6,505	1,796	1,186
1978	67,355	957,243	979,667	7,434	5,894	2,325	1,491
1979	73,048	1,264,109	1,222,513	10,024	6,624	2,758	1,292
1980	95,069	1,612,237	1,644,841	13,041	7,901	2,032	1,566

Sabah (1980): Total passengers embarked 954,229; total passengers disembarked 936,468.

Sarawak (1980): Total passengers embarked 287,927; passengers disembarked 296,655.

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979
Tourist arrivals* .	1,289,000	1,399,100	1,462,000
Tourist receipts (U.S. \$ million) .	169.1	204.0	246.0

* Excluding visitors from Singapore by road through Johore Bahru, as the majority are seasonal workers.

Source: Asian Development Bank, *Annual Report* 1980.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1978	1979	1980
Television sets licensed .	692,017	818,664	1,002,480
Radio sets licensed .	246,511	208,890	185,599

EDUCATION
(1981)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
SCHOOLS:			
Malay medium primary . .	4,488	49,043	1,350,495
Chinese medium primary . .	1,387	19,563	609,795
Tamil medium primary . .	579	3,741	73,513
Government-assisted secondary . .	970	49,315	1,100,967
Vocational and professional . .	45	5,721	62,004
Private secondary . .	464	3,021	90,324
Teacher training . .	26	1,198	13,028
TOTAL	7,959	131,602	3,300,126

Sabah (1981): *Primary*: schools 821, pupils 148,280;
Secondary: schools 95, pupils 61,261.

Sarawak (1981): *Primary*: schools 1,276, pupils 210,183;
Secondary: schools 99, pupils 96,252.

Source: Ministry of Education, Kuala Lumpur.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Departments of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated August 31st, 1957, subsequently amended)

Supreme Head of State

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong (King or Supreme Sovereign) is the Supreme Head of Malaysia.

Every act of government flows from his authority although he acts on the advice of Parliament and the Cabinet. The appointment of a Prime Minister lies within his discretion, and he has the right to refuse to dissolve Parliament even against the advice of the Prime Minister. He appoints the Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers, and to qualify for election he must be one of the nine Rulers. He holds office for five years or until his earlier resignation or death. Election is by secret ballot on each Ruler in turn, starting with the Ruler next in precedence after the late or former Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The first Ruler to obtain not fewer than five votes is declared elected. A Deputy Supreme Head of State (the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected by a similar process. On election the Yang di-Pertuan Agong relinquishes, for his tenure of office, all his functions as Ruler of his own State and may appoint a Regent. The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercises no powers in the ordinary course, but is immediately available to fill the post of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and carry out his functions in the latter's absence or disability. In the event of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's death or resignation he takes over the exercise of sovereignty until the Conference of Rulers has elected a successor.

Conference of Rulers

The Conference of Rulers consists of the Rulers and the heads of the other States. Its prime duty is the election by the Rulers only of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his deputy. The Conference must be consulted in the appointment of judges, the Auditor-General, the Election Commission and the Services Commissions. It must also be consulted and concur in the alteration of State boundaries, the extension to the federation as a whole, of Islamic religious acts and observances, and in any bill to amend the Constitution. Consultation is mandatory in matters affecting public policy or the special position of the Malays and natives of Sabah and Sarawak. The Conference also considers matters affecting the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the Rulers themselves.

Federal Parliament

Parliament has two Houses—the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives). The Senate has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected and 32 appointed members. Each State Legislature, acting as an electoral college, elects two Senators; these may be members of the State Legislative Assembly or otherwise. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the other 32 members of the Senate. Members of the Senate must be at least 30 years old. The Senate elects a President and a Deputy President from among its members. It may initiate legislation, but all money bills must be introduced in the first instance in the House of Representatives. All bills must be passed by both Houses of Parliament before being presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Royal Assent in order to become law. A bill originating in the Senate cannot receive Royal Assent until it has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has delaying powers only over a bill originating from and approved by the House of

Representatives. Senators serve for a period of six years, but the Senate is not subject to dissolution. Parliament can by statute increase the number of Senators elected from each State to three. The House of Representatives consists of 154 elected members. Of these, 114 are from Peninsular Malaysia, 24 from Sarawak and 16 from Sabah. Members are returned from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult franchise. The life of the House of Representatives is limited to five years, after which time a fresh general election must be held. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may dissolve Parliament before then if the Prime Minister so advises.

The Cabinet

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints a Cabinet to advise him in the exercise of his functions, consisting of the Prime Minister and an unspecified number of Ministers who must all be members of Parliament. The Prime Minister must be a citizen born in Malaysia and a member of the House of Representatives who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, commands the confidence of that House. Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. A number of Deputy Ministers (who are not members of the Cabinet) are also appointed from among Members of Parliament. The Cabinet meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to formulate policy.

Public Services

The Public Services, civilian and military, are non-political and owe their loyalty not to the party in power but to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Rulers. They serve whichever government may be in power, irrespective of the latter's political affiliation. To ensure the impartiality of the service, and to protect it from political interference, a number of Services Commissions are established under the Constitution to select and appoint officers, to place them on the pensionable establishment, to decide as to promotion, and to maintain discipline.

The States

The heads of nine of the thirteen States are hereditary Rulers. The Ruler of Perlis has the title of Raja and that of Negri Sembilan, Yang di-Pertuan Besar. The rest of the Rulers are Sultans. The heads of the States of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak are each designated Yang di-Pertua Negeri and do not participate in the election of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Each of the 13 States has its own written Constitution, and a single Legislative Assembly. Every State Legislature has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Each State Legislative Assembly has the right to order its own procedure, and the members enjoy parliamentary privilege. All members of the Legislative Assemblies are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The head of the State acts on the advice of the State Government, which advice is tendered by the State Executive Council or Cabinet in precisely the same manner as the Federal Cabinet tenders advice to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Legislative authority of the State is vested in the head of the State in the State Legislative Assembly. The executive authority of the State is vested in the head of the State but executive functions may be conferred on other persons by law. Every State has an Executive Council or Cabinet to advise the head of the State, headed by a Chief Minister (in Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak)

or Menteri Besar (in other States), and collectively responsible to the State legislature. Each State in Peninsular Malaysia is divided into administrative districts under a District Officer. Sabah is divided into four residencies: West Coast, Interior, Sandakan and Tawau with headquarters at Kota Kinabalu, Keningau, Sandakan and Tawau respectively. The island of Labuan is administered by a District Officer responsible direct to the State Secretary in Kota Kinabalu. Sarawak is divided into five Divisions, each in charge of a Resident—the First Division, with headquarters at Kuching; the Second Division, with headquarters at Simanggang; the Third Division, with headquarters at Sibui; the Fourth Division, with headquarters at Miri; the Fifth Division, with headquarters at Limbang.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

His Majesty Tuanku Haji AHMAD SHAH AL-MUSTAIN BILLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM Sultan ABU BAKAR RI'AYATUDDIN AL-MU'ADZAM SHAH (Sultan of Pahang); elected April 26th, 1979; installed July 10th, 1980.

Deputy Supreme Head of State

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

His Royal Highness Tunku JA'AFAR IBNI AL-MARHUM Tuanku ABDUL RAHMAN (Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan)

THE CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Dato Seri Dr. MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: Datuk MUSA HITAM.

Minister of Works and Public Utilities: Datuk S. SAMY VELLU.

Minister of Transport: Dato LEE SAN CHOON.

Minister of Science, Technology and Environment: Tan Sri ONG KEE HUI.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Tunku AHMAD RITHAUDEEN BIN TENGKU ISMAIL.

Minister of Land and Regional Development: Datuk SHARIFF AHMAD.

Minister of Welfare Services: Datin Paduka Hajjah AISHAH Haji ABDUL GHANI.

Minister of the Federal Territory: Datuk PENGIRAN OTHMAN BIN PENGIRAN Haji RAUF.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tan Sri Haji MUHAMMAD GHAZALIE BIN SHAFIE.

Minister of Housing and Local Government: Datuk Dr. NEO YEE PAN.

Amendments
From February 1st, 1974, the city of Kuala Lumpur, formerly the seat of the Federal Government and capital of Selangor State, is designated the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. It is administered directly by the Federal Government and returns five members to the Dewan Rakyat.

An amendment passed in April 1981 empowers the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to declare a state of emergency on the grounds of imminent danger of a breakdown in law and order or a threat to national security.

Minister of Education: Datuk SULAIMAN DAUD.

Minister of Finance: Tengku Tan Sri RAZALEIGH HANZAH.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports: Datuk MOKHTAR HASHIM.

Minister of Health: Tan Sri CHONG HON NYAN.

Minister of Agriculture: Datuk ABDUL MANAN BIN OTHMAN.

Minister of Information: Datuk MOHAMED BIN RAHMAT.

Minister of Labour: Datuk RICHARD HO UNG HUN.

Minister of Primary Industries: Datuk PAUL LEONG KHEE SEONG.

Minister of Public Enterprises: Datin PADUKA RAFIDAH AZIZ.

Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts: Datuk LEO MOGGIE.

Minister of National and Rural Development: SANUSI JUNID.

Ministers without Portfolio: Dato Haji MOHAMED NASIR, Dato ABDULLAH AHMAD.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

DEWAN NEGARA

(Senate)

58 members, 26 elected, 32 appointed. Each State Assembly elects two members. The Monarch appoints the other 32 members.

DEWAN RAKYAT

(House of Representatives)

154 elected members, 114 from Peninsular Malaysia, 16 from Sabah and 24 from Sarawak.

Speaker: Tan Sri SYED NASIR.

DEWAN RAKYAT (Elections, July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front*	133
Democratic Action Party	13
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	5
Sarawak People's Organization	1
Independent	2

*See under Political Parties.

THE STATES

JOHORE

(Capital: Johore Bahru)

Sultan: His Royal Highness Tunku MAHMOOD ISKANDAR IBNI AL-MARHUM Sultan ISMAIL.**Menteri Besar:** Tan Sri Dato' Haji OTHMAN BIN Haji MOHD., SA'AD, D.K., P.M.N., S.P.M.J., S.S.I.J., B.S.I., P.I.S.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	31
Democratic Action Party	1
TOTAL	32

KEDAH

(Capital: Alor Star)

Sultan: His Royal Highness Tunku Haji ABDUL HALIM MU'ADZAM SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH, D.K., D.K.H., D.K.M., D.M.N., D.U.K., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Pahang), S.P.M.K.**Menteri Besar:** Datuk SYED NAHAR BIN Tun SYED Sheikh SHAHABUDDIN.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected April 1980)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	19
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	7
TOTAL	26

KELANTAN

(Capital: Kota Bahru)

Sultan: His Royal Highness Tengku ISMAIL PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM Tuanku Sultan YAHAYA PETRA.**Menteri Besar:** Datuk Haji MOHAMED BIN YAACOB, P.M.K., S.M.T.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected March 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	23
Berjasa	11
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	2
TOTAL	36

MALACCA

(Capital: Malacca)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: His Excellency Tun SYED ZAHIRUD-DIN BIN SYED HASSAN, S.M.N., P.S.M., D.P.M.P., J.M.N.**Chief Minister:** ADIB ADAM.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	16
Democratic Action Party	4
TOTAL	20

NEGRI SEMBILAN

(Capital: Seremban)

Yang di-Pertuan Besar: His Royal Highness Tunku JA'AFAR IBNI AL-MARHUM Tuanku ABDUL RAHMAN, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Kelantan).**Menteri Besar:** Datuk RAIS YATIM.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	21
Democratic Action Party	3
TOTAL	24

PAHANG

(Capital: Kuantan)

Regent: His Royal Highness Tengku ABDULLAH IBNI Sultan Haji AHMAD SHAH.**Menteri Besar:** Datuk Haji ABDUL RASHID.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	32

PENANG

(Capital: George Town)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: His Excellency Datuk Dr. AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.P.M.J.**Chief Minister:** Dr. LIM CHONG EU.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	24
Democratic Action Party	2
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	1
TOTAL	27

PERAK

(Capital: Ipoh)

Sultan: His Royal Highness Sultan IDRIS AL-MUTAWAKIL
ALLAH SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM Sultan ISKANDAR
SHAH KADDASALLAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.P., D.K.
(Johore), P.K.J., C.M.G., D.K. (Pahang), S.P.C.M.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Seri WAN MOHAMED BIN Haji WAN
TEH.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	35
Democratic Action Party	6
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	1
TOTAL	42

PERLIS

(Capital: Kangar)

Raja: His Royal Highness Tuanku SYED PUTRA IBNI AL-
MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLAIL, D.K., D.M.N.,
S.M.N., S.P.M.P., D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Kelantan), D.K.
(Brunei), S.P.D.K. (Sabah).

Menteri Besar: TUAN Haji ALI BIN AHMAD.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	12

SABAH

(Capital: Kota Kinabalu)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: His Excellency Tun MOHAMAD
ADNAN ROBERT.

Chief Minister: Datuk HARRIS SALLEH.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected April 1981)

PARTY	SEATS
Berjaya (elected)	44
Berjaya (nominated)	6
USNO	3
SCCP	1
TOTAL	54

SARAWAK

(Capital: Kuching)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: His Excellency Tan Sri Datuk
Patinggi Abdul Rahman YA'KUB.

Chief Minister: Datuk Amar TAIB MAHMOOD.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected September 1979)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	45
Independents	3
TOTAL	48

SELANGOR

(Capital: Shah Alam)

Sultan: His Royal Highness Sultan SALAHUDDIN ABDUL
AZIZ SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM Sultan HISAMUDDIN ALAM
SHAH Haji, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.S.

Menteri Besar: Datuk HORMAT RAFAEL.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	29
Democratic Action Party	3
Independent	1
TOTAL	33

TRENGGANU

(Capital: Kuala Trengganu)

Sultan: His Royal Highness Tengku MAHMOOD IBNI AL-
MARHUM Tuanku Sultan ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH.

Menteri Besar: Datuk WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, K.M.N.
J.P., P.J.K.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected July 1978)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	28

POLITICAL PARTIES

The National Front: a multiracial coalition of eleven parties; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL GHAFAR BABA. The component parties of the National Front are:

United Malay National Organization (UMNO): UMNO Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL GHAFAR BABA.

Barisan Jama'ah Islamiah Semalaysia (BERJASA) (Front Malaysian Islamic Council) (FMIC): 4960 Jalan Bayam (Dusun Muda), Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1977 in opposition to the PMIP; pro-Islamic policies; Pres. Dato Haji MOHAMAD NASIR; Sec.-Gen. ISMAIL ALI TAIB.

Berjaya (Sabah People's Union): 1st Floor, Natikar Building, P.O.B. 2130, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; f. 1975; Pres. Datuk HARRIS SALLEH; Sec.-Gen. Haji MOHAMMED NOOR MANSOR.

Malaysian Chinese Association: P.O.B. 626, 163 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Pres. Datuk LEE SAN CHOON.

Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC): Wisma Tan Sri Manickavasagam, 1 Jalan Rahmat, off Jalan Tun Ismail, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; Pres. Datuk S. SANY VELLU.

Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GERAKAN): c/o Chief Minister's Office, Bungunan Tunku Syed Putra, Penang; f. 1968; Pres. Dr. LIM CHONG EU.

Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PPBB) (United Bumiputera Party): Jalan Satok, Kuching, Sarawak; Pres. Datuk Patingi Tan Sri ABDUL RAHMAN YA'KUB; Vice-Pres. Datuk AMAR Haji TAIB MAHMUD.

People's Progressive Party of Malaysia (PPP): 23 Jalan Bandar Raya, Ipoh, Perak; f. 1955; Pres. S. I. RAJAH.

Sarawak National Party (SNAP): 115 Green Rd., Kuching, Sarawak; f. 1961; Pres. Datuk JAMES WONG; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH BALAN SELING.

Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP): 7 Central Rd., P.O.B. 454, Kuching, Sarawak; f. 1959; Pres. Tan Sri ONG KEE HUI.

United Sabah National Organization (USNO): Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; Pres. Tun Datu Haji MUSTAPHA BIN Datu HARUN.

Democratic Action Party: 27 Road 20/9, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1966; largest Opposition party in Parliament; advocates multi-racial Malaysia based on democratic socialism; Chair. Dr. CHEN MAN HIN; Sec.-Gen. LIM KIT SIANG.

Kesatuan Insaf Tanah Ayer (KITA) (National Consciousness Party): 41 Jalan Pasar, Taiping, Perak; Sec.-Gen. Encik SAMSURI MISU.

Kongres Indian Muslim Malaysia (KIMMA): 97-4 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1976; aims to unite Malaysian Indian Muslims politically; Pres. BADRUL ZAMAN; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL SALLEM.

Pajar: Sarawak; f. 1978; Leader ALI KAWI.

Parti Islam Semalaysia (PAS): 28A Jalan Pahang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1951; Pres. Dato Haji MOHAMED Asri BIN Haji MUDA; Sec.-Gen. Mohd. NAPI NAKHAIE Haji AHMAD.

Parti Keadilan Masyarakat (PEKEMAS): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1971; Chair. SHAHARYDDIN DAHALAN.

Parti Sosialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM): 94C Jalan Bangsar, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; Chair. Encik KASSIM AHMAD (detained Nov. 1976); Sec.-Gen. MOHIDEEN ABDUL KADER.

Pertubuhan Rakyat Sabah Bersatu (United Sabah People's Organization (USPO)): Tingkat 3, 9 Jalan Bendahara, Berjaya, Kg. Air, P.O.B. 993, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Sabah Chinese Consolidated Party (SCCP): P.O.B. 704, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. CHAN TET ON.

Sarawak People's Organization (SAPO): Miri; Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND SZETU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALAYSIA

(In Kuala Lumpur unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: New Delhi, India (E).

Argentina: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Australia: 6 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. G. WOODARD.

Austria: 7th Floor, MUI Plaza Bldg., Jalan Parry, P.O.B. 154 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ PALLA.

Bangladesh: 204-1 Jalan Ampang (HC); *High Commissioner:* MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN.

Belgium: 4th Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, 152 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur 04-07 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN J. L. DAVAUX.

Bolivia: 4th Floor, Suite 423, Kompleks Antarabangsa, Jalan Sultan Ismail (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* JORGE QUIROGA LUIZAGA.

Brazil: Hilton Hotel, Rooms 1003-1005, Jalan Sultan Ismail (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO F. GUARISCHI BATH.

Bulgaria: 6 Jalan Taman U Thant, P.O.B. 1080 (E); *Ambassador:* MATEY KARASIMEONOV (resident in Jakarta).

Burma: 7 Jalan Taman U Thant (E); *Ambassador:* ZEYA KYAW HTIN U KYI.

Canada: 5th Floor, AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 990 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. F. G. HUGHES.

Chile: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

China, People's Republic: 229 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* YE CHENGZHANG.

Cuba: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Cyprus: New Delhi, India (HC).

Czechoslovakia: 32 Jalan Mesra, off Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MILAN MACHA (resident in Jakarta).

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Denmark: 3rd Floor, Denmark House Annexe, 86 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 908 (E); *Ambassador:* POUL H. KRYGER.

Egypt: 28 Lingkungan U Thant, P.O.B. 2004 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD EL-TOHAMY.

Ethiopia: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Fiji: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Finland: Wisma Angkasa Raya, 10th Floor, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 909 (E).

France: 210 Jalan Bukit Bintang, P.O.B. 700 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIE-THÉRÈSE CORBIE.

German Democratic Republic: 2A Pesiaran Gurney, P.O.B. 2511 (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS MÄSER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 3 Jalan U Thant, P.O.B. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAUS FERDINAND LINSER.

Ghana: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Greece: New Delhi, India (E).

Hungary: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

India: United Asian Bank Bhd. Bldg., 19 Malacca St., P.O.B. 59 (HC); *High Commissioner:* PRAKASH SHAH.

Indonesia: 233 Jalan Pekeliling, P.O.B. 889 (E); *Ambassador:* MAKNUM MUROD.

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Iraq: 2 Jalan Langgak Golf, off Jalan Pekeliling, P.O.B. 2022 (E); *Ambassador:* WAHBI ABDEL-RAZZAQ FATAN.

Ireland: New Delhi, India (E).

Italy: 99 Jalan U Thant, P.O.B. 640; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCELLO SPATAFORA.

Japan: 6th Floor, AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* EIKICHI HARA.

Jordan: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 203 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* HO GYONG.

Korea, Republic: 422 Jalan Pekeliling (E); *Ambassador:* HO-JOONG CHOI.

Kuwait: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Lebanon: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Libya: 7 Jalan Ampang Hilir, P.O.B. 288.

Mexico: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

Mongolia: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Morocco: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Malaysia also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Guyana, Jamaica, Maldives, Oman, Senegal and Trinidad and Tobago.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Netherlands: 3rd Floor, Denmark House Annexe, 86 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 543 (E); *Ambassador:* J. B. VAN HOEVE.

New Zealand: 193 Jalan Pekeliling, P.O.B. 2003 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. MANSFIELD.

Norway: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

Pakistan: 132 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. M. RAHIM KHAN.

Papua New Guinea: Jakarta, Indonesia (HC).

Philippines: 1 Cangkat Kia Peng (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF R. ABUBAKAR.

Poland: 4 Jalan Madge, P.O.B. 52 (E); *Ambassador:* JANUSZ SWITKOWSKI.

Portugal: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Qatar: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Romania: 114 Jalan Damai, off Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* ION COROT (resident in Jakarta, Indonesia).

Saudi Arabia: 251 Jalan Pekeliling (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MOHAMED AL-HAMAS AL-SHUBAILI.

Singapore: 209 Jalan Pekeliling (HC); *High Commissioner:* WEE KIM WEE.

Somalia: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Spain: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Sri Lanka: 29 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, P.O.B. 717 (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. R. DIAS DESINGHE.

Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).

Sweden: 6th Floor, Wisma Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 239 (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT RÖSIÖ.

Switzerland: 16 Pesiaran Madge, P.O.B. 2008 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERRE KEUSCH.

Syria: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

Thailand: 206 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* NISSAI VEJJAIVA.

Turkey: 30 Jalan Inai, off Jalan Inibi (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNDÜZ TUNÇBILEK.

U.S.S.R.: 263 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS TROMIOVICH KULIK.

United Kingdom: Wisma Damansara, 5 Jalan Semantan, P.O.B. 1030 (HC); *High Commissioner:* WILLIAM BENTLEY, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* RONALD D. PALMER.

Viet-Nam: 4 Pesiaran Stonor (E); *Ambassador:* VU BACH MAI.

Yugoslavia: 353 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2357 (E); *Ambassador:* LAZAR MUSICKI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two High Courts, one in Peninsular Malaysia and the other in Sabah and Sarawak, have original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as the federal law provides. Above these two High Courts is a Federal Court which has, to the exclusion of any other court, jurisdiction in any dispute between States or between the Federation and any State; and has special jurisdiction as to the interpretation of the Constitution. There is also a right of appeal from the High Courts to the Federal Court and limited

right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who may refer appeals in certain civil matters to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom. The High Courts each consist of the Chief Justice and a number of Judges. The Federal Court consists of the Lord President together with the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and six Federal Judges. The Lord President and Judges of the Federal Court, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, are appointed

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by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

The Sessions Courts, which are situated in the principal urban and rural centres, are presided over by a President, who is a member of the Federation Legal and Judicial Service and is a qualified barrister or a Bachelor of Law from any of the recognized universities. Their criminal jurisdiction covers the less serious and indictable offences, excluding those which carry penalties of death or life imprisonment. Civil cases are heard without a jury. Civil jurisdiction of a President's Sessions Court is up to M\$25,000. The Presidents are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Magistrates' Courts are also found in the main urban and rural centres and have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, although of a more restricted nature than that of

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

the Sessions Courts. The Magistrates consist of officers from either the Federation Legal and Judicial Service or are seconded from the administration to the Judicial Department for varying periods up to three years. They are appointed by the heads of the States in which they officiate on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

Lord President of the Federal Court of Malaysia: Hon. Mr. Justice Tun MOHAMED SUFFIAN BIN HASHIM, S.S.M., D.I.M.P., J.M.N. (Brunei), P.J.K., M.A., LL.B.

Chief Justice of the High Court in Peninsular Malaysia: Hon. Mr. Justice Tan Sri RAJA AZLAN SHAH.

Chief Justice of the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak: Hon. Mr. Justice Tan Sri Datuk LEE HUN HOE.

Attorney-General: Tan Sri Datuk ABU TALIB BIN OTHMAN.

RELIGION

Islam is the established religion but freedom of religious practice is guaranteed. All Malays are Muslims. A small minority of Chinese are Christians but most Chinese follow Buddhism, Confucianism or Daoism. Of the Indian community, about 70 per cent are Hindu, 20 per cent Muslim, 5 per cent Christian and 2 per cent Sikh. In Sabah and Sarawak there are many animists.

ISLAM

President of the Majlis Islam: Datuk AMAR Haji ABANG IKHWAN ZAINI, Kuching, Sarawak.

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICAN

Bishop of West Malaysia: The Rt. Rev. Tan Sri J. G. SAVARIMUTHU, P.S.M., B.D., Bishop's House, 14 Pesiaran Stonor, Kuala Lumpur 04-08.

Bishop of Sabah: Rt. Rev. LUKE CHHOA HENG SZE
Bishop's House, P.O.B. 811, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Bishop of Kuching: Rt. Rev. Datuk BASIL TEMENGONG,
Bishop's House, P.O.B. 347, Kuching, Sarawak.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt. Rev. Tan Sri DOMINIC VENDORGON, 528 Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur 04-01.

Archbishop of Kuching: Rt. Rev. PETER CHUNG HOAN TING, St. Peter's Seminary, P.O.B. 327, Kuching, Sarawak.

METHODIST

Bishop for Malaysia: Rev. C. N. FANG, 65 Jalan 5/31, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; the Church has 40,000 members.

THE PRESS

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Business Times: 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1976; Editor HENRY CHANG; circ. 9,500.

Malay Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1896; afternoon; Editor CHUA HUCK CHENG; circ. 51,714 in all states of Malaysia.

National Echo: 12 & 14 Jalan Murai Satu, Jalan Ipoh, Batu Complex, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1903; morning; Group Editor K. C. CHIEN; circ. 33,000.

New Straits Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1945; morning; Editor LIM THOU BOON; circ. 185,670 in all states of Malaysia.

The Star: 6 Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1971; morning and evening; Group Editor YONG H'NG HUNG; circ. 70,000 (weekdays), 80,000 (Sunday).

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Chung Kuo Pao (China Press): 2 Market St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; morning; Publisher NG HON YUEN; Editor-in-Chief WONG SIEW HOON; circ. 42,357.

Kin Kwork Daily News: 6 Jalan 13/6, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1940; morning; Editor LAI SOON JEE; circ. 60,000.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh: 2-4 Chulia St., Chaut, Penang; f. 1910; morning; Chief Editor CHUNG SHING FONG; circ. 20,000 (weekdays), 25,000 (Sunday).

Malayan Thung Pau: 40 Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; Chief Editor LIM THOONG KWONG; circ. 47,716.

Nanyang Siang Pau (Malaysia): 80 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1923; morning; Editor-in-Chief CHU CHEE CHIAN; circ. 137,948.

Shin Min Daily News: 19-19C Jalan Murai Dua, Batu 3, Jalan Ipoh, P.O.B. 920, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; morning and evening; Editor-in-Chief PAUL CHIN; circ. 100,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh Malaysia: 19 Jalan Semangat, P.O.B. 367, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya; f. 1929; morning; Editor-in-Chief NG CHONG LEE; circ. 65,000 (daily), 72,000 (Sunday).

Sing Pin Jih Pao: 8 Leith St., Penang; f. 1939; morning; Publ. FOO YEE FONG; Editor-in-Chief CHEAH SEE KIAN; circ. 39,900.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Nesan: 37 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 299, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1924; morning; Editor V. VIVEKANANTHAN; circ. 25,000 (daily), 45,400 (Sunday).

Tamil Osai: 336-B Jalan Ipoh, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur; Editor ATHI KUMANAN; circ. 10,000 (daily), 23,000 (Sunday).

Thinamani: 9 Jalan Murai Dua, Batu Complex, Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur; Editor S. NACHIAPPAN; circ. 18,000 (daily), 45,000 (Sunday).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1957; morning; Editor Encik SALIM KAJAI; circ. 108,000 in all states of Malaysia.

Bintang Timur: 216 Penang Road, Penang; Editor-in-Chief KADIR AHMAD; circ. 20,000.

Utusan Malaysia: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, P.O.B. 671, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; morning; Editor-in-Chief MAZLAN NORDIN; circ. 169,000.

Utusan Melayu: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, P.O.B. 671, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1939; morning; Editor-in-Chief MAZLAN NORDIN; circ. 201,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Malaya Samachar: 265 Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; evening; Editor TIRLOCHAN SINGH; circ. 2,500.

Navjwan Punjabi News: 52 Jalan 8/81, Jalan Taman, Petaling Jaya; Associate Editor TARA SINGH.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

National Sunday Echo: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1930; morning; Group Editor K. C. CHIEN; circ. 45,000.

New Sunday Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1845; morning; Editor NADARAJAH KANAGARATNAM; circ. 242,000 in all states of Malaysia.

Sunday Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1896; morning; Editor Encik AHMAD SEBI; circ. 74,144 in all states of Malaysia.

Sunday Star: 6 Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1971; Editor-in-Chief HUNG YONG H'NG; circ. 82,300.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Minggu: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1957; morning; Editor Encik SUTAN SHAHRIL LEMBANG; circ. 191,651 in all states of Malaysia.

Mingguan Malaysia: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, P.O.B. 671, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1964; Sunday; Editor-in-Chief MAZLAN NORDIN; circ. 242,848.

Mingguan Timur: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1951; Editor MOHD. YUSOFF SHARIFF; circ. 20,000.

Utusan Zaman: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, P.O.B. 671, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1939; Editor MUSTAFA FADULA SHUHAIMI; circ. 57,175.

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Fanfare: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; f. 1969; weekly; Editor AYESHA HARBEN; circ. 11,000.

Galaxie: 6 Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1974; weekly; Editor Mr. S. F. YONG; circ. 30,000.

Her World: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; Editor AYESHA HARBEN; circ. 17,000.

Malaysia Warta Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda (H.M. Government Gazette): Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly.

Malaysian Agricultural Journal: Ministry of Agriculture, Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1901; twice yearly.

Malaysian Forester: Forest Research Institute, Selangor, Peninsular Malaysia; f. 1931; Man. ABD. RAUF SALIM.

New Straits Times Annual: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; Editor Miss NG POH TIP; circ. 7,900.

The Planter: 29, 31 & 33 Jalan Taman U Thant, P.O.B. 262, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; f. 1919; Incorporated Society of Planters; monthly; Editor M. RAJADURAI; circ. 3,300.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Mister Magazine: 2 Jalan 19/1, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1976; monthly; Editor CHEW SUNG; circ. 60,000.

New Life Post: 2 Jalan 19/1, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1972; bi-weekly; Editor GOH TUCK HAI; circ. 120,000.

New Tide Magazine: 2 Jalan 19/1, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1974; every three weeks; Editor CHEONG SAW LAN; circ. 68,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Dewan Masyarakat: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Jalan Wisma Putra, P.O.B. 803, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1963; current affairs; monthly; Chief Editor M. NOOR AZAM; circ. 45,000.

Dewan Pelajar: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Jalan Wisma Putra, P.O.B. 803, Kuala Lumpur 08-08; f. 1967; children's magazine; monthly; Editor SALEH DAUD; circ. 45,000.

Jelita: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; monthly; family magazine; Editor ZAHARAH NAWAWI; circ. 36,500.

Mastika: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Malayan illustrated magazine; monthly; Editor AZIZAH ALI; circ. 40,000.

Pengasoh: Majlis Ugama Islam, Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1918; monthly; Editor YUSOFF ZAKY YACOB; circ. 15,000.

Sinar Zaman: Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Federal Information Services; Editor ABDUL AZIZ MALIM.

Utusan Filem dan Feshen: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; cinema; fortnightly; Editor MUSTAFA BIN ABDUL RAHIM; circ. 34,656.

Utusan Radio dan TV: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly; Editor NORSHAH TAMBY; circ. 89,380.

Wanita: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; women; weekly; Editor NIK RAHIMAH HASSAN; circ. 107,008.

Watan Harian Nasional: 12 Jalan Murai, Batu Complex, Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur 04-09; f. 1977; Malay and English; weekly; Editor MOKHTAR SHUIB; circ. 25,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Janabahari: Ipoh, Perak; f. 1946; monthly; produced by Information Services; Editor C. V. KUPPUSAMY; circ. 25,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Navjwan Punjabi News: 52 Jalan 8/18, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1970; weekly; Associate Editor TARA SINGH; circ. 8,500.

SABAH

DAILIES

Api Siang Pau (Kota Kinabalu Commercial Press): 24 Lorong Dewan, P.O.B. 170, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1954; Chinese; morning; Editor Datuk Lo Kwock CHUEN; circ. 3,000.

Daily Express: P.O.B. 139, 75 Gaya St., Kota Kinabalu; f. 1963; English and Malay; morning; Editor-in-Chief JOSEPH M. FERNANDEZ; circ. 15,000.

Hwa Chiaw Jit Pao (*Overseas Chinese Daily News*): P.O.B. 139, 9 Gaya St., Kota Kinabalu; f. 1936; Chinese; morning; Editor HUI YUK SENG; circ. 27,925.

Kinabalu Sabah Times: P.O.B. 525, 76 Gaya St., Kota Kinabalu; f. 1952; English, Malay and Kadazan; Editor YAHAYA ISMAIL; circ. 15,481.

Merdeka Daily News: P.O.B. 332, Sandakan; f. 1968; Chinese; morning; Editor-in-Chief CHAN KAN YUEN; circ. 19,000.

SARAWAK

DAILIES

Berita Petang Sarawak: Lot 163, Chan Chin Ann, Kuching; f. 1972; Chinese; evening; Chief Editor HWANG YU CHAI; circ. 9,500.

Chinese Daily News: P.O.B. 138, Kuching; f. 1945; Chinese; Editor SHIA SWEE WANG; circ. 5,000.

International Times Daily: Lot 200, Jalan Abell, Kuching; f. 1968; Chinese; morning; Editor TAY HIANG BOON; circ. 11,000.

Malaysia Daily News: 7 Island Rd., P.O.B. 237, Sibui; f. 1968; Chinese; morning; Editor WONG SENG KWONG; circ. 26,500.

Miri Daily News: Piasau Industrial Estate, P.O.B. 377, Miri; f. 1957; Chinese; morning; Editor CHAI SZE-VOON; circ. 17,000.

Sarawak Siang Pau: 4 Ole St., Sibui; f. 1966; Chinese; daily; Editor CHEE GUAN HOCK; circ. 5,000.

Sarawak Tribune and Sunday Tribune: 19 Jalan Tun Haji Openg, Kuching; f. 1945; English; Editor B. R. ADAI; circ. 12,030.

See Hua Daily News: 11 Island Rd., Sibui; f. 1952; Chinese; morning; Editor SIA KAT DIENG; circ. 18,600.

Utusan Sarawak: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1949; Malay; Editor JAMIL BIN Haji BUSRAH; circ. 1,500.

PERIODICALS

Dewan Perintis: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Cawangan Sarawak, P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; f. 1978; Bahasa Malaysia and English; monthly; aims to promote use of Bahasa Malaysia; Chief Editor OTHMAN ISMAIL.

PUBLISHERS

Kuala Lumpur

Berita Publishing Sdn. Bhd.: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong; Man. Dir. ZAKUAN ARIFF.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka: P.O.B. 803, Kuala Lumpur 08-08; f. 1956; textbooks, literature, general books and children's books; Dir.-Gen. TUAN HJ HASSAN AHMAD.

Longman Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.: 2nd Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, P.O.B. 63; textbooks, general books, educational materials; Dir. J. B. Ho.

Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.: 321 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman; publishers and booksellers.

M. S. Geetha Publishers: 13A Jalan Kouil Hilir Batu 2½, Jalan Ipoh, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur 13-05; history, education, reference and textbooks; Man. Dir. SETHU.

University of Malaya Press Ltd.: University of Malaya, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur 22-11; f. 1954; general fiction, literature, economics, history, medicine, politics, general and social science; Man. Dir. HARUN Haji ABDULLAH.

Negri Sembilan

Bharathi Press: 23-24 Jalan Tuan Sheikh, Seremban,

Pedoman Ra'ayat: Malaysian Information Service, Kuching; f. 1956; Malay; fortnightly; Editor ABANG ATEI ABANG MEDAAN; circ. 6,000.

Pembrita: Malaysian Information Office, Kuching; f. 1956; Iban and Chinese; monthly; Editor DUNSTAN MELLING; circ. 6,000.

Sarawak Gazette: Govt. Printing Office, Kuching; f. 1870; English; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Datuk AMAR ABANG Haji YUSUF PUTEH; circ. 1,000.

Sarawak by the Week: Malaysian Information Services, Mosque Rd., Kuching; f. 1961; weekly; Malay and Dayak; circ. 2,700.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bernama (*Malaysian National News Agency*): 42 Jalan Syed Putra, P.O.B. 24, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; f. 1967; general and foreign news service and economic feature, photo and radio teletype services; daily output in Malay and English; Gen. Man. AHMAD MUSTAPHA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 2627, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent G. NAIR.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): China Insurance Bldg., 174 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, P.O.B. 2219, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent HARI SUBRAMANIAM.

Reuters (*U.K.*): 3rd Floor, Wisma Ng Goon Han, 33/35 Jalan Klyne, P.O.B. 841, Kuala Lumpur.

Tass (*U.S.S.R.*): 297-C Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; Representative G. M. SHMELYOV.

Thai News Agency: 124-F Burmah Rd., Penang; Kuala Lumpur; Representative SOOK BURANAKUL.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Wisma Teck Choon, 2nd Floor, 70-72 Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur 01-19; Representative K. LIM.

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

Persatuan Perchetakan Akhbar Malaysia (*Malaysian Newspaper Publishers' Association*): 3rd Floor, Wisma Socfin, Jalan Semantan, Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur 23-03; Chair. Encik ZAKUAN BIN MOHD. ARIFF.

P.O.B. 74; f. 1939; Partners C. RAMASAMY, M. R. N. MUTHURENGAM, M. SUBRAMANIAM BHARATHI.

Penang

Kwong Wah Yit Poh Press Bhd.: 2-4 Chulia St., Chaut, P.O.B. 31; f. 1910; daily news; Man. Dir. OON CHOO KHYE.

Sino Malay Publishing Co. Ltd.: 272-D Jalan Ayer Hitam, Penang.

Perak

Charles Grenier Sdn. Bhd.: 37/39 Station Rd., P.O.B. 130, Ipoh; Man. Dir. Dato Seri J. E. S. CRAWFORD.

Selangor

Far Eastern Publishers International Sdn. Bhd.: Lot 8246 Jalan 225, P.O.B. 1091, Petaling Jaya; textbooks and reference books; Man. Dir. LIM MOK HAI.

Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.: Lot 8238, Jalan 222, Petaling Jaya; educational books; Man. H. S. KHOO.

Oxford University Press: 3 Jalan 13/3, Petaling Jaya; f. 1957; educational and general, dictionaries and reference books; S.-E. Asia Gen. Man. M. SOCKALINGAM.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Television Malaysia (RTM): Department of Broadcasting, Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur 22-10; f. 1946 (television 1963); Dir.-Gen. Datuk ABDULLAH MOHAMAD; Dir. News TAMIMUDDIN KARIM; supervises radio and television broadcasting in Malaysia.

SABAH

Radio Television Malaysia (Sabah): P.O.B. 1016, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1955; incorporated as a department of Radio Malaysia 1963 (television introduced 1971); broadcasts programmes 276 hours a week in Malay, English, Chinese (2 dialects), Kadazan, Murut, Indonesian, Bajau and Tagalog (*Voice of Malaysia*); Dir. ABDUL MUTALLIB RANI.

SARAWAK

Radio Television Malaysia (Sarawak): Broadcasting House, Jalan Satok, Kuching; f. 1954; incorporated as a department of Radio Malaysia 1963; broadcasts in Malay, English, Chinese, Iban, Bidayuh, Melanau, Kayan/Kenyah, Bisayah and Murut; Dir. Haji MOKHTAR DAUD.

RADIO

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Radio Malaysia: Department of Broadcasting, Angkasa-

puri, Kuala Lumpur 22-10; f. 1946; domestic service; operates 6 networks; broadcasts in Bahasa Malaysia, English, Chinese (Mandarin and other dialects) and Tamil; Controller of Programmes ISMAIL HASHIM.

Suara Malaysia (*Voice of Malaysia*): overseas service in Arabic, Burmese, English, Indonesian, Chinese (Mandarin), Bahasa Malaysia, Tagalog and Thai; Head of Overseas Service AZIZ WOK.

Rediffusion (Malaya) Sdn. Bhd.: P.O.B. 570, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 2 programmes; Man. Dir. M. J. BLEECK; 33,953 subscribers in Kuala Lumpur; 13,240 subscribers in Penang; 11,928 subscribers in Ipoh.

In 1980 there were 290,150 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Television Malaysia: Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur 22-10; operates 4 television networks; Controller of Programmes ZAINAL ABU.

In 1980 there were 965,953 licensed television receivers in Peninsular Malaysia. Colour television transmissions began in December 1978.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches; M\$ = Malaysian dollars/ringgits; Bhd. = Berhad)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Negara Malaysia: Jalan Kuching, P.O.B. 922, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; f. 1959; bank of issue; cap. p.u. M\$100m., dep. M\$5,038.4m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. Dato ABDUL AZIZ BIN Haji TAHA, J.M.N.; Deputy Gov. Dr. LIN SEE YAN; 6 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Peninsular Malaysia

Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd.: 43 Beach St., P.O.B. 232, Penang; f. 1935; cap. p.u. M\$100m., dep. M\$242.9m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. YEAP TEIK LEONG; Chief Exec. GOH ENG TOON; 9 brs.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd.: P.O.B. 407, Menara Bumiputra, Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur 01-18; f. 1965; cap. p.u. M\$100m., dep. M\$4,990.2m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Senator KAMARUL ARIFFIN MOHD. YASSIN; Exec. Dir. MOHD. HASHIM SHAMSUDIN; 84 brs.

Bank Buruh (Malaysia) Bhd.: 2-8 Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur 01-17; f. 1975; cap. p.u. M\$10m., dep. M\$85.4m. (June 1979); Chair. P. P. NARAYANAN; Senior Vice-Chair. S. J. H. ZAIDI.

Bank of Commerce Bhd.: 11th Floor, Wisma Stephens, Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; cap. p.u. M\$10m., dep. M\$143m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. MOHD. ABDAN SELAMAT; Exec. Dir. P. J. BOLAND; 3 brs.

Development and Commercial Bank (Ltd.) Bhd.: 18 Jalan Silang, P.O.B. 145, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; f. 1966; cap. p.u. M\$30m., dep. M\$768m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Tun Sir HENRY H. S. LEE; Gen. Man. Sen. ALEXANDER Y. L. LEE; 21 brs.

Kwong Yik Bank Bhd.: 75 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 135, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1913; cap. p.u. M\$8m.; dep. M\$344.6m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dato AZMAN BIN HASHIM; Gen. Man. RAJA SHAHARUL NIZA; 12 brs.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: 92 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur 01-20; f. 1960; cap. p.u. M\$180m., dep. M\$6,800m. (Nov. 1981); Chair. Tan Sri Dato TAIB BIN Haji ANDAK, P.M.N., S.M.J., S.P.M.J.; Vice-Chair. Datuk KHOO KAY PENG; Exec. Dirs. RAJA BADROL AHMAD, HOOI KAM SOOI, J.S.M.; 154 brs.

Oriental Bank Bhd.: P.O.B. 243, 111 Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur 06-24; f. 1936; cap. p.u. M\$5m., dep. M\$363.9m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dato BORHAN BIN KUNTOM (acting); Gen. Mans. MOHAMED MAZLAN BIN IDRIS, CHEE ENG TONG; 12 brs.

Pacific Bank Bhd.: Wisma Hangsam, Jalan Hang Lekir, P.O.B. 43, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1963; cap. p.u. M\$9m., dep. M\$195.8m. (1980); Chair. Tun TAN SIEW SIN; Gen. Man. PATRICK J. WYE.

Perwira Habib Bank Malaysia Bhd.: 1st Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan Parry, P.O.B. 459, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1975; cap. p.u. M\$15m., dep. M\$465.2m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Gen. Tan Sri Datuk IBRAHIM BIN Datuk ISMAIL; Exec. Dir. TARIQ HAMEED; 15 brs.

Public Bank Bhd.: Bangunan Public Bank, 6 Jalan Sulaiman, P.O.B. 2542, Kuala Lumpur 01-33; f. 1965; cap. p.u. M\$25m., dep. M\$1,172m. (June 1981); Exec. Chair. Datuk TEH HONG PROW; Gen. Man. JOHNSON PANG YOK; 16 brs.

Southern Banking Bhd.: 2 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1963; cap. p.u. M\$20m., dep. M\$264m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. Datuk SAW CHOO THENG; Gen. Man. Tan HOCK SENG; 10 brs.

United Asian Bank Bhd.: 12 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, P.O.B. 753, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1973; cap. p.u. M\$20m., dep. M\$1,035.6m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Y. A. M. Tengku IBRAHIM IBNI Sultan Sir ABU BAKAR; Chief Exec. Dir. M. SUPPIAH; 29 brs.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: Bangunan UMBC, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman, P.O.B. 2006, Kuala Lumpur; 1960; cap. p.u. M\$45m., dep. M\$1,410m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Tunku Dato SHAHRIMAN BIN Tunku SULAIMAN; Exec. Dir. BOON KOK CHENG; 50 brs.

Sabah

Hock Hua Bank (Sabah) Bhd.: subsidiary of Hock Hua Bank Bhd. (Sarawak); 59/61 Jalan Tiga, Sandakan; f. 1961; cap. p.u. M\$3m., dep. M\$117.3m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Datuk AMAR LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S.; Man. Dir. KONG SUNG SENG; 4 brs.

Sabah Bank Bhd.: Lot 4-6, Block K Sinsuran Shopping Complex, W.D.T., 132 Kota Kinabalu; f. 1979; cap. p.u. M\$10m., dep. M\$317m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Tan Sri Datuk THOMAS JAYASURIYA; Gen. Man. ABU BAKAR MD. YUSSOF.

Sarawak

Bank Utama (Malaysia) Bhd.: Jalan Tun Haji Openg, P.O.B. 2049, Kuching; f. 1976; cap. p.u. M\$5.0m., dep. M\$65.2m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Haji BIDARI BIN Tan Sri Datuk Haji MOHAMED; Gen. Man. WONG FOOK SENG.

Hock Hua Bank Bhd.: Head Office: 3 Central Rd., Sibui; f. 1951; cap. p.u. M\$8.6m., dep. M\$259.2m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Datuk AMAR LING BENG SIEW, D.A., P.N.B.S.; Man. Dir. Datuk TING LIK HUNG, O.B.E., P.B.S., P.N.B.S.; 7 brs.

Kong Ming Bank Bhd.: Head Office: 82 Market Road, P.O.B. 656, Sibui; f. 1963; cap. p.u. M\$5m., dep. M\$146.9m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Datuk LING BENG SUNG; Man. Dir. LING BENG KING; 5 brs.

Kwong Lee Bank Bhd.: Head Office: 30 Main Bazaar, P.O.B. 33, Kuching; f. 1923; cap. p.u. M\$10m., dep. M\$144.2m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Y. A. M. Tunku OSMAN IBNI Tunku TEMENGGONG AHMAD; Exec. Dirs. LAWRENCE LAM KWOK FOU, Dato Teo AH KHIANG; 8 brs.

Wah Tat Bank Bhd.: 15 Bank Rd., P.O.B. 87, Sibui; f. 1920; cap. p.u. M\$2.0m., dep. M\$47.5m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Dr. CHEW PENG HONG; Man. Dirs. CHEW PENG ANN, CHEW PENG CHENG; 2 brs.

MERCHANT BANKS

Association of Merchant Banks in Malaysia:

Malaysian International Merchant Bankers Bhd. (Chairman Bank): 5th Floor, Bangunan Yee Seng, Jalan Raja Chulan, P.O.B. 2250, Kuala Lumpur 05-02.

UDA Merchant Bankers Bhd. (Secretary Bank): 16th Floor, Fitzpatrick's Bldg., P.O.B. 2406, Kuala Lumpur 05-10.

Asian International Merchant Bankers Bhd.: 5th Floor, Bangunan UMBC, Jalan Sulaiman, P.O.B. 988, Kuala Lumpur 01-33.

Amanah-Chase Merchant Bank Bhd.: 19th Floor, Kompleks Kewangan, Jalan Raja Chulan, P.O.B. 2492, Kuala Lumpur 01-02.

Arab-Malaysian Development Bank Bhd.: Bangunan Dato Zainal, Jalan Melaka, P.O.B. 233, Kuala Lumpur 01-02.

Aseambankers Malaysia Bhd.: 15th Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan Parry, P.O.B. 1057, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; Man. Dir. IZHAM MAMUD.

Asiavest Merchant Bankers (M) Bhd.: 9th Floor, Wisma Budiman, Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur 05-01; Man. Dir. Dr. SYED MAHMOOD BIN SYED HUSSAIN.

Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Bhd.: 12th Floor, Menara Bumiputra, Jalan Melaka, P.O.B. 890, Kuala Lumpur 04-01.

Chartered Merchant Bankers Malaysia Bhd.: 7th Floor, Chartered Bank Bldg., 2 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 1001, Kuala Lumpur 01-16.

D. & C. Nomura Merchant Bankers Bhd.: 10th Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur 04-10.

Pertanian Baring Sanwa Bhd.: 8th Floor, Bangunan Bank Pertanian, Jalan Leboh Pasar Besar, P.O.B. 2362, Kuala Lumpur 01-23; a joint venture between Bank Pertanian Malaysia, Baring Bros. & Co. Ltd. (U.K.), and Sanwa Bank Ltd. (Japan).

Rakyat First Merchant Bankers Bhd.: 5th Floor, Bangunan Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2346, Kuala Lumpur.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Bhd.: Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Tan Sri Dato IBRAHIM SALLEH; Man. Dir. ABDUL GHANI AHMAD.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Industrial Development Bank of Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur; f. 1979; government-owned; finances long-term, high-technology projects; auth. cap. U.S. \$100m., of which U.S. \$20m. is paid up.

Sabah Development Bank: Ground Floor, Berjaya H.Q. Bldg., P.O.B. 2172, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; f. 1977; wholly owned by State Government of Sabah; auth. cap. M\$100m., of which M\$45m. is paid up; Man. Dir. RICHARD W. MANING.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands): Wisma Sachdev 16-2, Jalan Raja Laut, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1888; dep. M\$22.4m. (Dec. 1977); Man. J. P. VAN HEUVEN.

Bangkok Bank Ltd. (Thailand): 105 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur 01-22; f. 1959; dep. M\$113.3m. (Dec. 1979); Gen. Man. BOOM SERMSUKSKUL.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 950, International Complex, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1963; dep. M\$74.0m. (Dec. 1976); Man. PHILIP J. HORAN.

Bank of Canton Ltd. (Hong Kong): 16-20 Leboh Pudu, P.O.B. 980, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1957; dep. M\$29.5m. (Dec. 1977); Man. LEOW BOCK LIM.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): 41 Jalan Melayu, Bangunan Safety Insurance, P.O.B. 1056, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1973; dep. M\$34.7m. (Oct. 1980); Man. D. H. STEWART.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): 22 Medan Pasar, P.O.B. 959, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; dep. M\$63.9m. (March 1980); Gen. Man. KORETSUGU KODAMA.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): French Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 69, 13 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1958; dep. M\$146.3m. (Dec. 1980); Man. R. BEYLOT.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): 2 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 1001, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1875; dep. M\$1,846.4m. (Dec. 1979); Chief Man. N. H. GREEN; 35 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Wisma Stephens, 88 Jalan Raja Chulan, P.O.B. 1090, Kuala Lumpur 05-12; f. 1964; dep. M\$230m. (June 1980); Gen. Man. PETER D. LEE.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd. (Singapore): 10-11 Medan Pasar, Lee Wah Bank Bldg. (2nd Floor), Kuala Lumpur 01-23; f. 1950; dep. M\$611.6m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man., Malaysia YOONG YAN PIN; 16 brs.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): AIA Bldg., 99 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 112, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; dep. M\$143.8m. (Dec. 1977); Vice-Pres. PHILIP MARKERT.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Bangunan Yee Seng, 15 Jalan Raja Chulan, P.O.B. 2211, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1972; dep. M\$96.7m. (Dec. 1980); Man. HOLGER F. DES COUDRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): 2 Leboh Ampang, P.O.B. 244, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1860; Man. M. J. CALVERT; 36 brs.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd. (Singapore): 10-11 Medan Pasar, Lee Wah Bank Bldg., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1950; dep. M\$290m. (Dec. 1980); Senior Man., Malaysia TAN SIAK TEE; 9 brs.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd. (Singapore): Wisma Lee Rubber, Jalan Melaka, P.O.B. 197, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; dep. M\$3,110m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. Tan Sri TAN CHIN TUAN; 25 brs.

Oversea Union Bank Ltd. (Singapore): OUB Bldg., Leboh Pasar Besar, P.O.B. 621, Kuala Lumpur 01-23; f. 1959; dep. M\$348.4m. (Dec. 1979); Gen. Man. (Malaysia) ROBERT WONG KIN THONG; 12 brs.

Tokai Bank (Japan): Hotel Equatorial, Room 1205/06, Jl. Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur; Chief Rep. KAZUHIRO SUZUKI.

United Overseas Bank Ltd. (Singapore): Block 37, Lot 1, Jalan Perpaduan, P.O.B. 1202, Kampong Air, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, f. 1966; dep. M\$34m. (Dec. 1977); Man. YONG KON FAH.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Banks in Malaysia: 23rd Floor, West Wing, Bangunan Dato Zainal, Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Tan Sri KAMARUL ARIFFIN; Sec. Encik CHIN POH LEL.

Association of Merchant Banks in Malaysia: c/o Aseam-bankers Malaysia Bhd., 15th Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan Parry, P.O.B. 1057, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Malaysian International Merchant Bankers Bhd.; Sec. UDA Merchant Bankers Bhd.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Bhd.: 4th Floor, Block C, Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1976; 97 mems.; Gen. Man. HENG FOOK YEOW; publ. *Gazette*.

INSURANCE

Malaysia National Insurance Sdn. Bhd.: 9th Floor, Wisma Yakin, Jalan Melayu, P.O.B. 799, Kuala Lumpur; state-run company handling life and general insurance; auth. cap. M\$10m.; Chair. Dato A. RAHMAN HAMIDON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia: 23rd Floor, Dato Zainal Bldg., P.O.B. 2529, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1962; 5 mems.: The Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, the Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia, Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers; Pres. Tan Sri KAMARUL ARIFFIN; Hon. Sec.-Gen. Encik MOHD. RAMLI KUSHAIRI.

Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia: Chinese Assembly Hall, Ground Floor, 1 Jalan Birch, Kuala Lumpur 08-02.

Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 2 Penang St., Penang; f. 1903; Pres. CHOOT CHING KHOON, D.S.P.N., K.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.; Sec. CHOY MENG FOOK, A.M.N., P.B.; 1,591 mems. (Nov. 1981); publ. monthly bulletin.

Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 35-37 Jalan Banda Raya, Ipoh, P.O.B. 220; f. 1908; Pres. Datuk Tan Kim SENG; Gen. Sec. CHAN SWEE CHIN; 821 mems.

Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce: Chinese Assembly Hall, 1st Floor, Jalan Birch, Kuala Lumpur 08-02; Pres. Tan Sri LEE YAN LIAN, P.S.M., J.M.N., D.P.M.S.; Exec. Sec. POA SOON TEONG.

Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: 18 Jalan Tun Perak, P.O.B. 675, Kuala Lumpur 01-03; f. 1950; Pres. Sen. Tan Sri S. O. K. UBaidulla; Sec. Dato G. S. GILL; six branches:

Johore Indian Chamber of Commerce: 55/56 Jalan Ibrahim, Johore Bahru, Johore.

Kelantan Indian Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 61, Kota Bahru, Kelantan.

Malacca Indian Chamber of Commerce: 39 Jalan Temenggong, Malacca.

The Malaysian Indian Chamber of Commerce: State of Penang, 119-B Penang St., Penang.

Perak Indian Chamber of Commerce: 17 Lahat Ave., P.O.B. 279, Ipoh, Perak.

Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 116 (1st Floor), Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers: 8th Floor, Angkasa Raya Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2194, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1968; 703 mems.; Pres. Tunku Tan Sri MOHAMED BIN TUNKU BESAR BURHANUDDIN; Exec. Dir. TAN KEOK YIN.

Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia: 23rd Floor (East Wing), Dato Zainal Bldg., 23 Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur; Exec. Dir. LAJMAN B. Haji SIRAT.

Malacca Chamber of Commerce: 100A Jalan Kilang, Malacca; f. 1948; Pres. CHAN LEONG CHENG, B.K.T.

Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MICCI) (Dewan Perniagaan dan Perindustrian Antarabangsa Malaysia): 8th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1907 as Selangor Chamber of Commerce; 373 mem. companies; Pres. Dr. S. A. RIDGWELL, C.B.E.; Exec. Dir. D. C. L. WILSON.

Penang Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 331, Penang; f. 1837 as Penang Chamber of Commerce; Chair. J. M. C. ALSTON; Secs. EVATT & Co.

Perak Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 136; Ipoh; f. 1911 as Perak Chamber of Commerce, Chair. B. J. HOULSTON; Secs. EVATT & Co.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority: Bangunan Wisma Yan, 17-19 Jalan Selangor, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1965 to supervise, co-ordinate and improve existing markets and methods of marketing agricultural produce and to seek and promote new markets and outlets for agricultural produce; Chair. Y. B. ENCIK SHAMSURI BIN MOHD. SALEH, A.M.N., J.P.; Dir.-Gen. Tuan Hj. MOHD. HARIRI BIN ABU TAIF.

Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA): Jalan Maktab, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1957; quasi-governmental corporation formed to raise the productivity and income of low income groups and to eradicate rural poverty; in 1981 had developed 1.4 million acres of land; involved in rubber, oil palm, cocoa and sugar cane cultivation; Chair. RAJA Tan Sri MUHAMMAD ALIAS BIN RAJA MUHAMMAD ALI; Dir.-Gen. ALLADIN HASHIM.

Fisheries Development Authority (Malaysia): Tingkat 7, Wisma PKNS, Jalan Raja Laut, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. NIK HASSAN BIN Haji WAN ABDUL RAHMAN.

Kumpulan FIMA Bhd.: P.O.B. 2179, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1972; government corporation to promote food and related industry through investment on its own or by joint ventures with local or foreign entrepreneurs; development and selling of estates; Chair. Dato Haji BASIR B. ISMAIL; Man. Dir. MOHAMAD RAMIL KUSHAIRI.

Lembaga Perindustrian Kayu Malaysia (*Malaysian Timber Industry Board*): 5th Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 887, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1968; to promote, regulate and control the export of timber and timber products from Peninsular Malaysia; Chair. Tuan Haji ABDUL MAJID BIN Haji MOHAMED SHAHID; Dir.-Gen. Encik ABDUL LATIF BIN NORDIN; publs. *Timber Trade Review*, *Maskayu*, *Commercial Timbers of Peninsular Malaysia*, *Directory of Timber Trade*, *Malayan Grading Rules for Sawm Hardwood* (English and Chinese editions), Timber trade leaflets.

Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) (*Council of Trust for the People*): Pertama Complex, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965 to promote, stimulate, facilitate and undertake economic and social development; to participate in industrial and commercial undertakings and joint ventures; Chair. Dr. NAWAWI BIN MAT AWIN; Dir.-Gen. MOHD. RASLI BIN MOHD. NAWI.

Malaysia Export Credit Insurance Bhd.: 2nd Floor, Wisma Damansara, Kuala Lumpur; joint government and private sector venture to provide insurance for exporters of locally manufactured products; Gen. Man. B. M. SIDWELL.

Malaysian Agricultural Development Authority (MADA): Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Datuk SYED NAHAR SHAH-BUDDIN.

Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA): Wisma Damansara, P.O.B. 618, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1967; Chair. Dato JAMIL BIN MOHAMED JAN; Dir.-Gen. Dato ABDUL RAHMAN BIN Haji YUSOF.

Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Bhd.: P.O.B. 2110, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960 by the Government, Banks, Insurance Companies; shareholders include International Finance Corporation, Commonwealth Development Finance Co.; provides capital for industry, marketing services and builds factories; cap. M\$80m. (1978); Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL MOHAMED ALI; Gen. Man. H. F. G. LEEMBRUGGEN.

National Land Finance Co-operative Society Ltd.: 2 Jalan Sulaiman, Bangunan Tun Sambanthan, P.O.B. 2133, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960 to mobilize capital from rubber industry workers and others to purchase rubber estates; 59,000 mems; owns 19 rubber, tea, oil palm, cocoa and coconut plantations; cap. p.u. M\$26.3m; Pres. Y. B. Datuk SERI S. SAMY VELLU, D.F.M.J., D.P.M.S., A.M.N., P.C.M.; Chair. TOH PUAN UMASUNDARI SAMBANTHAN; Sec. Encik K. R. SOMASUNDARAM, A.M.N., J.P.

Palm Oil Registration and Licensing Authority (PORLA): 4th Floor, Block B, Damansara Heights, Jalan Dungan, P.O.B. 2184, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1977 to regulate and promote all aspects of the palm oil industry; Dir.-Gen. TOH AH BAH.

Perbadanan Nasional Bhd. (PERNAS): 2nd Floor, International Complex, Jalan Sultan Ismail, P.O.B. 493, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1969; a government-sponsored company established to promote trade, banking, property and plantation development, construction, mineral exploration, steel manufacturing, inland container transportation, mining, insurance, industrial development and engineering services; auth. cap. M\$500m.; cap. p.u. M\$116.25m.; has 10 wholly-owned subsidiary companies, over 60 jointly-owned subsidiaries and 18 associated companies; Chair. Tunku Dato SHAHRIMAN BIN TUNKU SULAIMAN; Man. Dir. Dato A. RAHMAN BIN HAMIDON.

Petronas (National Oil Company): 136 Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1974; Chair. Tan Sri ABDULLAH SALLEH.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association.

Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers: 8th Floor, Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2194, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. Y. M. Tunku Tan Sri MOHAMED BIN Tunku BESAR BURHANUDDIN.

Federation of Rubber Trade Associations of Malaysia: 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysian Employers' Federation: Wisma Perdana, 2nd Floor, Jalan Dungan, P.O.B. 1026, Kuala Lumpur 23-04; Exec. Dir. K. A. MENON, K.M.N.; private sector organization incorporating:

Malayan Agricultural Producers' Association: Bangunan Angkasa Raya (19th Floor), Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 1063, Kuala Lumpur, f. 1977; 417 mem. estates and 54 factories; Pres. TUNKU MANSUR YAACOB, K.M.N., A.D.K.; Dir. S. J. CHELLIAH.

Malayan Mining Employers' Association: 6th Floor, Ming Bldg., Jalan Bukit Nenas, P.O.B. 2560, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. CHAN WAN CHOON.

Malayan Commercial Banks' Association: P.O.B. 2001, Kuala Lumpur.

Commercial Employers' Association of Peninsular Malaysia: 123 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 247, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. B. J. COLUMBUS.

The Motor Vehicle Assemblers' Association, West Malaysia: P.O.B. 9, Shah Alam.

The States of Malaya Insurance Association: P.O.B. 1026, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. K. PADMANABHAN.

The Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: P.O.B. 35, Batu 5, Jalan Scudai, Johore Bahru.

Malaysian Oil Palm Growers' Council: 3rd Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 747, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; f. 1953.

The Malaysian Rubber Products Manufacturers' Association: c/o The Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board, 150 Jalan Ampang, Bangunan Getah Asli, P.O.B. 508, Kuala Lumpur 01-02.

Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board: 150 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 508, Kuala Lumpur 04-06; f. 1959; plans and determines policies and programmes of natural rubber research, technical development and promotion work nationally and worldwide; co-ordinates all research activities; Controller of Rubber Research and Chair. of the Board and its subsidiary units Tan Sri Dr. B. C. SEKHAH; publs. *Malaysian Rubber Review* (irregular), *Natural Rubber News* (monthly), *Getah Asli* (quarterly), *Rubber Developments* (quarterly), *NR Technology* (quarterly), *Planters Bulletin*, *Annual Report of the Board*, and occasional monographs.

National Tobacco Board: P.O.B. 198, K. Bahru, Kelantan.

MALAYSIA

- Rubber Trade Association of Ipoh:** 1-3 Jalan Chua Cheng Bok, Ipoh.
- Rubber Trade Association of Malacca:** 128A Wolferston Rd., Malacca.
- Rubber Trade Association of Penang:** 16 Anson Rd., Penang; f. 1919; 168 mems.; Pres. Datuk KOH PEN TING; Hon. Sec. HWANG SING LUE; Treas. TAN HOAY EAM.
- Rubber Trade Association of Selangor and Pahang:** 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.
- States of Malaya Chamber of Mines:** 6th Floor, Ming Bldg., Jalan Bukit Nanas, P.O.B. 2560, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1914; Pres. ABDUL RAHIM AKI; Vice-Pres. Haji MOKTY BIN Datuk MAHOOD, J.S.M., P.M.P.; Sec.-Gen. DAVID WONG; 251 mems.
- Timber Trade Federation of the Federation of Malaysia:** 2 Lorong Haji Taib Satu, Kuala Lumpur 02-07.
- Tin Industry Research and Development Board:** 6th Floor, Ming Bldg., Jalan Bukit Nanas, P.O.B. 2560, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. ABDUL RAHIM AKI.

TRADE UNIONS

- Malaysian Trades Union Congress:** Bangunan Buruh, 19 Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya, P.O.B. 38, Selangor; f. 1949; 111 affiliated unions, 382,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. P. P. NARAYANAN; Sec.-Gen. V. DAVID; publ. *Suara Buruh* (monthly).
- Principal affiliated union:
- National Union of Plantation Workers in Malaya:** 2 Jalan Templer, P.O.B. 73, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1954; about 125,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. P. NARAYANAN.

INDEPENDENT FEDERATIONS

- Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services:** 1362 Kandang Kerbau Rd., Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; about 6,000 mems.; Pres. Haji YUNUS BIN MAARIS; Gen. Sec. A. H. PONNIAH.
- Federation of Government Medical Services Unions:** General Hospital, Panang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; 9 affiliates.
- Federation of Indian School Teachers' Unions:** 5 affiliates.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are a total of 1,450 registered co-operatives involved in housing, agriculture and industry in Malaysia, with over 1 million members. In March 1980 the Government allocated MS25 million to assist in their development.

SABAH

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Chinese Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 100, Beaufort; P.O.B. 63, Kota Kinabalu; P.O.B. 14, Keningau; P.O.B. 31, Labuan; P.O.B. 32, Lahad Datu; P.O.B. 28, Papar; P.O.B. 161, Sandakan; P.O.B. 12, Semporna; P.O.B. 164, Tawau; P.O.B. 6, Tenom; P.O.B. 37, Tuaran.
- Sabah Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** P.O.B. 1204, Sandakan; Pres. T. H. WONG.
- Sabah Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** P.O.B. 609, Kota Kinabalu.
- Sabah United Chinese Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 89, Kota Kinabalu.

TRADE UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

- Chinese School Teachers' Association:** P.O.B. 10, Tenom; f. 1956; 74 mems.; Sec. VUN CHAU CHOI.

Trade and Industry, Transport

- Employees' Trade Union:** Sandakan; f. 1955; 40 mems.; Sec. LOUIS L. QUYN.
- The Incorporated Society of Planters, (North-East) Sabah Branch:** P.O.B. 1209, Sandakan, f. 1962; 64 mems.; Chair. A. J. RITCHIE.
- Kota Kinabalu Teachers' Association:** P.O.B. 282, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 258 mems.; Sec. K. J. JOSEPH.
- Sabah Civil Service Union:** P.O.B. 175, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1952; 1,356 mems.; Pres. J. K. K. VOON; Sec. STEPHEN WONG.
- Sabah Commercial Employees' Union:** P.O.B. 357, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1957; 1,750 mems.; Gen. Sec. SEVIAR GOPAL.
- Sandakan Tong Kang Association:** 120 Mile $\frac{1}{2}$, Leila Rd., Sandakan; f. 1952; 86 mems.; Sec. LAI KEN MIN.

SARAWAK

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Chinese Chamber of Commerce:** 68 Queen's Sq., P.O.B. 131, Marudi, Baram.
- Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce:** Main Bazaar, P.O.B. 608, Kuching; f. 1920; Pres. WEE BOON PING; Sec. Gen. SIM TECK KUI; publs. *Trade Directory* and *Quarterly Chamber's Magazine*.
- Sarawak Chamber of Commerce:** c/o Ernst & Whinney, Wisma Bukit Mata Kuching, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuching; f. 1950; Chair. Datuk MOHD. AMIN BIN Haji SATEM; Vice-Chair. MAGNUS STIRLING.
- South Indian Chamber of Commerce of Sarawak:** 37-c India St., Kuching, First Division.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Borneo Development Corporation Sdn. Bhd.:** Head Office: Electra House, P.O.B. 342, Power St., Kuching, Sarawak; Sabah Office: P.O.B. 721, 1st Floor, Lot 6, Wisma Yakim, Jalan Haji Saman, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1958; shareholders: State Governments of Sarawak and Sabah; Gen. Man. FRANK APAU; Sec. BOHARI BIN OSMAN; Man. (Sarawak) ALI TREADY.
- Sarawak Economic Development Corporation:** 1st Floor, Bangunan Yayasan Sarawak, Jalan Masjid, P.O.B. 400, Kuching; f. 1972; statutory organization responsible for commercial and industrial development in Sarawak either on its own or jointly with foreign and local entrepreneurs; responsible for the management and development of industrial estates in the state; Chair. Encik EFFENDI NORWAWI; Deputy Chair. Encik AZIZ HUSAIN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

- Malayan Railway Administration:** P.O.B. 1, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1885; Gen. Man. Dato ISHAK BIN TADIN.

The main line, 787 km. long, follows the west coast and extends from Singapore in the south to Butterworth (opposite Penang Island) to the north.

From Bukit Mertajam, close to Butterworth, the line branches off to the Thai border at Padang Besar where connection is made with the State Railway of Thailand.

The East Coast Line, 526 km. long, runs from Gemas to Tumpat (near Kota Bharu). A 21-km. branch line from Pasir Mas, which is 27 km. south of Tumpat, connects with the State Railway of Thailand at the border station of Sungei Golok.

Branch lines serve railway-operated ports at Port Dickson and Telok Anson as well as Port Kelang and Jurong (Singapore).

Express Rakyat rail services are operated between Butterworth and Singapore in addition to the normal express services between Butterworth, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. In March 1980 the Express K.M.T. began operating between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

SABAH

Sabah State Railways: Kota Kinabalu; the length of the railway was 140 km. in 1979. The line is of metre gauge and runs from Kota Kinabalu to Tenom serving part of the west coast and the interior; diesel trains are used; Gen. Man. DANIEL WONG THIEN SUNG (acting).

ROADS

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

In 1979 there were an estimated 21,768 kilometres of roads in Peninsular Malaysia.

SABAH

The Public Works Department maintains a network of trunk, district and local roads comprising 470 km. of bitumen, 1,495 km. of metal (gravel) and 595 km. of earth surface, making a total of 2,560 km. (1968).

SARAWAK

The State Government maintains about 225 km. of hard-surfaced roads, 590 km. of gravelled and 80 km. of earth roads. In addition local authorities maintain some 545 km. of roads.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

The principal ports, which have undergone considerable extension, are Penang, Port Kelang, Malacca, Port Dickson, Kuantan, Kuching, Sibul, Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan. A major port expansion programme, costing M\$120m. was launched under the Second Malaysia Plan (1971-75). The Pasir Gudang port at Johore Bahru became fully operational in 1976.

Malaysian International Shipping Corp. Bhd. (*National Shipping Line of Malaysia*): Wisma MISC, 2 Jalan Conlay, P.O.B. 371, Kuala Lumpur 04-09; f. 1968; fleet of 32 vessels, regular sailings between Far East, Australia and Europe; Exec. Chair. Tengku Tan Sri Datuk NGHA MOHAMED; Man. Dir. LESLIE EU PENG MENG.

Syarikat Perkapalan Kris Sdn. Bhd. (*The Kris Shipping Company of Malaysia*): Bangunan NUPCIW, Jalan 8/1E, Petaling Jaya; coastal fleet of 1 tanker and 8 dry cargo vessels; domestic services; Dirs. Dato Seri SYED NAHAR SHAHABUDDIN, R. ST. JOHN STEVENS, Datin Seri NIK MAIMUNAN YAHYA, Tan Sri ARIFF BIN DARUS, KHONG CHAI SENG, MOHAMED BIN Haji ABDUL RAHMAN; Sec. ROHANY TALIB; Gen. Man. MOHD. BIN Haji ABDUL RAHMAN.

SABAH

The chief ports are Labuan, Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Kudat, Tawau, Sempoma and Lahad Datu. The operation of all ports, except Labuan, is carried out by the Sabah Ports Authority. A new port at Tawau, Sabah, costing M\$64 million, was begun in 1980 and was scheduled to be completed in 1982.

Many international shipping lines serve Sabah. Local services are maintained by smaller vessels.

SARAWAK

Under the Second Malaysia Plan (1971-75), work started on a new port at Pending Point, near Kuching. In 1979 the construction of a new deepwater port at Bintulu commenced and is due for completion in 1983.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malaysia has five international airports at Kuala Lumpur, Kota Kinabalu, Penang, Johore Bahru and Kuching. In addition there are airports catering for domestic services at Alor Star, Ipoh, Kota Bahru, Kota Trengganu, Kuantan and Malacca in Peninsular Malaysia, Sibul and Miri in Sarawak and Sandakan, Tawau and Labuan in Sabah. There are also numerous smaller airstrips all over Malaysia.

Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan the Government has allocated about M\$500 million for the further development of the following airports to cater for heavier air traffic and larger aircraft: Bintulu, Sibul, Tawau, Kuching, Kota Bahru, Trengganu, Miri and Sandakan.

Malaysian Airline System (MAS) Bhd.: UMBC Bldg., 4 Jalan Sulaiman, Kuala Lumpur 01-33; f. 1971 as the Malaysian successor to the Malaysia Singapore Airlines (MSA); Chair. Raja Tan Sri MOHAR BIN Raja BADIOZAMAN; Gen. Man. SAW HUAT LYE; operates a fleet of 8 Boeing 737, 9 F-27, 3 DC-10, 4 BN-2, one 737-200C and 3 Airbus A-300 to 37 domestic and 21 international destinations. Its network consists of flights from Kuala Lumpur to Australia, Brunei, France, Dubai, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan and the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Malaysia: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air India, Biman (Bangladesh), British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways (Hong Kong), China Airlines (Taiwan), ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Garuda (Indonesia), Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), SIA (Singapore), Thai International.

TOURISM

Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia: Ministry of Trade and Industry, P.O.B. 328, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1972; responsible for the co-ordination of activities relating to tourism; formulating recommendations thereon and for promoting tourism overseas; overseas information centres in London, Frankfurt, San Francisco, Sydney, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Singapore; Chair. Tan Sri PHILIP KUOK.

Sabah Tourist Association: P.O.B. 946, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 52 mems.; semi-governmental promotion organization; Chair. ROBERT DE SOUZA; Exec. Sec. BENEDICT TOPIN; publ. *Guide to Sabah* and others.

Sarawak Tourist Association: Sarawak Museum Gardens, Jalan Tun Haji Openg, P.O.B. 887, Kuching; Chair. FRANCIS TAN; Hon. Sec. PETER MUELLER; publ. *Welcome to Sarawak, Sarawak on Your Own*.

MALDIVES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Maldives, lying about 675 km. (420 miles) south-west of Sri Lanka, consists of 1,196 islands (203 of which are inhabited) in the Indian Ocean. The climate is hot and humid. The average temperature is 27°C (80°F), with little daily or seasonal variation. The language, Dhivehi, is related to Sinhala. Islam is the state religion. The flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, bearing a green rectangle in the centre, charged with a white crescent. The capital is Malé.

Recent History

Maldives, called the Maldive Islands until 1969, formerly had an elected Sultan as head of state. The islands were placed under British protection, with internal self-government, in 1887. They became a republic in January 1953 but the sultanate was restored in February 1954. Maldives became fully independent, outside the Commonwealth, on July 26th, 1965. Following a referendum, the country became a republic again in November 1968, with Ibrahim Nasir, Prime Minister since 1954, as President. The islands have been a member of the Colombo Plan since 1963, of the UN since 1965 and the IMF and the World Bank since 1978. Maldives is a member of 22 international organizations and by 1981 had diplomatic relations with 53 countries.

In 1956 the Maldivian and United Kingdom Governments agreed to the establishment of a Royal Air Force staging post on Gan, an island in the southernmost atoll, Addu. In 1975 the British Government's decision to close the base and evacuate British forces created a large commercial and military gap. In October 1977 President Nasir rejected a U.S. \$1 million offer from the U.S.S.R. to lease the former base on Gan, saying that he would not lease the island for military purposes, nor lease it to a superpower. In 1981 the President announced plans to set up an international business complex on Gan. Approximately £1.5 million would be needed to make the airport on Gan fully operational.

In March 1975 President Nasir dismissed the Prime Minister, Ahmed Zaki, and the post of Prime Minister was abolished. Unexpectedly, President Nasir announced that he would not stand for re-election at the end of his second term in 1978. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, Minister of Transport under Nasir, succeeded him as President in November 1978. Gayoom's main priority was to be the development of the poor rural regions, and in foreign affairs the existing policy of non-alignment would continue. Maldives seeks to maintain and develop strong and varied foreign relations in order to obtain more aid and to ensure a peaceful Indian Ocean area.

Nasir was wanted in Malé to answer charges of misappropriating government funds and in 1980 President Gayoom confirmed an attempted coup against the Government and implicated Nasir in the alleged plot. In November it was announced that Nasir was to stand trial in his absence on these and other charges. In April 1981 Ahmed Naseem, former Deputy Fisheries Minister and brother-in-

law of Nasir, was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the President. Nasir himself flatly denied any involvement in the coup and attempts to extradite him from Singapore have been unsuccessful.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral Citizens' Council (*Majilis*), with 48 members, including 40 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage (two by the National Capital Island and two from each of the 19 atolls) and eight appointed by the President. Executive power is vested in the President, elected by popular vote (on nomination by the *Majilis*) for five years. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet, responsible to the *Majilis*. The country has 20 administrative districts: the capital is under direct central administration and the 19 atolls are each under an atoll chief appointed by the President, under the general guidance of the Minister of Provincial Affairs.

Economic Affairs

The bulk of the population live on tiny islands in scattered atolls and, in the main, outside a money economy, subsisting by fishing and collecting coconuts. A large proportion of the coconut crop is regularly destroyed by rats and an eradication programme is under way. Malé has traditionally maintained a higher standard of living by levying an indirect tax on fish and coconuts. Arable land is minimal and, while small amounts of coconuts, millet, sorghum, maize and yams are grown, virtually all the main food staples have to be imported.

The fishing industry is the mainstay of the economy and 90 per cent of the catch was traditionally exported to Sri Lanka in dried form known as "Maldivian Fish". From 1972, however, Sri Lanka gradually reduced its quota and by 1978 had ceased importing altogether. This caused the fisheries sector to change from dried fish to wet fish production and to invite foreign companies to buy fresh fish for freezing and export. In 1979 fish exports to Sri Lanka were resumed, though at a much reduced level. In 1978 the Maldivian Nippon Corporation opened a cannery outside Malé.

The second largest commercial industry is shipping, which began in 1958. The Government is trying to develop the industry and in June 1981 the ADB approved a U.S. \$1 million loan to help provide the country's first reliable shipping service between Malé and the atolls.

Tourism is another industry which provides considerable foreign exchange. The significant development in tourism since 1972 has been financed by a local private enterprise.

In 1981 the country's first central bank, the Maldives Monetary Authority was set up and the currency was changed from rupees to rufiyaa. Plans were also finalized for the establishment of Maldives' first commercial bank, a joint venture between the Government and the International Finance and Investment Company of Bangladesh.

Transport and Communications

Frequent shipping services link Maldives with Sri Lanka, India and Singapore. Smaller vessels provide

MALDIVES

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

services between the islands on an irregular basis. Maldives International Airlines, the national carrier, operates daily flights to Colombo in Sri Lanka and three flights per week to Trivandrum in southern India. The airport on Hulul  island has been expanded and improved to international standard with financial assistance from Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and OPEC and, as Mal  International Airport, was opened in November 1981. A domestic service, run by Air Maldives, operates two flights a week between Mal  and Gan.

Social Welfare

There is one hospital in Mal , with 53 beds, and two regional hospitals are being built in the north and south. The Government has launched a national public health education programme.

Education

There are three types of formal education: traditional Koranic schools (*Makthab*), Dhivehi-medium primary schools (*Madhrasa*) and English-medium primary and secondary schools. The latter are the only ones equipped to teach a standard curriculum. In 1979 there were 78 schools, with 33,054 pupils, and it was estimated that only 9 per cent of the school-age population attended school.

The first school outside Mal  was opened in 1978. In 1975, with the assistance of the UNDP and the ILO, a full-time vocational training centre was opened in Mal , and in 1979 the Science Education Centre was opened with the help of UNICEF, UNESCO and the UNDP.

Tourism

The tourist industry brings considerable foreign exchange to Maldives, with its whitesandy beaches and multi-coloured coral formations. By 1980 twenty-seven islands had been developed for tourists, with a capacity of 1,748 beds. The number of foreign visitors rose from 1,799 in 1972/73 to over 52,000 in 1981.

Public Holidays

1982: July 23rd (Id-ul-Fitr), July 26th (Independence Day), September 29th (Id-ul-Adha), October 19th (Muslim New Year), November 11th (Republic Day), December 28th (Birth of Muhammad).

1983: January 7th (National Day).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 laaris = 1 rufiyaa (Maldivian rupee).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

 1 sterling = 14.52 rufiyaa;

U.S. \$1 = 7.55 rufiyaa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	June 1972	June 1974	1977			Mid-1979 (estimate)	1979
			Males	Females	Total		
298 sq. km.*	122,673	128,697	75,224	67,608	142,832	148,000†	496.6

* 115 sq. miles.

† Excluding foreigners resident in Maldives.

Capital: Mal , population 29,555 (excluding foreigners) at January 1st, 1978.

Births and Deaths: (1978) 5,360 registered births; 1,884 registered deaths (including stillbirths).

Labour force: 60,259 (Dec. 1977).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1979
Arable land	3*
Land under permanent crops	
Permanent meadows and pastures	
Forests and woodland	
Other land	25
TOTAL AREA	30

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coconuts ('000 nuts).	10,736	7,139	13,267	8,542
Finger millet.	1,731.7	66.3	35.8	18.9
Arica nuts	2.2	10.1	1.9	0.5
Maize	46.1	13.9	12.6	7.8
Italian millet.	311.9	63.8	33.0	0.0
Taro	15.7	4.1	5.5	5.1
Cassava	925.8	1,210.9	865.4	358.0
Alocasia	77.8	54.0	45.2	16.3
Sweet potatoes	118.5	25.0	26.3	7.4
Onions	21.9	0.8	6.5	1.2
Chillies	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.4

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Frigate and bullet tunas	5.9	3.9	2.7	3.1	1.9	1.8
Skipjack tuna (Oceanic skipjack)	24.0	16.0	19.9	14.4	13.8	17.9
Yellowfin tuna	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.3
Other marine fishes	3.1	3.8	4.9	4.6	6.4	3.7
TOTAL CATCH	37.5	27.9	32.3	26.4	25.8	27.7

FINANCE

100 laaris (larees) = 1 rufiyaa (Maldivian rupee).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 rufiyaa.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 14.52 rufiyaa; U.S. \$1 = 7.55 rufiyaa.

100 rufiyaa = £6.886 = \$13.245.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official value of the Maldivian rupee (renamed the rufiyaa in July 1981) was 21 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.76 rupees). From December 1971 to February 1973 the exchange rate was \$1 = 4.375 rupees. In February 1973 a new official rate of \$1 = 3.93 rupees was established. This remained in operation until the end of 1974, since when the rupee's value has been frequently adjusted. The average exchange rate (rupees per U.S. dollar) was: 5.856 in 1975; 8.469 in 1976; 8.779 in 1977; 8.956 in 1978; 7.446 in 1979.

BUDGET

(million rufiyaa)

	1977	1978	1979
Government revenue	20.7	11.7	16.4
Government expenditure	38.4	41.2	39.5

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 rufiyaa)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	21,498.1	35,819.7	51,361.8	86,630.0
Exports	11,755.3	13,750.2	16,133.3	23,009.8

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 rufiyaa)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979		1978	1979
Food and live animals	10,624.4	35,438.7	Maldivian fish	817.9	246.8
Beverages and tobacco	4,070.6	5,956.2	Dried salt fish	2,647.9	8,375.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,804.2	1,694.4	Fresh fish	10,342.0	12,908.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,669.6	9,656.6	Dried shark fins	1,348.8	573.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	29.0	24.8	Tortoise shells	181.2	347.3
Chemicals	2,582.7	2,829.4	Cowrie shells	89.7	45.6
Basic manufactures	15,441.7	12,792.2	Red coral	12.0	18.7
Machinery and transport equipment	3,814.5	7,535.8	Black ambergris	533.5	463.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,325.1	10,701.9	Other marine products	160.1	30.7
TOTAL	51,361.8	86,630.0	TOTAL	16,133.1	23,009.8

TRANSPORT
INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING
(freight traffic in metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Goods loaded .	1,077	634	1,940
Goods unloaded	30,227	18,695	37,842

TOURISM

	1978	1979	1980*
Tourist arrivals .	29,265	33,140	22,793
Number of hotel beds	1,278	1,674	1,748
Number of resorts .	16	25	27

* Figures to July 31st.

Receipts from tourism in 1979 (rufiyaa): 2,601,078.8.

Source: (unless otherwise stated) Department of Information and Broadcasting, Malé.

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio licences issued: 3,526 in 1978; 6,351 in 1979.

EDUCATION
(1979)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary . . .	73	13,483	179
Secondary . .	4	3,859	105
Vocational . .	1	32	8

THE CONSTITUTION

The main provisions of the 1968 republican Constitution are:

1. The Head of State is the President and he is vested with full executive powers.
2. The President is elected by a popular vote every five years.
3. The President appoints a Cabinet.
4. The members of the Cabinet are individually responsible to the *Majilis*, or Citizens' Council.
5. The *Majilis* has 48 members, including 40 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage (two by the National Capital Island and two from each of the 19 atolls) and eight appointed by the President.
6. The powers of the President, the Cabinet and the legislature are laid down in the Constitution.
7. Within the provisions of Islam, freedom of "life movement", speech and development are guaranteed as basic rights of the people.

THE GOVERNMENT

President and Head of State: MAUMOON ABDUL GAYOOM
(took office November 11th, 1978).

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

President: MAUMOON ABDUL GAYOOM.

Minister of Agriculture: AHMED HILMY DIDI.

Minister of External Affairs: FATHULLA JAMEEL.

Minister of Education: MOHAMED ZAHIR HUSSAIN.

Minister of Health: MOHAMED MUSTHAFA HUSSAIN.

Minister of Provincial Affairs: ABDULLA HAMEED.

Minister of Fisheries: ABDUL SATTER MOOSA DIDI.

LEGISLATURE

MAJILIS

Comprises 48 members, of whom 8 are nominated by the President, 2 elected by the people of Malé and 2 elected from each of the 19 atolls.

Speaker: AHMED SHATHIR.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There are no political parties in Maldives.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALDIVES

India: Maafannuaage, Malé; *Ambassador:* BRIJ KUMAR.

Iraq: Maagiri, Henveiru, Malé; *Chargé d'affaires:* ALI SALMAN.

Libya: Guleyseemuge, Maafannu, Malé; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM TREIKI.

Pakistan: 2 Moonimaage, Galolhu, Malé; *Chargé d'affaires:* S. S. QURESH.

Sri Lanka: Muraka, Maafannu, Malé; *Ambassador:* W. M. G. ABEYARATNE.

Maldives also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burma, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, the Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia. In most cases the missions are in Sri Lanka.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is carried out according to the Shari'ah, the sacred law of Islam, through a body appointed by the President. In 1980 the Maldives High Court was established. There are Island Courts in every inhabited island and a Police Court in Malé.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: MOOSA FATHY.

Judges: AHMED ADAM, IBRAHIM RAMEEZ.

Attorney-General: HUSSAIN ABDUL RAHMAN (acting).

CITIZENS' SPECIAL MAJILIS

This is a special council set up to deal with matters concerning the Constitution, financial activities and the protection of citizens' rights and includes any law changing the administrative structure or related to the leasing of land to foreigners. It is composed of all the members of the Citizens' Majilis, the Cabinet and 48 elected members (two from each atoll, two from Malé and eight nominated by the President).

Chairman: IBRAHIM SHIBAB.

RELIGION

Islam is the State religion. The Maldivians are Sunni Muslims.

THE PRESS

Aafathis: Malé; Dhivehi and English; daily.

Faiythooru: Malé; Dhivehi; monthly magazine.

Haftha: Malé; Dhivehi and English; weekly.

Haveeru: Malé; Dhivehi and English; daily.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Voice of Maldives: Department of Information and Broadcasting, Malé; Home Service in Dhivehi and Overseas Service in English covering India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; Dir. HASSAN AHMED MANIK.

In 1980 there were 10,381 radio receivers.

Television broadcasting, in colour, began in 1978.

In 1980 there were 826 television receivers.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA): Malé; f. 1981; issues currency, fixes the value of the rufiyaa in relation to other currencies; acts as an advisory body to the Government on fiscal and economic matters; Gov. MAUMUN ABDUL GAYOON; Deputy Gov. ISMAIL FATHY.

The State Bank of India (f. 1974), the Bank of Ceylon (office f. 1981), and Habib Bank Ltd. (Pakistan, office f. 1976) have offices in Malé.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

State Trading Organization (STO): Malé; Government-sponsored commercial and financial organization; imports staple foods and other consumer items; Man. Dir. ILYAS IBRAHIM.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Insulectra Maldives Ltd.: Malé; a subsidiary of Insulectra Ltd. of Hong Kong; manufactures and exports electronic components; Man. Dir. KISTO KUMAR SAHA.

Maldivian Nippon Corporation: Fasmeeru H., Marine Drive, Malé; exports skipjack and yellowfin tuna; in 1978 opened canning factory on Feliwaru Island, Lhaviyani Atoll.

Maldives Fisheries Corporation: Malé; f. 1979; state-owned commercial enterprise incorporated under Presidential decree to carry out the activities of fishing, fish purchasing, processing, export and import and to deal with marine fishery resources; Dir. HUSSAIN MANIKU-FAANU (acting); Gen. Man. MOHAMED SAEED.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Maldives Shipping Ltd.: MSL Building, Orchid Magu, Malé; f. 1965; 100 per cent government-owned; operates fleet of 37 vessels: 33 general cargo ships (one of 400 d.w.t., nine of 15,000 and 23 1,000 to 14,000), two tugs, one tanker and one passenger liner (all between 100-1,000 d.w.t.); also manages three cargo ships (1,000-5,000 d.w.t.); sole shipping operator; brs. in Bombay, London, Karachi, Colombo and Singapore; Man. Dir. ALI UMAR MANIKU.

Powered vessels operate between Maldives and Sri Lanka at frequent intervals. They also call at places in India, Pakistan, Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and some Middle East and Adriatic ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Department of Civil Aviation, set up in 1979, handles all activities connected with air transport. The existing airport on Hululé island was expanded and improved to international standard with financial assistance from Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and OPEC and, as Malé International Airport, was officially opened in November 1981. Charter flights from Europe have subsequently begun operation.

Maldivian International Airlines (MIA): Malé International Airport; f. 1977 jointly by Maldives Government and Indian Airlines; services to India and Sri Lanka; 1 Boeing 737-200; operates daily flights between Malé and Colombo and three flights a week to Trivandrum in southern India; Asst. Dir. ISMAIL SHAFEEG.

Indian Airlines and Air Lanka flights also serve Maldives.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism and Foreign Investment: Malé; Dir. AHMED MUJTHABA.

Tourist Advisory Board: Malé; f. 1981 to establish standards of service in tourist resorts and hotels, formulate uniform prices and to expand the tourist industry; Chair. of Bd. FATULLAH JAMEEL.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Mali is a land-locked state in West Africa, with Algeria to the north, Mauritania and Senegal to the west, Guinea and the Ivory Coast to the south and Upper Volta and Niger to the east. The climate is hot and dry, with temperatures ranging from 24° to 32°C (75°–90°F) and increasing northward into the Sahara Desert. The official language is French but a number of other languages, including Bambara, Fulfulde, Sonrai, Tamashek, Soninke and Dogon, are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Muslims and more than 30 per cent follow traditional beliefs, the remainder being Christians. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a vertical tricolour of green, gold and red. The capital is Bamako.

Recent History

Mali was formerly French Sudan, a part of French West Africa. In April 1959 it merged with Senegal to form the Federation of Mali, which became independent in June 1960. Senegal seceded two months later and the remnant of the Federation was proclaimed the Republic of Mali in September 1960. The first President, Modibo Keita, adopted authoritarian socialist policies and broke away from the French political and financial bloc. Despite communist aid, rapid inflation forced Keita to return to the Franc Zone in 1967, at the price of a 50 per cent currency devaluation. The elected National Assembly was dissolved in January 1968. Keita was overthrown in November 1968 by a group of junior army officers, who ruled as the Military Committee of National Liberation (CMLN). The constitution was abrogated and political parties banned.

Lieutenant (later Brig.-Gen.) Moussa Traoré emerged as the dominant figure in the new regime, with the posts of Head of State and President of the CMLN, and in September 1969 replaced Capt. Yoro Diakité as President of the Government. Diakité died in prison in 1973. The regime maintained military rule and quashed opposition, promising civilian rule when the economic problems created by the drought in the Sahel had been overcome and new political institutions had been created.

Mass support for President Traoré's plan for a return to civilian rule by June 1979 was demonstrated in a referendum in June 1974. The formation of a new ruling party, the *Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien* (UDPM), was announced in September 1976. There was persistent opposition from politicians active before the 1968 coup who were barred from political activity, and from those, particularly students, who would prefer a multi-party democracy. There was also reported to be resistance to civilian rule from within the army. In February 1978 the four members of the CMLN most closely associated with the repressive machinery of military rule and 32 senior members of the military and police were arrested. In June 1980 two former ministers were sentenced to death on corruption charges. President Traoré's success against these "hardliners" removed differences among the military as an obstacle to the return of civilian rule, and in May 1978 six civilians were appointed to the Council of Minis-

ters, bringing its number to 15, including nine civilians. The new party was officially constituted in March 1979. In the presidential and legislative elections on June 19th, President Traoré was almost unanimously re-elected for a five-year term. Mali is now under "constitutional" rule, with the role of the military remaining significant in the administrative élite.

In November 1979 students in secondary and higher education went on strike over an examination and grants dispute, and the Government closed the institutions. Following talks between students and authorities in December, schools were reopened in January 1980. The Students' Union was dissolved because it refused to join the youth section of the UDPM; in its place, committees of the Party's youth movement, the *Union Démocratique de la Jeunesse Malienne* (UDJM), were set up in educational establishments. The death in custody of the student union leader in March resulted in further violent protests by students. Classes resumed when the President announced the release of several hundred detained students, but there were again difficulties later in the year when primary school teachers came out on strike. All educational establishments were closed for the 1980/81 academic year.

In December 1980 a plot to overthrow the Government was discovered and several junior police officers were said to have been arrested. The first extraordinary congress of the UDPM, held in February 1981, allowed for the liberalization of local agricultural commerce, ending the monopoly of the agricultural marketing board, and began the process of reforming the state companies.

Government

After the coup of 1968, the Military Committee of National Liberation (CMLN) ruled by decree with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers. Under the new Constitution, approved by referendum in June 1974 and adopted in June 1979, the main institutions of government are the President and the National Assembly of 82 members, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years from a list of candidates chosen by the single political party, the *Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien* (UDPM). The Constitution was amended in October 1981, reducing the term of office of the National Assembly to three years. President Traoré is establishing local branches of the party, which was created in 1976. Mali has eight administrative regions, and a district government in Bamako.

Defence

The army numbered 4,600 in July 1981, including a paratroop company. There are also three patrol boats on the River Niger, and 300 men in the Soviet-equipped air force. The gendarmerie numbers 5,000.

Economic Affairs

Mali is poor in natural resources. A large part of the country lies in the Sahara Desert and is capable of supporting only a sparse nomadic population dependent on its flocks and herds. Almost 90 per cent of the working

population are engaged in agriculture. The severe drought of 1968-74 drastically reduced livestock levels. There was some improvement between 1976 and 1978, but by 1980 herds were again being affected by drought conditions and Mali appealed for international aid to save its livestock. Only about 20 per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, the principal crops being rice, cotton, millet, cassava and groundnuts. In 1979 there was an estimated shortfall in grain crops of 259,831 metric tons. In 1980 the recurrence of drought resulted in a drop in food crop production. Shortages have been aggravated by the long-standing problem of crop smuggling across Mali's borders to the more lucrative markets of the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Upper Volta. There is extensive river fishing and dried and smoked fish are exported.

Industry still occupies a minor position in the economy and is based on the processing of food, cotton, hides, skins and wool. State enterprises in trade and industry account for 90 per cent of the total. Apart from old-established salt mines, small quantities of phosphates, gold and uranium are mined. Phosphate production began at Tilemsi in 1976, with estimated reserves of 20-30 million tons. Present output is 1,500-2,000 tons a year and there are plans for a processing plant. There has been extensive prospecting for lithium, diamonds and petroleum, and deposits of iron ore have been discovered at Kalana and Bala. Gold reserves at Kalana are estimated at 30,000 kg., and are currently being mined at a rate of 400 kg. per year by the state mining company and the U.S.S.R. There are considerable deposits of bauxite and manganese.

The increasing trade deficit is giving rise to concern. According to the Central Bank of Mali, the value of imports reached 111,000 million Mali francs in 1979, while exports totalled only 47,100 million francs. The major export is cotton, which accounted for over half of export revenue in 1979. In 1980 the balance of payments deficit stood at 6,800 million Mali francs, and the trade deficit was 53,100 million Mali francs. Mali remains one of the ten poorest countries in the world in terms of income per head.

Since Mali's return to the Franc Zone in 1967, an austerity programme has been in force as a condition of French support for the Mali franc. Wages have been held down and the state sector has been restricted. However, some reform of the state companies and the bureaucracy took place in 1981, and there were efforts to liberalize the economy and allow foreign private and public capital to invest in the private sector. Mali has applied to rejoin the *Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine* (UMOA) which it left in 1962 after creating its own currency, the Mali franc. The return to the CFA franc should reduce smuggling, particularly of agricultural products, and boost trade. It is hoped that the move will encourage a greater flow of foreign capital into the country. The aims of the 1974-78 development plan were not all achieved, although 67 per cent of the projects were completed. An important aspect of this plan was the restructuring of the banking and financial system. The 1981-85 Plan emphasises the development of the rural economy and aims to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. Projects include the establishment of a fund to develop underground water resources and the exploitation of fossil fuels as well as

hydroelectric and renewable forms of energy. Three dams are already supplying power and work has begun on the Manantali dam, part of the Senegal river development project undertaken with Senegal and Mauritania. Mali has 30 solar pumps supplying power to villages and a 75 kW solar centre at Dire.

Transport and Communications

The River Senegal and the River Niger, which is navigable for its total length in Mali of 1,782 km., form the chief arteries of transport. The only railway runs from Koulikoro via Bamako to the Senegal border (640 km.) and then to Dakar (Senegal). Roads are being improved, and about half the 14,000 km. of classified roads are open all the year. The construction of a 556-km. Saharan road, linking Gao in Mali with North Africa, which will serve as an important trade route, began in 1979. Domestic and international air services are provided by Air Mali and several foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains anti-yellow fever services and there are 14 state hospitals and 367 medical centres. In 1978 Mali had 225 physicians and four medical training schools.

Education

Education is free and, in theory, compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. There is a nine-year basic and three-year secondary education. In 1976 only 25 per cent of children eligible for primary education were enrolled in schools. There were six schools of higher education in 1976 but many students receive higher education abroad, mainly in France and Senegal. A national literacy programme is being carried out. In 1978 there were 30,000 students at 1,321 literacy centres.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed, based on hunting and fishing and the celebrated city of Timbuktu. New hotels are being built at Mopti and Timbuktu. In 1977 22,132 tourists visited Mali.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (Africa Day), July 14th (National Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 22nd (Independence Day), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th (Muslim New Year), November 19th (Anniversary of Coup d'Etat), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 20th (Armed Forces Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc malien (Mali franc).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 Mali franc = 1 French centime;

£1 sterling = 1,091.25 Mali francs;

U.S.\$1 = 567.3 Mali francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Census, Dec. 1976)†		
	Males	Females	Total
1,240,000*	3,094,875	3,213,445	6,308,320

* 478,767 sq. miles.

† Figures refer to the *de jure* population. The *de facto* total was 6,035,272.Mid-year Population (official estimates, *de jure*): 6,732,000 in 1979; 6,906,000 in 1980.

MAIN TRIBES

(1963 estimates)

BAMBARA	FULANI	MARKA	SONGHAI	MALINKÉ	TOUAREG	SÉNOUFO	DOGON
1,000,000	450,000	280,000	230,000	200,000	240,000	375,000	130,000

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75; 49.4 in 1975-80; death rate 23.2 per 1,000 in 1970-75 22.2 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at 1976 census)

Bamako (capital)	. 404,000	Sikasso	. . 47,000
Ségou	. . . 65,000	Kayes	. . . 45,000
Mopti	. . . 54,000		

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc. . .	1,143	1,078	2,221	1,349	1,244	2,593
Industry . . .	18	45	64	33	84	117
Services . . .	68	11	79	117	22	140
TOTAL . . .	1,229	1,135	2,364	1,499	1,350	2,850

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 3,105; Total 3,570 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(unofficial estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	2,047
Land under permanent crops	3
Permanent meadows and pastures	30,000
Forests and woodland	8,840
Other land	81,110
Inland water	2,000
TOTAL	124,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Millet, sorghum and fonio	1,035	744†	730*
Rice (paddy)	252	177	200*
Maize	80†	85	75*
Sugar cane*	145	150	155
Sweet potatoes and yams*	45	46	46
Cassava (Manioc)*	55	56	56
Other roots and tubers*	10	9	10
Vegetables*	119	120	121
Fruit*	10	10	10
Pulses*	30	30	30
Groundnuts (in shell)*	146	179	183
Cottonseed	80*	80*	80*
Cotton (lint)	48†	48†	48

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle*	4,263	4,342	4,422
Sheep	5,900	6,010	6,120
Goats	5,700	5,749	5,798
Pigs	29	30	31
Horses	170	171	173
Asses	420	420	420
Camels	188	189	190
Poultry	10,600	10,792	10,984

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Cows' Milk	84,000	85,000	87,000
Sheep's Milk	29,000	29,000	30,000
Goats' Milk	34,000	35,000	35,000
Butter	1,709	1,728	1,747
Beef and Veal	34,000	35,000	35,000
Mutton and Lamb	23,000	24,000	25,000
Goat Meat	13,000	14,000	14,000
Hen Eggs	7,920	7,993	8,067
Cattle Hides	7,400	7,546	7,692
Sheep Skins	4,785	4,934	5,083
Goat Skins	2,120	2,145	2,170

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	11	13	10	10
Other industrial wood	228	234	240	246
Fuel wood	2,792	2,863	2,936	3,012
TOTAL	3,031	3,110	3,186	3,268

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing: Total catch 90,000 metric tons in 1971; 100,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate) in 1975-78.

Mining: Unrefined salt (metric tons): 3,000 (1971); 4,000 (1972); 5,000 (1973); 5,000 (1974); 5,000 (1975); 5,000 (1976) (Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines).

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Groundnut oil (crude)*	metric tons	24,000	29,000	24,000	n.a.	n.a.
Raw sugar	" "	5,000	4,000	5,000	15,000	25,000
Beer	hectolitres	10,000	9,000	12,000	19,000	20,000
Soft drinks	" "	21,000	22,000	25,000	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	metric tons	42,000	49,000	38,000	32,000	34,000
Soap	" "	4,100	5,300	n.a.	4,000	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh.	69	92	94	98	100

* Estimates by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

1980: Cigarettes 45,274 packets.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc malien (Mali franc).

Coins: 5, 10 and 25 Mali francs.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 Mali francs.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 Mali franc=1 French centime=50 centimes CFA;

£1 sterling=1,091.25 Mali francs; U.S. \$1=567.3 Mali francs.

10,000 Mali francs=£9.16=\$17.63.

Note: The Mali franc was introduced in July 1962, replacing (at par) the franc CFA. From December 1958 the franc CFA was valued at 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=246.853 francs CFA). Since January 1960 the franc CFA has been equivalent to 2 French centimes. The Mali franc maintained this value until May 1967, when it was devalued by 50 per cent to 1.8 milligrammes of gold, equal to 1 French centime or 0.20255 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=493.706 Mali francs). In August 1969 the Mali franc was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 1.6 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 Mali franc=0.18004 U.S. cent (\$1=555.419 Mali francs) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 Mali franc=0.19547 U.S. cent (\$1=511.570 Mali francs). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. As a result, the value of the Mali franc has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. The average market rates (Mali francs per U.S. dollar) were: 504.4 in 1972; 445.4 in 1973; 481.0 in 1974; 428.6 in 1975; 478.0 in 1976; 491.3 in 1977; 451.3 in 1978; 425.4 in 1979; 422.6 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=1,333.01 Mali francs (1 Mali franc=0.07502p).

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million Mali francs)

REVENUE	1977	1978	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978
General Budget	45,140	50,870	General Budget	49,879	54,760
Direct taxation	12,690	15,350	Current expenditure	45,240	49,850
Indirect taxation	24,360	29,780	Personnel	26,280	29,720
Customs duties	16,810	20,960	Infrastructure and others	11,040	11,710
Stamp duty and fees	1,530	2,040	Contributions and subsidies	7,920	8,420
Land revenue	430	620	Capital Budget and Invest-		
Revenue from State companies	180	200	ments	4,630	4,910
Other revenue	650	780	Capital budget	4,310	4,590
Revenue from previous years	5,300	2,100	SONAREM	320	320
Regional Budgets	5,460	5,620	Regional Budgets	6,520	6,730
Direct taxation	4,310	4,480	Personnel	5,900	6,040
Other revenue	950	920	Infrastructure and others	570	630
Revenue from previous years	200	220	Investments	50	60
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	50,600	56,490			
Extraordinary revenue	5,790	5,000			
GRAND TOTAL	56,390	61,490	GRAND TOTAL	56,390	61,490

Source: Banque Centrale du Mali.

1979 Budget: balanced at 70,102.7 million Mali francs.

1980 Budget: balanced at 77,800 million Mali francs.

1981 Budget: balanced at 85,180 million Mali francs.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1981-85)
(proposed expenditure in '000 million Mali francs)

Rural sector	270.0
Energy	212.7
Industry	
Mining	217.0
Water supply	
Communications	95.5
Town planning	
Housing	795.2
Health and social affairs	
TOTAL	795.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	58.5	64.1	71.9	94.4	124.6	94.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-106.3	-129.2	-136.2	-111.4	-114.4	-148.7
TRADE BALANCE	-47.8	-65.1	-64.3	-17.0	10.2	-54.5
Exports of services	18.8	17.6	22.8	17.8	23.8	28.8
Imports of services	-60.1	-98.6	-124.2	-95.2	-111.8	-138.1
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-89.1	-146.1	-165.7	-94.4	-77.8	-163.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	6.3	4.1	12.0	10.2	20.3	24.4
Government unrequited transfers (net)	54.4	106.0	97.0	41.9	69.7	64.4
CURRENT BALANCE	-28.4	-36.1	-56.7	-42.4	12.2	-75.1
Long-term capital (net)	9.7	12.5	17.6	26.3	36.7	58.4
Short-term capital (net)	15.9	30.7	48.2	19.2	-31.8	8.6
Net errors and omissions	4.3	-9.3	-11.2	-8.3	-17.7	-10.8
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	1.5	-2.2	-2.2	-5.2	-0.7	-18.9
Valuation changes (net)	-0.8	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.2	10.4
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	—	11.4
CHANGES IN RESERVES	0.7	-2.0	-1.6	0.3	-0.3	3.2

Sources: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Mali francs)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Imports c.i.f.	35,680	48,700	86,100	75,400	71,500	78,000	91,290	111,100
Exports f.o.b.. . . .	17,230	25,600	30,800	23,300	41,123	61,220	42,500	47,100

Note: These totals are as published in the UN *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Other sources give different figures.

*Source: *L'Afrique Noire Politique et Economique* 1981.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Mali francs)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1975	1976
Food products	18,900	12,000	Cotton and cotton products	12,100	24,100
Petroleum products	8,600	10,500	Groundnuts	4,400	7,500
Textiles	5,600	3,500	Cereals	—	2,400
Construction materials	7,000	6,900	Live animals	4,900	5,500
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	8,900	12,000	Fish	1,300	1,000
Machinery and vehicles	17,800	21,200			
TOTAL (incl. others)	75,400	73,700	TOTAL (incl. others)	30,800	45,100

Cotton Exports (million Mali francs): 24,500 in 1978; 26,400 in 1979.

Source: *L'Afrique Noire Politique et Economique*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million Mali francs)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg				France	8,208	4,741	12,618
Italy, Netherlands	4,291	3,654	2,872	Germany, Fed. Republic	1,681	724	4,468
China, People's Republic	7,490	3,121	5,056	Ghana	633	195	195
France	20,897	24,728	28,653	Ivory Coast	4,679	8,253	5,189
Germany, Fed. Republic	5,827	5,573	4,127	Japan	90	375	1,581
Ivory Coast	4,229	10,553	10,223	Senegal	3,248	1,734	2,276
Japan	1,148	1,063	1,267	U.S.S.R.	403	562	379
Senegal	4,229	6,753	6,953	United Kingdom	954	366	3,503
U.S.S.R.	6,202	562	2,026	Upper Volta	361	21	380
United Kingdom	1,361	1,530	1,571				
U.S.A.	11,563	2,265	1,695	TOTAL (incl. others)	30,813	22,973	41,124
TOTAL (incl. others)	86,084	75,413	71,509				

Source: Banque Centrale du Mali.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Passenger-km. (million)	98	100	121	129
Freight ton/km. (million)	166	156	148	149

Road traffic: 19,336 vehicles (1976).

RIVER TRAFFIC

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Passengers ('000)	71.9	70.1	60.8
Passenger-km. (million)	22.0	18.7	19.8
Freight ('000 tons)	61.9	56.9	52.2
Freight ton-km. (million)	36.3	26.8	29.2

EDUCATION (1976/77)

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED SERVICES ('000)	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	1,700	1,800	1,900
Passengers carried	50	55	61
Passenger km.	85,000	90,000	98,000
Freight ton-km.	1,200	1,300	500
Mail ton-km.	100	200	100

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Basic	1,263	8,280	291,966
Secondary	15	540	8,915
Technical	3		2,609
Higher:			
in Mali	6	435	2,920
abroad	—	—	1,365

Source: Ministry of National Education, Bamako.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1960 Constitution was abrogated by the Military Committee of National Liberation (CMLN), which in November 1968 replaced it by a "Fundamental Law". Under this, the CMLN and the Supreme Court ruled by decree. The CMLN published a new Constitution on April 26th, 1974, and it was approved by referendum on June 2nd, 1974. Following a five-year transition period, during which the CMLN continued to rule the country, this Constitution was adopted in June 1979 and amended in October 1981. It provides for a President and Head of Government, elected by universal suffrage for a six-year term, and a National Assembly for a three-year period. Mali is a single-party state.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Brig.-Gen. MOUSSA TRAORÉ (assumed power November 19th, 1968; elected President June 19th, 1979).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1981)

President of the Government and Minister of Defence:
Brig.-Gen. MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

Minister of Industrial Development and Tourism: ROBERT
TIEBLE N'DAW.

Minister of Information and Telecommunications: Mme
GAKOU FATOU NIANG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation:
ALIOUNE BLONDIN BEYE.

Minister of Agriculture: N'FAGNANAMA KONE.

Minister of Livestock, Water and Forest Resources: MADY
DIALLO.

Minister of State Enterprises: TIÉCORO DIAKITÉ.

Minister of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture: NTJI MARICO.

Minister of Education: Lt.-Col. SEKOU LY.

Minister of the Interior and Town Planning: Lt.-Col.
SORY IBRAHIMA SYLLA.

Minister of Labour and the Civil Service: BOUBACAR
DIALLO.

Minister of Planning: AHMED MOHAMED AG HAMANI.

Minister of Finance and Commerce: IDRISSE KEITA.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: BOUBACAR SIDIBE.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: DJIBRIL DIALLO.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Dr. NGOLO TRAORÉ.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

In accordance with the 1974 Constitution, a National Assembly comprising 82 deputies was elected on June 19th, 1979, for a four-year term. The single-party list of candidates was drawn up from nominations by each UDPM local branch committee. An amendment to the Constitution of October 1981 reduced the term of office to three years.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien (UDPM): single party provided for in 1974 constitution; f. 1979. The party's supreme organ is the congress and, between congress sessions, the national council of 137 members. A Central Executive Bureau of 19 directs party policy. Party structure is based on democratic centralism; Sec.-

Gen. Brig.-Gen. MOUSSA TRAORÉ; publ. *Voix du Peuple*.

Union nationale des femmes du Mali: B.P. 310, Bamako; f. 1968; first congress Dec. 1977; 350,000 mems.; Pres. Mme. ROKIATOU SOW; Sec.-Gen. MASSARAN KONATÉ DICKO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALI

(In Bamako unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Algiers, Algeria.

Algeria: Derrière le Fleuve (Daoudabougou); *Ambassador:*
ZAIN AL ABIDIN MOUNJJI.

Argentina: Rabat, Morocco.

Austria: Dakar, Senegal.

Bangladesh: Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: Dakar, Senegal.

Brazil: Dakar, Senegal.

Bulgaria: Conakry, Guinea.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 112; *Ambassador:* DU YI.

Cuba: Korofino-Bamako; *Ambassador:* CARLOS NEIRA GARCÍA.

Czechoslovakia: Conakry, Guinea.

Egypt: Badalabougou; *Ambassador:* HASSAN ESMAT SALAMA.

France: square Patrice Lumumba, B.P. 17; *Ambassador:*
GÉRARD SERRE.

Gambia: Dakar, Senegal.

German Democratic Republic: B.P. 102; *Ambassador:*
ERICH MESKE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Badalabougou, B.P. 100;
Ambassador: ERHARD HOLTERMANN.

MALI

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio

Ghana: B.P. 209; *Ambassador:* ABUKARI BABA SEIDU.

Greece: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Guinea: B.P. 118; *Ambassador:* KOURAMOUDU DOUMBOUYA.

Haiti: Monrovia, Liberia.

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Indonesia: Algiers, Algeria.

Iraq: Badalabougou; *Ambassador:* ABDUL KARIM MOHAMED NAJIM.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: route de Koulikoro; *Ambassador:* HONG IL-HO.

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal.

Mauritania: B.P. 135; *Ambassador:* SASS OULD GUIG.

Morocco: B.P. 2013; *Chargé d'affaires:* BOUKER CHERKAULI.

Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal.

Nigeria: rue du Général Combes, *Chargé d'affaires:* A. J. NANNA.

Mali also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Niger, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, the Vatican City and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Pakistan: Nouakchott, Mauritania.

Poland: Dakar, Senegal.

Romania: Conakry, Guinea.

Saudi Arabia: Badalabougou; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* AHMED ZAQI SALEH.

Senegal: ave. Kassé Kéita; *Ambassador:* ABDOU SALAM MBENGUE.

Sierra Leone: Conakry, Guinea.

Spain: Dakar, Senegal.

Sweden: Algiers, Algeria.

Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal.

Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal.

Turkey: Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 300; *Ambassador:* MALIK FAZYLOV.

United Kingdom: Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.A.: B.P. 34; *Ambassador:* PARKER W. BORG.

Viet-Nam: Algiers, Algeria.

Yugoslavia: B.P. 207; *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDAR PSONCAK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Bamako; established September 1969; 19 members; judicial section comprising three civil chambers and one criminal chamber; administrative section dealing with appeals and fundamental rulings; members are nominated for five years and may not be members of the Government nor practise law privately during that time; Pres. BEKAYE N'DIAYE.

Special Court of State Security: Bamako; f. 1976, dissolved February 1978; new court sworn in September 1978; composed of four civilian magistrates, 22 army officers and NCOs and three regional governors; to judge crimes against state property, especially embezzlement.

Court of Appeal: Bamako.

There are two Tribunaux de Première Instance (Magistrate's Courts) and also courts for labour disputes.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 30 per cent follow traditional beliefs and 5 per cent are Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 1 per cent of the total population.

Chief Mosque: Bagadadj, Place de la République.

Roman Catholic Church: Metropolitan Archdiocese of Bamako and five suffragan dioceses (Kayes, Mopti, San, Ségou, Sikasso), dependent on the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.

Archbishop of Bamako: Mgr. LUC AUGUSTE SANGARÉ, B.P. 298.

Protestant Missions: There are many mission centres with a total personnel of about 370, run by American societies.

THE PRESS

Bulletin de Statistiques: Ministry of Planning, Bamako; monthly.

L'Essor—La Voix du Peuple (Progress): B.P. 141, Bamako; daily and weekly.

Kibaru: B.P. 1463, Bamako; monthly; in Bambara; for rural areas; circ. 5,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Mali: B.P. 1463, Bamako; published by the government printers at Koulouba.

Podium: B.P. 141, Bamako; culture and sports; weekly.

Sunjata: B.P. 141, Bamako; social, economic and political affairs; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Malienne de Presse et Promotion (AMPA): Bamako; f. 1977 as merger of state publicity and news agencies under aegis of Ministry of Information.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 778, Bamako; Correspondent CHOUAIBOU BONKANE.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Bamako; Correspondent VIKTOR Y. MARTYNOV.

Reuters (United Kingdom), TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) maintain bureaux in Mali.

PUBLISHERS

Editions-Imprimeries du Mali (EDIM): B.P. 21, Bamako; f. 1972; printing and publishing; Dir. IBRAHIMA BERTHE.

Librairie Populaire du Mali: B.P. 28, Bamako; school books, history, sociology, folk-tales; Dir.-Gen. OUMAR SACKO.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale du Mali: B.P. 171, Bamako; f. 1957; government station; regional stations are being installed; programmes in French, English, Bambara, Peulh, Sarakolé, Tamachek, Sonrai, Moorish, Ouolof; Dir.-Gen. MODIRO KANE DIALLO.

In 1980 there were an estimated 90,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in Mali francs)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale du Mali: B.P. 206, Bamako; f. 1968; central bank of issue; jointly administered with France; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. of Administrative Council ISMAÏLA KANOUTÉ; Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND MIEGE.

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque de Développement du Mali (BDM): B.P. 94, Bamako; f. 1968; cap. 5,000m.; Pres. Minister of Finance and Commerce; Dir.-Gen. IBRAHIM BOCAR BA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. MAHAMANE SANOGO; regional brs. at Gao, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso, Niona, Koutiala, Timbuktu and Kayes.

Banque Malienne de Crédit et de Dépôts (BMCD): ave. Modibo Keita, B.P. 45, Bamako; f. 1961 to take over branches of Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 800m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. DIAKITÉ.

FRENCH BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (BIAO-MALI): ave. Mohammed 5, B.P. 15, Bamako; Dir. PAUL SICARD.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 32, Quartier Quinzambougou, Route de Sotuba, Bamako; Dir. PHILIPPE RENARD.

INSURANCE

Agence Malienne d'Assurances: B.P. 190, Bamako; f. 1961; cap. 1m.; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS SANSOT.

Caisse Nationale d'Assurance et de Réassurance (CNAR): B.P. 568, rue Combes, Bamako; cap. 100m. Mali francs; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU SANOGO.

Several French companies maintain agencies in Bamako, with offices in Gao, Kayes, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Kayes: B.P. 81, Kayes; Pres. DEMBA SISSOKO; Sec.-Gen. BAKARY DIAWARA.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Mali: B.P. 46, Bamako; f. 1908; 90 mems.; Pres. El Haj DOSSOLO TRAORÉ; Sec.-Gen. HAMA AG MUHAMMAD.

MARKETING BOARD

Société Malienne d'Importation et d'Exportation (SOMIEX): B.P. 182, Bamako; f. 1960; cap. 2,500m. Mali francs; state-owned; controls all imports and exports; marketing of all produce through 159 outlets; annual turnover 68,000m. Mali francs; 2,386 employees; Dir.-Gen. DOUGOUTIGUI DOUMBIA.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole: B.P. 72, Bamako; Dir. JACQUES VAYSSIE; Asst. Dir. BAGOURO MOUMAZANA.

Office du Niger: B.P. 160, Ségou; f. 1932; taken over from the French Government in 1958; the French project involved a major dam, begun in 1935, 72 km. above Ségou, to direct water into extensive irrigation networks covering one million hectares to be devoted to rice and cotton on the left bank of the Niger. By 1980

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

only 57,510 hectares had been irrigated. Since independence the irrigated area has been extended by 4,000 hectares each year. The office also operates a number of research stations, four rice-processing plants, a cotton-ginning factory and two sugar refineries and a distillery; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU FOFANA.

Société de Crédit Agricole et d'Equipe Rural (SCAER): B.P. 787, rue Karamoko Diaby, Bamako; cap. 1,650m. Mali francs; state-owned; Promotion of agricultural development; Dir.-Gen. YAYA COULIBALY.

TRADE UNION

Union nationale des travailleurs du Mali (UNTM): Bamako; Sec.-Gen. BAKARY KARAMBÉ.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Régie du Chemin de Fer du Mali: B.P. 260, Bamako; Dir.-Gen. NOUMOU-COUNDA SAVANÉ; 1,287 km. of track linking Dakar (Senegal) with Bamako and Koulikoro, of which 642 km. are in Mali; metre gauge.

ROADS

In 1976 there were 14,704 km. of classified roads, including 5,696 km. main roads and 5,595 km. secondary roads. The roads between Bamako and Bougouni (160 km.) and between Bamako and Ségou (240 km.) are asphalted. The length of asphalt roads totalled 1,600 km. in 1972. A new asphalt road from Mopti is planned to run via Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) to the coast at Tema (Ghana). The 556-km. road linking Sévaré and Gao is to be completed in 1984.

Compagnie Malienne de Transports Routiers: B.P. 208, rue du Commandant-Riault, Bamako; f. 1970; state-owned company; cap. 733m. Mali francs; Pres. Minister of Transport; Dir.-Gen. KASSOUGUÉ AMBADIO.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Niger is navigable throughout its course through Mali (1,782 km.) from July to January. The River Senegal is navigable from Kayes to Saint-Louis (Senegal).

Compagnie Malienne de Navigation: B.P. 10, Koulikoro; cap. 1,181m. Mali francs; Dir.-Gen. GARBA CISSÉ.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airport is at Bamako. A new international airport at Senou, 14 km. outside Bamako, was opened in December 1975; it has a 3.2 km. runway. There are ten other aerodromes and about forty small airstrips.

Air Mali: B.P. 27, Bamako; f. 1960; state airline; daily services to West Africa, weekly services to Paris; local services; fleet: one Boeing 727, one Ilyushin 18, one Antonov 24B, two Twin Otter, one Caravelle 10B; 610 employees; Gen. Man. OUMAR BORÉ.

Mali is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Algérie, Air Guinée, Air Yugoslavia, Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Ethiopian Airlines, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Nigeria Airways and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Société Malienne d'Exploitation des Ressources Touristiques (SMERT): B. P. 222, Place de la République, Bamako; f. 1975; Dir. HAMADY SOW.

MAURITANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania lies in north-west Africa, with Morocco and Algeria to the north, Mali to the east and south and Senegal due south. The north of the country is mainly desert, but the south is more fertile and suitable for cultivation. The climate is hot and dry. The official languages are French and Arabic; the Moorish majority speak Arabic or Hassaniya, while the large negro population in the south is mainly French-speaking. The population is almost entirely Muslim, Islam being the State religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is emerald green with a five-pointed gold star and a horizontal gold crescent moon in the centre. The capital is Nouakchott.

Recent History

Mauritania was formerly part of French West Africa and achieved its independence on November 28th, 1960. Moktar Ould Daddah, leader of the *Parti du peuple mauritanien* (PPM), became Prime Minister in June 1959 and Head of State at independence. He was elected President in August 1961. Mauritania became a one-party state, under the PPM, in 1964. After independence Mauritania moved away from the French sphere of influence and towards closer relations with Arab nations, it became a member of the Arab League and the Arab Common Market.

When Spain withdrew from its Saharan territories Mauritania was a party, with Morocco and Spain, to the tripartite agreement of November 1975 and established control over the southern portion of the territory, Tiris el Gharbia, in February 1976, despite international calls for a referendum there.

Guerrilla fighting ensued between Polisario, the Western Sahara liberation organization backed by Algeria, and Moroccan and Mauritanian troops. Polisario attacks on villages and particularly the railway line, essential for the transport of iron ore from Zouérate, were highly damaging to the economy.

Relations with Algeria, which refused to stop supporting the Polisario base-camps at Tindouf inside its borders, were broken off in 1976. Relations with Morocco, which had been poor until the renunciation of its claims to a "greater Morocco" including Mauritania, grew more friendly and in June 1977 a joint defence pact was formed. The kidnapping of French technicians in the mining areas brought open French military aid for Mauritania.

By 1977 Mauritania was spending two-thirds of its budget on defending territory which promised no economic benefits, and the disruption of iron ore exports by the war, combined with the effects of drought, had brought the country almost to bankruptcy. In July 1978 President Daddah was deposed in a bloodless coup led by the army chief of staff, Col. Moustapha Ould Salek, who replaced existing government bodies with a Military Committee to direct policy. Polisario immediately declared a ceasefire with Mauritania, but further progress was thwarted by the intransigence of Morocco, which still had several thousand troops stationed in Mauritania. The deadlock led to internal political instability, and in April 1979

real power was assumed by Lt.-Col. Ahmed Bouceif, formerly Minister of Fisheries, as Prime Minister, and then (after Bouceif's death in an air accident in May) by Lt.-Col. Mohamed Haidalla, formerly Minister of Defence: both were apparently in favour of adhering to the Moroccan alliance, although emphasizing the need for peace. President Salek resigned in July and was replaced by Lt.-Col. Mohamed Louly, former Minister of Public Affairs. Renewed attempts to bring about a settlement were interrupted in July by the announcement that Polisario had broken the year-old ceasefire. Later that month the OAU called for a referendum to be held on self-determination for all the people of the Western Sahara. These events provided the impetus for Mauritania's final withdrawal from the war: Haidalla declared that Mauritania had no territorial claims in the area and a peace treaty was signed with Polisario on August 5th. At once Morocco claimed Tiris el Gharbia, withdrawing most of its troops from Mauritania to defend the annexed territory. Diplomatic relations between Mauritania and Algeria were re-established.

In January 1980 there was yet another change of power: Haidalla took over from Louly as President and dismissed members of the Military Committee who were, he alleged, impeding national recovery. A new civilian Government was formed in December, to be responsible for drawing up charters for new democratic institutions.

In 1981 relations with Morocco deteriorated after an attempted coup in March, in which the Mauritanian Government believed Morocco to be involved. A cabinet reshuffle put an end to the brief period of civilian rule: the new Prime Minister, Lt.-Col. Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, former Minister of Mines and Energy, also took over the Defence portfolio. In October Morocco claimed that Polisario had bases in Mauritania and that Mauritanian soldiers had been involved in recent attacks on Moroccan territory; these accusations were, however, strenuously denied.

Another problem for successive governments in recent years has been unrest among the negro population in the south, who complain of discrimination, objecting particularly to the imposition of the Arabic language in educational and official spheres. Slavery was formally abolished in July 1980, although difficulties were experienced in enforcing this law.

Government

After the coup in July 1978 the National Assembly was suspended together with the sole political party. The Constitution was replaced by a Charter giving legislative and executive power to the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN), known from April 1979 onwards as the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN). The CMSN is headed by the President and had eight Permanent Members and ten other Members in January 1982. A draft Constitution was published in December 1980, but had still to be approved by referendum. The President of the Republic would be elected by universal suffrage for a six-year term, and the National

MAURITANIA

Introductory Survey

Assembly for a four-year term. Executive power would be vested in the Prime Minister, appointed by the President. A multi-party system was envisaged.

Defence

The armed forces expanded rapidly between 1975 and 1978, with Moroccan and French assistance. In July 1981 the army numbered 7,500 men, the navy 320 and the air force 150. Paramilitary Forces totalled 1,500. Military service for two years is compulsory. Defence expenditure amounted to U.S. \$29 million in 1980.

Economic Affairs

Nomadic Moors, living by herding cattle and sheep, made up some 70 per cent of the population before the persistent drought beginning in the early 1970s killed much of their livestock (including about half the cattle) and drove many to the towns: according to the 1976 census, only about a third of the population were still nomads. Settled agriculture is restricted to black farmers in the Senegal valley, who grow dates, millet, sorghum and rice with the aid of irrigation, projects including the Gorgol Noir scheme and the building of a dam at Diama. Compared with about 60 per cent in the 1960s, agriculture accounted for only 25 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980.

Rich offshore fishing grounds were exploited mainly by foreign vessels, but the creation in 1980 of an exclusive economic zone extending for 200 nautical miles (370 km.) offshore was expected to increase Mauritanian receipts, which had already risen that year to 2,000 million ouguiya. The freezing and processing of fish at Nouadhibou is a significant industry. Plans for industrial development have been hampered by financial difficulties; however, a previously unused sugar refinery at Nouakchott was to begin operations in 1982, with Algerian help. It was hoped that the oil refinery at Nouadhibou would also be reactivated. An electrical steel-works was opened at Nouadhibou in 1981.

Iron ore from F'Derik, near Zouérate, accounts for 75 per cent of export earnings, but production was disrupted by Polisario raids. After the ceasefire in July 1978 iron ore production increased from 7.4 million metric tons to nearly 9 million in 1980, and in 1981 work began on opening up new reserves at Guelbs, as old mines would be exhausted by 1990. Copper exploitation at Akjoujt was also resumed and drilling for petroleum and uranium was continued.

Mauritania is dependent on large sums of foreign aid, the chief donors being Arab countries, especially Kuwait and Iraq. In 1980 the Government changed economic policy, switching resources from prestigious industrial schemes to the neglected rural sector in an attempt at self-sufficiency in food crops. Austerity measures were introduced in order to eliminate by 1985 the current deficit on the balance of payments (U.S. \$117.6 million in 1977, \$81.9 million in 1978 but up to \$116.4 million in 1979) and reorganize the repayment of Mauritania's foreign debt (\$732 million in 1978, \$590 million in 1979).

Transport and Communications

The Senegal river is an important artery of transport.

A 650-km. railway runs from Zouérate to Nouadhibou for the transport of iron ore. The port of Nouadhibou has been extended to handle mineral exports and accommodate the fishing industry, and a deep-water port, financed by the People's Republic of China, is due to be completed at Nouakchott by 1984. The main international airport is at Nouakchott, with a second at Nouadhibou. There are about 8,900 km. of roads and tracks, and the first section (607 km.) of the 1,100-km. Trans-Mauritanian highway linking Nouakchott and Néma was opened in June 1978. Work began on the second section in October 1979, and was due to be completed in 1982.

Social Welfare

The National Social Insurance Fund administers family allowances, industrial accident benefits, insurance against occupational diseases, and old-age benefits. Nouakchott has a hospital with 450 beds and there are ten regional hospitals. In 1978 the country had 87 physicians.

Education

Despite expansion in education facilities since 1960 including provisions for nomadic families, only 22 per cent of children attended school in 1979. Implementation of a plan to make Arabic the compulsory first language in all schools was postponed for six years in 1979 as a result of protests from the French-speaking south. The adult literacy rate was estimated to be 17 per cent in December 1976. There are plans for a university to open in 1983, whilst degree courses were due to begin in 1981/82 at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration and Ecole Nationale des Sciences in Nouakchott.

Tourism

Owing to the hot climate, the best months for visiting Mauritania are from November to May. There are hotels in the principal towns. Hunting, visiting the oases, and touring the Berber villages are the chief attractions.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 21st (Leilat al Meiraj—Ascension of Muhammad), May 25th (African Liberation Day), July 23rd (Korité—Id ul Fitir, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Tabaski—Id ul Adha), October 19th (Muslim New Year), November 28th (National Day), December 28th (Mouloud—Birth of Muhammad).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

5 khoums=1 ouguiya.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=94.14 ouguiya.

U.S. \$1=48.94 ouguiya.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Unless otherwise indicated, figures in this Survey exclude Mauritania's section of Western Sahara, acquired in 1976 and relinquished in 1979.

There are twelve regions; the capital, Nouakchott, is a separate district.

Area: 1,030,700 sq. km. (397,950 sq. miles).

Population: 1,407,000 (census of December 22nd, 1976), including an estimate of 513,000 for the nomad population.

REGIONS

REGION	CHIEF TOWN	AREA (^{'000} sq. km.)	POPULATION (estimates, ^{'000})	
			1974	1976
Hodh el Charqui . . .	Néma	183	190	206
Hodh el Gharbi . . .	Afoun el Atrous	53	99	134
Assaba	Kiffa	37	148	130
Gorgol	Kaédi	14	130	151
Brakna	Aleg	33	143	151
Trarza	Rosso	68	201	217
Adrar	Atar	215	77	55
Dakhlet-Nouadhibou .	Nouadhibou	22	29	24
Tagant	Tidjikja	95	73	77
Guidimaka	Sélibaby	10	96	87
Tiris Zemmour	F'Derik	253	29	22
Inchiri	Akjoujt	47	23	18
Nouakchott	Nouakchott	1	102	135
TOTAL		1,030	1,305	1,407

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (census of December 1976)

Nouakchott (capital) . . .	134,986	Zouérate	17,474
Nouadhibou (Port-Etienne) .	21,961	Rosso	16,466
Kaédi	20,848	Atar	16,326

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 50.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 23.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	192*
Land under permanent crops	3*
Permanent meadows and pastures	39,250†
Forests and woodland	15,134†
Other land	48,461
Inland water	30
TOTAL	103,070

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980*
Cattle	1,183	1,186	1,200
Goats	2,510†	2,550*	2,600
Sheep	4,700†	4,900†	5,200
Asses	150	150*	140
Horses	13	13*	13
Camels	721	728	740
Poultry	2,950*	3,000*	3,100

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Millet and sorghum	17	35	19
Rice (paddy)	4	4	4
Maize	5	5*	5
Potatoes	4	4*	4
Sweet potatoes and yams	2	2*	2
Pulses	25*	26*	26
Dates	14	14*	14
Groundnuts (in shell)	3*	4*	4

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef	16,000	17,000	17,000
Mutton and lamb	7,000	7,000	7,000
Cows' milk	81,000	91,000	95,000
Sheep's milk	54,000	55,000	57,000
Goats' milk	68,000	68,000	70,000
Hen eggs	2,550	2,635	2,720
Cattle hides	2,340	2,520	2,610

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1	1	1	1
Other industrial wood	39	40	41	42
Fuel wood	537	549	560	572
TOTAL	577	590	602	615

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons, live weight)

	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975	1976	1977	1978*
Inland waters	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.2	9.4	8.0	13.0
Atlantic Ocean	60.3	32.4	29.4	21.2	18.8	21.6	29.0	21.2
TOTAL CATCH	73.3	45.4	42.4	34.2	29.0	31.0	37.0	34.2

* FAO estimate.

1979: Annual catch as in 1978 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*; (1975-77 figures) Ministry of Planning and Fisheries, Nouakchott.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Iron ore: gross weight*	11,000	8,690	9,661	8,423	n.a.
metal content*	7,650	5,570	6,070	4,734	6,934
Copper ore: metal content	20.1	16.2	7.5	4.8	2.8

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

* Provisional figures. Revised totals for gross weight (in '000 metric tons) are: 11,860 in 1974; 8,640 in 1975; 9,420 in 1976; 7,340 in 1977.

Note: Copper mining was discontinued in May 1978 but was resumed in 1981.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978
Frozen and chilled fish*	metric tons	6,700	5,900	6,500
Salted, dried and smoked fish		1,000	1,200	1,500†
Electricity†	million kWh	96	96	97

* Exports only.

† Estimates.

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

FINANCE

5 khoums=1 ouguiya.

Coins: 1 khoum; 1, 5, 10 and 20 ouguiya.

Notes: 100, 200 and 1,000 ouguiya.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=94.14 ouguiya; U.S. \$1=48.94 ouguiya;

1,000 ouguiya=£10.62=\$20.43

Note: The ouguiya was introduced on June 29th, 1973, replacing the franc CFA at the rate of 1 ouguiya=5 francs CFA=10 French centimes. The fixed relationship to French currency (and thus to the franc CFA) was maintained until the end of 1973. Since then the rate against the U.S. dollar has been fixed by the Central Bank of Mauritania and is adjusted from month to month. The average exchange rates (ouguiya per U.S. dollar) were: 45.18 in 1974; 43.18 in 1975; 44.96 in 1976; 45.68 in 1977; 46.16 in 1978; 45.89 in 1979; 45.92 in 1980. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate of the franc CFA, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET

(million ouguiya)

REVENUE	1974	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1974	1975	1976
Direct taxes	836.0	955.0	1,700.0	Interest on public debt	199.3	138.0	581.6
Indirect taxes	1,828.6	2,795.0	3,333.0	Current expenditure on goods and services:			
Income from property	6.4	25.0	24.0	Personnel	1,211.8	1,762.0	2,207.8
Registration and stamp duties	52.6	61.0	76.0	Equipment	690.0	1,125.0	1,195.6
Receipts from services	20.0	20.0	20.0	Other current expenditure	682.7	1,477.0	1,456.9
Other indirect taxes	20.0	14.0	26.0	Capital expenditure on:			
Other receipts	26.0	631.8	20.0	Infrastructure	43.0	51.5	209
Capital receipts	335.4	384.0	478.0	Real estate	143.5	74.0	12.0
				Other	137.9	88.5	158.8
TOTAL	3,125.0	4,885.8	5,677.0	TOTAL	3,108.2	4,716.0	5,821.9

Source: Direction du Budget.

Budget estimate (million ouguiya): balanced at 7,750 in 1977; 10,195 in 1978; 10,726 in 1979; 9,947 in 1980; 10,300 in 1981.

MAURITANIA

Statistical Survey

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	0.2	1.7	6.9
IMF Special Drawing Rights	0.9	1.7	—
Foreign Exchange	78.6	112.0	139.9
TOTAL	79.7	115.4	146.8

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million ouguiya at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	1,729	2,311	2,376
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	2,226	2,598	2,990
Checking deposits at Post Office	180	172	311
TOTAL MONEY	4,135	5,081	5,677

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	187.0	167.1	179.8	156.9	118.6	147.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-166.6	-208.1	-269.8	-292.0	-267.2	-285.0
TRADE BALANCE	20.4	-41.0	-90.1	-135.1	-148.6	-137.8
Exports of services	23.2	23.4	23.9	25.8	37.1	51.4
Imports of services	-53.0	-104.3	-143.9	-112.9	-103.3	-126.4
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-9.4	-121.9	-210.1	-222.2	-214.8	-212.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-12.7	-22.7	-28.4	-22.9	-25.7	-26.6
Government unrequited transfers (net)	69.4	81.8	152.7	127.5	158.6	123.0
CURRENT BALANCE	47.3	-62.8	-85.8	-117.6	-81.9	-116.4
Direct capital investment (net)	1.9	-122.5	1.5	4.1	2.9	83.5
Other long-term capital (net)	24.8	132.5	88.7	51.0	86.3	29.7
Short-term capital (net)	-48.8	—	7.3	0.2	9.8	25.7
Net errors and omissions	17.9	-2.5	0.8	10.1	-6.9	-11.1
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	43.1	-55.3	12.6	-52.2	10.2	11.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million ouguiya)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	5,692	5,453	6,931	8,072	9,458	8,362	11,870	13,119
Exports f.o.b.	6,918	8,175	7,527	8,013	7,156	5,692	6,733	8,916

* Recorded transactions only. Trade crossing land frontiers is understated.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million ouguiya)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Controlled imports	7,120	7,740	9,270	Controlled exports	8,260	7,220	8,390
of which:				of which:			
Food products	3,510	2,370	2,300	Iron ore	5,900	6,150	7,150
Petroleum products	580	560	840	Copper concentrates	1,460	220	400
Vehicles and spare parts	540	1,350	1,270	Fish	730	690	750
Uncontrolled imports	1,500	1,710	2,140	Exports not subject to control	190	100	100
TOTAL	8,620	9,450	11,490	TOTAL	8,450	7,320	8,490

Source: *Europe Outremer: La Mauritanie mobilisée.*

1977: Exports (million ouguiya): Iron ore 5,716, Copper concentrates 482, Fish 921.

1978: Exports (million ouguiya): Iron ore 4,202, Fish 1,179; Total (incl. others) 5,692.

1979: Exports (million ouguiya): Iron ore 6,074, Fish 633; Total (incl. others) 6,733.

1980: Exports (million ouguiya): Iron ore 6,937, Fish 1,957; Total (incl. others) 8,916.

Source: (for 1978-80) IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million ouguiya)

IMPORTS	1973	1974	EXPORTS	1973	1974
Belgium/Luxembourg	216.1	180.2	Belgium/Luxembourg	587.6	808.8
China, People's Republic	n.a.	137.6	France	613.1	1,393.0
France	2,848.5	2,037.0	Germany, Federal Republic	541.4	870.0
Germany, Federal Republic	26.5	273.2	Italy	596.8	934.0
Italy	65.5	111.7	Japan	668.4	871.0
Japan	30.0	17.6	Spain	270.0	1,085.4
Senegal	317.5	353.6	United Kingdom	1,056.7	855.4
Spain	114.9	241.1			
United Kingdom	152.1	403.5			
U.S.A.	541.5	60.7			
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,342.7	4,955.8	TOTAL (incl. others)	4,788.0	6,936.8

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use at June 1976): 6,600 passenger cars, 4,000 goods vehicles, 250 buses, Total 10,850.

Shipping: goods handled at Point Central 9,788,000 metric tons (1974); Nouakchott (wharf) 236,097 (1978), 230,675 (1979), 209,680 (1980), Nouadhibou 141,832 (1978), 122,432 (1979), 113,410 (1980).

CIVIL AVIATION

SCHEDULED SERVICES ('000)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	2,600	2,800	2,900
Passengers carried	85	94	105
Passenger-km.	127,000	148,000	165,000
Freight ton-km.	12,000	13,700	13,600
Mail ton-km.	600	700	700

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Tourist Accommodation: Nouakchott had 97 tourist hotel bedrooms in August 1972.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de la Planification et du Développement Industriel, Nouakchott.

EDUCATION

(1974/75)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	n.a.	1,768	47,000
Secondary	16	200*	5,493
Technical	10	117*	1,591

* 1973/74 figure.

In 1978/79 there were 82,408 pupils in 542 primary schools with 1,857 teachers and 11,957 in secondary schools with 511 teachers (Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*). There were about 1,500 students in technical and higher education (including about 750 abroad).

THE CONSTITUTION

The republican constitution promulgated in 1961 was suspended in July 1978. A provisional Constitution, to be endorsed by referendum, was published on December 19th, 1980. A Constitutional Council, consisting of five members chosen by the President and approved by the National Assembly, was to be set up to supervise the referendum.

The main points of the proposed Constitution were as follows:

Mauritania is a social, democratic, indivisible, parliamentary, Islamic republic.

The President of the Republic is elected for six years by universal suffrage, with an absolute majority. He may be re-elected only once.

The National Assembly is elected for four years. Executive power is vested in the Prime Minister, who also appoints and dismisses Ministers. He is chosen by the President from the members of the majority party or coalition.

The new Constitution envisages a multi-party system and the establishment of Arabic as the official language.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic and Chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation: Lt.-Col. MOHAMED KHOUNA OULD HAIDALLA (took office January 4th, 1980).

MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SALVATION

(January 1982)

PERMANENT MEMBERS

Lt.-Col. MOHAMED KHOUNA OULD HAIDALLA (Chairman).
Lt.-Col. AHMED MAHMOUD OULD EL HUSSEIN (Perm. Sec.).
Lt.-Col. MAOUYA OULD SIDI AHMED TAYA.
Lt.-Col. AHMEDOU OULD ABDALLAH.
Lt.-Col. YALL ABDOULAYE.
Lt.-Col. MOULAYE OULD BOUKHREISS.
Maj. ANNE AMADOU BABA LY.
Capt. SID AHMED OULD AIDA.

OTHER MEMBERS

Lt.-Col. SOUMARE SILMAN.
Commdt. AHMED OULD MINNIH.
Commdt. MOHAMED SIDINA OULD SIDYA.
Capt. CHEIKH SID'AHMED OULD BABA MINE.
Capt. DIOP ABDOULAYE.
Capt. MOHAMED OULD LAKHAL.
Capt. BIEIKA OULD MBAREK.
Capt. SIDYE OULD MAHD YAHYA.
Capt. MOHAMED LEMINE OULD ZEIN.
Capt. SALEM OULD MEMEN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Lt.-Col. MAOUYA OULD SIDI AHMED TAYA.
Minister of the Interior: Maj. CIMPER GABRIEL.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Maj. AHMED OULD MINNIH.
Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs: ABDEL AZIZ OULD AHMED.
Minister of the Economy and Finance: DIENG BOUBOU FARBA.
Minister of Fisheries and Marine Economy: Lt.-Col. SOUMARE SILMAN.
Minister of Equipment and Transport: Lt.-Col. AHMEDOU OULD ABDALLAH.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Capt. MOHAMED MAHMOUD OULD DEH.

Minister of Rural Development: MOHAMED OULD AMAR.
Minister of Employment and Cadre Training: YAHYA OULD MENKOUSS.
Minister of Education: HASSINY OULD DIDI.
Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Dr. YOUSSEUF DIAGANA.
Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture: BA MAHMAOUD.
Minister of Mines and Energy: MOHAMED EL-MOKHTAR OULD ZAMEL.
Minister of Water and Housing: MAHJOUB OULD BOYE.
Minister of Information and Telecommunications: Lt.-Col. AHMED MAHMOUD OULD EL HUSSEIN.
State Comptroller-General: Maj. ANNE AMADOU BABA LY.
Secretary-General to the Presidency: SIDI OULD AHMED DEYA.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

At the general election of August 1976, 77 members were elected, all belonging to the *Parti du peuple mauritanien*. The Assembly was dissolved following the military coup in July 1978, when the Military Committee for National Recovery (now Salvation) announced that it was assuming all powers until "democratic institutions" were set up.

POLITICAL PARTY

Following the coup in July 1978, the sole political party, the *Parti du peuple mauritanien* (PPM), was suspended.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MAURITANIA

(In Nouakchott unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Algiers, Algeria.**Algeria:** *Ambassador:* ZERGUINE MOHAMED.**Austria:** Dakar, Senegal.**Belgium:** Dakar, Senegal.**Brazil:** Dakar, Senegal.**Bulgaria:** Rabat, Morocco.**Canada:** Dakar, Senegal.**China, People's Republic:** B.P. 196; *Ambassador:* CHAO YUAN.**Cuba:** Algiers, Algeria.**Czechoslovakia:** Conakry, Guinea.**Denmark:** Rabat, Morocco.**France:** B.P. 231, rue Ahmed Ould M'Hamed; *Ambassador:* MAURICE COURAGE.**Gabon:** B.P. 38; *Ambassador:* R. NKASSA-NZOGHO.**German Democratic Republic:** Bamako, Mali.**Germany, Federal Republic:** B.P. 372; *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF RAPKE.**Ghana:** Dakar, Senegal.**Hungary:** Rabat, Morocco.**India:** Rabat, Morocco.**Italy:** Dakar, Senegal.**Japan:** Dakar, Senegal.**Jordan:** Rabat, Morocco.**Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** *Ambassador:* PAK UI-CHUN.**Libya:** People's Bureau.**Mali:** Dakar, Senegal.**Mongolia:** Algiers, Algeria.**Netherlands:** Dakar, Senegal.**Nigeria:** Ilot P.9, B.P. 367; *Chargé d'affaires:* SEMIU ADEWALE BASHORUN.**Pakistan:** Dakar, Senegal.**Poland:** Dakar, Senegal.**Romania:** Dakar, Senegal.**Saudi Arabia:** *Ambassador:* MOHAMED AL FADH EL ISSA.**Spain:** B.P. 232; *Ambassador:* GUMERSINDO RICO.**Sweden:** Rabat, Morocco.**Switzerland:** Dakar, Senegal.**Turkey:** Algiers, Algeria.**U.S.S.R.:** B.P. 221; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR IVANOVICH STARTSEV.**United Kingdom:** Dakar, Senegal**U.S.A.:** B.P. 222; *Chargé d'affaires:* STANLEY N. SCHRAGER.**Yugoslavia:** Dakar, Senegal.**Zaire:** B.P. 437; *Ambassador:* NYESE MI SOMA.

Mauritania also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Finland, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Viet-Nam and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nouakchott; f. 1961; intended to ensure the independence of the judiciary; the Supreme Court is competent in juridical, administrative and electoral matters; Pres. Lt.-Col. CHEIKH OULD BOYDA; Vice-Pres. (Muslim Law) MOHAMED SALEM OULD ADDOUD; Vice-Pres. (Modern Law) BÂ MOHAMED EL GHALI.

Special Court of Justice: consists of a President, who is a stipendiary magistrate, and eleven other judges, six of whom are elected by the National Assembly from amongst its members, and five of whom are elected by the Assembly from a list of Islamic lawyers.

The Code of Law was founded in 1961 and subsequently modified to integrate modern law with Muslim institutions and practices. The main courts are: a *tribunal de première instance* (Magistrate's court) with six regional sections, 42

tribunaux de cadis (departmental civil courts), labour courts, military courts and the Court of State Security. In June 1978 it was announced that a nine-member commission had been appointed to revise existing legislation in line with Islamic Sharia law and that the Koran would be the basis of all future legislation.

In October 1978 a special court with 13 judges was set up to investigate offences against the security of the state.

Islamic law was introduced in February 1980, as the Government felt that modern law was incapable of curbing crime. A special Islamic court was to be established, presided over by a magistrate of Muslim law, assisted by two counsellors and two *ulemas* (Muslim jurists and interpreters of the Koran).

RELIGION

Islam is the official religion of Mauritania. The population is almost entirely Muslim of the Malekite sect, less than 1 per cent being Christian. The most important of the religious groups is that of the Qadiriya (Leader M. OULD SHEIKH SIDYA). Chinguetti, in the district of Adrar, is the

seventh Holy Place in Islam. The 4,750 Roman Catholics, who are mainly aliens, come under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Nouakchott; Bishop of Nouakchott Mgr. ROBERT DE CHEVIGNY, B.P. 353.

THE PRESS

Chaab (*The People*): B.P. 371, Nouakchott; daily in French and Arabic; Dir. KHALIL O. ENAHWI.

Journal Officiel: Ministry of Justice, Nouakchott; twice monthly.

Le Peuple: B.P. 371, Nouakchott; 6 a year; French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Mauritanienne de Presse (AMP): Nouakchott; Dir. SIDI OULD CHEICK.

PUBLISHERS

Imprimerie Commerciale et Administrative de Mauritanie: B.P. 164, Nouakchott; education, textbooks.

Imprimerie Nationale: Nouakchott; Pres. MOUSTAPHA SALECK OULD AHMED BRAHIM.

Société Nationale de Presse: B.P. 371, Nouakchott; state-owned; Pres. EBNOU OULD EBNOU ABDEN; Man. MOHAMED YERDIE OULD AGHBED.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Nationale de la République Islamique de Mauritanie: B.P. 200, Nouakchott; six transmitters, one of 100 kW.; broadcasts in French, Arabic, Wolof, Toucouleur and Sarakoté; advertising is accepted; Dir. Lt. AININA OULD EYIH.

Number of radio receivers (1979): 110,000.

Agence Mauritanienne de Télévision et de Cinéma (AMATECI): Television programmes are broadcast for 48 hours per week in Arabic and 12 hours in French.

Work on a colour television station, financed by Iraq, was begun in October 1981 and was due to be completed by the end of 1982.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million, amounts in ouguiya).

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de Mauritanie (BCM): B.P. 623, ave. de l'Indépendance, Nouakchott; f. 1973; cap. 200m.; Gov. AHMED OULD ZEIN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Arabe Africaine en Mauritanie (BAAM): B.P. 622, rue Amadou Konaté, Nouakchott; f. 1974; cap. 150m. (51 per cent BCM, 49 per cent Arab African Bank of Cairo); Pres. MAHYOUD BECHIR ONSI; Dir. MOHAMED YERDIE OULD EL HACEN.

Banque Arabe Libyenne-Mauritanienne pour le Commerce Extérieur et le Développement (BALM): B.P. 626, Nouakchott; f. 1972; cap. 140m. (51 per cent Libya, 49 per cent Mauritania); Pres. MOHAMED SALEM OULD M'KHAITIRAT.

Banque Internationale pour la Mauritanie (BIMA): ave. Gamal Abdel Nasser, B.P. 210, Nouakchott; offices also at Nouadhibou, Rosso, Akjoujt, Zouérate and Kiffa; f. 1974; cap. 150m. (70 per cent BCM, 30 per

cent Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale); Pres. KANE HAMEDINE; Dir. HAMOUD OULD SALIH; 6 brs.

Banque Mauritanienne pour le Développement et le Commerce: B.P. 219, Nouakchott; f. 1961; cap. 80m. (70 per cent state-owned); Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED OULD NANY.

Société Mauritanienne de Banque (SMB): B.P. 614, ave. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Nouakchott; f. 1967; affiliated to Société Générale, Paris, France; cap. 100m. (55 per cent state-owned); res. 22.8m.; Chair. HAMIDOU SOUMARE; Gen. Man. MOHAMED LENINE OULD EL JAILANI.

FOREIGN BANK

There is also a development fund, the **Fonds National de Développement**.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): B.P. 211, Immeuble de Brakna, Nouakchott; Man. in Mauritania MAURICE QUEZEL-COLOMB.

INSURANCE

Société Mauritanienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SMAR): 12 ave. Gamal-Abdel-Nasser, B.P. 163, Nouakchott; f. 1974; cap. 100m.; state insurance monopoly; Dir.-Gen. ABDEL KADER OULD AHMED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de la République Islamique de Mauritanie: Nouakchott, B.P. 215; f. 1954; Dir. SALECK OULD ELY SALEM; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Entreprise Nationale de Travaux Publics (ENCTP): B.P. 22, Nouakchott; public works; Dir.-Gen. SALECK OULD MOHAMED MOCTAR.

Mission Française de Coopération: B.P. 203, Nouakchott; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to agreements signed in 1961 and 1973; Dir. M. G. CHARPENTIER.

Office Mauritanien des Céréales (OMC): B.P. 368, Nouakchott; Pres. WALY N'DAO; Dir. M. MOHAMED BOUCOM.

Société de Construction et de Gestion Immobilière de Mauritanie (SOCOGIM): B.P. 28, Nouakchott; f. 1974; cap. 151m. ouguiya (88 per cent state-owned); Pres. Dir.-Gen. MOUSTAPHA OULD ABELDARRAHMANE.

Société Nationale d'Industrialisation et de Commercialisation du Bétail (SONICOB): B.P. 30, Nouakchott; cap. 4m. ouguiya; livestock development; state-owned; Dir. DIALLO MOUSTAPHA.

Société Nationale de Développement Rural (SONADER): B.P. 321, Nouakchott; Dir. YOUNA OULD CHEIKH BENANI.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau d'Achats pour la République Islamique de Mauritanie (BARIM): B.P. 272, ave. du Président J.-F. Kennedy, Nouakchott; import organization (food-stuffs, textile fabrics, clothing, non-alcoholic beverages); Dir.-Gen. D. DIABIRA.

Société Nationale d'Importation et d'Exportation (SONIMEX): B.P. 290, Nouakchott; f. 1966; holds a monopoly of imports of consumer goods such as rice, tea, sugar, and exports of gum-arabic; cap. 108m. ouguiya (62 per cent state-owned); Pres. DEWAHI MOHAMED SALECK; Dir.-Gen. DIENG OUMAR HAROUNA.

MAURITANIA

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Confédération Générale des Employeurs et Artisans de Mauritanie (GEAM): B.P. 383, Nouakchott; f. 1974; professional association for all employers and craftsmen working in Mauritania; Pres. CHÉRIF EL HADJ SIDINA; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED LEMINE OULD MOULAYE ZEINE.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie: B.P. 63, Bourse du Travail, Nouakchott; f. 1961; 10,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. CHEIKH MALAININE ROBERT.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

A 650-km. railway connects Nouadhibou with Tazadit and the iron ore fields at F'Derik. It is used primarily for transporting iron ore to the coast. Motive power is all diesel. The railway was the principal target of Polisario attacks until the ceasefire in July 1978, when passenger traffic was restored.

Mauritanian National Railways (SNTFM): P.O.B. 42, Nouadhibou; nationalized 1974; operated by Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière de Mauritanie; Gen. Man. BABA OULD SIDI ABDALLAH.

ROADS

There are about 8,900 km. of roads and tracks, 1,133 km. of which are tarred. There are seven *routes nationales*, with a total of 4,600 km. A programme of tarring and improvement started in 1975 with international aid, and was expected to have rehabilitated 3,500 km. of road by 1982.

Société des Transports Publics de Nouakchott: B.P. 342, Nouakchott; f. 1975; Pres. CHEIKH MALAININE ROBERT; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU SOULEYMANE KANE.

Société Nouvelle des Etablissements Lacombe: B.P. 204, Nouakchott; road transport; Pres. GEORGES ESQUILAT; Dir. JEAN-CLAUDE ROGER.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Messageries du Sénégal: Saint Louis (Senegal); the river Senegal is navigable in the wet season by small coastal vessels as far as Kayes (Mali) and by river vessels as far as Kaédi; in the dry season as far as Rosso and Boghe, respectively.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

SHIPPING

The leading port is at Point-Central, 10 km. south of Nouadhibou. In service since 1963, it is almost wholly devoted to mineral exports. There is a commercial and fishing port at Nouadhibou which is being expanded. The port of Nouakchott is also being developed, and handled 209,680 metric tons in 1980.

Port Autonome de Nouadhibou: B.P. 236, Nouadhibou; Pres. AHMED BEN AMAR; Dir. ISSELMOU OULD TOINSI.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Compagnie Mauritanienne de Navigation Maritime (COMAUNAM): Nouakchott; f. 1973; national shipping company; controlled 51 per cent by Mauritania, 49 per cent by Algeria; Pres. MOHAMED GENDOUI; Dir. BELKHADI NEDIR.

Société Générale de Consignation et d'Entreprises Maritimes (Mauritanie): B.P. 371, Nouakchott; f. 1973; Dir. (Nouakchott) ISMAIL ABEIDNA.

Several shipping companies serve Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, the most important being La Compagnie Medline and La Compagnie Maurel-Prom.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airfields, at Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, and 23 smaller airstrips.

Air Mauritanie: B.P. 41, Nouakchott; f. 1962; 60 per cent state-owned, 20 per cent owned by Air Afrique, 20 per cent by UTA; scheduled domestic passenger and cargo services from Nouakchott and Nouadhibou and international services to Las Palmas (Canary Islands) and Dakar (Senegal); fleet of 2 F-27A, one Fairchild FH-227B and one Navajo; Dir.-Gen. SIDI OULD ZEIN.

Air Afrique: Mauritania has a 7 per cent share in Air Afrique; *see* under Ivory Coast.

Mauritania is also served by the following airlines: Air Algérie, Iberia (Spain), Royal Air Maroc and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Société Mauritanienne de Tourisme et d'Hôtellerie: B.P. 552, Nouakchott; f. 1969; promotes tourism in Mauritania, manages hotels etc., organizes tourist trips; Pres. AHMED OULD DIE.

Office de Tourisme, de l'Artisanat et des Parcs Nationaux: f. 1979; Dir. THIAM BOCAR.

MAURITIUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mauritius lies in the Indian Ocean. The principal island, from which the country takes its name, lies 800 km. east of Madagascar. The other main islands are Rodrigues, the Agalega Islands and the Cargados Carajos Shoals (St. Brandon Islands). The climate is sub-tropical, and cyclones can be severe. English, French, Creole (derived from French), Hindi, Urdu and Chinese are all spoken by the various communities, although English is the official language and Creole the *lingua franca*. Europeans and Creoles are mostly Roman Catholics; 70 per cent of the Indian population are Hindus, the rest being Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has four equal horizontal stripes: red, blue, gold and green. The capital is Port Louis.

Recent History

The island was a French colony from 1715 to 1810, when it was taken by Britain. Settlement came mainly from East Africa and India (Mauritius had no indigenous human inhabitants) and the European population is largely French-speaking. In 1965 the United Kingdom transferred the Chagos Archipelago (including the island of Diego Garcia), a Mauritian dependency about 2,000 km. north-east of the main island, to the newly-created British Indian Ocean Territory. Subsequently Mauritius has campaigned for the return of the islands, particularly following the development of Diego Garcia as a major U.S. military base in 1980. Mauritius also claims the French-held island of Tromelin.

Following the victory of the pro-independence Labour Party in the 1967 general election, Mauritius attained independence within the Commonwealth on March 12th, 1968, with Dr. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as Prime Minister.

Mauritius is plagued by political, industrial and racial unrest. Political opposition to Ramgoolam's coalition governments since 1970 has come mainly from the left-wing Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM), organized by its Secretary-General, Paul Bérenger. With the growth of this party and a general strike in 1971, general elections scheduled for 1972 were postponed. The coalition of the Labour Party and the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD) broke down in December 1973 after disagreement over foreign policy and increases in taxation, but the Labour Party continued in office in coalition with the Comité d'Action Musulman (CAM). The Government pursued a policy of closer relations with continental Africa and a wide variety of socialist states, while maintaining the established contacts with France, India and the United Kingdom.

At the general elections held in December 1976 the MMM became the largest single party in the Legislative Assembly, but Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam formed a new, though fragile, coalition government incorporating the Independence Party (an electoral alliance of the Labour Party and the CAM) and the PMSD. General elections were expected to be held in early 1982, for which the MMM and Parti Socialiste Mauricien agreed to form an alliance.

A general strike in support of sugar workers' demands in August 1979 led to violent incidents and the detention of 30 people, including several MMM members of the Legislative Assembly. The strike was called off in September after general agreement between the Government and union officials, but 600 strikers were dismissed. These were reinstated in September 1980 after a hunger strike.

Government

Executive power is vested in the British monarch as Head of State, represented by an appointed Governor-General who is guided by the advice of the Council of Ministers. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Legislative Assembly, with 71 members: the Speaker, 62 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years and eight "additional" members (the most successful losing candidates of each community). The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly.

Defence

The country has no standing defence forces although there is a special police mobile unit to ensure internal security.

Economic Affairs

The island is an extreme example of a one-crop economy, with sugar production accounting for about 75 per cent of export earnings, over 90 per cent of total cultivable land, and employing about 30 per cent of the labour force. The sugar crop is vulnerable to international commodity prices, disease and the weather. Output of raw sugar was 730,169 metric tons in 1979 but, after four severe cyclones, fell to 475,300 tons in 1980 and the EEC quota of 500,000 tons had to be made up out of the 1981 production, which was estimated at 620,000 tons.

Since 1959 the Government has been expanding the production of tea and it now constitutes a valuable export, although the South African decision to cut its buying quota in 1978 has curbed the prospects for growth. Subsistence farming is on a very small scale and food imports, mainly rice, accounted for 25 per cent of import expenditure in 1979. The cost of petroleum imports almost doubled between 1978 and 1979, and was 14 per cent of total imports in 1980; power is also provided by hydroelectric sources and the recycling of sugar by-products. Technical assistance from Japan and the U.S.S.R. is regenerating the fishing industry.

By developing subsistence agriculture, industry and tourism, the Government aims to diversify the economy and reduce unemployment (42,000 in mid-1981). The Mauritius Exporting Processing Zone has, since 1971, successfully attracted foreign investment in manufacturing, particularly in import substitution industries and in 1980 these accounted for 25 per cent of total exports and 97 per cent of all manufacturing exports.

A five-year plan due to commence in 1980 was abandoned because of the deteriorating economic situation, and replaced with one for 1980-82, aiming to reduce the trade deficit of Rs. 1,200 million in 1979 to Rs. 475 million

by 1982; however, in 1980 the deficit grew to a new record of Rs. 1,380 million. Other features of the plan include schemes to widen the range of industries, particularly in the high technology sector, and to diversify export markets. G.N.P. is scheduled to grow at an annual rate of 5.3 per cent. Textiles, electronics, plastic and leather goods, and synthetic gemstones are important in the industrial sector. Tourism is the country's second-ranking earner of foreign exchange and has expanded rapidly since 1967.

An IMF loan of Rs. 730 million arranged in October 1979 was cancelled at the Government's request after the increase in import prices and the cyclones upset the financial stabilization programme, and was replaced by an interim standby agreement for Rs. 110 million.

Mauritius is a member of OCAM, which it joined in 1971. In 1972 it became an associate member of the EEC and exports to the Community benefit from a reduction in tariffs. In 1974 Mauritius was allotted an annual quota of 500,000 metric tons of raw sugar by the EEC to ensure some stability in what is a highly volatile market. The price paid by the EEC to Mauritius is reviewed annually.

Transport and Communications

Port Louis is served by several cargo shipping lines crossing the Indian Ocean, as well as coastal shipping services, and there is an international airport. Modernization of the harbour at Port Louis was completed in 1980. The construction of a new airport at Plaines des Roches has been delayed due to lack of finance. The road network is good considering the mountainous terrain, and there are 837 km. of main roads.

Social Welfare

The social infrastructure includes a well developed public health service with 12 hospitals and 53 dispensaries. In the private sector there are 19 hospitals and 55 child and maternity clinics. A system of relief work for the unemployed and a monthly allowance for families with three children under the age of 14 have been established. In June 1978 a national pension scheme was introduced.

Education

Primary and secondary education are free. In 1980 123,666 children attended government and government-aided primary schools. About 90 per cent of primary school

age children attended schools in 1980, though education is not compulsory. The large private sector in secondary education was indirectly taken over by the Government in 1977 and, in 1980, total enrolment was 80,881. Teacher training is undertaken by a college and the Institute of Education which also pioneers education reform. Six junior technical schools, six laboratories and workshops, an industrial training centre and five rural education centres were under construction in 1977, with assistance from the World Bank. The University of Mauritius had 470 students in 1980 and a large number of students study abroad. In 1980 the adult literacy rate was about 80 per cent.

Tourism

Major attractions include the superb beaches, fine mountain scenery, the ideal climate and the blend of cultures. Distance from major centres of population has so far limited the industry's development to the luxury trade but growth in recent years has been remarkable and tourism has now become the country's second largest earner of foreign exchange. Gross government revenue rose from Rs. 18 million in 1967 to Rs. 275 million in 1979. The number of visitors increased from 15,000 in 1968 to 128,360 in 1979, but high air fares restricted numbers to 121,740 in 1981. Tourism provides work for over 10,000 people and it is hoped that the number of visitors will rise to 200,000 by 1985.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st, 2nd (New Year), March 12th (National Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

The usual Hindu holidays are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Mauritian rupee.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 19.77 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 10.28 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	CENSUS POPULATION		DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1972
		June 30th, 1962	June 30th, 1972	
Mauritius	1,865	681,619	826,199	443
Rodrigues	104	18,335	24,769	238
Other islands . . .	71	315	367	5
TOTAL	2,040	700,269	851,335	417

Estimated population (mid-1980): Island of Mauritius 926,578; Rodrigues 30,275.

Ethnic groups (Island of Mauritius, mid-1980): 644,858 Indo-Mauritians (491,600 Hindus, 153,258 Muslims), 259,174 general population (incl. Creole and Franco-Mauritian communities), 22,546 Chinese.

LANGUAGE GROUPS*

(census of June 30th, 1972)

Chinese	20,610
Creole	272,076
English	2,410
French	36,735
Gujarati	2,028
Hindi	320,889
Marathi	16,553
Tamil	56,758
Telegu	24,234
Urdu	71,669
Other languages	1,132
Language not stated	1,105
TOTAL	826,199

* Island of Mauritius only.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population in June 1980)

Port Louis (capital)	145,817	Quatre Bornes	55,278
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	85,875	Vacoas-Phoenix	53,966
Curepipe	56,024		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

ISLAND OF MAURITIUS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1974 . .	22,443	26.5	6,771	8.0	6,221	7.4
1975 . .	21,503	25.1	6,888	8.0	6,967	8.1
1976 . .	22,285	25.7	8,262	9.5	6,815	7.8
1977 . .	22,689	25.7	8,421	9.6	6,966	7.9
1978 . .	24,234	27.0	10,532	11.6	6,400	7.1
1979 . .	25,056	27.5	9,080	10.0	6,625	7.3
1980 . .	24,983	27.0	8,629	9.3	6,685	7.2

RODRIGUES*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1974 . .	1,050	40.9	134	5.2	200	7.8
1975 . .	1,065	40.4	181	6.9	234	8.9
1976 . .	1,024	38.6	189	7.1	153	5.8
1977 . .	1,129	41.7	211	7.8	188	6.9
1978 . .	1,028	36.9	209	7.5	196	7.0
1979 . .	1,107	37.9	247	8.5	246	8.4
1980 . .	1,311	43.3	265	8.8	234	7.7

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Island of Mauritius, 1972 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	56,561	16,584	73,145
Mining and quarrying	98	28	126
Manufacturing	25,449	4,644	30,093
Electricity, gas and water	3,076	89	3,165
Construction	21,286	156	21,442
Trade, restaurants and hotels	18,269	2,946	21,215
Transport, storage and communications	14,412	385	14,797
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,275	517	2,792
Community, social and personal services	35,360	19,256	54,616
Activities not adequately described	1,454	382	1,836
TOTAL	178,240	44,987	223,227

* Excluding 37,522 persons (30,774 males, 6,748 females) seeking work for the first time.

Rodrigues: Total economically active population 8,206 (6,140 males, 2,066 females) at June 30th, 1972.

Mid-1980 Labour Force (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 100; Total 356.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(Island of Mauritius, '000 hectares)

Arable land	100*
Land under permanent crops	7†
Permanent meadows and pastures	7†
Forests and woodland	58†
Other land	13
Inland water	1
TOTAL AREA	186

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Potatoes	12	8	12
Coconuts*	5	5	5
Tomatoes	7*	7*	6
Sugar cane	6,260	6,313	4,564
Bananas	8*	7	3
Tea (made)	5.2	5.0	4.3
Tobacco	1	1	1

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, and Central Statistical Office, Rose Hill.LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	55	56	56
Pigs	6	6	6
Sheep	4	4	4
Goats	69	70	70
Chickens	1,300	1,400	1,500
Ducks	25	25	25

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Meat	5	6	8
Cows' milk	9	8	8
Hen eggs	2.3*	2.4*	4.4

* FAO estimate.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, and Central Statistical Office, Rose Hill.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1977	1978	1979*
Sawlogs, etc.: Coniferous	4	8	8
Broadleaved	4	6	6
Other industrial wood (all broadleaved)	3	5	5
Fuel wood (all broadleaved)	10*	11*	11
TOTAL	21	29	29

* FAO estimates.

Sawnwood production (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres):
 Coniferous: 1977 2; 1978 4; 1979 4. Broadleaved: 1977 2; 1978 3; 1979 3.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total catch	7.9	6.0	4.3	3.1

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
 (Island of Mauritius)

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Raw sugar	metric tons	665,435	665,219	688,383	475,494
Molasses	" "	184,561	193,500	207,975	137,100
Tea (manufactured)	" "	4,727	5,106	5,072	4,347
Aloe fibre	" "	707	256	79	—
Alcohol	hectolitres	33,581	39,087	36,579	23,095
Rum	"	35,914	38,532	36,652	36,158
Beer and stout	"	155,259	147,883	136,503	136,770
Soft drinks	"	567,095	605,000	533,700	473,500
Matches	gross boxes	188,222	153,550	161,200	171,525
Electric energy (generated)	million kWh.	308	335	355	355

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Mauritian rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 rupee.

Notes: 5, 10, 25 and 50 rupees.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 19.77 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 10.28 rupees;
 100 Mauritian rupees = £5.06 = \$9.73.

Note: Before January 1976 the Mauritian rupee was tied to the pound sterling, its value being fixed at 7½p (£1 = 13.333 rupees). From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was 1 rupee = 18 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 5.556 rupees). In December 1971 the U.S. dollar was devalued but the rupee retained its value in terms of sterling and the IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR), so the new exchange rate was 1 rupee = 19.543 U.S. cents (\$1 = 5.117 rupees). However, in June 1972 the rupee was "floated" in line with sterling. The average market exchange rates (rupees per U.S. dollar) were: 5.3385 in 1972; 5.4422 in 1973; 5.7031 in 1974; and 6.0268 in 1975. In January 1976 the rupee's link with sterling was broken and the currency was pegged to the SDR (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies since July 1974) at a mid-point of 7.714 rupees per SDR, representing a depreciation of 28 per cent from its pre-float valuation. This rate remained in effect until October 1979, when a new rate of 1 SDR = 10 rupees was introduced. The currency was again devalued in September 1981, when the rate was set at 1 SDR = 12 rupees. The exchange rate against the U.S. dollar is adjusted from month to month. The average rates (rupees per dollar) were: 6.6824 in 1976; 6.5996 in 1977; 6.1410 in 1978; 6.4017 in 1979; 7.6896 in 1980.

BUDGET

(million rupees, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Taxes on income and capital	328.9	296.2	334.5	Administration, police, etc.	264.8	263.5	312.8
Taxes on financial transactions	62.2	70.9	79.5	Education	301.4	330.8	360.8
Taxes on gambling	30.3	37.5	40.0	Health	153.1	157.9	166.1
Taxes on consumption and production	855.7	1,214.2	1,425.5	Housing	9.4	10.8	10.8
Provision of goods and services	108.1	142.3	162.9	Social security	152.3	155.2	158.5
Interests, profits and dividends	69.9	76.9	88.9	Other social services and public works	142.0	100.5	113.7
Other recurrent revenue	31.3	25.9	69.2	Subsidy on rice and flour	114.1	131.7	173.0
				Agriculture and forests	50.1	51.4	60.1
				Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	32.9	34.9	41.4
				Other economic services	36.2	39.9	52.3
				Miscellaneous	513.7	739.5	850.3
TOTAL	1,486.4	1,863.9	2,200.1	TOTAL	1,770.0	2,016.1	2,299.8

* Estimates.

1981/82 estimates (million rupees): Revenue 2,595; Expenditure 2,729.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (million rupees)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Agriculture and forests .	51.0	60.6	79.5
Transport	20.4	30.1	51.8
Health	12.7	13.5	17.8
Housing and sewerage .	37.2	54.4	100.4
Education	66.9	72.9	88.0
Telecommunications .	42.0	15.4	24.2
Rural development .	21.1	18.0	22.4
Public works	106.9	121.8	136.9
Grants and loans . .	190.6	356.8	576.1
Rodrigues Island . .	27.5	38.6	35.3
Other capital expenditure	93.0	103.9	358.2
TOTAL	669.3	886.0	1,490.6

* Estimates.

1981/82 estimate: 1,275 million rupees.**1980-82 development plan:** estimated expenditure 7,425 million rupees.

BANK OF MAURITIUS RESERVES (U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	5.8	4.8	4.7
IMF Special Drawing Rights .	2.1	0.8	—
Foreign exchange	43.7	28.4	90.7
TOTAL	51.6	34.0	95.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY (million rupees at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	824.1	724.8	735.0
Demand deposits at commercial banks	615.5	683.8	953.3

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics

COST OF LIVING CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (average of monthly figures; base: January-June 1976=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	101.1	109.8	117.1	133.9	202.5
Fuel and light	102.9	117.2	117.3	158.8	263.6
Clothing	101.7	109.9	119.3	134.3	178.4
Rent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL ITEMS	101.2	110.5	119.9	137.3	195.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million rupees at current factor cost)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,066	1,100	1,142	1,480	1,070
Mining	7	9	11	12	15
Manufacturing	668	728	803	1,010	1,170
Construction	318	390	436	503	550
Energy, water and sanitary services	79	120	140	190	240
Transport, storage and communications	369	508	637	745	920
Commerce and banking	446	585	629	750	1,005
Ownership of dwellings	107	131	162	180	215
Government services	204	231	291	314	365
Other services	474	617	760	856	1,050
TOTAL	3,738	4,419	5,011	6,040	6,600

* Estimate.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million rupees)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
<i>Goods and services:</i>				
Merchandise and non-monetary gold	-287	-400	-611	-619
Transport, travel, freight and insurance	-184	-217	-227	-331
Investment income	39	-17	-48	-106
Government n.e.s.	-6	19	36	9
Other services	153	19	30	52
<i>Unrequited transfers</i>	42	84	85	78
<i>Capital (excl. reserves and related items):</i>				
<i>Non-monetary sectors:</i>				
Private transactions	-339	72	155	177
Government transactions	20	45	174	98
<i>Monetary sectors:</i>				
Private institutions	17	78	-14	17
Central institutions	—	—	—	—
<i>Allocation of Special Drawing Rights</i>	—	—	—	22
<i>Reserves and related items</i>	500	250	358	617
<i>Net errors and omissions</i>	45	67	62	5

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	1,995.3	2,408.5	2,950.8	3,076.4	3,634.4	4,721.4
Exports f.o.b.	1,838.9	1,769.8	2,041.2	1,987.1	2,432.7	3,341.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million rupees)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rice	106.1	163.9	147.4	237.3
Wheat Flour	79.8	78.8	85.9	168.8
Alcoholic Beverages	14.6	9.6	12.9	13.5
Petroleum Products	270.4	274.6	515.0	645.5
Edible Vegetable Oils	49.0	69.5	67.0	91.9
Fertilizers (manufactured)	30.0	24.0	35.7	41.2
Cotton Fabrics	44.7	42.3	49.2	43.5
Other Textile Fabrics	108.0	110.7	129.9	124.9
Cement	84.6	112.2	137.6	194.1
Iron and Steel	122.4	131.0	170.4	200.6
Manufactures of Metals	99.3	105.7	131.8	136.6
Non-electric Machinery	254.0	304.8	262.9	238.5
Electric Machinery	256.7	169.2	151.0	210.0
Vehicles and Parts	161.8	90.0	100.8	138.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,950.8	3,076.4	3,634.4	4,721.4

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sugar	1,428.5	1,304.8	1,590.0	2,168.3
Molasses	41.0	34.3	69.2	104.0
Tea	43.5	55.2	39.3	42.1
Clothing	273.2	312.7	357.7	566.4
Fish and fish preparations	31.8	32.1	31.2	42.0
Textile, fabrics and made-up articles	55.9	38.7	48.4	57.9
Electronic components	59.1	54.3	70.2	84.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,041.2	1,987.1	2,432.7	3,341.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million rupees)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Australia	168.3	181.4	272.9	Australia	3.7	5.0	4.3
Bahrain	155.6	309.2	513.0	Belgium	88.7	52.3	69.2
Burma	28.5	5.2	2.8	Canada	44.5	20.7	0.3
China, People's Republic	142.9	61.6	131.8	Comoros	13.6	11.0	13.9
France	333.8	335.9	505.3	France	145.8	267.6	427.5
Germany, Federal Re- public	126.5	133.5	174.5	Germany, Federal Re- public	43.8	70.7	126.2
Hong Kong	80.8	81.9	81.7	Hong Kong	7.8	5.5	2.4
India	126.3	169.5	232.9	Italy	12.5	16.1	66.6
Iran	84.3	54.6	0.1	Netherlands	44.5	23.1	39.3
Italy	74.8	91.9	134.3	Réunion	21.0	33.1	45.9
Japan	181.5	176.7	245.7	Seychelles	4.6	3.2	20.9
Kenya	80.3	136.8	158.1	South Africa	40.8	13.6	25.3
South Africa	358.9	496.9	634.3	Sweden	2.0	0.4	1.3
United Kingdom	457.0	488.6	544.5	United Kingdom	1,289.0	1,545.9	2,263.1
U.S.A.	97.2	151.9	214.1	U.S.A.	174.9	316.2	165.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,076.4	3,634.4	4,721.4	TOTAL (incl. others)	1,987.1	2,432.7	3,341.3

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (Dec. 1980): Private vehicles 48,256 (cars 22,280, motor cycles 8,304, auto cycles 17,672); Commercial vehicles 19,427 (including 3,305 taxis and 1,490 buses); Government vehicles 2,146.

Shipping (1980): Entered: Ships 556, Passengers 3,980, Freight 1,189,000 metric tons; Cleared: Ships 574, Passengers 4,469, Freight 836,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1980): Landed: Planes 3,412, Passengers 159,250, Freight 2,978 metric tons; Departed: Planes 3,412, Passengers 162,800, Freight 4,397 metric tons.

EDUCATION

	1979		1980	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Pre-primary	342	12,196	349	11,704
Primary	255	125,165	257	123,666
Secondary	148	81,946	148	80,881
Teacher training	1	426	1	426
Vocational and technical . .	6	376	2	295
University	1	730	1	470

Students Overseas (1973): 1,364 (excluding nursing students).

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Rose Hill.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mauritius Independence Order, 1968, as amended by the Constitution of Mauritius (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 1969, provides for a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not more than twenty other Ministers. The Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General, is the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to the Governor-General best able to command the support of the majority of members of the Assembly. Other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Legislative Assembly, which has a normal term of five years, consists of the following:

- (i) The Speaker.
- (ii) Sixty-two elected members.
- (iii) Eight additional members.
- (iv) The Attorney-General if not an elected member.

For the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Assembly, the island of Mauritius is divided into twenty-three member constituencies. Rodrigues returns two members. The official language of the Legislative Assembly is English but any member may address the Chair in French.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir DAYENDRANATH BURRENCHOBAY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Coalition of Independence Party (IP), electoral alliance of Labour Party and CAM) and PMSD)
(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Internal Security, Reform Institutions and Communications: Dr. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM (IP).

Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration: Sir HAROLD EDWARD WALTER (IP).

Minister of Finance: Sir VEERASAMY RINGADOO (IP).

Minister of Health: Dr. BERGOONATH GHURBURUN (IP).

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: Sir KEHARSINGH JAGATSINGH (IP).

Minister of Labour and Industrial Relations: A. R. PEEROO.

Minister of Social Security: KAILASH PURRYAG (IP).

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment: Sir SATCAM BOOLELL (IP).

Minister of Power, Fuel and Energy: Dr. KANCHANDRASEEH BUSAWON (IP).

Minister of Works: EMMANUEL MARIE LAVAL-BUSSIER (IP).

Minister of Commerce and Industry: DAYANUNDLALL BASANT RAI (IP).

Minister of Regional Administration: KAMIL RAMOLY (PMSD).

MAURITIUS

The Government, Legislature, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: PAUL REYNOLD
LIT FONG CHONG LEUNG (PMSD).

Minister of Economic Planning and Development: Sir
RABINDRANATH GHURBURRUN (IP).

Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning:
ELIEZER FRANÇOIS (PMSD).

Minister of Youth and Sports: HURRYDEW RAMCHURN (IP).

Minister of Employment: O. SACCARAM (IP).

Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives: ISWARDEO SEETA-
RAM (IP).

Minister for Prices and Consumer Protection: SIMADREE
VIRAHSAWMY (IP).

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: SURESH MOORBA
(IP).

Minister for Rodrigues: A. V. CHETTIAR (IP).

LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sir RAMESH JEEWOLALL.

Leader of the Opposition: ANEEROOD JUGNAUTH (MMM).

(General Election, December 1976)

PARTY	SEATS*
MMM	33
Independence Party†	29
PMSD	8

* Includes the eight additional members (the most successful losing candidates of each community).

† Labour Party and CAM electoral alliance.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Comité d'Action Musulman (CAM): P.O.B. 882, Port Louis;
f. 1958; supports the interests of the Indo-Mauritian
Muslims; in governing coalition; Pres. RAZACK PEEROO;
Sec.-Gen. RAOUF BUNDHUN.

Independent Forward Bloc (IFB): 14 Sookdeo Bissoondoyal
St., Port Louis; f. 1958; supports Mauritian interests;
Pres. G. GANGARAM; Leader R. JEETAH; Sec. W. A.
FOONDON.

Labour Party: 7 Guy Rozemount Sq., Port Louis; Pres.
J. B. DAVID; Parl. Leader Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAM-
GOOLAM; Sec.-Gen. Sir KEHARSINGH JAGATSINGH.

Mauritius People's Progressive Party: 38 Sir William
Newton St., P.O.B. 545, Port Louis; affiliated member
of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization since
1963; Sec.-Gen. T. SIBSURUN.

Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM): Port Louis;

Sec.-Gen. PAUL BÉRENGER; Parl. Leader and Pres.
ANEEROOD JUGNAUTH; publ. *Le Militant*.

**Mouvement Militant Mauricien Social Progressiste
(MMMSP):** 5 Edwin Ythier St., Rose Hill; opposition
party formed from MMM; Leader DEV VERASWAMY.

Parti du Centre Républicain: 17 Jules Koenig St., Port
Louis; f. 1971; Pres. DEORAJ RAM; Leader FRANCE
VALLET; Sec. SIDNEY RAJIAH.

Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD): P.O.B. 599,
Port Louis; Pres. P. R. LEUNG; Leader Sir GAËTAN
DUVAL; Sec.-Gen. J. C. PHILIBERT.

Parti Socialiste Mauricien: Port Louis; breakaway group
from Labour Party; Leader HARISH BOODHOO.

Union Démocratique Mauricienne (UDM): Port Louis;
opposition party formed from Parti Mauricien Social
Démocrate; Leader GUY OLLIVRY; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN
COMARMOND.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MAURITIUS

(In Port Louis unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Antananarivo, Madagascar (E).

Australia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Austria: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Belgium: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Brazil: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Burma: New Delhi, India (E).

Canada: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Central African Republic: 50 Rémy Ollier St., P.O.B. 188
(E); *Ambassador:* A. MBOE.

China, People's Republic: Royal Rd., Belle Rose, Quatre
Bornes (E); *Ambassador:* WANG ZE.

Cuba: Antananarivo, Madagascar (E).

Egypt: 12 F. Félix de Valois St. (E); *Ambassador:* KAMAL
ABDEL-RAHMAN.

France: St. Georges St. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-JACQUES
MANO.

German Democratic Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
(E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Antananarivo, Madagascar (E).

Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

India: Fifth Floor, Bank of Baroda Bldg., Sir William
Newton St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. S. UPA-
DHYAYA.

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Iraq: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Italy: Antananarivo, Madagascar (E).
Japan: Antananarivo, Madagascar (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Libya: St. Jean Rd., Joonas Bldg., Quatre Bornes (E);
Chargé d'affaires: IBRAHIM M. ALJADDY.
Madagascar: Sir William Newton St. (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* DÉSIRÉ RAHORAY.
Mexico: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Netherlands: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Nigeria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).
Pakistan: Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St. (E);
Ambassador: E. I. MALIK.
Sudan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Mauritius also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Switzerland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Syria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Turkey: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Uganda: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
U.S.S.R.: Floreal (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAY PANKOV.
United Arab Emirates: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
United Kingdom: Cerné House, P.O.B. 586, Chaussée St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. N. ALLAN.
U.S.A.: Rogers House, Pres. John Kennedy St. (E);
Ambassador: R. C. F. GORDON.
Vatican City: Antananarivo, Madagascar (Apostolic Nunciature).
Yugoslavia: Antananarivo, Madagascar (E).
Zaire: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Zambia: Lilongwe, Malawi (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Mauritius are derived partly from the old French Codes suitably amended and partly from English Law. The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and five other Judges who are also Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Intermediate Court, the Court of Civil Appeal, the Industrial Court and 10 District Courts. The Master and Registrar is the executive officer of the Judiciary Department and is also Judge in Bankruptcy. Final appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record.
Court of Assizes.

Court of Criminal Appeal.
Court of Civil Appeal.
Intermediate Court.
District Courts: presided over by Magistrates.
Industrial Court: jurisdiction over labour disputes.
Chief Justice: Hon. Sir MAURICE RAULT.
Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. C. I. MOOLLAN.
Puisne Judges: Hon. Y. ESPITALIER-NOEL, Hon. R. LALLAH, Hon. V. GLOVER, Hon. A. M. G. AHMED, Hon. R. AHNEE.
Master and Registrar and Judge in Bankruptcy: Hon. J. FORGET.

RELIGION

Hindus 51 per cent, Christians 31.3 per cent, Muslims 16.6 per cent, Buddhists 0.6 per cent (1972 census).

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICAN

In 1972 there were 6,221 Anglicans in Mauritius.
Bishop of Mauritius (also Archbishop of the Province of the Indian Ocean): Most Rev. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, Port Louis.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Minister: Rev. C. PITTET.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The majority of those of European and African descent follow the Roman Catholic faith. In 1978 there were about 325,000 adherents.

Bishop: Rt. Rev. JEAN MARGÉOT, Port Louis.

THE PRESS

(In Port Louis unless otherwise stated).

DAILIES

Advance: 5 Dumat St.; f. 1939; English and French; Editor G. RAMLOLL; circ. 9,000.
Le Gernéen: 7 Lord Kitchener St.; f. 1832; English and French; Editor JEAN-PIERRE LENOIR; circ. 10,000.
China Times: 34 La Rampe St., P.O.B. 325; f. 1953; Chinese; Editor F. AH-KENG; circ. 2,000.
Chinese Commercial Paper: 12 Arsenal St.; f. 1956; Chinese; Editor Y. S. M. YAN; circ. 1,000.

Chinese Daily News: 32 Rémy Ollier St.; f. 1932; Chinese; Editor TU WAI MAN; circ. 2,000.
L'Express: 3 Brown Sequard St.; f. 1963; English and French; Editor Dr. PHILIPPE FORGET; circ. 20,000.
Le Mauricien: 8 St. Georges St., P.O.B. 7; f. 1908; English and French; Editor LYNDSEY RIVIERE; circ. 22,000.
The Nation: 31 Edith Cavell St., P.O.B. 647; f. 1971; English and French; Dir. JUDITH JOYPAUL; circ. 8,500.

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WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Le Dimanche: 5 Jemmapes St.; f. 1961; English and French; Editor RÉGIS NAUVEL; circ. 20,000.

Horizons Nouveaux: 34 Desforges St.; English and French; Editor EHSAN KODARBUX; circ. 4,500.

Janata: 5 Dumat St.; f. 1947; Hindi; twice weekly; Editor R. ARUN.

Mauritius Times: 23 Bourbon St., P.O.B. 202; f. 1954; English and French; Editor B. RAMLALLAH; circ. 7,500.

Le Rassemblement: Galerie Rémy Ollier, Place Foch; English and French; Editor A. DRIVER.

Sunday Star: 23 Corderie St.; English and French; Editor I. G. M. ISSACK.

Tzu Chiang Pao: 12 Arsenal St.; f. 1972; Chinese; Editor H. S. M. YAN.

La Vie Catholique: 27 Route Nicolay; f. 1930; English and French; Editor MONIQUE DINAN; circ. 15,000.

Week-End: 8 St. Georges St.; f. 1966; French and English; Editor J. RIVET; circ. 42,000.

MONTHLIES

Le Croissant: 26 bis Velore St.; French and English.

La Lumière: 2 Léoville L'Homme St.; English, French and Tamil.

Le Message: c/o Dar es Salaam, Rose Hill; French and English.

Le Progrès Islamique: 51 Solferino St., Rose Hill; f. 1948; English and French; Editor Mrs. N. SOOKIA.

L'Unité Syndicale: 107 Mgr. Leen; Editor A. LARIDON.

La Voix de L'Islam: Mesnil, Phoenix; f. 1951; English and French; Editor A. PEEROO.

PERIODICALS

Indian Cultural Review: published by the Mahatma Gandhi Institute; English; quarterly.

PROSI: Organ of the Public Relations Office of the Sugar Industry; English and French; Editor F. APPASSAMY.

Revue Agricole et Sucrière de l'île Maurice: c/o M.S.I.R.I., Reduit; f. 1922; French and English; quarterly; Editors M. RANDABEL, G. ROUILLARD.

Virginie: Ave. des Azalées, Quatre Bornes; women's magazine; every two months; Editor ANNIE CADINOUCHE.

PUBLISHERS

Editions Croix du Sud: Port Louis; general.

Editions Nassau: Rue Barclay, Rose Hill; f. 1970; publishes magazines; Chief Exec. R. A. Y. VILMONT; Sec.-Gen. E. H. DENNEMONT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Louis Pasteur St., Forest Side; f. 1964; monopoly national radio and television station; Dir.-Gen. J. R. DELAÏTRE; Deputy Dir.-Gen. B. RAMUDHIN.

There were 110,832 radio sets in use in 1980.

Television services started in 1965 and colour services in 1976. There were 79,442 television sets in 1980.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; dep.=deposits; Rs.=Mauritian rupees)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Mauritius: P.O.B. 29, Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; f. 1967 as central bank of issue; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m.; dep. Rs. 83.6m.; Gov. GOORPERSAD BUNWAREE; Man. Dir. INDURDUTH RAMPHUL.

NATIONAL BANKS

Development Bank of Mauritius: P.O.B. 157, Chaussée St., Port Louis; f. 1964; cap. Rs. 50.0m.; Man. Dir. B. P. GUPTA.

Indian Ocean International Bank Ltd.: 10 Rémy Ollier St., Port Louis; f. 1978; cap. Rs. 8.8m.; 3 brs.; Gen. Man. H. S. SRINIVAS.

Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank: Co-operative House, Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1948; cap. Rs. 11.5m.; 1 br.; 336 mem. societies; Chair. H. HOOLOOMAN; Gen. Man. M. SIDAMBARAM.

Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.: 11 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; f. 1838; cap. and res. Rs. 31.0; 25 brs.; Gen. Man. P. L. EYNAUD.

The State Commercial Bank Ltd.: Intendance St., Port Louis; cap. Rs. 10m.; 29 brs.; Man. Dir. S. NAGARAJAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 284, Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; 7 brs., 4 sub-brs.; Man. R. J. RISDON.

Bank of Baroda (India): Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; cap. Rs. 25m.; 5 brs.; Man. N. C. BASU.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. (Luxembourg): Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam St., Port Louis; Man. S. K. HASSAN.

Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinentale (BNPI): 1 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; 3 brs.; Dir. R. BACH.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): 4 Léoville L'Homme St., Port Louis; Man. J. NEWTON.

Habib Bank A.G. Zürich (Switzerland): P.O.B. 800, Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; Sr. Vice-Pres. R. ALVI.

Habib Bank Ltd. (Pakistan): Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; f. 1941; 4 brs.; Vice-Pres. and Sr. Man. M. ASIF.

Mercantile Bank Ltd. (Hong Kong): Place d'Armes, Port Louis; 11 brs.; Man. B. LANDELLS.

INSURANCE

Albatross Insurance Co. Ltd.: Labama House, 35 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; incorp. 1975; Chair. SERGE DE SENEVILLE.

Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd.: Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1951; Chair. Sir RAYMOND HEIN, G.C.; Man. Dirs. G. LA HAUSSE DE LALOUVIÈRE, R. BOUIC, A.I.A.

Indian Ocean General Assurance: Cnr. of Sir William Newton and Rémy Ollier Sts., Port Louis; f. 1970; Chair. S. CUNDEN; Man. Dir. A. PYNDIAH.

Lamco International Insurance Ltd.: 12 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1978; Man. Dir. I. ABDOOLLAH.

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Mauritius Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 Dr. Ferrière St., Port Louis; incorp. 1973; Chair. C. A. HARE; Gen. Man. G. LEROUX, A.C.I.I.

Mauritius Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Intendance St., Port Louis; f. 1968; Chair. Sir RAYMOND HEIN, Q.C.; Man. Dir. R. BOUIC, A.I.A.

Mauritius Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: 4 Léoville L'Homme St., Port Louis; incorp. 1948; Chair. J. AH CHUEN; Man. Dir. GERVAIS SALAÛM.

Rainbow Insurance Co. Ltd.: 23 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1976; Chair. K. GOKULSINGH; Gen. Man. L. RAMBURN.

Reinsurance Co. of Mauritius Ltd.: Les Jamalacs, Rue du Vieux Conseil, Port Louis; f. 1969; Chair. A. RENÉ ADAM; Gen. Man. S. P. APPANNAH.

Sparrow Insurance Co. Ltd.: 24 Bourbon St., Port Louis; incorp. 1978; Chair. S. C. ROY; Man. Dir. O. GUNGA-BISSOON.

State Insurance Corporation of Mauritius: 21 Pope Hennessy St., Port Louis; f. 1969; Chair. M. SIDAMBARAM; Man. Dir. J. P. BLACKBURN.

Stella Insurance Co. Ltd.: Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam St., Port Louis; f. 1978; Chair. J. JHUBOO; Gen. Man. B. P. MILLAR.

Sun Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2 St. Georges St., Port Louis; incorp. 1981; Chair. J. P. LAM CHUI YEE; Man. Dir. GIL DE SORNAY.

Swan Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6-10 Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. Sir RAYMOND HEIN, Q.C.; Gen. Man. GIL DE SORNAY.

Ten foreign companies have branches in Mauritius.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 3 Royal St., Port Louis; f. 1850, incorp. 1892; 265 mems.; Pres. M. DE SPÉVILLE; Sec.-Gen. J. C. MONTOCCHIO.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 5 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1908; Pres. GEORGES CHUNG TUNG; Sec. (vacant).

TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Indian Traders' Association: Sir William Newton St., P.O.B. 231, Port Louis.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Mauritius Employers' Federation: Cerné House, Port Louis; f. 1962; Pres. M. D. RAWAT.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Fédération des Syndicats du Service Civil (FSSC): 10 Chaussée, Port Louis; 40 affiliated unions (1981); Pres. K. VENKATASAWMY; Gen. Sec. R. JALABHAY.

General Workers' Federation: 23 Brabant St., Port Louis; 23 affiliated unions (1980); Sec. B. JHURRY.

Mauritius Labour Congress: 8 Louis Victor de la Faye St., Port Louis; 44 affiliated unions (1981); Pres. C. BHAGEERATTY; Gen. Sec. KHEMRAZE CUNNIAH.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Government Servants' Association: 107A Royal Rd., Beau Bassin; f. 1945; 11,532 mems. (1980); Sec. R. SUMPUTH.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Government Teachers' Union: 3 Mgr. Gonin St., Port Louis; f. 1945; 4,487 mems.; Sec. H. G. BEEBEEJAUN.

Nursing Association: Royal Road, Beau Bassin; f. 1955; 2,040 mems. (1980); Sec. R. JAGOO.

Organization of Artisans' Unity: 14 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1973; 2,861 mems. (1980); Sec. C. LEBON.

Plantation Workers' Union: 8 Louis Victor de la Faye St., Port Louis; f. 1955; 12,247 mems. (1980); Sec. D. MOHUN.

Port Louis Harbour and Docks Workers' Union: 23 Brabant St., Port Louis; 2,198 mems. (1980); Sec. M. VEERABADREN.

Sugar Industry Staff Employees' Association: 1 Rémy Ollier St., Port Louis; f. 1947; 1,394 mems. (1981); Chair. J. C. DE FONTENAY; Sec. M. RAULT.

Union of Bus Industry Workers: 23 Brabant St., Port Louis; 1,783 mems. (1980); Sec. M. GOBIN.

Union of Employees of the Ministry of Agriculture: Royal Rd., Curepipe Rd.; f. 1971; 1,250 mems. (1980); Sec. P. JAGARNATH.

Union of Labourers of the Sugar and Tea Industry: Royal Rd., Curepipe Rd.; f. 1969; 2,150 mems. (1980); Sec. P. RAMCHURN.

Union of Municipality Workers: 23 Brabant St., Port Louis; 1,991 mems. (1980); Sec. M. V. RAMSAMY.

Union of Workers of the Development Works Corporation: 23 Brabant St., Port Louis; 2,651 mems.; Sec. E. VARDEN.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation: Co-operation House, 3 Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1950; 178 member societies, mainly in sugar industry; Chair. I. RAJCOOMARSING; Sec. R. HEMOO.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.: Co-operation House, Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1952; 279 member societies (1980); Sec. P. MAUREEMOOTOO.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways.

ROADS

Mauritius has approximately 19.5 km. of motorway, 837 km. of main roads, 578 km. of secondary roads and 445 km. of other roads, totalling 1,891.5 km. Over 90 per cent of the roads have been asphalted.

SHIPPING

Mauritius is well served by numerous foreign shipping lines. Modernization of the harbour at Port Louis, particularly the sugar terminal, was completed in 1980.

Director of Marine: P. M. MOOROOGAN.

Colonial Steamships Co. Ltd.: c/o Rogers and Co. Ltd., Port Louis; services to East and southern Africa, India, Australia and Indian Ocean islands; Chair. R. H. MAINGARD.

Mauritius Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Port Louis; services to Far East; worldwide charter voyages; Chair. R. H. MAINGARD.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport is at Plaisance, 3 km. from Mahébourg, and the Government hopes to build a new international airport at Plaines des Roches in the north of the island with assistance from the People's Republic of China and other sources.

MAURITIUS

Director of Civil Aviation: P. SOOBARAH.

Air Mauritius: P.O.B. 60, 5 Pres. John F. Kennedy St., Port Louis; f. 1967; services to the Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion, Rodrigues, Kenya, South Africa, India, Italy and the United Kingdom; fleet of 1 Boeing 707-320, 1 737-200, 2 Twin Otter; Chair. and Man. Dir. HARRY KRISHAN TIRVENGADUM.

Mauritius is also served by Air France, Air India, Air Malawi, Air Madagascar, Air Tanzania, Alitalia (Italy), British Airways, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of

Transport, Tourism

Germany), Royal Swazi Airways, SAA (South Africa) and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

In 1981 121,740 tourists visited Mauritius.

Mauritius Government Tourist Office: Registrar General Bldg., Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam St., Port Louis; Gen. Man. CYRIL VADAMOOTOO.

MEXICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Mexican States (the third largest country in Latin America) are bordered to the north by the U.S.A. and to the south by Guatemala and Belize. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean lie to the east, and the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California to the west. The climate varies with altitude. The lowlands are hot and wet with an average temperature of 18°C (64°F) while the highlands are temperate. Much of the north and west is desert. The principal language is Spanish, the mother tongue of 90 per cent in 1970, while about 8 per cent speak indigenous languages. About 96 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 7 by 4) consists of vertical green, white and red stripes, the central white stripe being charged with the state emblem, an eagle holding a snake in its beak. The capital is Mexico City.

Recent History

Conquered by Hernán Cortés in the sixteenth century, Mexico was ruled by Spain until the wars of independence of 1810–21. After the war of 1846 Mexico ceded half of its territory to the U.S.A. Attempts at political and social reform led to civil war in the 1860s and repudiation of debts led to war with Britain, the U.S.A. and France. The Austrian Archduke Maximilian, whom France tried to install as Emperor of Mexico, was shot in 1867. Order was restored during the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, which lasted from 1876 until the Revolution of 1910. The Constitution of 1917 embodied the aims of the Revolution by revising land ownership, drafting a labour code and curtailing the power of the Church.

Since 1929 the country has been dominated by the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) in an effective one-party system, while maintaining a democratic form of election. The President from 1934 until 1940, Lázaro Cárdenas, speeded up the land reform initiated under the 1917 constitution and nationalized the petroleum sector. He was succeeded by Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, who embarked on a programme of industrialization. Avila's successor, President Miguel Alemán Valdés (1946–52), concentrated on expanding educational services. President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines held office from 1952 to 1958 and President Adolfo López Mateos from 1958 to 1964, when Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz was elected President. The 1968 Olympic Games were held in Mexico City in October and were accompanied by violent worker and student demonstrations against the Government.

Lic. Luis Echeverría Álvarez won the presidential elections of 1970 and pledged that his government would extend the benefits of Mexico's prosperity to all sectors of the population. President Echeverría strengthened diplomatic links with countries of all political persuasions, particularly with Third World countries. In 1975 the Government signed trade and co-operation agreements with the EEC and CMEA in an effort to reduce its economic dependence on the U.S.A. Just before the end of his mandate, President Echeverría expropriated 100,000 hectares of land in Sonora, resulting in a majority protest by farm owners and businessmen throughout the country. Despite a court

ruling, it was deemed impractical to return land to its owners and they were offered compensation instead.

In the July 1976 elections the PRI candidate, José López Portillo, a former Secretary of Finance, was elected President with almost 95 per cent of the votes cast. As President, he called for national unity and a period of austerity in order to deal with the critical condition of the economy. Various steps were taken to improve the economic situation and to create a more just society. In 1977 President López Portillo initiated political reforms intended to improve minority party representation in Congress and increase democratic participation by the people. However, as three-quarters of the seats were contested by the single-member constituency system, the PRI was certain of victory. In September 1981 the former Secretary for Planning and the Budget, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, was nominated as the PRI candidate for the presidential elections to be held in July 1982. His nomination caused dissent among trade unions and also led to the resignation of the PRI's president, Javier García Paniagua. However, despite this opposition, he was expected to succeed López Portillo as President.

Mexico's foreign policy has been determined largely by relations with the U.S.A. Petroleum has given Mexico a new independence and, under President López Portillo, the country assumed the role of a Third World leader and hosted the North-South summit of 1981. In Central American foreign policy, Mexico has favoured the left-wing regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua, and in 1981 called for negotiations with the left-wing factions in El Salvador. This, together with the dispute over fishing rights at the beginning of the year, did not help relations with the U.S.A., despite President Reagan's show of goodwill in visiting Mexico immediately after taking office. In 1980 a Mexican Commission for Refugees was set up to deal with the influx of refugees from El Salvador, estimated at about 600 per day. Mexico, long noted for its policy of welcoming refugees (particularly those from Central America), suddenly adopted a harsher line in June 1981, when 2,000 Guatemalans were forcibly repatriated.

Government

Mexico is a federal republic comprising 31 states and a Federal District (around the capital). Under the 1917 Constitution, legislative power is vested in the bicameral National Congress, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Senate has 64 members (two from each state and the Federal District) who serve a six-year term. The Chamber of Deputies, directly elected for three years, has 400 seats, of which 300 are filled from single-member constituencies. The remaining 100 seats, allocated by proportional representation, are filled from minority parties' lists. Executive power is held by the President, directly elected for six years at the same time as the Senate. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet. Each state has its own constitution and is administered by a Governor (elected for six years) and an elected Chamber of Deputies.

Defence

Military service, on a part-time basis, is compulsory. In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 119,500: 95,000 in the army, 20,000 in the navy (including naval air force and marines) and 4,500 in the air force. Defence expenditure for 1981 was 27,600 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture suffers from inefficient exploitation of small, non-irrigated plots and in 1980 contributed only 8.4 per cent of the G.D.P. although it employed about 40 per cent of the labour force. The principal food crops are maize, wheat, rice and kidney beans, and the major export crops are sugar cane, cotton, coffee, fruit and vegetables. An annual population growth rate of about 3 per cent and the fact that only about 15 per cent of land is cultivable forced Mexico to become a grain importer in the 1970s. Programmes to collectivize *ejidos* (state-owned small-holdings), aimed at increasing farm production, began under the administration of President López Portillo and 13.3 per cent of the 1981 budget was allocated to agriculture. The average annual growth rate in agricultural production between 1977 and 1980 was 4.5 per cent. This has been sustained by the introduction, in March 1980, of the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano which plans to make Mexico self-sufficient in basic grains by 1985 and aims to relieve malnutrition, which affects 40 per cent of the population. Although production fell in 1980, following Mexico's worst drought for 30 years, there was a record grain crop in 1981 which reduced grain imports by a quarter. The sugar crop, however, suffered badly because of the increased rainfall and 1981 production was 150,000 tons less than in the previous year. The forests provide a variety of hard and soft woods but are under-utilized. It is estimated that only 6 per cent of Mexico's annual fishing potential of 9 million tons is exploited. The 1977-82 fisheries plan aims at increasing fishing activities by 29 per cent and production by 361 per cent. An investment of 30,000 million pesos is intended to raise the catch from 674,000 tons in 1977 to 2.4 million tons by 1982.

Mexico is rich in minerals and hydrocarbons. It is the world's leading producer of silver and fluorite, ranks fourth in the production of mercury and lead, sixth in the production of antimony and seventh in the production of cadmium, manganese and zinc. In 1978 important deposits of phosphates were discovered in Baja California and between 1976 and 1981 proven uranium reserves doubled to 15,000 metric tons, with potential reserves of 25,000 metric tons. Mexico was the world's leading petroleum producer in 1921 but by 1938, when the industry was nationalized, production had fallen dramatically. The discovery of extensive petroleum reserves in Tabasco and Chiapas enabled average daily production to rise to 2.4 million b.p.d. in October 1980, and by July 1981, Mexico was the world's fourth largest producer. The state oil agency, Pemex, has declared that the Bay of Campeche is the richest offshore oilfield in the world, producing 560,000 b.p.d. in 1981, when a further deposit of 34,000 million barrels was found. Rock formation in the basin prevents more immediate exploitation of the reserves of the onshore field at Chicontepec, estimated at 106,000 million barrels. In September 1981 proven reserves of petroleum and gas stood at 72,000 million barrels and potential reserves at 250,000 million barrels, placing Mexico second only to

Saudi Arabia in its documented reserves. Pemex was allocated 24 per cent (399,500 million pesos) of the 1980 federal budget, and is the largest single employer (with 100,000 employees) and the largest single industrial investor in Mexico. In March 1980 a production limit of 2.5-2.75 million b.p.d. was set by the Government, with 1.5 million available for export. In January 1980 the export of 300 million cubic feet of gas to the U.S.A. at a cost of U.S. \$1 million per day began.

Vast petroleum and gas reserves have made the petrochemicals industry one of the fastest-growing sectors of the economy. Production reached 5.8 million metric tons in 1978 and 7.2 million tons in 1980. By 1981 81 petrochemical plants had been built and 32 were under construction.

Mexico has yet to make use of nuclear energy, although the Laguna Verde reactors will be activated in 1983 and 1984. It is hoped that by 1990 nuclear energy will supply 2,500 MW, and coal-fired plants a further 2,800 MW. Geothermal and hydroelectric resources are also to be developed to reduce the country's dependence on oil and gas.

Industrial production increased in 1976 by only 2.6 per cent over the previous year, but growth averaged 8.1 per cent annually from 1977 to 1980. These figures, however, include the petroleum and petrochemicals sector which grew by 22 per cent in 1979. Increased foreign and domestic investment and the need to create jobs rather than use oil revenues simply to import capital goods have encouraged industrial development, especially in the steel and motor sectors. Sidermex, the state-run steel corporation, intends to quadruple steel production to 18.5 million metric tons between 1980 and 1990, bringing total national production to 24 million metric tons. Although raw steel production rose by only 0.4 per cent in 1980, mainly due to strikes, power cuts and transport problems, output went up by 9.7 per cent in the first four months of 1981. The main steel plants are located at Lázaro Cárdenas, on the Pacific coast, and a further complex is to be developed at Altamira, on the Gulf of Mexico. Because of Mexico's limited supplies of coal, natural gas is to be used in the new reduction plants.

In 1976, when the G.D.P. rose by only 2 per cent, the peso was allowed to float freely and eventually settled at half its original level. The Government was obliged to accept the IMF's stabilization programme and the economy began to recover, with the annual growth rate averaging over 8 per cent in 1977-80. The adoption of stricter monetary and fiscal policies contributed to this recovery but the largest single factor was the growth of the petroleum industry. In 1981, however, there was a world surplus of oil and the president of Pemex, Jorge Díaz Serrano, cut the price of crude petroleum by U.S. \$4 per barrel, in an attempt to increase sales. This move caused an outcry and he was eventually forced to resign. When oil prices were subsequently raised by \$2, sales in July fell by more than half. The resulting loss of revenue has had an adverse effect on the Mexican economy, which achieved a growth rate of 7.5 per cent in 1981. The current account deficit rose from \$7,471 million in 1980 to an estimated \$10,800 million in 1981. The already high foreign debt, which stood at \$33,800 million in 1980, increased to \$48,700 million in 1981. The tourist industry declined by 6 per cent in the

first quarter of 1981. With creeping devaluation of the peso and an inflation rate of about 30 per cent, the trend seemed set to continue.

To overcome the deficit, the Government is to make extensive cuts in federal spending and plans to redirect petrodollars to help consolidate an export-orientated industrial base. A reduction of 4 per cent was made on the original 1981 budget, Pemex's investment budget for 1982 was to be cut by 20 per cent, and petrol prices doubled. Work on the Mexico City Metro extension was suspended in October 1981, and output ceilings imposed on the motor industry to stem the large-scale importing of components. Import licences were introduced for some 300 items, in an attempt to reduce imports of manufactured goods. Priority is to be given to developing industries, notably the iron and steel industry, cement, pharmaceuticals, textiles and consumer durables, while the Government aims to create some 700,000 jobs per year to halt the rise in unemployment, at present estimated to be 10 per cent. Under-employment is around 40 per cent, with some 10 million people earning less than the minimum wage.

Transport and Communications

Road transport accounts for some 70 per cent of all public passenger traffic and 60 per cent of freight traffic. In 1980 there were 25,047 km. of railways and 213,000 km. of roads, including three sections of the Pan American Highway. The metro network in Mexico City was extended in 1979-80 but is still extremely overcrowded and it is planned to build 15 new lines by the year 2010. The difficult terrain encourages air transport and there are 28 international and 20 national airports and 1,040 landing fields and feeder airports. International air transport is provided by a large number of national and foreign airlines. Between 1981 and 1983 the Government plans to invest 25,000 million pesos in the four main industrial ports of Tampico, Coatzacoalcos, Lázaro Cárdenas and Salina Cruz in an attempt to redirect growth and facilitate exports. The port at Dos Bocas, on the Gulf of Mexico, will be the largest in Latin America when it is opened in 1982. A 300-km. railway link across the isthmus of Tehuantepec was also due for completion in 1982. It is to link the Caribbean port of Coatzacoalcos with the Pacific port of Salina Cruz and is expected to transport some 500,000 containers per year.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is administered by the Mexican Social Security Institute and financed by contributions from employers, employees and the Government. In May 1970 a new Labour Law was instituted to replace the existing law of 1931. It provided for longer holidays, overtime rates and restrictions, increased bonuses and trade union surveillance of company tax returns. Of particular note was the innovation of compulsory profit-sharing, and the law's demand that employers provide housing for their

employees. By the end of 1979 about 38 million people were covered by the obligatory social security system. There is no unemployment benefit. In 1980 there were 5,945 hospitals, of which 2,666 belonged to the Social Security Institute. Some 1,500 medical units and 22 clinic hospitals were being constructed in rural areas.

Education

State education is free and compulsory. It covers six years of primary education but in 1979 it was proposed to increase it to ten years, including three years of secondary education. Much is being done in the field of adult education and the illiteracy rate dropped from 29 per cent in 1960 to 12 per cent in 1976. In 1978/79 there were 236 institutes of higher education, of which 49 were universities. In the 1980 federal budget 125,354 million pesos were allocated to education.

Tourism

In 1980 tourism provided Mexico's third biggest source of foreign exchange earnings. Over 80 per cent of visitors come from the U.S.A. and Canada. The country is famous for volcanoes, coastal scenery and the great Sierra Nevada (Sierra Madre). The relics of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations and of Spanish Colonial Mexico are of historic and artistic interest. Zihuatanejo on the Pacific coast and Cancún on the Caribbean are being developed as tourist resorts by the Government with funds supplied by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. However, in 1981, because of rising prices and the gradual devaluation of the peso, the tourist industry grew by only 2 per cent, against the 8.9 per cent target set by the 1979-85 Development Programme.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 5th (Anniversary of the Battle of Puebla), September 1st (President's Annual Message), September 16th (Independence Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 2nd (All Souls' Day)*, November 20th (Anniversary of the Revolution), December 12th (Day of Our Lady of Guadalupe)*, December 24th, 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 5th (Constitution Day), March 21st (Birthday of Benito Juárez), March 31st, April 1st, 2nd (Easter).

*All Souls' Day and Our Lady of Guadalupe are not official holidays, but are widely celebrated.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Mexican peso.

Exchange rates (December 1981):
 £1 sterling = 49.90 pesos;
 U.S.\$1 = 25.94 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)				
	Census results†				
	June 8th, 1960	January 28th, 1970	June 4th, 1980		
			Males	Females	Total
1,958,201 sq. km.*	34,923,129	48,225,238	33,295,260	34,087,121	67,382,581

* 756,066 sq. miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been approximately 1,350,000 in 1960 and 1,750,000 in 1970.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

(Census of June 4th, 1980)

STATES	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km)	CAPITAL
Aguascalientes (Ags.)	5,471	503,410	92.0	Aguascalientes
Baja California Norte (B.C.N.)	69,921	1,225,436	17.5	Mexicali
Baja California Sur (B.C.S.)	73,475	221,389	3.0	La Paz
Campeche (Camp.)	50,812	372,277	7.3	Campeche
Chiapas (Chis.)	74,211	2,096,812	28.3	Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Chihuahua (Chih.)	244,938	1,933,856	7.9	Chihuahua
Coahuila (Coah.)	149,982	1,558,401	10.4	Saltillo
Colima (Col.)	5,191	339,202	65.3	Colima
Distrito Federal (D.F.)	1,479	9,373,353	6,337.6	Mexico City
Durango (Dgo.)	123,181	1,160,196	9.4	Victoria de Durango
Guanajuato (Gto.)	30,491	3,044,402	99.8	Guanajuato
Guerrero (Gro.)	64,281	2,174,162	33.8	Chilpancingo de los Bravos
Hidalgo (Hgo.)	20,813	1,516,511	72.9	Pachuca de Soto
Jalisco (Jal.)	80,836	4,293,549	53.1	Guadalajara
México (Mex.)	21,355	7,545,692	353.3	Toluca de Lerdo
Michoacán (Mich.)	59,928	3,048,704	50.9	Morelia
Morelos (Mor.)	4,950	931,675	188.2	Cuernavaca
Nayarit (Nay.)	26,979	730,024	27.1	Tepic
Nuevo León (N.L.)	64,924	2,463,298	37.9	Monterrey
Oaxaca (Oax.)	93,952	2,518,157	26.8	Oaxaca de Juárez
Puebla (Pue.)	33,902	3,279,960	96.7	Heroica Puebla de Zaragoza
Querétaro (Qro.)	11,449	726,054	63.4	Querétaro
Quintana Roo (Q. Roo)	50,212	209,858	4.2	Chetumal
San Luis Potosí (S.L.P.)	63,068	1,670,637	26.5	San Luis Potosí
Sinaloa (Sin.)	58,328	1,880,098	32.2	Culiacán Rosales
Sonora (Son.)	182,052	1,498,931	8.2	Hermosillo
Tabasco (Tab.)	25,267	1,149,756	45.5	Villahermosa
Tamaulipas (Tamps.)	79,384	1,924,934	24.2	Ciudad Victoria
Tlaxcala (Tlax.)	4,016	547,261	136.3	Tlaxcala de Xicohténcatl
Veracruz (Ver.)	71,699	5,264,611	73.4	Jalapa Enríquez
Yucatán (Yuc.)	38,402	1,034,648	26.9	Mérida
Zacatecas (Zac.)	73,252	1,145,327	15.6	Zacatecas
TOTAL	1,958,201	67,382,581	34.4	—

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at June 30th, 1979)

Distrito Federal (Mexico City—capital)	9,191,295	Saltillo	258,492
Nezahualcóyotl	2,331,351	Aguascalientes	257,179
Guadalajara	1,906,145	Morelia	251,011
Monterrey	1,064,629	Tampico	248,369
Heroica Puebla de Zaragoza (Puebla)	710,833	Toluca de Lerdo (Toluca)	241,920
Ciudad Juárez	625,040	Cuernavaca	241,337
León	624,816	Reynosa	231,082
Tijuana	566,344	Victoria de Durango (Durango)	228,686
Acapulco de Juárez (Acapulco)	462,144	Nuevo Laredo	223,606
Chihuahua	385,953	Jalapa Enríquez (Jalapa)	201,473
Mexicali	348,528	Poza Rica de Hidalgo (Poza Rica)	198,003
San Luis Potosí	327,333	Matamoros	193,305
Hermosillo	324,292	Mazatlán	186,290
Veracruz Llave (Veracruz)	319,257	Querétaro	185,821
Culiacán Rosales (Culiacán)	306,843	Ciudad Obregón	181,733
Torreón	274,717	Villahermosa	175,845
Mérida	269,582	Irapuato	161,047

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS*		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1971	2,231,399	42.5	378,222	7.2	458,323	8.7
1972	2,346,002	43.2	423,776	7.8	476,206	8.8
1973	2,572,287	45.8	452,640	8.1	458,915	8.2
1974	2,607,452	44.9	464,983	8.0	433,104	7.5
1975	2,429,768	40.4	472,091	7.8	435,888	7.2
1976	2,156,430	34.6	427,335	6.9	455,660	7.3
1977	2,278,233	35.3	419,047	6.5	404,880	6.3
1978	2,277,708	34.0	444,700	6.6	402,322	6.0

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than year of occurrence. However, birth registration is incomplete. According to UN estimates, the average annual birth rate was 41.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 38.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

('000 persons aged 12 years and over at mid-year)

	1978	1979
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	7,572	7,885
Mining and quarrying	276	289
Manufacturing	3,421	3,574
Electricity, gas and water	81	83
Construction	872	909
Commerce	1,888	1,975
Transport, storage and communications	557	582
Other services	4,159	4,352
TOTAL	18,826	19,650
Males	14,362	14,843
Females	4,464	4,807

* Projections based on 1970 census results.

1980 census: Total economically active population 23,687,684.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land*	21,700	21,700	21,700
Land under permanent crops*	1,480	1,510	1,520
Permanent meadows and pastures	74,499	74,499	74,499
Forests and woodland†	52,210	50,620	49,030
Other land	42,415	43,975	45,555
Inland water	4,951	4,951	4,951
TOTAL AREA	197,255	197,255	197,255

*FAO estimates. †Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	709	760	599	787	2,456	2,785	2,339	2,645
Rice (paddy)	180	121	149	163	567	402	500	463
Barley	248	296	222	326	418	505	368	505
Maize	7,470	7,191	5,502	7,249	10,138	10,930	8,124	11,081
Oats	64	65	66	80†	49	60	63	75†
Sorghum	1,413	1,399	1,456	1,517	4,325	4,193	3,917	4,677
Potatoes	54	61	56	71†	631	837	727	902†
Sweet potatoes	7	6	6*	6*	74	56	60*	61*
Other roots and tubers	10	5	10†	10†	107	113	125†	146†
Dry beans	1,613	1,580	1,054	1,936	770	949	601	1,130
Dry broad beans	58	48	35	35*	32	47	46	46*
Chick-peas	252	198	202	203*	272	215	260	260*
Soybeans	314	216	384	184	516	334	707	299
Groundnuts (in shell)	45	75	76	42†	61	110	83	60†
Sesame seed	205	244	321	242	121	134	173	153
Linseed	12	9	7	11†	20	9	6	15†
Safflower seed	404	429	488	492	518	616	588	636
Cottonseed	420	350	405	348	659	576	605	534
Cotton (lint)					418	366	384	340
Coconuts					1,087*	891	700†	710*
Copra					159	161	130	120†
Palm kernels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	8	9	9*
Sugar cane	488	537	538	540*	31,407	35,475	34,587	34,500*
Coffee (green)	389	393	383	356†	182	242	177	222†
Cocoa beans	64	65	64	58*	25	42	39	35†
Tobacco (leaves)	40	45	47	51†	55	70	74	72†

* FAO estimates.

†Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Tomatoes	1,394	1,331	1,420†	Plums	64	76	76*
Green chillies	466	474	392†	Oranges	1,902	1,717	1,630†
Green beans	34	29	30*	Lemons	454	465	504
Green peas	59	30	63†	Grapefruit	74	69	125†
Watermelons	474	502	330†	Avocados	395	459	461
Melons	354	321	354	Mangoes	541	566	610
Grapes	427	374	459	Pineapples	568	550	583
Apples	274	256	238†	Bananas	1,384	1,553	1,515
Pears	40	39	45†	Strawberries	99	96	83†
Peaches	218	210	170†	Papayas	285	326	309†

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	29,333	29,920	31,094
Pigs	12,321	12,578	13,222
Sheep	7,856	7,850	7,318
Goats	8,193	8,103	7,185
Horses	6,479	6,447	6,300
Mules	3,239	3,207	3,109
Asses	3,245	3,233	3,235*
Poultry	166,864	165,700	168,000*

*FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	644	585*	594*
Mutton and lamb	14	16*	16*
Goat meat	17	20*	20*
Pig meat	425	430†	490†
Horse meat*	54	54	55
Poultry meat†	368	422	478
Cows' milk	6,426	6,795†	6,900†
Goats' milk	279	278†	282*
Butter	25	25	26*
Cheese	95.7	95.7*	96.7*
Evaporated and condensed milk	169.4	175.8	182*
Hen eggs	486.4	518.7†	603.9†
Cattle hides	108.5	92.6	92.6†
Honey	56.7	56.0†	58†

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	4,284	2,417	2,958	452	263	317	4,736	2,680	3,275
Pitprops (mine timber)	49	44	65	4	3	3	53	47	68
Pulpwood	2,009	2,138	2,321	104	104	197	2,113	2,242	2,518
Other industrial wood	52	83	137	41	30	31	93	113	168
Fuel wood*	2,341	2,290	2,638	2,253	2,330	2,409	5,170	5,220	5,665
TOTAL	8,735	6,972	8,119	2,854	2,730	2,957	12,165	10,302	11,694

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(^{'000} cubic metres, incl. boxboards)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous	1,603	1,677	1,582	1,798	1,977	920	952
Broadleaved	104	137	138	130	121	43	41
TOTAL	1,707	1,814	1,720	1,928	2,098	963	993

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING
(landings in metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tuna;	17,606	14,980	18,662	20,710	26,261
Prawns and shrimps	66,447	70,006	69,481	67,335	73,898
Red groupers	13,991	11,497	10,903	12,130	10,153
Mojarras	11,583	12,003	13,307	17,167	21,205
Oysters	31,956	33,854	30,921	35,331	38,554
Pacific pilchard	131,888	161,679	125,544	158,608	189,002
Anchoveta	73,951	99,334	179,079	180,668	249,742
Seaweeds and algae	44,800	59,524	57,206	36,739	48,039
TOTAL CATCH (incl. others)	535,779	628,587	673,870	818,511	1,002,925

MINING
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Antimony	2,545	2,698	2,457	n.a.	n.a.
Arsenic	4,165	4,350	4,730	n.a.	n.a.
Barite	270,062	270,674	231,485	151,162	n.a.
Bismuth	557	729	978	754	n.a.
Cadmium	1,844	1,781	1,894	1,778	n.a.
Copper	88,970	89,662	87,186	107,109	174,008
Crude petroleum (b.p.d.)	876,587	1,085,550	1,329,579	1,618,001	2,129,465
Fluorite	896,535	660,087	959,784	875,000	904,000
Gas (^{'000} cu. ft. per day)	2,108,600	2,046,200	2,561,400	2,916,600	3,548,000
Gold (kg.)	5,064	6,616	6,283	5,911	6,099
Graphite	60,337	58,432	52,264	n.a.	n.a.
Iron	3,644,316	3,587,214	3,556,109	4,041,000	4,048,000
Lead	164,821	163,479	170,533	173,455	145,620
Manganese	163,155	175,184	188,340	n.a.	n.a.
Mercury	518	333	76	177,359	n.a.
Selenium	58	50	80	n.a.	n.a.
Silver	1,326	1,463	1,579	1,537	1,477
Sulphur	2,149,682	1,856,165	1,817,685	n.a.	2,102,000
Tin	481	220	73	2,025,000	n.a.
Tungsten	235	191	234	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc	259,183	265,469	244,892	245,477	236,050

*Provisional.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	1,580	1,714	1,753	1,814
Raw sugar	" " "	2,724	2,710	2,790	3,131
Prepared animal feeds	" " "	2,183	2,337	2,315	2,346
Beer	'000 hectolitres	19,684	19,358	21,642	22,568
Cigarettes	million	44,342	46,653	49,933	50,580
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 metric tons	123.4	72.7	60.2	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	" " "	2,047	2,178	2,392	2,372
Caustic soda	" " "	209	228	263	247
Motor spirit (gasolene)	" " "	7,871	9,037	9,550	10,400*
Kerosene	" " "	1,634	1,736	1,599	1,785*
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	7,626	8,233	9,208	9,980*
Residual fuel oils	" " "	9,853	11,054	12,587	14,200*
Tyres	'000 units	5,313	6,152	6,093	7,842
Cement	'000 metric tons	11,200	12,691	13,328	14,150
Electrolytic copper	" " "	73.6	82.9	79.0	79.3
Pig iron	" " "	3,082	3,548	4,206	4,865
Crude steel	" " "	5,196	5,243	5,529	6,112
Polyethylene	" " "	99.3	93.7	95.0	n.a.
Polyvinyl chloride	" " "	49.3	67.2	65.6	n.a.
Passenger cars	'000 units	262	229	196	249
Stoves	" " "	650	836	796	803
Refrigerators	" " "	433	499	490	492
Washing machines	" " "	338	376	395	425
Television sets	" " "	569	729	699	767
Electric energy	million kWh.	43,329	46,372	50,632	55,203

* Provisional.

Sources: UN, mainly *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; Banco Nacional de México, S.A.

1979 ('000 metric tons unless otherwise stated): Raw sugar 2,850; Cement 15,274; Pig iron 4,738; Crude steel 6,927; Passenger cars 280,049 units; Electric energy 59,953 million kWh.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Mexican peso.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 25 and 100 pesos.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=49.90 pesos; U.S. \$1=25.94 pesos.

1,000 Mexican pesos=£20.04=\$38.55.

Note: From June 1949 to April 1954 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=8.65 Mexican pesos (1 peso=11.56 U.S. cents). In April 1954 the par value of the peso was fixed at 8.0 U.S. cents (\$1=12.50 pesos) and this remained in effect until August 1976, despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar (in December 1971 and February 1973). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=30.00 pesos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=32.57 pesos from December 1971 to June 1972. Since September 1976 the peso has been allowed to "float". The average market rate (pesos per U.S. dollar) was 15.426 in 1976; 22.573 in 1977; 22.767 in 1978; 22.805 in 1979; 22.951 in 1980.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET
(million pesos)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Central government income	409,300	646,800	Legislature	326	1,385
Public sector entities' income	371,700	570,800	Executive	975	1,312
Central government borrowing	213,800	259,200	Judiciary	780	1,000
Entities' borrowing	129,500	206,600	Interior	2,575	3,583
			Foreign Affairs	2,170	2,753
			Finance and Public Credit	9,439	132,365
			National Defence	11,815	13,912
			Agriculture and Water Resources	45,264	74,972
			Communications and Transport	15,241	37,414
			Industry and Commerce	1,759	28,563
			Public Education	97,624	125,354
			Health and Welfare	14,985	18,743
			Navy	4,003	4,903
			Labour and Social Security	1,303	1,918
			Agrarian Affairs and Settlement	3,234	5,512
			Fisheries	3,283	7,109
			Attorney General	849	1,050
			National Properties	3,602	50,378
			Projects	4,095	6,728
			Public Works	18,035	26,197
			Tourism	1,187	4,182
			Investments	44,476	—
			Public Debt	149,202	197,074
			Additional Expenditures	135,479	92,611
			Direct federal expenditure	571,701	839,018
			Additional expenditure of decentralized bodies and federal government enterprises	552,568	844,394
TOTAL	1,124,300	1,683,400	TOTAL	1,124,269	1,683,412

1981: Budget balanced at 2,333,000 million pesos.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million pesos at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Total currency in circulation	118,267	154,800	196,008	260,000	344,600	460,900
of which:						
Notes and coins	52,264	79,873	88,632	114,810	149,600	199,700
Cheques	66,003	74,927	107,376	145,190	195,000	261,200

* Preliminary.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(mid-year figures; 1978 = 100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980
Food	59.2	66.7	85.9	118.4	140.1
Clothing	50.8	61.1	82.1	124.5	161.1
Rent, fuel and light	57.6	67.9	82.3	116.5	136.8
Domestic goods	54.6	66.2	86.4	118.4	147.9
Medical services	63.0	72.1	87.4	114.8	140.3
Transport and communications	57.9	65.9	89.8	111.2	128.4
Education	54.5	65.1	84.1	121.5	145.6
Other goods and services	50.9	60.4	83.1	119.4	151.2
ALL ITEMS	57.0	66.0	85.1	118.2	142.2

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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos at current prices) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	99,927	128,583	176,582	223,474	277,745
Mining	10,701	13,802	21,284	23,159	31,518
Petroleum and coke	31,304	37,431	64,141	83,119	132,371
Manufacturing	227,147	289,827	405,696	513,033	658,692
Construction	63,290	78,121	99,106	134,561	186,580
Electricity	11,171	14,891	23,628	25,400	32,563
Transport and communications	29,013	36,197	52,968	68,916	87,760
Trade	288,249	334,536	447,689	573,361	744,390
Services	238,423	308,847	398,910	500,005	645,577
SUB-TOTAL	999,225	1,242,235	1,690,004	2,145,028	2,797,196
Less Imputed bank service charges	10,925	14,235	15,304	22,228	30,196
TOTAL	988,300	1,228,000	1,674,700	2,122,800	2,767,000

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,007	3,475	4,604	6,246	9,302	16,299
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-6,278	-5,771	-5,625	-7,992	-12,132	-18,621
TRADE BALANCE	-3,271	-2,296	-1,021	-1,746	-2,830	-2,322
Exports of services	3,352	3,728	3,608	5,178	6,713	8,462
Imports of services	-4,263	-4,996	-4,610	-6,797	-9,584	-13,889
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-4,182	-3,564	-2,023	-3,365	-5,701	-7,749
Private unrequited transfers (net)	114	129	153	104	132	132
Government unrequited transfers (net)	26	27	16	88	94	146
CURRENT BALANCE	-4,042	-3,408	-1,854	-3,173	-5,475	-7,471
Direct capital investment (net)	609	628	556	824	1,337	1,854
Other long-term capital (net)	4,058	4,366	4,055	4,297	3,839	5,428
Short-term capital (net)	782	551	-2,138	-1,420	-87	3,558
Net errors and omissions	-1,231	-3,041	49	-95	665	-2,407
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	176	-904	668	433	279	962
Monetization of gold	—	-87	7	6	4	3
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	72	74
Valuation changes (net)	-58	-4	1	17	12	51
Official financing (net)	-7	312	-292	-1	33	-51
CHANGES IN RESERVES	111	-683	384	455	400	1,039

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE* (million pesos)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	51,822	75,709	82,252	90,900	126,352	177,278	273,775	448,290
Exports f.o.b.	30,699	35,625	35,733	51,905	94,452	131,403	199,973	351,479

* Excluding transactions in gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1978*	1979*	EXPORTS	1978*	1979*
Maize	181.4	111.1	Agricultural and forestry products	1,276.0	1,574.5
Wheat	70.5	201.7	Cotton	308.5	351.5
Milk and milk products	40.8	67.6	Raw coffee	386.4	546.2
Clothing	50.4	72.3	Fresh fruit	87.9	104.4
Books and graphic art works	79.7	108.0	Chickpeas	62.0	84.4
Fats and oils (animal and vegetable)	90.9	64.2	Tomatoes	198.1	183.0
Oil seeds	276.0	238.1	Cattle	167.1	120.0
Sorghum grain	88.9	168.4	Shrimps	400.2	492.8
Fuel oil	44.0	106.0	Minerals	288.5	360.3
Petroleum gas and other hydrocarbon gases	84.8	66.0	Sulphur	52.7	79.1
Textiles	41.1	74.6	Fluorspar	44.0	50.4
Paper	134.7	214.3	Lead	51.2	79.1
Plastic and artificial resins	201.2	276.7	Zinc	96.0	100.7
Compound industrial chemicals	71.3	111.7	Crude petroleum	1,773.6	3,764.6
Inorganic chemicals	127.3	211.1	Petroleum derivatives	19.6	91.7
Organic chemicals	516.1	710.0	Prepared food and drinks	170.9	217.6
Transport materials and spare parts	732.7	1,003.0	Textiles, clothing and footwear	157.9	181.6
Iron and steel	948.3	1,967.7	Chemicals	311.9	450.4
Machinery	2,403.0	3,917.4	Iron and steel	68.5	65.7
Tools	289.0	502.1	Machinery and transport equipment	625.6	627.0
Vehicles	108.1	274.0	Other industrial goods	719.1	730.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	8,143.7	12,097.2	TOTAL (incl. others)	6,217.3	8,913.3

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1978*	1979*	EXPORTS	1978*	1979*
Argentina	123.6	127.0	Belgium/Luxembourg	19.5	68.7
Belgium/Luxembourg	57.3	119.3	Brazil	165.1	149.2
Brazil	143.3	292.5	Canada	57.3	73.6
Canada	162.1	197.2	Chile	42.4	40.4
China, People's Republic	24.3	43.4	China, People's Republic	106.5	129.3
Germany, Fed. Republic	543.4	768.9	Colombia	40.7	44.9
Italy	245.9	239.2	France	31.6	70.5
Japan	589.1	790.3	Germany, Fed. Republic	173.7	216.5
Netherlands	61.2	87.0	Guatemala	50.0	52.9
Spain	117.4	223.1	Israel	107.9	286.6
Sweden	94.7	121.5	Italy	35.0	54.9
Switzerland	123.2	158.6	Japan	174.6	283.5
United Kingdom	214.9	287.3	Netherlands	29.7	43.7
U.S.A.	4,940.7	7,582.7	Spain	143.1	463.1
Venezuela	26.5	40.8	United Kingdom	47.6	45.5
			U.S.A.	4,459.9	6,239.5
			Venezuela	99.2	95.4

* Preliminary.

Sources: Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior, Dirección General de Estadística.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(^{'000})

	1977	1978	1979*
Passengers carried . . .	28,530	28,876	25,487
Passenger-kilometres . . .	5,040,449	5,325,987	5,252,812
Freight (metric tons) . . .	70,864	71,363	68,864
Freight ton-kilometres . . .	36,175,654	36,421,570	36,766,328

* Preliminary.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1976	1977	1978*
Cars . . .	2,580,426	2,829,110	3,021,066
Buses . . .	52,693	61,631	68,490
Lorries . . .	987,995	1,057,144	1,136,537
Motor cycles . . .	222,472	283,178	298,004

* Preliminary.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in ^{'000} metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Goods loaded . . .	20,450	30,193	36,945
Goods unloaded . . .	8,353	10,766	11,897

* Preliminary.

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres flown (million) . . .	155	168	185
Passengers carried (^{'000}) . . .	9,608	11,309	13,087
Passenger-km. (million) . . .	8,959	10,687	12,325
Freight (^{'000} metric tons) . . .	90	100	109

TOURISM

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tourists (^{'000}) . . .	3,362	3,218	3,107	3,237	3,743	4,135
Total expenditure (U.S. \$ million) . . .	842.0	800.1	835.6	863.3	1,116.8	1,422.4

EDUCATION
(1977/78)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Nursery	5,397	693,494	20,299
Primary	70,797	13,869,591	339,099
Secondary	9,138	2,609,071	150,040
Higher	1,521	798,493	48,842
Normal	349	177,238	11,084
Further	236	699,532	53,091

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Dirección General de Estadística, México, D.F.; Banco de México, México, D.F. Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, México, D.F.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Mexican Constitution was proclaimed on February 5th, 1917, at the end of the revolution which began in 1910 against the regime of Porfirio Díaz. Its provisions regarding religion, education and the ownership and exploitation of mineral wealth reflect the long revolutionary struggle against the concentration of power in the hands of the Church and the large landowners, and the struggle which culminated in the 1930s in the expropriation of the properties of the foreign oil companies. It has been amended from time to time.

GOVERNMENT

The President and Congress. The President of the Republic,

is elected in agreement with the Council of Ministers and with the approval of Congress or of the Permanent Committee when Congress is not in session, may suspend constitutional guarantees in case of foreign invasion, serious disturbance, or any other emergency endangering the people.

The exercise of supreme executive authority is vested in the President, who is elected for six years and enters upon his office on December 1st of the year of his election. The presidential powers include the right to appoint and remove members of his cabinet, the Attorney-General and the governor of the Federal District; to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, diplomatic officials, the higher officers of the army, and ministers of the Supreme and

higher courts of justice. He is also empowered to dispose of the armed forces for the internal and external security of the federation.

Congress is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected every three years, and a Senate whose members hold office for six years. There is one deputy for every 250,000 people and for every fraction of over 125,000 people. The Senate is composed of two members for each state and two for the federal district. Regular sessions of Congress begin on September 1st and may not continue beyond December 31st of the same year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Permanent Committee.

The powers of Congress include the right to pass laws and regulations; impose taxes; specify the bases on which the Executive may negotiate loans; declare war; raise, maintain and regulate the organization of the armed forces; establish and maintain schools of various types throughout the country; approve or reject the budget; sanction appointments submitted by the President of ministers of the Supreme Court and magistrates of the superior court of the Federal District; approve or reject treaties and conventions made with foreign powers; and ratify diplomatic appointments.

The Permanent Committee, consisting of 29 members of Congress (15 of whom are deputies and 14 senators), officiates when Congress is in recess, and is responsible for the convening of extraordinary sessions of Congress.

The States. Governors are elected by popular vote in a general election every six years. The local legislature is formed by deputies, who are changed every three years. The judicature is specially appointed under the Constitution by the competent authority (it is never subject to the popular vote).

Each state is a separate unit, with the right to levy taxes and to legislate in certain matters. The states are not allowed to levy inter-state customs duties.

The Federal District consists of Mexico City and several neighbouring small towns and villages. The Governor is appointed by the President.

EDUCATION

According to the Constitution, the providing of educational facilities is the joint responsibility of the federation, the states and the municipalities. Education shall be democratic, and shall be directed to developing all the faculties of the individual, at the same time imbuing him with a love of his country and a consciousness of international solidarity and justice. Religious bodies may not provide education, except training for the priesthood. Private educational institutions must conform to the requirements of the Constitution with regard to the nature of the teaching given. The education provided by the states shall be free of charge.

RELIGION

Religious bodies of whatever denomination shall not have the capacity to possess or administer real estate or capital invested therein. Churches are the property of the nation; the headquarters of bishops, seminaries, convents and other property used for the propagation of a religious creed shall

pass into the hands of the State, to be dedicated to the public service of the federation or of the respective state. Institutions of charity, provided they are not connected with a religious body, may hold real property. The establishment of monastic orders is prohibited. Ministers of religion must be Mexican; they may not criticize the fundamental laws of the country in a public or private meeting; they may not vote or form associations for political purposes. Political meetings may not be held in places of worship.

LAND AND MINERAL OWNERSHIP

Article 27 of the Constitution vests direct ownership of minerals and other products of the subsoil, including petroleum and water, in the nation, and reserves to the federal government alone the right to grant concessions in accordance with the laws to individuals and companies, on the condition that they establish regular work for the exploitation of the materials. At the same time, the right to acquire ownership of lands and waters belonging to the nation, or concessions for their exploitation, is limited to Mexican individuals and companies, although the State may concede similar rights to foreigners who agree not to invoke the protection of their governments to enforce such rights. No alien may acquire direct ownership over lands and waters within an area 100 kilometres wide along the frontiers or 50 kilometres along the coast.

The same article declares null all alienations of lands, waters and forests belonging to towns or communities made by political chiefs or other local authorities in violation of the provisions of the law of June 25th, 1856,* and all concessions or sales of communally-held lands, waters and forests made by the federal authorities after December 1st, 1876. The population settlements which lack *ejidos*, or cannot obtain restitution of lands previously held, shall be granted lands in proportion to the needs of the population. The area of land granted to the individual may not be less than 10 hectares of irrigated or watered land, or the equivalent in other kinds of land.

The owners affected by decisions to divide and redistribute land (with the exception of the owners of farming or cattle-rearing properties) shall not have any right of redress, nor may they invoke the right of *amparo*† in protection of their interests. They may, however, apply to the Government for indemnification. Small properties, the areas of which are defined in the Constitution, will not be subject to expropriation. The Constitution leaves to Congress the duty of determining the maximum size of rural properties.

Monopolies and measures to restrict competition in industry, commerce or public services are prohibited.

A section of the Constitution deals with work and social security.

* The Lerdo Law against ecclesiastical privilege, which became the basis of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

† The Constitution provides for the procedure known as *juicio de amparo*, a wider form of *habeas corpus*, which the individual may invoke in protection of his constitutional rights.

On December 30th, 1977, a Federal Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Procedure was promulgated. It includes the following provisions:

Legislative power lies in a General Congress which comprises a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The Chamber of Deputies shall comprise 300 deputies elected by majority vote within single-member electoral districts and up to 100 deputies elected by a system of proportional representation from regional lists within multi-member

constituencies. The Senate comprises two members for each state and two for the Federal District, elected by majority vote.

Executive power is held by the President of the Republic of the United Mexican States, elected by majority vote.

Ordinary elections will be held every three years for the federal deputies and every six years for the senators and the President of the Republic on the first Sunday of July of the year in question. When a vacancy occurs

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among members of the Congress elected by majority vote, the Chamber in question shall call extraordinary elections, and when a vacancy occurs among members of the Chamber of Deputies elected by proportional representation it shall be filled by the candidate of the same party who received the next highest number of votes at the last ordinary election.

Voting is the right and duty of every citizen, male or female, over the age of 18 years.

The Constitution, The Government, State Governors

A political party shall be registered if it has at least 3,000 members in each one of at least half the states in Mexico or at least 300 members in each one of at least half of the single-member constituencies. In either case the total number of members must be no less than 65,000. A party can also obtain conditional registration if it has been active for at least four years. Registration is confirmed if the party obtains at least 1.5 per cent of the popular vote. All political parties shall have free access to the media.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Lic. JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO (took office December 1st, 1976).

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Secretary of the Interior: Prof. ENRIQUE OLIVARES SANTANA.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Lic. JORGE CASTAÑEDA Y ALVAREZ DE LA ROSA.

Secretary of Defence: Gen. FÉLIX GALVÁN LÓPEZ.

Secretary for the Navy: Adm. RICARDO CHÁZARO LARA.

Secretary for Finance and Public Credit: Lic. DAVID IBARRA MUÑOZ.

Secretary for National Property and Industrial Development: Lic. JOSÉ ANDRÉS DE OTEYZA FERNÁNDEZ.

Secretary for Commerce: Lic. JORGE DE LA VEGA DOMÍNGUEZ.

Secretary for Agriculture and Water Resources: Lic. FRANCISCO MERINO RÁBAGO.

Secretary for Communications and Transport: Lic. EMILIO MÚJICA MONTOYA.

Secretary for Human Settlements and Public Works: Arq. PEDRO RAMÍREZ VÁZQUEZ.

Secretary for Education: Lic. FERNANDO SOLANA MORALES.

Secretary for Health and Welfare: Dr. MARIO CALLES LÓPEZ NEGRETE.

Secretary for Labour and Social Security: Lic. JAVIER GARCÍA PANIAGUA.

Secretary for Planning and Federal Budget: C. P. RAMÓN AGUIRRE.

Secretary of Agrarian Reform: GUSTAVO CARVAJAL MORENO.

Secretary for Tourism: ROSA LUZ ALEGRÍA ESCAMILLA.

Director of Department of Fisheries: Lic. FERNANDO RAFFUL MIGUEL.

Governor for Federal District: Prof. CARLOS HANK GONZÁLEZ.

Attorney-General: Lic. OSCAR FLORES SÁNCHEZ.

Attorney-General for Mexico City: Lic. AGUSTÍN ALANÍS FUENTES.

STATE GOVERNORS

Federal District: Prof. CARLOS HANK GONZÁLEZ.

Aguascalientes: Lic. RODOLFO LANDEROS GALLEGOS.

Baja California Norte: Lic. ROBERTO DE LA MADRID ROMANDIA.

Baja California Sur: ALBERTO ALVARADO ARÁMBURO.

Campeche: Ing. EUGENIO ECHEVERRÍA CASTELLOT.

Chiapas: Lic. JUAN SABINES GUTIÉRREZ.

Chihuahua: Lic. OSCAR ORNELLA KUSCHLE.

Coahuila: Prof. FRANCISCO MADERO GONZÁLEZ.

Colima: Profa. GRISELDA ALVAREZ PONCE DE LEÓN.

Durango: Lic. ARMANDO CASTILLO FRANCO.

Guanajuato: Lic. ENRIQUE VELASCO IBARRA.

Guerrero: Lic. ALEJANDRO CERVANTES DELGADO.

Hidalgo: Arq. GUILLERMO ROSSELL DE LA LAMA.

Jalisco: Lic. FLAVIO ROMERO DE VELASCO.

México: ALFREDO DEL MAZO GONZÁLEZ.

Michoacán: Ing. CUAUHTÉMOC CÁRDENAS SOLORZANO.

Morelos: Dr. ARMANDO LEÓN BEJARANO VALADEZ.

Nayarit: Lic. EMILIO GONZÁLEZ PARRA.

Nuevo León: ALFONSO MARTÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

Oaxaca: Lic. PEDRO VÁZQUEZ COLMENARES.

Puebla: Lic. GUILLERMO JIMÉNEZ MORALES.

Querétaro: RAFAEL CAMACHO GUZMÁN.

Quintana Roo: Lic. PEDRO JOAQUÍN COLDWELL.

San Luis Potosí: Prof. CARLOS JONGITUD BARRIOS.

Sinaloa: ANTONIO TOLEDO CORRO.

Sonora: Dr. SAMUEL OCAÑA GARCÍA.

Tabasco: Lic. LEANDRO ROVIROSA WADE.

Tamaulipas: Dr. EMILIO MARTÍNEZ MANATOU.

Tlaxcala: Lic. TULIO HERNÁNDEZ GÓMEZ.

Veracruz: Lic. AGUSTÍN ACOSTA LAGUNES.

Yucatán: Dr. FRANCISCO LUNA KAN.

Zacatecas: Lic. JOSÉ GUADALUPE CERVANTES CORONA.

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESO DE LA UNIÓN

SENATE

(Elections, July 1976)

President: JOAQUÍN GAMBOA PASCOE.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won 63 seats and the opposition Partido Popular Socialista won one seat.

FEDERAL CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: LUIS FARIAS.

(Elections, July 1979)

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Revolucionario Institucional	296
Partido de Acción Nacional	43
Partido Comunista Mexicano	18
Partido Popular Socialista	11
Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana	12
Partido Demócrata Mexicano	10
Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores	10
TOTAL	400

POLITICAL PARTIES

The electoral reform of 1977 permitted new political parties and associations to be registered. (For details of conditions of registration, *see* the Constitution, above). Although the electoral system is predominantly based on single-member constituencies, an element of proportional representation ensures that the opposition parties obtain at least 100 of the 400 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI): Insurgentes Norte 59, México, D.F.; f. 1928 as the *Partido Nacional Revolucionario*, but is regarded as the natural successor to the victorious parties of the revolutionary period; broadly based and moderately left-wing government party; Pres. PEDRO OJEDA PAULLADA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ DE LAS FUENTES RODRÍGUEZ; publ. *La República*.

Partido de Acción Nacional (PAN): Serapio Rendón 8, 4° piso, Colonia San Rafael, México 4, D.F.; f. 1939; right-wing, Catholic party; Pres. ABEL VINCENCIO TOVAR; Gen. Sec. G. MEDINA VÁLDEZ; publ. *La Nación*.

Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM): Río Nazas 168, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, México 5, D.F.; f. 1954 to sustain the ideology of the Mexican Political Constitution of 1917; 191,500 mems.; Pres. JESÚS GUZMÁN RUBIO; publ. *El Auténtico*.

Partido Demócrata Mexicano (PDM): Edison 89, Colonia Tabacalera, México 1, D.F.; f. 1974; conservative party; 84,000 mems.; Pres. GUMERSINDO MAGAÑA NEGRETE.

Partido Popular Socialista (PPS): Avda. Alvaro Obregón 185, Colonia Roma, México 7, D.F.; f. 1948; left-wing party; demands the liquidation of large land holdings and the nationalization of many sectors of the economy; Pres. JORGE CRUIKSHANK GARCÍA.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST): Avda. México

199, Colonia Hipódromo Condesa, México 11, D.F.; f. 1973; Marxist-Leninist, but works with PRI; Pres. RAFAEL AGUILAR TALAMANTES.

Partido Socialista Unido (PSU): Durango 338, Colonia Roma, México 7, D.F.; f. 1981; coalition of the left comprising the following parties:

Partido Comunista Mexicano (PCM): Pres. ARNALDO MARTÍNEZ VERDUGO; publs. *Oposición, Socialismo*.

Partido del Pueblo Mexicano (PPM): Pres. ALEJANDRO GASCÓN MERCADO.

Partido Socialista Revolucionario (PSR): Pres. ROBERTO JARAMILLO.

Movimiento de Acción Popular.

Movimiento de Acción y Unidad Socialista (MAUS): Pres. MIGUEL ÁNGEL VELASCO.

Of these, only the PCM was previously registered.

The Federal Electoral Commission granted conditional registration, subject to the results of the 1982 elections, to the **Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT)** and to the **Partido Social Demócrata (PSD)**.

The following party is not legally recognized:

Partido Mexicano de los Trabajadores (PMT): México, D.F.; f. 1974; 60,000 mems. (only 20,000 accepted by electoral authorities); Pres. HERBERTO CASTILLO; Sec. DEMETRIO VALLEJO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MEXICO

(In Mexico City unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Albania: Cuvier 30 (Nueva Anzures), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* LABO ABAZI.

Algeria: Sierra Madre 540 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA LASHARIF.

Argentina: Reforma 1225 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 11000, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS ENRIQUE GÓMEZ CENTURIÓN.

Australia: Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5° (Cuauhtémoc), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* KENNETH HENRY ROGERS.

Austria: Campos Elíseos 305 (Polanco); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFRED MISSONG.

Bahamas: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Bangladesh: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Barbados: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

MEXICO

Belgium: Musset 41, Col. Polanco, 1150 México, D.F.; *Ambassador:* RENÉ LION.

Bolivia: Avda. Mariano Escobedo 724, 6°; *Ambassador:* WALDO CERRUTO CALDERÓN DE LA BARCA.

Botswana: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Brazil: Paseo de la Reforma 455 (Cuauhtémoc), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* LAURO ESCOREL DE MORÄES.

Bulgaria: Paseo de la Reforma 1990 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* BOGOMIL GUERASSIMOV.

Burundi: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Canada: Schiller 529, Col. Polanco, México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE TALBOT CHARLAND.

Cape Verde: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

China, People's Republic: Avda. Río Magdalena 172 (Villa Alvaro Obregón), México 20, D.F.; *Ambassador:* LIU PU.

Colombia: Génova 2-105 (Juárez), México 6, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Ing. IGNACIO UMAÑA DE BRIGARD.

Costa Rica: Salamanca 102 (Roma), México 7, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Sra. MARÍA DEL ROSARIO FOURNIER DE CALDERÓN GUARDIA.

Cuba: Presidente Mazaryk 554 (Polanco); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO LÓPEZ MUÑO.

Czechoslovakia: Cuvier 22, esq. Kepler (Nueva Anzures), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* ZDENĚK HRÁDEC.

Denmark: Campos Elíseos 170-5, Col. Polanco, México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* BENT SONDERGAARD.

Dominican Republic: Nuevo León 78-202 (Condesa), México 11, D.F.; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO PÉREZ Y PÉREZ.

Ecuador: Tennyson 217 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* DEMETRIO AGUILERA MALTA.

Egypt: Avda. Rubén Darío 30 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DIN MOHAMED EL-SHARAWI.

El Salvador: Galileo 17 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO PAZ LARÍN.

Ethiopia: Miguel de Cervantes de Saavedra 465-602 (Irrigación), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* AYELE MOLTOTAL.

Finland: Edif. Plaza Comermex 9°, Blvd. Manuel Avila Camacho 1, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, 11000 México, D.F.; *Ambassador:* JUSSI MONTONEN.

France: Havre 15 (Juárez), México 6, D.F.; *Ambassador:* JEAN RENÉ BERNARD.

Gabon: Virreyes Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

German Democratic Republic: Horacio 1506 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* PETER LORF.

Germany, Federal Republic: Lord Byron 737, Polanco Chapultepec, 11560 México, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JÜRGEN SUDHOFF.

Ghana: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Greece: Paseo de la Reforma 284-104 (Juárez), México 6, D.F.; *Ambassador:* NIKOLAOS MAKRIDIS.

Guatemala: Vallarta 1, 5° (San Rafael), México 4, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Gen. FELIPE DOROTEO MONTERROSO MIRANDA.

Guinea: Havana, Cuba.

Haiti: Calle Humboldt 56, Oficinas 310-311, México 1, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORGE SALOMON.

Honduras: Avda. Juárez 64; *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO LÓPEZ VILLAMIL.

Hungary: Paseo de las Palmas 2005 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. KAROLY SZABO.

Diplomatic Representation

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: Musset 325, Col. Polanco, México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* ASHOK NANALAL MEHTA.

Indonesia: Julio Verne 27 (Polanco), México 5, D.F. *Ambassador:* HUSNI THAMRIN PANE.

Iran: Paseo de la Reforma 2350 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; (*Relations broken off*, 1981)

Iraq: Paseo de la Reforma 1875 (Lomas), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL WADOOD EL-SHEKHLI.

Ireland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Israel: Río Rhin 57 (Cuauhtémoc), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* SHAUL ROSOLIO.

Italy: Paseo de las Palmas 1994 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFFAELE MARRAS

Jamaica: Euckén 32 (Anzures), México 06500, D.F.; *Ambassador:* LOUIS HERON BOOTHE.

Japan: Paseo de la Reforma 395 (Cuauhtémoc), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* NOBUO MATSUNAGA.

Jordan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Havana, Cuba.

Korea, Republic: Avda. Homero 823 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* SI-HAK HYUN.

Lebanon: Julio Verne 8 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* HANI EL-AMINE.

Lesotho: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Luxembourg: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Malaysia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Mali: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mauritania: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Mauritius: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Mongolia: Havana, Cuba.

Morocco: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Nepal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Edif. Plaza Comermex, Blvd. Manuel Avila Camacho 1-806, México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Baron JAN-KEES SPEYART VAN WOERDEN.

New Zealand: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Nicaragua: México, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Lic. ERNESTO NAVARRO RICHARDSON.

Nigeria: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Norway: Virreyes 1460 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* JAN ARVESEN.

Oman: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Pakistan: Hegel 512 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Gen. ABDULLA SAEED.

Panama: Paseo de la Reforma 403; *Ambassador:* EMILIA AROSEMENA VALLARINO.

Papua New Guinea: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Paraguay: Avda. Ejército Nacional 1112-1201 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Chargé d'affaires:* HUGO COUCHONNAL LAGRAVE.

Peru: Lope de Vega 247 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE PABLO FERNANDINI.

Philippines: Monte Antuco 505 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* VICTORIANO P. PAREDES.

MEXICO

- Poland:** Cracovia 40 (San Angel), México 20, D.F.; *Ambassador:* WŁODZIMIERZ JANIUREK.
- Portugal:** Paseo de las Palmas 765-202 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ FERNANDES FAPE.
- Romania:** Tennyson 120 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN BABALAU.
- Rwanda:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Saudi Arabia:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Senegal:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Spain:** Parque Vía Reforma 2105 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO PEÑA ABIZANDA.
- Sri Lanka:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Suriname:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Swaziland:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Sweden:** Edif. Plaza Comermex 6º. Blvd. Manuel Avila Camacho 1, 11000 México, D.F.; *Ambassador:* KARL-ANDERS WOLLTER.
- Switzerland:** Hamburgo 66, 5º piso, México 6, D.F.; *Ambassador:* ROLAND WERMUTH.
- Syria:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Tanzania:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Mexico also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Burma, Cameroon, Chad, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, The Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Niger, Qatar, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Thailand:** Plinio 329 (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* SUKHO SUWANSIRI.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Tunisia:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Turkey:** Paseo de las Palmas 1525, Lomas de Barrilaco 11010 México, D.F.; *Ambassador:* ERDOGAN SANALAN.
- U.S.S.R.:** Calzada de Tacubaya 204 (Condesa), México 11, D.F.; *Ambassador:* YURI I. VOLSKI.
- United Arab Emirates:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- United Kingdom:** Lerma 71, Col. Cuauhtémoc, Apdo. 96 bis, México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* CRISPIN CHARLES CERVANTES TICKELL.
- U.S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 305; *Ambassador:* JOHN GAVIN.
- Upper Volta:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Uruguay:** Hegel 149, 1º (Polanco), México 5, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral FRANCISCO DE CASTRO CORRAL.
- Venezuela:** Edif. Simón Bolívar, Londres 167 (Juárez) México 6, D.F.; *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL JOSÉ NERI.
- Viet-Nam:** Paseo de las Palmas 2030 (Lomas de Chapultepec), México 10, D.F.; *Ambassador:* LE THAM.
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y.; U.S.A.
- Yugoslavia:** Prado Sur 225 (Lomas); *Ambassador:* REDZAR SUROI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The principle of the separation of the judiciary from the legislative and executive powers is embodied in the 1917 constitution. The judicial system is divided into two areas: the federal, dealing with federal law, and the state, dealing only with state law within each state.

The federal judicial system has both ordinary and constitutional jurisdiction and judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice, Circuit Courts (*Tribunales de Circuito*) and District Courts (*Juzgados de Distrito*). The Supreme Court comprises 15 numerary ministers and five supernumeraries and may meet in joint session or in its separate chambers: Penal Affairs, Administrative Affairs, Civil Affairs and Labour Affairs.

The Circuit Courts may be collegiate, when dealing with the *derecho de amparo* (protection of constitutional rights of an individual), or unitary, when dealing with appeal cases. The Collegiate Circuit Courts comprise three magistrates and there are twelve circuits with residence in the cities of Mexico, Toluca, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Hermosillo, Puebla, Veracruz, Torreón, San Luis Potosí, Villahermosa, Morelia and Mazatlán. The Unitary Circuit Courts comprise one magistrate and there are nine circuits with residence in the cities of Mexico, Toluca, Guadalajara,

Monterrey, Hermosillo, Puebla, Mérida, Torreón and Mazatlán.

There are 68 District Courts.

SUPREME COURT

President: AGUSTÍN TÉLLEZ CRUCES.

FIRST CHAMBER—PENAL AFFAIRS

President: Minister FRANCISCO PAVÓN VASCONCELOS.
Four other judges.

SECOND CHAMBER—ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

President: Minister ATANASIO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.
Three other judges.

THIRD CHAMBER—CIVIL AFFAIRS

President: Minister J. RAMÓN PALACIOS VARGAS.
Four other judges.

FOURTH CHAMBER—LABOUR AFFAIRS

President: Minister MARÍA CRISTINA SALMORÁN DE TAMAYO.
Four other judges.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism, but the Church, disestablished in 1857, is, under the Constitution of 1917, subject to State control. In 1976 there were over 51 million adherents to Roman Catholicism.

METROPOLITAN SEES:

Antequerá/Oaxaca	Most Rev. BARTOLOMÉ CARRASCO.
Chihuahua	Most Rev. ADALBERTO ALMEIDA MERINO.
Durango	Most Rev. ANTONIO LÓPEZ AVIÑA.
Guadalajara	His Eminence Cardinal JOSÉ SALAZAR LÓPEZ.
Hermosillo/Sonora	Most Rev. CARLOS QUINTERO ARCE.
Jalapa	Most Rev. SERGIO OBESO RIVERA.
Mexico City	Most Rev. ERNESTO CORRIPIO AHUMADA.
Monterrey	Most Rev. JOSÉ DE JESÚS TIRADO PEDRAZA.

Morelia	Most Rev. ESTANISLAO ALCARAZ FIGUEROA.
Puebla de los Angeles	Most Rev. ROSENDO HUESCA PACHECO.
Yucatán	Most Rev. MANUEL CASTRO RUIZ.

PROTESTANT

Episcopal Church: Central and South Mexico: Avda. San Jerónimo 117, México 20, D.F.; Bishop: Rt. Rev. JOSÉ GUADALUPE SAUCEDO; Western Mexico: Apdo. 32-88, Guadalajara 6, Jalisco; Bishop: Rt. Rev. SAMUEL ESPINOZA V.; Northern Mexico: Acatlán 102 Ote., Monterrey, Nuevo León; Bishop: Rt. Rev. LEONARDO ROMERO.

Iglesia Metodista de México: Central Area: Miravalle 209, México 13, D.F.; Bishop: Dr. ULISES HERNÁNDEZ B.; Northern Area: Washington 513, Ote., Monterrey, N.L.; Rt. Rev. JOEL MORA PEÑA.

Federación Evangélica de México: Apdo. 1830, México, D.F.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

México, D.F.

La Afición: Ignacio Mariscal 23, Apdo. 64 bis; f. 1930; sport, entertainment, news; Dir. ANTONIO ANDERE; Gen. Man. ALFONSO J. DURÁN Y OCAMPO; circ. 98,500.

Avance: Iturbide 36, 1º, México 1, D.F.; f. 1967; morning; Pres. FERNANDO ALCALÁ BATES; Dir.-Gen. FERNANDO ALCALÁ PÉREZ; circ. 50,000.

El Día: Insurgentes Centro 123, Apdo. 10528; f. 1962; morning; distributed throughout the country; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE RAMÍREZ Y RAMÍREZ; Gen. Man. SOCORRO DÍAZ PALACIOS; circ. 75,000.

Diario de México: Chimalpopoca 34, México 8, D.F.; f. 1948; morning and evening; Dir.-Gen. Lic. FEDERICO BRACAMONTES; circ. 63,500.

Diario de la Tarde: Morelos 16-5º; f. 1957; evening edition of *Novedades*; Pres. and Gen. Man. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; circ. 71,404.

Esto: Guillermo Prieto 9-1º, México 4; f. 1941; morning; sports appeal; Pres. Lic. MARIO VÁZQUEZ RAÑA; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO ANDERE; circ. 400,200, Mondays 450,000.

Excélsior: Reforma 18, Apdo. 120 bis, México 1, D.F.; f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. REGINO DÍAZ REDONDO; Gen. Man. JUVENTINO OLIVERA LÓPEZ; circ. 160,000, Sundays 163,000.

El Figaro: Avda. Cuauhtémoc 1178, México 13, D.F.; f. 1952; morning; Dir.-Gen. TONATIUH DE LA PARRA; circ. 85,000.

El Heraldo de México: Dr. Carmona y Valle 150, México 7, D.F.; f. 1965; morning; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. GABRIEL ALARCÓN; Gen. Man. GABRIEL ALARCÓN, Jr.; circ. 209,600.

El Nacional: Ignacio Mariscal 25, México 1, D.F.; f. 1929; morning; Dir. FERNANDO M. GARZA; circ. 60,000.

Novedades: Morelos 16, México 1, D.F.; f. 1936; morning; independent; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Vice-Pres. Lic. MIGUEL ALEMÁN VELASCO; circ. 600,000, Sundays 700,000.

Ovaciones: Lago Zirahuén 279, México 17, D.F.; f. 1947; morning and evening editions; sport; Pres. Lic. FERN-

ANDO GONZÁLEZ PARRA; Gen. Man. RAMÓN GONZÁLEZ PARRA; circ. 205,000; evening circ. 220,000.

La Prensa: Basilio Vadillo 40, México 1, D.F.; f. 1928; morning; Dir.-Gen. and Man. MARIO SANTAELLA DE LA CAJIGA; circ. 297,803.

El Sol de México: Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1965; morning, midday and evening editions; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Lic. MARIO VÁZQUEZ RAÑA; Editorial Dir. CÉSAR SILVA ROJAS; circ. morning 153,000, midday 95,250, evening 95,250.

Últimas Noticias de Excélsior: Reforma 18, México 1, D.F.; f. 1936; afternoon and evening editions; independent; Gen. Man. HERO RODRÍGUEZ TORO; Dir.-Gen. JULIO SCHERER GARCÍA; circ. afternoon 69,980, evening 52,594.

El Universal: Bucareli 8; f. 1916; morning; independent; centre-left; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JUAN FRANCISCO EALY ORTIZ; circ. 181,375, Sundays 197,681.

El Universal Gráfico: Bucareli 8; f. 1922; evening; independent; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JUAN FRANCISCO EALY ORTIZ; circ. 85,800.

PROVINCIAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(circ. over 35,000)

AGUASCALIENTES

El Heraldo de Aguascalientes: José María Chávez 120, Apdo. 18, Aguascalientes; f. 1954; morning; independent; Dir. LEANDRO MARTÍNEZ BERNAL; circ. 30,000, Sundays 36,000.

BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE

ABC—Tijuana: Agua Caliente 2700 Col. Cacho, Tijuana; f. 1977; evening; Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO RAMÍREZ GUERRERO; circ. 50,000.

El Mexicano: Carretera al Aeropuerto s/n, Apdo. 2333, Fracc. Alamar, Tijuana; f. 1959; morning; special editions for Mexicali and Ensenada; Dir. and Gen. Man. SERGIO GÓMEZ SILVA; circ. 51,000.

MEXICO

La Voz de la Frontera: Avda. Francisco I. Madero 1545, Apdo. Postal 946, Mexicali; f. 1964; morning; independent; Dir.-Gen. ROGELIO FONTES GIL; Gen. Man. Lic. MARIO VALDÉS H.; circ. 59,000.

COAHUILA

Extra: Blvd. V. Carranza y Chiapas, Apdo. 500, Saltillo; f. 1976; evening; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ARMANDO CASTILLA SÁNCHEZ; circ. 40,000.

Noticias: Acuña 140 Sur, Torreón; f. 1975; morning; Dir.-Gen. BLAS SOSA DOMÍNGUEZ; circ. 35,000.

La Opinión: Blvd. Independencia 1492, Apdo. 86, Torreón; f. 1917; morning; Dir.-Gen. VELIA MARGARITA GUERRERO JARAMILLO; circ. 40,000.

El Siglo de Torreón: Avda. Matamoros 1056 Pte., Apdo. 19, Torreón; f. 1922; morning; Dir. ANTONIO DE JUAMBELEZ; circ. 40,000.

Vanguardia: Blvd. V. Carranza 1918, Apdo. 500, Saltillo; f. 1975; morning; special edition for Torreón; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ARMANDO CASTILLA SÁNCHEZ; circ. Saltillo 40,000, Torreón, 40,000.

CHIHUAHUA

Diario de Juárez: Paseo Triunfo de la República, Ciudad Juárez; f. 1976; morning; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. OSVALDO RODRÍGUEZ BORUNDA; circ. 40,000.

El Heraldo de Chihuahua: Avda. Universidad 2507, Apdo. 1515, Chihuahua; f. 1927; morning; Pres. Dir. GUILLERMO ASÚNSULO MARTÍNEZ; circ. 45,500.

Norte: Juárez 1105, Apdo. 477, Chihuahua; f. 1954; morning; Dir. LUIS FUENTES SAUCEDO; circ. 40,000.

GUANAJUATO

A.M.: Carretera Panamericana Km. 402, León-Silao, Apdo. E-72, León; f. 1978; morning; Dir.-Gen. Ing. ENRIQUE GÓMEZ OROZCO; circ. 40,000.

El Heraldo: Hnos. Aldama 222, Apdo. 299, León; f. 1957; morning; Dir.-Gen. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 56,000, Sundays 60,000.

El Heraldo de Irapuato: Tres Guerras 667, Irapuato; f. 1966; morning; Dir.-Gen. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 36,800, Sundays 43,000.

El Sol de León: Avda. Francisco I. Madero 312, León; f. 1946; morning; Pres. Lic. MARIO VÁZQUEZ RAÑA; Dir.-Gen. LUIS BERNAL SANTOS; circ. 44,330.

JALISCO

El Diario de Guadalajara: Corona 465 esq. Libertad, Guadalajara; morning; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LUIS A. GONZÁLEZ BECERRA; circ. 72,000.

El Informador: Independencia 300, Apdo. Postal 3 bis, Guadalajara; f. 1917; morning; Editor JORGE ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO; circ. 45,000.

El Occidental: Calz. Independencia Sur 324, Apdo. 1-699, Guadalajara; f. 1942; morning; Dir.-Gen. ERNESTO CORONA RUESGA; circ. 84,500.

Ocho Columnas: Paseo de las Águilas 2000, Guadalajara; morning; Dir.-Gen. Lic. GONZALO LEAÑO REYES; circ. 80,500.

El Sol de Guadalajara: Calz. Independencia Sur 324, Apdo. 1-699, Guadalajara; f. 1948; evening; Dir.-Gen. Lic. ERNESTO CORONA RUESGA; circ. 42,250.

MÉXICO

Diario de Toluca: Km. 57.5 Carretera México-Toluca, Toluca; morning; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ANUAR MACCISE DIB; circ. 45,000.

Estadio: Paseo Tollocán Km. 57.5, Carretera Toluca-México, Toluca; f. 1976; morning; distributed throughout the country; sport; Pres. ANUAR MACCISE DIB; Dir.-Gen. Lic. GUILLERMO LÓPEZ PORTILLO; circ. 200,000.

Rumbo: Paseo Tollocán, Km. 57.5 Carretera Toluca-México, Toluca; f. 1968; morning; Pres. and Editor ANUAR MACCISE DIB; circ. 65,000.

MICHOACÁN

La Voz de Michoacán: Avda. del Periodismo 100, Apdo. 121, Morelia; f. 1948; morning; Dir. JOSÉ TOCAVÉN; circ. 55,000.

NUEVO LEÓN

El Diario de Monterrey: Eugenio Garza Sada 2245, Apdo. 3128, Monterrey; f. 1974; morning; Pres. JESÚS D. GONZÁLEZ; Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO A. GONZÁLEZ; circ. 75,000.

Extra: Eugenio Garza Sada 2245, Apdo. 3128, Monterrey; f. 1975; evening (except Sundays); Pres. JESÚS D. GONZÁLEZ; Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO A. GONZÁLEZ; circ. 44,000.

Más Noticias: Avda. Colón Pte. 101, Apdo. 804, Monterrey; f. 1965; morning; Dir. HUGO M. LOZANO LÓPEZ; Man. JESÚS GONZÁLEZ ELIZONDO; circ. 50,000.

El Norte: Washington Ote. 629, Apdo. 186, Monterrey; f. 1938; morning; Dir.-Gen. RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Sr.; circ. 100,000, Sundays 108,000.

El Porvenir: Galeana Sur 344, Apdo. 218, Monterrey; f. 1919; morning; Dir.-Gen. ROGELIO CANTÚ; circ. 75,000, Sundays 73,000.

El Sol: Washington Ote. 629, Apdo. 186, Monterrey; f. 1922; evening (except Sundays); Dir.-Gen. RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Sr.; circ. 56,000.

Tribuna de Monterrey: Isaac Garza 200 Ote., Monterrey; f. 1968; morning; Pres. Lic. MARIO VÁZQUEZ RAÑA; Dir.-Gen. Lic. OSCAR G. ESPINO CARO; circ. 95,000.

PUEBLA

El Heraldo de México: Portal Hidalgo 14, Puebla; f. 1966; morning; Pres. GABRIEL ALARCÓN; circ. 43,000.

El Sol de Puebla: Avda. 3 Ote. 201, Apdo. 190, Puebla; f. 1944; morning; Dir.-Gen. Lic. MARIO MOYA PALENCIA; Regional Dir. ALFONSO NERI CASTANEIRA; circ. 40,000.

QUERÉTARO

Rumbo de Querétaro: Km. 57.5 Carretera México-Toluca, Toluca, Mex.; morning; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ANUAR MACCISE DIB; circ. 46,000.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

El Heraldo: Villerías y Guerrero, Apdo. 304, San Luis Potosí; f. 1942; morning; Dir.-Gen. RODRIGO VILLASANA LÓPEZ; circ. 43,355, Sundays 47,691.

Momento: Zenón Fernández y Leandro Valle, San Luis Potosí; f. 1975; morning; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO LEAL TOVÍAS; circ. 40,000.

SONORA

El Imparcial: Mina y Sufragio Efectivo 71, Apdo. 66, Hermosillo; f. 1937; morning; Pres. and Editor JOSÉ ALBERTO HEALY N.; circ. 65,400, Sundays 68,510.

El Sonorense: Blvd. Transversal y Royal, Hermosillo; f. 1963; morning; Dir.-Gen. RAFAEL VIDALES TAMAYO; circ. 40,000.

TAMAULIPAS

- El Heraldo de Tampico:** V. Carranza 801, Pte., Tampico; f. 1975; morning; Pres. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 95,000.
- El Mañana:** Pro. Lauro Aguirre con Matías Canales, Apdo. 14, Reynosa; f. 1949; morning; special editions for Nuevo Laredo and Río Bravo; Dir.-Gen. HERIBERTO DEANDAR MARTÍNEZ; circ. 55,000.
- El Mundo:** Ejército Nacional 201, Col. Guadalupe, Tampico; f. 1918; Gen. Man. ANTONIO MANZUR MARÓN; circ. 75,000.
- La Opinión:** Blvd. Lauro Villar Km. 1, Matamoros; f. 1971; morning; Dir. and Gen. Man. JUAN B. GARCÍA; circ. 40,000.
- Prensa de Reynosa:** Matamoros y González Ortega, Reynosa; f. 1963; morning; Dir.-Gen. Lic. ENRIQUE LUENGAS PIÑERO; circ. 40,000.
- El Sol de Tampico:** Altamira 311 Pte., Apdo. 434, Tampico, f. 1950; morning; Pres. Lic. MARIO VÁZQUEZ RAÑA; Dir.-Gen. RUBÉN DÍAZ DE LA GARZA; circ. 75,000.
- El Sol de la Tarde:** Altamira 311 Pte., Apdo. 434, Tampico; f. 1955; evening (except Sundays); Pres. Lic. MARIO VÁZQUEZ RAÑA; Dir.-Gen. RUBÉN DÍAZ DE LA GARZA; circ. 35,000.

VERACRUZ

- Diario de Xalapa:** Avda. Avila Camacho 3, Jalapa; f. 1943; Dir. RUBÉN PABELLO ACOSTA; circ. 40,000.
- El Dictamen:** 16 de Septiembre y Arista, Apdo. 232, Veracruz; f. 1898; morning; Dir.-Gen. JUAN MALPICA MIMENDI; circ. 38,000, Sundays 39,000.

YUCATÁN

- Diario de Yucatán:** Calle 60, No. 251, Apdo. 64, Mérida; f. 1925; morning; Dir.-Gen. ABEL MENÉNDEZ ROMERO; circ. 52,035, Sundays 53,587.
- Novedades de Yucatán:** Calle 62, No. 514, Mérida; f. 1965; morning; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Gen. Man. ANDRÉS GARCÍA LAVIN; circ. 45,218.

SELECTED WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

- La Extra:** Bucareli 18, 6°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1963; Sundays; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS A. NAVARRO FERRARI; circ. 50,000.
- Objetivo:** Hegel 207, 5°, México 5, D.F.; f. 1975; Saturdays; Dir. BENIGNO VÁZQUEZ OLAZO; circ. 55,000.
- Proceso:** Fresas 13, México 12, D.F.; f. 1976; general interest; Dir. JULIO SCHERER GARCÍA; circ. 75,000.

PERIODICALS

(general interest, circ. over 100,000)

MÉXICO, D.F.

- Activa:** Mérida 5, 4°, México 7, D.F.; f. 1976; fortnightly; Dir.-Gen. JAVIER TOUSSAINT; circ. 220,000.
- Alarma:** Avda. Ceylán 517, México 15, D.F.; f. 1963; weekly; Dir.-Gen. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; circ. 690,995.
- Bienestar:** Morelos 16, 4°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1972; monthly; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Gen. Man. DEA MARÍA REVILLA; circ. 113,050.
- Buena Vida:** Ayuntamiento 52, México 1, D.F.; f. 1977; monthly; Dir.-Gen. JAVIER TOUSSAINT; circ. 200,000.
- Burbujas:** Ayuntamiento 52, México 1, D.F.; f. 1980; monthly; Dir.-Gen. LILIA YOLANDA ANDRADE; circ. 225,000.
- Capricho:** Morelos 16, 3°, México 1, D.F.; weekly; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Gen. Man. FERNANDO CANALES LOZANO; circ. 280,000.

- Casa:** Zamora y Duque 16, México 18, D.F.; f. 1974; monthly; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Lic. FRANCISCO AGUIRRE GÓMEZ; circ. 302,000.
- Chicas:** Madero 21, Col. Tlacopac, 01040 México, D.F.; f. 1967; weekly; young women's magazine; Dir. MANUEL DE LANDA; circ. 280,000.
- Chispa:** Tlacopac 6, México 20, D.F.; f. 1980; monthly; Dir. GUILLERMO FERNÁNDEZ DE LA GARZA; circ. 150,000.
- Contenido:** Darwin 101, México 5, D.F.; f. 1963; monthly; popular appeal; Dir. ARMANDO AYALA A.; circ. 132,243.
- Cosmopolitan:** Avda. Insurgentes Sur 421, Edif. B, Conjunto Aristos, México 11, D.F.; f. 1973; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. CRISTINA SARALEGUI; circ. 150,000.
- D.F. Guía:** Artículo 123, 37-909, México 1, D.F.; f. 1966; weekly; television, theatre and entertainment; Dir. CARMEN ROBLES DE OCAMPO; circ. 165,000.
- Historia Ilustrada:** Lucio Blanco 1180, Col. Juan Tlihuaca, México 16, D.F.; fortnightly; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JAVIER ORTIZ CAMORLINGA; circ. 100,000.
- Ideas para su Hogar:** Insurgentes Sur 421, Edif. B, Desp. B-103, Conjunto Aristos, México 11, D.F.; f. 1978; domestic matters; Dir. PILAR LARRAÍN DEL SOLAR; circ. 100,000.
- Imágenes de México:** Reforma 51, 2°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1975; annually; tourism and economics; Pres. JULIO GARCÍA-LOURDES; Editor and Dir.-Gen. J. EDUARDO PINEDA ARENAS; circ. 220,000.
- Impacto:** Avda. Ceylán 517, México 15, D.F.; f. 1949; weekly; Dir.-Gen. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; circ. 179,100.
- Jet Set:** Lucio Blanco 1180, Col. Juan Tlihuaca, México 16, D.F.; f. 1975; monthly; Dir.-Gen. JAVIER ORTIZ CAMORLINGA; circ. 120,000.
- Kena:** Magdalena 135, Col. del Valle, México 12, D.F.; f. 1977; monthly; Pres. MARÍA EUGENIA MORENO; Dir. LILIANA MORENO; circ. 156,903.
- Mamá:** Zamora y Duque 16, México 18, D.F.; f. 1979; monthly; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Lic. FRANCISCO GÓMEZ AGUIRRE; circ. 200,000.
- Notitas Musicales:** Olivo 4-203, México 20, D.F.; f. 1956; fortnightly; music; popular appeal; Dir. ENRIQUE ORTIZ REYES SPÍNDOLA; circ. 355,000.
- Novela Musical:** Morelos 16, 3°, México 1, D.F.; weekly; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Editor JOSÉ PICHEL; circ. 220,000.
- La Novela Policiaca:** Morelos 16, 3°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1957; crime and police stories; weekly; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Editor JOSÉ PICHEL; circ. 480,000.
- Novelas de Amor:** Morelos 16, 3°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1960; weekly; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Editor JOSÉ PICHEL; circ. 300,000.
- Por Esto:** Santander 25, Col. Azcapotzalco, México 16, D.F.; weekly; humorous, political review; Editor MARIO MENÉNDEZ.
- Rutas de Pasión:** Morelos 16, 4°, 06040 México, D.F.; f. 1965; weekly; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Gen. Man. DEA MARÍA REVILLA; circ. 150,000.
- Selecciones del Reader's Digest:** Apdo. M-2455, 06000 México, D.F.; f. 1940; monthly; Pres. WILLIAM J. O'NEILL; Editor-in-Chief ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ VILLAR; circ. 525,000.
- ¡Siempre!** Vallarta 20, Apdo. 4-033, México 4, D.F.; f. 1953; weekly; left of centre; Dir. JOSÉ PAGÉS LLERGO; circ. 123,596.

- Sonido:** Lucio Blanco, Col. Juan Tlihuaca, México 16, D.F.; f. 1976; monthly; music news; Dir.-Gen. JAVIER ORTIZ CAMORLINGA; circ. 100,000.
- Los Supermachos:** Angel Urraza 1322, México 12, D.F.; f. 1965; weekly; Dir. Lic. OCTAVIO COLMENARES; circ. 295,000.
- Tele-Guía:** Edificio Tele-Guía, Esq. Velázquez de León y Fco. Díaz Covarrubias, Col. San Rafael, México 4, D.F.; f. 1952; weekly; television guide; Pres. CARLOS AMADOR; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ; Editor LUIS AMADOR DE GAMA; circ. 800,000.
- Traveler's Guide to Mexico:** Apdo. 6-1007, 06600 México, D.F.; f. 1969; annually; Dir. and Man. CHRIS A. LUHNOW; circ. 191,564.
- Última Moda:** Morelos 16, 3°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1966; fortnightly; fashion; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; Editor JOSÉ PICHEL; circ. 220,000.
- Vanidades:** Avda. Insurgentes Sur 421, Conjunto Aristos, México 11, D.F.; f. 1961; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir. MIRTA BLANCO; circ. 180,000.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(circ. over 20,000)

- Actualidades Médicas:** Louisiana 59, 03810 México, D.F.; f. 1969; monthly; medicine; Man. Lic. TOSHIO SHINTANI; Editor ERIC TORRES-MONTES, M.D.; circ. 21,000.
- Artes de México y del Mundo:** Amores 262, 03100 México, D.F.; monthly; Gen. Man. MANUEL BARBACHANO HERRERO; circ. 20,000.
- Atención Médica:** Fernando Alencastre 110, Lomas Virreyes, México 10, D.F.; f. 1969; monthly; medicine; Dir. Ing. PEDRO VERA CERVERA; circ. 20,100.
- Auto-industria:** Puebla 264, 3°, Apdo. 71339, México 7, D.F.; f. 1971; fortnightly; motoring; Dir.-Gen. ALFREDO VILLAGRÁN ARÉVALO; circ. 20,000.
- El Campo:** Mar Negro 147, Apdo. 17-506, México 17, D.F.; f. 1924; monthly; agriculture; Dir.-Gen. ARMANDO PALAFOX FLORES; circ. 35,000.
- Ciencia y Desarrollo:** Insurgentes Sur 1814-6° piso, México 20, D.F.; f. 1975; every two months; scientific; Dir. Dr. EDMUNDO FLORES; circ. 65,000.
- Comercio:** Reforma 42, México 1, D.F.; f. 1960; monthly; business review; Dir. Lic. ALBERTO BARRANCO CHAVARRÍA; circ. 42,000.
- La Familia Cristiana:** Taxqueña 1792, Apdo. 69-766, México 21, D.F.; f. 1953; monthly; Dir. JUAN MANUEL GALAVIZ H.; circ. 75,000.
- Gaceta Agrícola:** Avda. La Paz 1522, Guadalajara, Jal.; f. 1956; quarterly; Dir. Ing. FRANCISCO SAINZ IBARRA; circ. 35,000.
- Información Científica y Tecnológica:** Insurgentes Sur 1814, 6°, México 20, D.F.; f. 1979; fortnightly; organ of the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología; Dir. Dr. EDMUNDO FLORES; circ. 45,000.
- Intercambio Internacional:** Nicolás San Juan 1154, México 12, D.F.; f. 1975; weekly; international commerce; Dir.-Gen. ANGEL GONZÁLEZ AVELAR; circ. 50,000.
- Mercado Común Latinoamericano:** Admón. 1, Apdo. 170, México 1, D.F.; f. 1959; Latin American integration; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Prof. LUIGI MERCURI SERI; circ. 37,300.
- Mundo Médico:** Matías Romero 116, Apdo. 12, México 12, D.F.; f. 1973; monthly; medicine; Dir. DINO ROZENBURG; circ. 21,000.

- Negobancos (Negocios y Bancos):** Bolívar 8-601, Apdo. 1907, México 1, D.F.; f. 1951; fortnightly; business; Dir. ALFREDO FARRUGIA REED; circ. 50,000.
- Noticias Médicas:** Querétaro 181, Col. Roma, 06700 México, D.F.; f. 1974; monthly; medicine; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ALFREDO MÁRQUEZ CAMPOS; circ. 25,000.
- Semana Médica de México:** Querétaro 183, Col. Roma, 06700 México, D.F.; f. 1954; fortnightly; medicine; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ALFREDO MÁRQUEZ CAMPOS; circ. 20,500.
- Tierra:** Díaz Mirón 58, México 4, D.F.; f. 1945; monthly; agricultural and livestock; Dir. A. DIEZ DE LA CRUZ; circ. 32,000.
- Transformación:** Avda. San Antonio 256, México 18, D.F.; f. 1963; monthly; industry; Editor LUIS GUEVARA; circ. 25,078.
- Todo:** Hamburgo 36, Apdo. 2517, México 6, D.F.; f. 1933; fortnightly; political; Dir. CARLOS SALCEDO PATIÑO; circ. 24,000.
- Visión:** Hamburgo 20, México 6, D.F.; offices in Bogotá, Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile; f. 1950; fortnightly; politics and economics; Dir.-Gen. MARIANO GRONDONA; Man. Editor DANIEL PRIETO ARRATE; circ. 44,803.

ASSOCIATIONS

- Agrupación Nacional Periodística:** México, D.F.; Pres. DOMINGO SALAYANDÍA.
- Asociación de Diarios Independientes:** Nueva York 228, Colonia Nápoles México 18, D.F.; Pres. MAURICIO BERCÚN.
- Asociación Nacional de Periodistas A.C.:** Filomeno Mata 8, 3° piso, México, D.F.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** Torre Latinoamericano 28° piso, Lázaro Cárdenas y Madero, Apdo. M10330, México 1, D.F.; Bureau Chief RENÉ FLIPO.
- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.):** México, D.F.; Rep. VLADIMIR E. TRAVKIN.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** Paseo de la Reforma 336, 4° piso, México 6, D.F.; Correspondent MICHELE DE MARIA.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic):** Horacio 1506, Col. Polanco, México 5, D.F.; Correspondent ULRICH KOHLS.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** Paseo de la Reforma 46, 6°, Apdo. 1181, México, D.F.; Bureau Chief CHARLES H. GREEN.
- Československa tisková kancelář (CTK) (Czechoslovakia):** Avda. Morelos 58, México 1, D.F.; Man. HORYMÍR JUNEK.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany):** Avda. Morelos 110-1102, Apdo. 91-bis, México 6, D.F.; Bureau Chief HERBERT WINKLER.
- EFE (Spain):** Lafayette 69, México 4, D.F.; Bureau Chief MIGUEL ANGEL NIETO GONZÁLEZ.
- Kyodo Tsushin (Japan):** México, D.F.; Corresp. EUI KADOTA.
- Prensa Latina (Cuba):** Paseo de la Reforma 27, Apdo. 402, México 1, D.F.; Corresp. SERGIO PINEDA.
- Reuters (U.K.):** Paseo de la Reforma 122, 10°, Apdo. 32-972, México 6, D.F.
- United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.):** Avda. Morelos 110, Apdo. 91, México 10, D.F.; Man. JOHN F. VIRTUE.
- TASS (U.S.S.R.) also has an office in Mexico.

PUBLISHERS

México, D.F.

Aconcagua Ediciones y Publicaciones, S.A.: Xochicalco 352, México 12, D.F.; Man. JULIO SANZ CRESPO; technical and educational.

Aguiar Editor S.A.: Avda. Universidad 757; f. 1965; Man. Dir. ANTONIO RUANO FERNÁNDEZ; general literature.

Ediciones Fiscales Alonso: Torres Adalid 707, 1° piso, México 12, D.F.; f. 1929; Dir. EFRÁIN LECHUGA SANTILLÁN; fiscal law books.

Publicaciones Armol, S.A.: Mar Negro 147, Apdo. 17-506, Col. Tacuba, México 17, D.F.; f. 1938; technical publs.; Man. Dir. ARMANDO PALAFOX.

Editorial Azteca S.A.: Calle de la Luna 225-7, México 3, D.F.; f. 1956; literature and technical; Man. Dir. ALFONSO ALEMÁN JALOMO.

Librería y Ediciones Botas, S.A.: Justo Sierra 52, Apdo. 941; México 1, D.F.; f. 1910; Man. JOSÉ LUIS OSUNA; history, law, philosophy, literature, fine arts, science, language, economics, medicine.

Casa Unida de Publicaciones, S.A.: Insurgentes Centro 86 I, Apdo. 97 bis, México 4, D.F.; f. 1921; theology, philosophy, sociology; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS VELAZCO MEDINA.

Compañía Editorial Continental, S.A. (CECSA): Calzada de Talpan 4620, México 22, D.F.; f. 1954; science, technology, general textbooks; Man. Dir. ELENA O. DE SANZ.

Ediciones de Cultura Popular, S.A.: Odontología 76, Copilco Universidad, México 20, D.F.; f. 1969; Man. Dir. SALVADOR GONZÁLEZ MARÍN; history, politics, social sciences.

Editorial Diana S.A.: Roberto Gayol 1219, Col. del Valle, 03100 México, D.F.; f. 1946; general trade and technical books; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS RAMÍREZ COTA; Gen. Man. HOMERO GAYOSSO.

Editorial Edición, S.A.: Cerezas 76-B, México 12, D.F.; Man. ANTONIO BASURTO; international best sellers.

Ediciones Era S.A.: Avena 102, Col. Granjas Esmeralda, Apdo. 74-092, México 13, D.F.; f. 1960; Man. Dir. Sra. NIEVES ESPRESATE XIRAU; general and social science, art and literature.

Editorial Esfinge, S.A.: Colima 220, Desp. 503, México 7, D.F.; f. 1957; Man. Dir. AGUSTÍN MATEOS MUÑOZ, educational textbooks.

Espasa Calpe Mexicana, S.A.: Pitágoras 1439, México 12, D.F.; Man. FRANCISCO CRUZ RUBIO; literature, encyclopaedia.

Fernández Editores, S.A.: Eje 1 Pte. México Coyoacán 321, Col. Santa Cruz Atoyac, 03310 México, D.F.; f. 1943; Man. Dir. LUIS FERNÁNDEZ GONZÁLEZ; textbooks, education, educational toys, didactic material.

Editorial Fondo de Cultura Económica: Avda. Universidad 975, México 12, D.F.; f. 1934; economics, history, philosophy, science, politics, psychology, sociology; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS MARTÍNEZ.

Fondo Educativo Interamericano de México, S.A.: Cóndor 351, Apdo. 19-188, México 20, D.F.; Vice-Pres. JORGE JOSÉ GIANNETTO, JUAN JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ; educational textbooks.

Editorial Grijalbo S.A.: Calzada San Bartolo-Naucaupan 282, Apdo. 17-568, Col. Argentina, 11230 México, D.F.; f. 1954; general fiction, history, sciences, philosophy; Man. Dir. ALDO FALABELLA TUCCI.

Nueva Editorial Interamericana S.A. de C.V.: Cedro 512, Apdo. 26370, México 4, D.F.; f. 1944; sciences and technology; Pres. LUIS CASTAÑEDA M.

Editorial Jus, S.A.: Plaza de Abasolo 14, México 3, D.F.; Man. ARMANDO AVILA SOTOMAYOR; history, literature, humour.

Ediciones Larousse, S.A.: Marsella 53 Esq. Nápoles, Col. Juárez, México 6, D.F.; Man. Dir. DOMINIQUE BERTIN.

Editora Latino Americana, S.A.: Guatemala 10-220, México 1, D.F.; Dir. JORGE H. YÉPEZ; popular literature.

Editorial Limusa, S.A.: Calle de Balderas 95, 1°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1962; science, general, textbooks; Pres. CARLOS NORIEGA MILERA.

Editorial Joaquín Mortiz, S.A.: Tabasco 106, Apdo. 7-832, México 7, D.F.; f. 1962; general literature; Man. Dir. JOAQUÍN DÍEZ CANEDO.

Editorial Nuestro Tiempo, S.A.: Avda. Copilco 300, Locales 6 y 7, Col. Copilco Universidad, México 20, D.F.; Man. Dir. ESPERANZA NACIF B.; social sciences.

Ediciones Oasis, S.A.: Avda. Oaxaca 28, Apdo. 24-416, México 7, D.F.; f. 1958; Man. LUIS MARIO SCHNEIDER; literature, pedagogy, history.

Editorial Orión: Sierra Mojada 325, 11000 México, D.F.; archaeology, philosophy, psychology, Spanish literature, fiction; Dir. Sra. SILVA HERNÁNDEZ VDA. DE CÁRDENAS.

Editorial Patria, S.A.: Avda. Uruguay 25, 2°, Apdo. 784, México 1, D.F.; f. 1933; Dir. MA. ISABEL LASA DE LA MORA; Mexican traditions and history, textbooks, accountancy, pedagogy, teaching aids, children's books.

Editorial Porrúa Hnos. S.A.: Argentina 15 Altos, 5° piso, México 1, D.F.; f. 1944; general literature; Man. J. A. PÉREZ PORRÚA.

Editorial Posada, S.A.: La Otra Banda 74, México 20, D.F.; Man. Dir. GUILLERMO MENDIZÁBAL; general.

Editorial Quetzacoatl, S.A.: Medicina 37, Local 1 y 2, México 20, D.F.; Man. Dir. ALBERTO RODRÍGUEZ VALDÉS.

Editorial Reverte Mexicana, S.A.: Río Pánuco 141-A, México 6, D.F.; Dir. PEDRO REVERTE PLANELL; science, technical.

Salvat Mexicana de Ediciones, S.A. de C.V.: Mariano Escobedo 438, México 5, D.F.; Man. J. L. ROSAS RIVERO; medicine, encyclopedic works.

Siglo XXI Editores S.A.: Avda. Cerro del Agua 248, Col. Romero de Terreros, Coyoacán, 04310 México, D.F.; f. 1966; art, economics, education, history, social sciences, literature, philology and linguistics, philosophy and political science; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO ORFILA REYNAL; Man. CONCEPCIÓN ZEA A.

Editorial Trillas, S.A.: Avda. Río Churubusco 385 Pte., Col. Pedro María Anaya, 03340 México, D.F., f. 1954; psychology, Mexican history, architecture, educational textbooks, administration; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO TRILLAS MÉRCADER.

Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana (UTEHA): Avda. Independencia 10, México 1, D.F.; f. 1937; Man. Lic. ANTONIO O. JUNCO GONZÁLEZ; scientific, literary, economical, historical and technical.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Distribuidora de Libros Universitarios: Porto Alegre 260, México 13, D.F.; publications in all fields; Dir. Lic. JAIME ANTONIO VILLEGAS P.

ASSOCIATIONS

Cámara Nacional de la Industria Editorial: Holanda 13, México 13, D.F.; f. 1964; Pres. JORDI SAYROLS SIBIBIN; Man. Lic. RAFAEL SERVÍN ARROYO.

Instituto Mexicano del Libro, A.C.: Paseo de la Reforma 95-1024, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, 06030 México, D.F.; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN LLACA TEIJO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

REGULATORY BODIES

Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Radio y Televisión: Avda. Horacio 1013, Colonia Polanco, México 11550, D.F.; f. 1942; Pres. Lic. JUAN JOSÉ ESPEJO PUENTE; Man. Lic. EMILIO VELASCO DÍAZ.

Dirección General de Radio, Televisión y Cinematografía: Guanajuato 125, México, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. Sra. MARGARITA LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y PACHECO.

Dirección de Radio y Televisión: Colima 161, México 7, D.F.; Dir. Dr. SERGIO HIDALGO RAMÍREZ.

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Lázaro Cárdenas y Cumbres de Acutzingo, México, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. CLEMENTE PÉREZ CORREA.

Subdirección de Radiofusión: Eugenia 197, 1er. piso, México 03020, D.F.; licence issuing authority; Dir. Ing. LUIS VALENCIA PÉREZ.

RADIO

In 1981 there were 810 commercial radio stations and 46 cultural stations.

Among the most important commercial networks are:

ARTSA: Jalapa 17-9° piso, México 7 D.F.; Dir.-Gen. ROBERTO H. LÓPEZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Grupo Acir: Pirineos 770, México 11000, D.F.; comprises 83 stations; Pres. FRANCISCO IBARRA.

Núcleo Radio Mil: Insurgentes Sur 1870, 01030 México, D.F.; comprises 7 radio stations; f. 1960; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Lic. E. GUILLERMO SALAS.

Organización Impulsora de Radio, S.A. de C.V.: Avda. Nuevo León 16, 2° piso, Col. Hipódromo Condesa, 06170 México, D.F.; f. 1965; comprises radio stations; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA ESTHER GÓMEZ DE AGUIRRE.

Promomedios: Taine 229, Desp. 501 y 502, México 11370 D.F.; Gen. Man. Lic. EUGENIO BERNAL M.

Radio Cadena Nacional, S.A.: Avda. Coyoacán 1899, México 03240, D.F.; f. 1948; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTO C. NAVARRO.

Radio Programas de México, S.A.: Reforma 322, 2° piso, México 06600, D.F.; 73 affiliated stations; Pres. CLEMENTE SERNA MARTÍNEZ; Dir.-Gen. CLEMENTE SERNA ALVEAR.

Sistema Radiofónico Nacional, S.A.: Baja California 163-602, México 06760 D.F.; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ C. DE LA ROSA.

Stereorey-Frecuencia Modulada Mexicana, S.A.: Medellín 43-4° piso, México 06760 D.F.; Pres. JOAQUÍN VARGAS G.; Dir. C. P. JOSÉ VARGAS S.

In 1980 8,761,920 households had at least one radio receiver.

TELEVISION

In 1981 there were 124 commercial television stations and 4 cultural stations.

Among the most important are:

Corporación Mexicana de Radio y Televisión, S.A. de C.V.: Avda. Periférico Sur 4121, Col. Jardines del Pedregal; operates 37 booster stations throughout the country; Dir.-Gen. Lic. CLAUDIO FARIAS ALVAREZ.

Tele Cadena Mexicana, S.A.: Reforma 45, 16°, México 1, D.F.; commercial, comprises about 80 stations; Dir. Lic. JORGE ARMANDO PIÑA MEDINA.

Telesistema Mexicano, S.A.: Niños Héroes 15, México 7, D.F.; commercial; Dir. JESÚS LUIS BAS ALVAREZ.

Televisa, S.A.: Edificio Televicentro, Avda. Chapultepec 18, México 1, D.F.; commercial; over 100 affiliated stations; Pres. EMILIO AZCÁRRAGA MILMO.

Televisión Rural de México: Guanajuato 125, 5° piso, México 1, D.F.; cultural; Dir. Dr. LUIS CUETO GARCÍA.

XEIPN-TV: Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Carpio 476, Casco de Santo Tomás, México 17, D.F.; cultural; Dir.-Gen. Lic. PABLO F. MARENTES GONZÁLEZ.

In 1981 4,873,560 households had at least one television receiver.

FINANCE

BANKING

An important banking reform allowed banks to perform multiple services, and has led to a reduction in the number of banks. Mexico is closed to foreign banks although in 1978 there were 98 foreign banks with representative offices. The one exception is Citibank, which established its resident branch in Mexico before the law, providing for representative offices only, was promulgated. (cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in pesos unless otherwise stated)

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Seguros (National Banking and Insurance Commission): República de El Salvador 47, México 1, D.F.; f. 1924; government commission controlling all financial and insurance institutions in Mexico; 6 mems.; Pres. Lic. ENRIQUE CREEL DE LA BARRA; Vice-Pres. Lic. JAVIER VEGA MANZO.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de México, S.A.: Avda. 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo. 98 bis, 06059 México, D.F.; f. 1925; currency issuing authority; controls monetary policy including bank reserve requirements and interest rates; responsible for ex-

change rates and national and international reserves; legal government agent within international financial institutions and fiscal agent; cap. 500m., res. U.S. \$7,242.6m. (Dec. 1980); Dir.-Gen. Lic. GUSTAVO ROMERO KOLBECK; 15 brs.

STATE BANKS

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 32, México 1, D.F.; f. 1937; cap. 39,712m., res. 1,699m., dep. 39,601m. (Oct. 1981); Dir.-Gen. ADRIÁN LAJOUS MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Rural, S.A. (BANRURAL): Baja California 261, México 11, D.F.; f. 1975; provides financing for agriculture and normal banking services; cap. p.u. and res. 3,038m. (1978); Dir.-Gen. C. P. JORGE NAVARRO AYALA; 12 brs.

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.: Insurgentes Norte 423, 22°, México 3, D.F.; f. 1933; cap. 2,749m., res. 1,637m., dep. 9,515m. (Dec. 1980); Dir.-Gen. Dr. OCTAVIO A. HERNÁNDEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Banco del Pequeño Comercio del D.F., S.A. de C.V.: José Ma. Marroquí 81, Centro, México, D.F.; f. 1943; cap. 247.9m., res. 3.1m., dep. 1,323.7m. (Sept. 1981); Dir.-Gen. JUAN JOSÉ DOMENÉ FLOR; 58 brs.

Banco Mexicano Somex, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 213, México D.F.; f. 1981 (from merger of Banco Somex and Banco Mexicano); multiple bank; cap. p.u. 1,363m., res. 485m., dep. 88,398m. (1981); Dir.-Gen. Lic. MARIO RAMÓN BETETA.

Financiera Nacional Azucarera, S.A. (FINASA): Insurgentes Sur 716, México, D.F.; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 1,000m., res. 428m. (Sept. 1981); Dir.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS TELLO MACÍAS.

Nacional Financiera, S.A. (NAFINSA): Isabel la Católica 51, México 1, D.F.; f. 1934; government industrial development bank; provides loans, guarantees and investments; contracts and handles development loans from abroad; cap. p.u. 2,415m., res. 732m. (Sept. 1981); Dir.-Gen. Lic. JORGE ESPINOSA DE LOS REYES; 22 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banca Confia, S.A.: Balderas 36, Apdo. 121 bis, México 1, D.F.; f. 1977, formerly Banco de Industria y Comercio; cap. p.u. 250m., res. 90.6m., dep. 15,647m. (Sept. 1981); Dir.-Gen. ROLANDO VEGA INÍGUEZ; 42 brs.

Banca Gremi, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, 6°, México, D.F.; multiple bank; cap. p.u. 385m., res. 60.4m., dep. 22,057m. (Sept. 1981); Dir.-Gen. JUAN B. RIVEROLL.

Bancam, S.A.: Balderas y Colón, México, D.F.; multiple bank; cap. p.u. 100m., res. 2.9m., dep. 5,408m. (1981); Man. HUMBERTO ORTEGÓN ESQUIVEL.

Banca Promex, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 199, 2°, México, D.F.; multiple bank; Man. MARCO ANTONIO AROCHI LLERA.

Banca Serfin, S.A.: Avda. 16 de Septiembre y Bolívar, México, D.F.; f. 1977; cap. 1,600m., res. 389m., dep. 124,211m. (1981); Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ M. CUARÓN; 308 brs.

Banco del Atlántico, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 48, México 1, D.F.; f. 1942; cap. 525m., res. 226m., dep. 29,816m. (1981); Pres. Lic. CARLOS ABEIDRO DÁVILA.

Banco Internacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 156, México, D.F.; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 471m., res. 530m., dep. 43,342m. (1981); Gen. Man. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ LUGO; 50 brs.

Bancomer, S.A.: Centro Bancomer Avda. Universidad 1200, Apdo. 9 bis, México 03339 13, D.F.; f. 1977; multiple bank; cap.; cap. p.u. 4,375m., res. 2,936m., dep. 338,507m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. and Pres. MANUEL ESPIOSA YGLESÍAS; 587 brs.

Banco Nacional de México, S.A.—Banamex, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, 1° piso, México 1, D.F.; f. 1884; cap. and res. 10,000m., dep. 274,523m. (Aug. 1981); Pres. RUBÉN AGUILAR MONTEVERDE; 630 brs.

Banco Sofimex, S.A.: Bolívar 18 esq. 5 de Mayo, México, D.F.; multiple bank; cap. p.u. 120m., res. 36m., dep. 5,627m. (1981); Dir.-Gen. ARMANDO RODRÍGUEZ TORRES.

Banpacifico, S.A.: Florencia y Reforma, México, D.F.; multiple bank; cap. p.u. 205m., res. 9.6m., dep. 9,911m. (1981); Pres. ARCADIO VALENZUELA V.

Multibanco Comermer, S.A.: Plaza Comermer, 1 Blvd. Avila Camacho, México 10, D.F.; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 861m., res. 788m., dep. 119,049m. (1981); Dir.-Gen. ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ URDAL; 299 brs.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Banco Industrial de Jalisco, S.A.: Avda. 16 de Septiembre 400, Guadalajara, Jal.; f. 1934; cap. 58m., dep. 3,608m. (Dec. 31st, 1979); Pres. Ing. GUILLERMO MARTÍNEZ GUITRÓN; Dir.-Gen. PEDRO FERNÁNDEZ TORRES; 30 brs.

Banco Longoria, S.A.: Belden 2926 y Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 210m., res. 36m., dep. 7,878m. (Sept. 1981); Dir.-Gen. A. FEDERICO LONGORIA T.; 53 brs.

Banco Mercantil de Monterrey, S.A.: Morelos y Zaragoza, Monterrey, N.L.; f. 1899; cap. 180m., res. 6.7m., dep. 10,730m. (Oct. 1981); Pres. NADINA M. DE GARZA; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ CANTÚ TIJERINA; 60 brs.

Banco del Noroeste de México, S.A.: Obregón y Avda. Flores, Culiacán, Sin.; f. 1939; cap. 127m., res. 86m., dep. 7,761m. (Dec. 1981); Pres. FRANCISCO ECHAVARRÍA R.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. RODOLFO ESQUER LUGO; 37 brs.

Banco Popular, S.A.: Padre Mier Ote. 463, Monterrey, N.L.; multiple bank; cap. p.u. 70.8m., res. 9.1m., dep. 1,701m. (1981); Dir. ANTONIO CANTÚ LEAL; Chair. JAVIER BUSTOS; Sec. MANUEL LIZARDI A.

Banco Refaccionario de Jalisco, S.A.: Avda. La Paz 875 y Avda. 16 de Septiembre, Guadalajara, Jal.; f. 1930; cap. 60m., res. 55m., dep. 2,819m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. Ing. JORGE GARIBAY ROMANILLOS; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS SOTO GONZÁLEZ; 46 brs.

Banco Regional del Norte, S.A.: Esq. de Padre Mier Ote. 255, Monterrey, N.L.; f. 1947; cap. p.u. 150m., res. 173m., dep. 9,945m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. FRANCISCO J. CIRILO; Dir.-Gen. CAYETANO SANTOS G.; 24 brs.

Banpaís, S.A.: Avda. Morelos Pte. 110, Monterrey, N.L.; f. 1892 as Banco de Nuevo León, present name 1978; cap. p.u. 663m., res. 56.2m., dep. 27,410m. (Sept. 1981); Dir.-Gen. Lic. ADRIÁN SADA GONZÁLEZ; 97 brs.

FOREIGN BANK

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Paseo de la Reforma 390, 3° piso, México, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. EMILIO SÁNCHEZ SANTIAGO.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de México (Bankers' Association): Lázaro Cárdenas 2, 9° piso, México 1, D.F.; f. 1928; Hon. Chair. Dir. of Banco de México, S.A.; Chair. VÍCTOR MANUEL HERRERA; Dir. Lic. ALFONSO CERVERA DEL CASTILLO; 275 mems.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Comisión Nacional de Valores (National Securities Commission): México, D.F.; f. 1946; a federal commission to regulate the stock exchange system; Chair. GUSTAVO PETRICIOLI; Pres. JULIÁN BERNAL MOLINA; Dir. of Studies and Operations Lic. RAMÓN ESQUIVEL AVILA.

In 1976 the three stock exchanges of Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey were amalgamated into a single organization.

Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, S.A. de C.V.: Uruguay 68, México 1, D.F.; f. 1894; Pres. OLIVIERI LORDA; Gen. Man. MARIO SEGURA QUINOT.

INSURANCE

México, D.F.

Anglo-Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Chapultepec 246, 3° piso, México 7, D.F.; f. 1897; Gen. Dir. Dr. CARLOS CASALI.

Aseguradora Banpaís, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 1443, 7°, México 19, D.F.; f. 1958; Pres. Lic. DON ADRIÁN SADA GONZÁLEZ; Dir.-Gen. RODRIGO M. SADA GÓMEZ.

Aseguradora Cuauhtémoc, S.A.: Liverpool 88, esq. con Havre, México 6, D.F.; f. 1944; Pres. MANUEL GONZÁLEZ CANSECO; Dir.-Gen. Dr. GAETANO ZOCCHI BALBIANI; general.

Aseguradora Hidalgo, S.A.: Avda. Ejército Nacional 180; f. 1931; Dir.-Gen. Lic. GILBERTO ESCOBEDO V.; Gen. Man. Lic. LUIS ROCA FERNÁNDEZ; life.

Aseguradora Mexicana, S.A.: Plaza de los Ferrocarriles 9, Apdo. 1458, México 4, D.F.; f. 1937; Pres. JESÚS SILVA HERZOG; Dir.-Gen. C.P. ALFREDO A. LUENGAS; general, except life.

La Atlántida, Seguros Generales, S.A.: Independencia 37, Apdo. 152, 2°; f. 1941; Pres. BORIS SIGAL; Dir.-Gen. ALFONSO BARRIENTOS ALVAREZ; general, except life.

La Continental Seguros, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, 10° piso; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK; Gen. Man. LIVIO NOVÍ.

La Latino Americana, Seguros, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, Apdo. 131 bis; f. 1906; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK Y ZIRIÓN; Gen. Man. Ing. RODRIGO AMERLINCK Y ASSERETO; life, etc.

La Libertad, Cía. General de Seguros, S.A.: Liverpool 54, México 6, D.F.; f. 1944; Chair. ADOLFO AUTREY DÁVILA; Dir. GERARDO DAMM PENSKI; general.

La Nacional, Cía. de Seguros, S.A.: Dom. Miguel Angel de Quevedo 915; f. 1901; Pres. Lic. ALBERTO BAILLERES; Dir. JUAN B. RIVEROLL; life, etc.

Pan American de México, Cía. de Seguros, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 355, México 5, D.F.; f. 1940; Pres. Lic. JESS N. DALTON; Dir.-Gen. GILBERTO ESCOBEDA PAZ.

Previsión Obrera, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros sobre la Vida: Ricardo Flores Magón 206; f. 1934; Man. ANTONIO CASTELLANOS TOVAR; life.

Reaseguradora Patria, S.A.: Tonalá 63, 06700 México, D.F.; f. 1953; reinsurance; Pres. Lic. MIGUEL S. ESCOBEDO; Gen. Man. F. UREÑA CORTA; general.

Reaseguros Alianza, S.A.: José Vasconcelos 208, 12° y 13°, Despacho 2, Colonia Condesa, México 11, D.F.; f. 1940; reinsurance; Exec. Pres. GERARDO DE PREVOISIN LEGORRETA; Dir. Lic. JOSÉ MA. PADILLA LOZANO.

Seguros América Banamex, S.A.: Avda. Revolución 1508, México 20, D.F.; f. 1933; Pres. AGUSTÍN F. LEGORRETA; Dir.-Gen. PATRICIO DE PREVOISIN.

Seguros Atlas Confía, S.A.: Balderas 36, 7° piso; f. 1941; Pres. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ GARZA; Dir. Lic. JORGE OROZCO LAINÉ; general including life.

Seguros Azteca, S.A.: Avda. Insurgentes 102, México 6, D.F.; f. 1933; Pres. JUAN CAMPO RODRÍGUEZ; general including life.

Seguros Bancomer, S.A.: Avda. Universidad 1,200, Col. del Valle, 03330 México, D.F.; f. 1957; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE GÓMEZ PÉREZ; life, etc.

Seguros La Comercial, S.A.: Avda. Insurgentes Sur 3900, México 22, D.F.; f. 1936; Pres. ELOY S. VALLINA; Dir. GUILLERMO H. CANTÚ CHARLES; life, etc.

Seguros Constitución, S.A.: Río Tíber 110, 1° piso, 06500 México, D.F.; f. 1937; Pres. ISIDORO RODRÍGUEZ; Dir. ALFONSO DE ORDUÑA Y PÉREZ.

Seguros Equitativa BCH, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364, Apdo. 58, 06600 México, D.F.; f. 1936; Pres. ELÍAS SOURASKY S.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JAIME P. CONSTANTINER.

Seguros el Fénix, S.A.: Londres 102-6°, México 6, D.F.; f. 1937; Pres. VICTORIANO OLAZÁBAL E.; Dir.-Gen. JAIME MATUTE LABRADOR.

Seguros La Iberomexicana, S.A.: Londres 4, 1°, México 6, D.F.; f. 1952; Pres. JOSÉ BARROSO CHÁVEZ; Dir.-Gen. ALFREDO TORRES VILLALOBOS; general.

Seguros Internacional, S.A.: Abraham González 67; f. 1945; Pres. Lic. GUSTAVO ROMERO KOLBECK; general.

Seguros Progreso, S.A.: Avda. Francisco I. Madero 69, México 1, D.F.; f. 1944; Pres. ALICIA I. DE FERNÁNDEZ MANERO; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO ISLAS DÍAZ.

Seguros Protección Mutua, S.A.: Constituyentes 357, México 18, D.F.; f. 1933; Pres. GUSTAVO GONZÁLEZ NOGUÉS; general.

Seguros La Provincial, S.A.: Miguel Angel de Quevedo 915, México 21, D.F.; f. 1936; Pres. ALBERTO BAILLERES; Dir.-Gen. JUAN B. RIVEROLL; general.

Seguros La República, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 383; f. 1966; Pres. LUCIANO ARECHEDERRA QUINTANA; Gen. Man. JUAN ANTONIO DE ARRIETA MENDIZÁBAL; general.

Seguros Tepeyac, S.A.: Humboldt 56; f. 1944; Pres. JESÚS GUTIÉRREZ RUIZ; Dir.-Gen. ARTURO MARTÍ; general.

Unión de Seguros, S.A.: Blvd. Adolfo López Mateos 2448, Apdo. 20500, Col. San Angel Inn, México 20 D.F.; f. 1924; Pres. Lic. SALVADOR CREEL SISNIEGA; Dir.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS AMADOR CORNEJO.

CIUDAD OBREGÓN, SON.

Seguros La Comercial del Noroeste, S.A.: No Reección 925, Oriente; f. 1949; Man. ELEAZAR MAYORAL LÓPEZ.

GUADALAJARA, JAL.

Nueva Galicia, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Bélgica 589; f. 1946; Pres. SALVADOR VEYTIA Y VEYTIA; fire.

Seguros La Comercial de Occidente, S.A.: Avda. Lerdo de Tejada 2007, 3°; f. 1940; Pres. IGNACIO ARANGUREN CASTIELLO; Dir.-Gen. GUSTAVO CASTAÑEDA MARTÍN DEL CAMPO; fire.

HERMOSILLO, SON.

Seguros del Pacífico, S.A.: Avda. Serdán 20 Poniente, 3° piso; f. 1940; Gen. Man. SERGIO ARAIZA MORÚA.

LEÓN, GTO.

Seguros del Centro, S.A.: Avda. Emiliano Zapata 118; f. 1943; Gen. Man. Lic. RAÚL MARTÍNEZ MUÑOZ.

MÉRIDA, YUC.

La Peninsular, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Calle 59, No. 446; f. 1940; Dir.-Gen. FERNANDO VEGA CARRILLO.

MONTERREY, N. L.

Seguros Monterrey Serfin S.A.: Edif. Monterrey, Parás 850 Sur; f. 1940; Pres. FRANCISCO F. MALDONADO; Dir.-Gen. ALBERTO ELIZONDO T.; casualty, life, etc.

Seguros La Commercial del Norte, S.A.: Zaragoza Sur 1000, 1°, Condominio "Acero Monterrey", Apdo. 944; f. 1939; Pres. MANUEL L. BARRAGÁN; Dir.-Gen. SALIM FARAH SESSIN; general.

Seguros Monterrey del Círculo Mercantil, S.A., Sociedad General de Seguros: Padre Mier Pte. 276; f. 1941; Gen. Man. CARMEN G. MASSO DE NAVARRO; life.

PUEBLA, PUE.

Oriente de México, Compañía Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. 5 Sur 101-A, Apdo. 194; f. 1941; Pres. MANUEL DE LA FUENTE MANZANO; fire.

Seguros La Comercial de Puebla, S.A.: Calle 3 Sur 1508; f. 1942; Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ; Man. JULIÁN MONTOYA CLETO; accident.

TORREÓN, COAH.

Mutualidad de Seguros Agrícolas "La Laguna": Avda. Zacatecas 1224, Ote.; f. 1945; Dir. SANTOS PÉREZ GAVILÁN SALAS.

Torreón, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros: J. A. de la Fuente 180 Sur; f. 1952; Dir. LUIS PÉREZ GAVILÁN SALAS.

VERACRUZ, VER.

Compañía de Seguros Veracruzana, S.A.: Independencia 835; f. 1908; Man. ROBERTO LAGOS L.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros, A.C.: Londres 4, 7°, México 6, D.F.; f. 1946; all insurance companies operating in Mexico are members; Pres. KURT VOGT SARTORIUS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio—CONCANACO (*Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce*): Balderas 144, 2° y 3° pisos, Apdo. 113 bis, México 1, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. JORGE CHAPA SALAZAR; Dir. VÍCTOR GARCÍA LIZAMA; comprises 263 regional Chambers.

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México (CANACO) (*National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City*): Paseo de la Reforma 42, Apdo. 32005, México 1, D.F.; f. 1894; 40,000 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS ORDÓÑEZ; Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO PAVÓN PALMA; publ. *Comercio*.

Chambers of Commerce exist in the chief town of each State as well as in the larger centres.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

The 62 Industrial Chambers and 26 Associations, many of which are located in the Federal District, are representative of the major industries of the country.

CENTRAL CONFEDERATION

Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos—CONCAMIN (*Confed. of Industrial Chambers*): Manuel María Contreras 133, 8° piso, México 5, D.F.; f. 1918; Pres. ALFONSO PANDAL GRAF; Dir. HUMBERTO ESCOTO OCHOA.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE AUTHORITIES

Asociación Nacional de Importadores y Exportadores de la República Mexicana (ANIERM) (*National Association of Importers and Exporters*): México, D.F.; f. 1944; Pres. Ing. SABI L. SAMPSON; Dir. RAYMUNDO HIGUERA URISTA.

Asociación Nacional para el Fomento de las Exportaciones Mexicanas, A.C. (ANAFEM): Edificio de las Instituciones 7°, Ocampo 250 Pte., Apdo. 2674, Monterrey, N.L.; to promote national exports; Pres. Ing. JORGE L. FERNÁNDEZ; Dir. ENRIQUE ESPINO BARROS.

Comisión Coordinadora de la Industria Siderúrgica: Salvador Alvarado 56-8° piso, México, D.F.; f. 1972; co-ordinating commission for the development of the iron and steel industries; Dir.-Gen. Lic. ALFEDO ADE TOMASINI.

Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE): Río Rodano 14, México 5 D.F.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. ALBERTO ESCOPET.

Comisión de Fomento Minero: Puente de Tecamachalco 26, Lomas de Chapultepec, México, D.F.; f. 1934 to promote the development of the mining sector; Dir.-Lic. FRANCISCO APARICIO VARELA.

Comisión Nacional del Cacao (Conadeca): Avda. Tlaxcala 208, 6°, México 11, D.F.; f. 1973 to promote the growing, industrialization and marketing of cocoa; Dir.-Gen. Lic. MARCO AURELIO SOLÍS MANJÁRREZ.

Comisión Nacional de Energéticos: Río Rhin, 22, 3°, México, D.F.; f. 1973; commission to control energy policy and planning; Exec. Sec. A. LAJOUS VARGAS.

Comisión Nacional de Fruticultura (Conafrut): Km. 14.5, Carretera México-Toluca, México, D.F.; f. 1961 to develop the production, industrialization and marketing of fruits; Dir. Ing. PEDRO TELMO DE LANDERO.

Comisión Nacional de la Industria Azucarera: Avda. Morelos 104, México, D.F.; f. 1970 to develop the sugar industry; Dir.-Gen. Lic. EVERARDO ESPINO DE LA O.

Comisión Nacional de Inversiones Extranjeras: Insurgentes Sur 552, 7°, México 7, D.F.; f. 1973; commission to co-ordinate foreign investment; Exec. Sec. Lic. HÉCTOR ALVAREZ DE LA CADENA.

Comisión Nacional de las Zonas Áridas: Avda. Tonalá 30, México 7, D.F.; f. 1970; commission to co-ordinate the development and use of arid areas; Dir. FRANCISCO GUEL JIMÉNEZ.

Comisión Petroquímica Mexicana: Insurgentes Sur 550, 1°, México, D.F.; to promote the development of the petrochemical industry; Tech. Sec. Lic. ANTONIO JUÁREZ ALVARADO.

Compañía Nacional de Subsistencias Populares (CONASUPO): Avda. Juárez 92, 11°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1965 to protect the income of small farmers, improve the marketing of basic farm commodities and supervise the operation of rural co-operative stores; cap. 4,700m.; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE DÍAZ BALLESTEROS.

Consejo Nacional de Recursos Minerales: Avda. Niños Héroes 139, 06720 México, D.F.; f. 1957; government agency for the development of mineral resources; Dir.-Gen. Ing. GUILLERMO P. SALAS.

Dirección General de Política e Inversiones Industriales: Insurgentes Sur 546, México, D.F.; government body established to direct industrial policy; has taken over the functions of the Comisión Coordinadora para el Desarrollo de la Industria de Maquinaria y Equipo, Comisión Nacional Coordinadora para el Desarrollo Industrial; Dir.-Gen. Lic. VLADIMIRO BRAILOVSKY F.

Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores (Infonavit): Barranca del Muerto 280, México 20, D.F.; f. 1972 to promote the construction of low-cost housing for the working classes; Dir. Lic. JOSÉ CAMPILLO SÁINZ.

Instituto Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad Rural y de la Vivienda Popular (Indeco): Avda. Niños Héroes 139, 06720 México D.F.; f. 1971 to promote the development of rural communities and the construction of low-cost housing; Dir. Arq. LUIS N. RUVALCABA ROSAS.

Instituto Mexicano del Café: Km. 4 Carretera Jalapa-Veracruz, Campo Experimental Garnica, Jalapa, Ver.; f. 1958; sponsors cultivation to boost domestic and foreign sales of coffee; Dir.-Lic. MANUEL AGUILERA GÓMEZ.

Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior (Institute for Foreign Trade): Alfonso Reyes 30, Col. Condesa, 06140 México, D.F.; f. 1971; Dir. Lic. RAÚL SALINAS LOZANO.

Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo: Avda. Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas 152, Apdo. 14-805, México 14, D.F.; f. 1966 to further petroleum and petrochemical industries through research and development, technical training and exchange abroad; cap. \$12m.; annual budget \$31m.; Pres. Lic. JULIO RODOLFO MOCTEZUMA CID; Dir. AGUSTÍN STRAFFON ARTEAGA.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas (National Agricultural Research Institute): Arcos de Belém 79, pisos 7°, 8° y 9°, México, D.F.; f. 1961; conducts research into plant strains and diseases and provides training schemes; operates under auspices of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources; Dir.-Gen. Dr. EDUARDO ALVAREZ LUNA; publ. *Agri-cultura Técnica en México* (quarterly).

Instituto Nacional de Pesca (National Fishery Institute): Alvaro Obregón 269, 10°, México 7, D.F.; f. 1961; Dir. Dr. JORGE CARRANZA FRASE.

Laboratorios Nacionales de Fomento Industrial: Avda. Industria Militar 261, Lomas de Tecamachalco, México, D.F.; f. 1948; conducts scientific research for industrial development; Dir. Dr. JUAN ANTONIO CAREAGA V.

Petróleos Mexicanos—PEMEX: Avda. Marina Nacional 319, México 17, D.F.; f. 1938; government agency for the exploitation of Mexico's oil resources; budget for 1980: 399,500m. pesos; Dir.-Gen. Lic. JULIO RODOLFO MOCTEZUMA CID.

Siderúrgica Mexicana, S.A. de C. (Sidermex): Avda. Juárez 90, México, D.F.; f. 1978 by the amalgamation of the three important steel producing companies: Ahmsa, Fundidora de Monterrey and Sicitarsa; the three companies are to continue to operate autonomously but will be under a single state management; Dir. JORGE LEIPEN GARAY.

Tabacos Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V. (TABAMEX): Avda. Ejército Nacional 862, Col. Polanco, 11550 México, D.F.; f. 1972 to foster the growing, industrialization and marketing of tobacco; Dir.-Gen. Lic. JUAN ANTONIO NORIEGA VERDAGUER.

GOVERNMENT ADVISORY BODIES

Comisión Nacional de Precios: Avda. Juárez 101, 17°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1977; national prices commission; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

Comisión Nacional de Salarios Mínimos: Avda. Cuauhtémoc 14, México 7, D.F.; f. 1962 in accordance with Section VI of Article 123 of the Constitution; national commission on minimum salaries; Pres. Lic. MANUEL URIBE CASTAÑEDA.

Instituto Nacional del Consumidor: Insurgentes Sur 1871, México 20, D.F.; f. 1976; national institute for consumer protection; Dir.-Gen. Lic. ENRIQUE RUBIO LARA.

Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor: Dr. Carmona y Valle 11, México 7, D.F.; consumer protection; Dir. Lic. SALVADOR PLIEGO MONTES.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

The following funds were established under the auspices of the Banco de México, S.A., Avda. 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo. 98 bis, México 1, D.F.:

Fideicomisos Instituidos en Relación con la Agricultura (FIRA): a group of funds to aid agricultural financing comprising:

Fondo de Garantía y Fomento para la Agricultura, Ganadería y Avicultura (FOGAGA): f. 1954.

Fondo Especial para Financiamientos Agropecuarios (FEFA): f. 1965.

Fondo Especial de Asistencia Técnica y Garantía para Créditos Agropecuarios (FEGA): f. 1972.

Fondo de Equipamiento Industrial (FONEI): f. 1971 to finance industrial equipment; Dir. Lic. JESÚS VILLASEÑOR G.

Fondo para el Fomento de las Exportaciones de Productos Manufacturados (FOMEX): f. 1962 to finance the development of manufactured exports; Dir. Lic. LUIS MALPICA DE LAMADRID.

Fondo de Garantía y Apoyo a los Créditos para la Vivienda (FOGA): f. 1963 to promote the construction of low-cost housing; Dir. Lic. MANUEL VELÁZQUEZ DE LA PARRA.

Fondo de Garantía y Fomento a la Industria Mediana y Pequeña (FOGAIN): f. 1953 to supply credit to and encourage the development of small- and medium-sized industries; Dir. Lic. TOMÁS H. GONZÁLEZ HINOJOSA.

Fondo Nacional de Fomento Industrial (FOMIN): f. 1972 to promote industrial improvement and initiative; Dir. SERGIO LUIS CANO LUEBBERT.

Fondo Nacional de Fomento al Turismo (FONATUR): f. 1956 to finance the development of tourism; Dir. Lic. MARIO MOYA PALENCIA.

Fondo de Operación y Descuento Bancario a la Vivienda: f. 1963 to promote the construction of low-cost housing through savings and credit schemes; Dir.-Gen. Lic. MANUEL VELÁZQUEZ DE LA PARRA.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPAR-MEX) (Employers' Federation): Liverpool 48, 6° piso, Apdo. 6959, México 6, D.F.; f. 1929; national syndicate of free affiliated businessmen organized to promote economic development; studies questions concerning relations between employers and workers with a view to the adoption by employers of common policies; plays a formal part in the negotiation of wages and conditions of employment through the Minimum Salaries Wage Commission; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS COINDREAU; 20,000 mems.; publs. *Labor-Lex*, *Boletín del Seguro Social*, *Tributo*, *Información Jurídica*, *Actuación Ejecutiva*.

Consejo Coordinador Empresarial (CCE): Homero 527, 6°, México 5, D.F.; co-ordinating body of private sector; Pres. MANUEL J. CLOUTHIER; Dir. FRANCISCO CALDERÓN.

TRADE UNIONS

Congreso del Trabajo: Ricardo Floras Magón 44, Col. Guerrero, México 13, D.F.; f. 1966; part of PRI (government party); trade union congress which is made up of trades union federations, confederations, etc.; supervised establishment of welfare organization FONACOT; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS ANDRADE IBARRA.

Confederación de Trabajadores de México—CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers): Vallarta 8, México, D.F.; f. 1936; admitted to ICFTU; 2 million mems.; Sec.-Gen. FIDEL VELÁZQUEZ.

Federación Obrera de Organizaciones Femeniles—FOOF (Workers' Federation of Women's Organizations): Vallarta 8, México, D.F.; f. 1950; a women workers' union within CTM; 400,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HILDA ANDERSON NEVÁEZ.

Confederación Obrera Mexicana (Confederation of Mexican Workers): República de Cuba 60, México, D.F.; f. 1918; 120,000 mems., 900 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. AGUSTÍN PÉREZ CABALLERO.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos—CROC (Revolutionary Confederation of Mexican Workers and Farmers): San Juan de Letrán 80, 6° piso, México, D.F.; 120,000 mems. in 22 state federations and 8 national unions; Pres. ALBERTO JUÁREZ BLANCAS; Sec. ELEAZAR RUIZ CERDA.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Trabajadores—CRT (Revolutionary Confederation of Workers): Niño Perdido 16-3, México, D.F.; f. 1954; 10,000 mems., 10 federations and 192 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. MARIO SUÁREZ GARCÍA; publ. *Mundo Obrero—Información Social y Política* (monthly).

Federación Nacional de Sindicatos Independientes (National Federation of Independent Trade Unions): Isaac Garza 311, Oriente, Monterrey, N.L.; f. 1936; 176,000 mems.; 960 unions; Sec.-Gen. ISAAC TREVIÑO FRÍAS.

Federación de Sindicatos de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado—FSTSE (*Federation of Unions of Government Workers*): Antonio Caso 35, México 4, D.F.; f. 1938; 800,000 mems.; 44 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México—UGOCM (*General Union of Workers and Farmers of Mexico*): Humboldt 8, México, D.F.; f. 1949; admitted to WFTU/CSTAL; 7,500 mems., over 2,500 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. JUAN RODRÍGUEZ GÓMEZ.

A number of major unions are non-affiliated; they include:

Sindicato Industrial de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Similares de la República Mexicana (*Industrial Union of Mine, Metallurgical and Related Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): Dr. Vértiz 668, Col. Narvarte, México 12, D.F.; f. 1933; 86,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senator NAPOLEÓN GÓMEZ SADA.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Ferrocarrileros de la República Mexicana (*Union of Railroad Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): Calz. Nonoalco 206, México 3, D.F.; f. 1933; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIANO VILLANUEVA MOLINA.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Petroleros de la República Mexicana (STPRM) (*Union of Petroleum Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): close links with Pemex; Leader JOAQUÍN HERNÁNDEZ GALICIA.

Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores Electricistas de la República Mexicana (*Sole Union of Electricity Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): México, D.F.; Sec.-Gen. LEONARDO RODRÍGUEZ ALCAÍNE.

The major agricultural unions are:

Central Campesina Independiente: Dr. E. González Martínez 101, México, D.F.

Confederación Nacional de Campesinos: Mariano Azuela 121, México, D.F.; affiliated to Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores; Sec.-Gen. Prof. JUAN BONILLA L.

Confederación Nacional Ganadera: Calzada Mariano Escobedo 714, México 5, D.F.; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO VÁZQUEZ FLORES.

Consejo Agrarista Mexicano: México, D.F.; Sec.-Gen. HUMBERTO SERRANO.

Unión Nacional de Trabajadores Agriculturas (UNTA): connected with Partido Socialista de Trabajadores.

TRANSPORT

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes: Avda. Universidad y Xola, México 12, D.F.

Cámara Nacional de Transportes y Comunicaciones: Turín 45, 2°, México 6, D.F.; national Chamber for transport and communications; Pres. ISIDORO RODRÍGUEZ RUIZ; Man. MANUEL SOTO PONCE.

STATE RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México (*National Railways of Mexico*): Centro Administrativo, Avda. Central 140, México 3, D.F.; f. 1882; 14,217 km. open (1978); system extends from United States border at Ciudad Juárez (El Paso), Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass), Nuevo Laredo (Laredo), and Matamoros (Brownsville) to Guatemalan frontier; Gen. Man. LUIS GÓMEZ ZEPEDA; government-owned since 1937. In 1977 the following four companies were merged for administrative purposes, with Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México forming the controlling body:

Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacífico, S.A. de C.V. (*Chihuahua-Pacific Railway*): Méndez y 24A, Apdo. 46, Chihuahua, Chih.; 1,515 km. open; Ojinaga (Chih.)-Topolobampo (Sin.) and Ciudad Juárez-La Junta (Chih.); Exec. Dir. Ing. JOSÉ SALMERÓN FLORES.

Ferrocarril del Pacífico, S.A. de C.V.: Avda. Tolsa 336, Guadalajara, Jal., Apdo. 1-15-M; f. 1909; 2,310 km. open (1978), Nogales-Guadalajara, with branches in Sonora and Sinaloa, connects with Southern Pacific of the U.S.A. at Nogales, Naco and Agua Prieta, with the Sonora-Baja California Railway at San Blas, with the National Railways of Mexico at Guadalajara; Man. ALFREDO SUÁREZ RÁBAGO.

Ferrocarril Sonora-Baja California S.A. de C.V.: Apdo. 3-182, Mexicali, Baja California; 534 km. open; first section opened 1940; Exec. Dir. Ing. CARLOS MALO KAHUAM.

Ferrocarriles Unidos del Sureste, S.A. de C.V.: Calles 55 y 48 Apdo. 117, Mérida, Yucatán; 1,384 km. open; Gen. Man. ADOLFO GONZÁLEZ ARELLANO.

Sistema de Transporte Colectivo: México D.F.; f. 1967; the first stage of a combined underground and surface railway system in Mexico City was opened in 1969; four lines, covering 93 km., were operating in 1981, and 14 new lines, bringing the total distance to 437 km., are to be completed by the year 2010; the system is wholly state-owned and the fares heavily subsidized; Dir. Ing. JULIÁN DÍAZ ARIAS.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 213,000 km. of roads, of which 30 per cent were paved. It is estimated that there were 5.7 million motor vehicles on Mexican roads in 1979.

Long-distance buses form one of the principal methods of transport in Mexico, and there are some 400 lines operating services throughout the country.

Autotransportes de México: Apdo 8929, México 1, D.F.; co-ordinates long-distance bus services.

SHIPPING

In 1981 Mexico's merchant navy had a total gross registered tonnage of 1.9 million. The Government operates the facilities of seaports.

Comisión Nacional Coordinadora de Puertos: Cuernavaca 5, México 11, D.F.; government agency to co-ordinate all maritime port operations; Exec. Dir. Ing. ROLANDO VELÁZQUEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Petróleos Mexicanos: Avda. Marina Nacional 329, Edificio 1917, 2° piso, México 17, D.F.; 29 tankers, 29 seagoing and river tugs and 48 other small craft; Marine Man. Capt. ENRIQUE AMADO CÁRDENAS.

Transportación Marítima Mexicana, S.A.: Avda. Cuauhtémoc 1230, Col. Vértiz Narvarte, México 13, D.F.; f. 1955; cargo services to Europe, the Mediterranean, Scandinavia, the U.S.A., South and Central America, the Caribbean and the Far East; Pres. E. ROJAS GUADARRANA; Gen. Man. F. LÓPEZ BARREDO.

Many foreign shipping lines call at Mexican ports.

MEXICO

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroméxico: Paseo de la Reforma 445, México, D.F.; f. 1934 as Aeronaves de México, nationalized 1959; services between most principal cities of Mexico and the U.S.A., Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, France and Spain; Dir. ENRIQUE LOAEZA TOVAR; fleet: 5 DC-10-30, 3 DC-8-51, 28 DC-9.

Mexicana (Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, S.A.): Balderas 36, Apdo. 901, México 1, D.F.; f. 1920; in 1978 its routes covered 98,127 km.; international services between Mexico City and the U.S.A., Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala and Puerto Rico; domestic services; Chair. Ing. CRESCENCIO BALLESTEROS; Pres. and Chief Exec. MANUEL SOSA DE LA VEGA; publ. *Caminos del Aire* (monthly); fleet: 3 Boeing 727-100, 39 Boeing 727-200, 3 DC-10.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Mexico is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aeronica (Nicaragua), Aeroperú, Air Panama, American Airlines (U.S.A.), Avianca (Colombia), Aviateca (Guatemala), Braniff (U.S.A.), British Airways, Canadian Pacific, Continental (U.S.A.), Cubana, Eastern (U.S.A.), Ecuatoriana (Ecuador), Frontier Airlines (U.S.A.), Iberia (Spain), JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), Lacs (Costa Rica), Lufthansa (Fed. Repub. of Germany), Pacific Southwest (U.S.A.), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Republic Airlines (U.S.A.), Sabena (Belgium), TACA (El Salvador), TAN (Honduras), Texas International (U.S.A.), United Airlines (U.S.A.), Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela) and Western Air Lines (U.S.A.).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Secretaría de Turismo (Ministry of Tourism): Pdte. Mazaryk 172, México 5, D.F.; Minister ROSA LUZ ALEGRÍA ESCAMILLA; Under-Secs. ANTONIO ORTIZ SALINAS and ARMANDO HERRERÍAS.

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: Mariano Escobedo 726, México 5, D.F.; Pres. Lic. MIGUEL ALEMÁN VALDÉS.

Fondo Nacional de Fomento al Turismo (FONATUR): Insurgentes Sur 1991-A-21°, México 20, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. MARIO MOYA PALENCIA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes: Palacio de Bellas Artes, Lado Oriente, Alameda Central, México, D.F.; f. 1947; dependent on Secretariat of Public Education; Dir.-Gen. JUAN JOSÉ BREMER.

THEATRE COMPANIES

Compañía Nacional de Teatro: Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes, Depto. de Teatro, Auditorio Nacional, Reforma y Campo Marte, México 18, D.F.

Taller Epico del Centro Universitario de Teatro: Centro Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, San Angel, México 20, D.F., f. 1974; Dir.-Gen. LUIS DE TAVIRA.

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Teatro Club: Calle de las Cruces 58, San Jerónimo Lídice, México 20, D.F.

Teatro Manolo Fábregas: Serapio Rendón 15, México, D.F.; Dir. MANOLO FÁBREGAS.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta de las Américas: Copenhagen 29, México 6, D.F.

Orquesta Filarmónica de la Universidad Nacional: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, 10° piso, Torre de Rectoría, México 20, D.F.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes, Regina 52, 2°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1916; Artistic Dir. SERGIO CÁRDENAS.

Orquesta Sinfónica del Noroeste: Palacio de Gobierno, Culiacán, Sin.

BALLET COMPANIES

Ballet Clásico 70: Violeta 31, México, D.F.; Dir. AMALIA HERNÁNDEZ.

Ballet Folklórico de México: Violeta 31, México, D.F.; national and international tours; Dir. and Choreographer AMALIA HERNÁNDEZ.

Ballet Nacional de México: Calle del 57 No. 4, México 1, D.F.; Dir. GUILLERMINA BRAVO.

Ballet Teatro del Espacio: Hamburgo 218, Col. Juárez, 06600 México, D.F.; Dirs. GLADIOLA OROZCO and MICHEL DESCOMBEY.

Compañía Nacional de Danza: Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes, México 1, D.F.; Dir. SALVADOR VÁZQUEZ ARAÚJO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares (ININ): Benjamín Franklin 161, Apdo. 27-190, México 11, D.F.; f. 1979 to plan research and development of nuclear science and technology, as well as the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, for the social, scientific and technological development of the country; runs the Centro de Información y Documentación Nuclear, which also serves URAMEX and CNSNS; the U.S. \$10m. reactor which came into operation in 1967 is estimated to supply all Mexico's requirements for radio-active isotopes; Mexico's first nuclear power plant at Laguna Verde is due to be completed in 1983 and another plant is planned for 1984; Pres. CECILIA SOTO ESTÉVEZ; Dir.-Gen. DALMAU COSTA ALONSO.

Uranio Mexicano (URAMEX): Insurgentes Sur 1079, 3°, México 18, D.F.; f. 1979 for the exploration, exploitation and commercialization of radioactive materials; Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO VIZCAÍNO MURRAY.

Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias (CNSNS): Insurgentes Sur 1806, México 20, D.F.; f. 1979 to establish standards for the development of the nuclear industry and guarantee its safety; Dir.-Gen. Ing. RUBÉN BELLO RIVERA.

MONGOLIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Mongolian People's Republic lies in Central Asia, with the Soviet Union to the north and China to the south, east and west. The climate is dry and extreme, with winter temperatures well below freezing. The main language is Mongolian. Kazakh is spoken in the province of Bayan-ölgii. There is no State religion but traces of Buddhist Lamaism and Shamanism still survive. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has red, blue and red vertical stripes with a golden star and the soyombo emblem on the left-hand stripe. The capital is Ulan Bator.

Recent History

Mongolia was formerly the Chinese province of Outer Mongolia. In 1911, following the republican revolution in China, Mongolian nationalists declared the province's independence. With backing from Tsarist Russia, Outer Mongolia gained autonomy, as a feudal Buddhist monarchy, but accepted Chinese suzerainty in 1915. Following the Russian revolution of 1917, China began to re-establish control in Mongolia in 1919. Mongol leaders appealed to the new Soviet regime for help in 1920. In March 1921 Mongolian communists met in the U.S.S.R. to found the Mongolian People's Party, called the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) since 1924, and established a Provisional People's Government. After nationalist forces, with Soviet help, overthrew Chinese rule in the Mongolian capital, independence was proclaimed, and the monarchy restored, in July 1921. The U.S.S.R. recognized the People's Government in November.

In May 1924 the U.S.S.R. acknowledged Chinese authority in Mongolia but in November, after the death of Bogd Haan (King) Javdzandamba Hutagt VIII, the Mongolian People's Republic (M.P.R.) was proclaimed. Soviet troops left in 1925 but the M.P.R. continued to be dependent on the U.S.S.R.'s support. The Government mounted campaigns to collectivize the economy and to destroy the power of the nobility and Buddhist priests. In 1932 an armed uprising was suppressed with Soviet help. Following a purge of the MPRP and army leadership in 1936-39, power was concentrated in the hands of Marshal Horloogiyn Choybalsan as Prime Minister and Party leader. In 1939 a Japanese invasion from Manchuria was repelled by Soviet and Mongol forces at Halhyn-gol (Nomonhan) and the resultant truce lasted until war was declared on Japan in August 1945, four days before the Japanese surrender, and northern China was invaded. A plebiscite in October 1945 voted 100 per cent for independence and this was recognized by China in January 1946.

Choybalsan died in January 1952 and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal. Dashiyn Damba became First Secretary of the MPRP in April 1954. During the 1950s Mongolia, previously recognized only by other communist countries, established relations with non-aligned states. Tsendenbal replaced Damba as First Secretary of the MPRP in November 1958 and a new constitution was adopted in July 1960. Mongolia has not been recognized by the U.S.A., which blocked its membership of the UN until October 1961.

During the early 1960s Mongolia attempted to maintain a neutral position in the Sino-Soviet dispute but since 1966 the Government has given unequivocal support to the U.S.S.R. and relations with China have greatly deteriorated. Mongolia accuses the Chinese Government of ill-treating the Mongol population in China and of wishing to expand its territory at Mongolia's expense. Several border incidents have been reported.

Jamsrangiyn Sambuu, Head of State since July 1954, died in May 1972. He was replaced in June 1974 by Tsendenbal, who retained the MPRP leadership but relinquished the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers to Jambyn Batmönh.

Government

Under the 1960 Constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the People's Great Hural (Assembly). The Tenth Assembly, elected in June 1981, had 370 deputies elected (unopposed) by universal adult suffrage for five years. The Assembly usually meets only twice a year but elects a Presidium (a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and five other members) to be its permanent organ. The Chairman of the Presidium is Head of State. The highest executive body is the Council of Ministers, appointed by (and responsible to) the Assembly.

Political power is held by the communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), the only legal party. The MPRP's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects the Central Committee (91 full members and 71 candidate members were elected in 1981) to supervise Party work. The Committee elects a Political Bureau (eight full members and three candidate members in 1982) to direct its policy.

For local administration, Mongolia is divided into 18 provinces and three municipalities.

Defence

In July 1981 defence forces comprised an army of 30,000 men with about 3,100 air force personnel and some Soviet technical advisers; the two infantry brigades may have been expanded into a division. Military service is for 2 years. Weapons, ammunition and vehicles are supplied by the U.S.S.R. Estimated defence expenditure for 1981 was 700 million tögrög, around 16 per cent of budgetary expenditure.

Economic Affairs

Animal herding is the main economic activity and is practised throughout the country. About 24.3 million horses, cattle, sheep, goats and camels were kept in 1981. The herdsmen are organized in collectives, of which there were 255 in 1981. State farms, of which there were 49 in 1981, practise agriculture on a large scale. The principal crops produced are cereals, potatoes and vegetables. There are 13 fodder farms.

Industry, which contributes less to G.N.P. than agriculture, is mainly devoted to the processing of food and livestock products such as hides and wool, textile manu-

facturing and light engineering. The industrial co-operatives, nationalized in 1972, have formed the basis of the new ministry of communal economy and services. The country's industrialization has been greatly assisted by foreign aid from other CMEA member countries, particularly the U.S.S.R. The major industrial centres are at Ulan Bator (over 50 per cent of gross industrial production), Darhan and Choybalsan, near supplies of coal. Other important minerals include fluorspar (for the Soviet iron and steel industry), tungsten, tin, gold and lead. Large-scale copper mining and concentrating began in 1978 at Erdenet, 330 km. north-west of Ulan Bator, where a combined copper-molybdenum works is also under development.

The deterioration of relations with China led to the loss of Chinese labour and consumer goods and of income from freight traffic between China and the Soviet Union. There have been frequent complaints of inefficiency and poor workmanship in industry. As in the U.S.S.R., a new management system is being introduced, involving greater flexibility in planning and the use of economic incentives.

In 1980, 80 per cent of Mongolia's trade was with the U.S.S.R., and over 18 per cent with other members of the CMEA. Most of the remainder was with China, Viet-Nam and other communist countries. In 1980 Mongolian-Soviet trade was worth over 883 million roubles. In the period 1976-79, Mongolia had a total deficit of 1,625.5 million roubles in its trade with the U.S.S.R., although 1,262.6 million was covered by Soviet credits.

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1976-80), national income rose by 30.9 per cent (Plan 37-41 per cent), gross industrial production by 58 per cent (Plan 60-65 per cent), average annual gross agricultural production by 6.3 per cent (Plan 26-30 per cent) and the volume of foreign trade by 50 per cent (Plan 40-45 per cent). The draft percentage increases for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-85) were, respectively, 38-41, 52-58, 22-26 and 50-55.

Transport and Communications

In 1978 the Mongolian railway system had 1,710 km. of track in use. There are over 1,500 km. of surfaced roads but much traffic is cross-country by motor vehicle and

along the caravan routes. Steamer services operate on the Selenge and Orhon rivers and Lake Hövsgöl. The length of navigable inland waterways totals 397 km. Air transport operates to Irkutsk and Moscow and throughout the country (33,400 km. of routes).

Social Welfare

There were 108 hospitals with 18,133 beds and 3,686 doctors in 1980, with ratios of 10 hospital beds and two doctors per 1,000 of the population (in Ulan Bator, 18 and four respectively). There are also a number of clinics and medical stations.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory. The curriculum varies between four, seven and ten years. In 1980/81 enrolment in the 571 general schools was 394,400. There is one university and six other institutions of higher education, 25 special secondary schools and 37 technical schools, with a total enrolment of 64,000.

Tourism

A foreign tourist service bureau, managed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, was established in 1960 but tourism is not very developed. Mongolia had 8,000 foreign visitors in 1981. The country's main attractions are its scenery, wildlife and historical relics.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 11th (National Day), November 7th (U.S.S.R.'s October Revolution).

1983: January 1st (New Year), March 8th (International Women's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 mōngō = 1 tōgrög (tughrik).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 6.06 tōgrög;

U.S. \$1 = 3.15 tōgrög.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Revised by A. J. K. Sanders

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (at January 1st each year)				
	1977	1978	1979†	1981	1982
1,565,000 sq. km.*	1,512,400	1,553,600	1,594,800	1,685,400	1,732,400

* 604,250 square miles.

† Census of January 5th.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
(January 1st, 1981)

PROVINCE (AYMAG)	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.)	PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS (sum)	POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)	PROVINCIAL CENTRE
Arhangay	55	17	79.3	Tsetserleg
Bayanhongor	116	19	65.3	Bayanhongor
Bayan-olgiy	46	12	74.5	Olgiy
Bulgan	49	14	43.5	Bulgan
Dornod (Eastern)	123.5	14	61.9	Choybalsan
Dornogov' (East Gobi)	111	13	44.9	Saynshand
Dundgov' (Central Gobi)	78	15	40.8	Mandalgov'
Dzavhan	82	22	81.7	Uliastay
Gov'-altay	142	17	58.0	Altay
Hentiy	82	18	55.6	Öndörhaan
Hovd	76	16	64.5	Hovd
Hövsööl	101	19	91.1	Mörön
Ömnögov' (South Gobi)	165	14	34.1	Dalandzadgad
Övörhangay	63	18	86.0	Arvayheer
Selenge	42.8	16	69.9	Sühbaatar
Sühbaatar	82	12	44.6	Baruun urt
Töv (Central)	81	25	84.4	Dzuun mod
Uvs	69	18	74.8	Ulaangom

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(January 1980)

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.)	URBAN DISTRICTS	POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)
Ulan Bator .	2.0	8	435.4
Darhan .	0.2	4	56.4
Erdenet .	n.a.	4	38.7

Births and Deaths (1980): Birth rate: 37.9 per 1,000; death rate: 10.4 per 1,000.

Expectation of life: males 59.1 years; females 62.3 years (1969).

EMPLOYMENT
(socialized sector)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Industry*	57,400	59,700	63,900	66,200
Building	20,700	21,600	22,100	22,600
State agriculture	29,300	31,400	34,600	37,500
Transport and communications	28,500	31,900	33,300	33,600
Trade, services, procurement	31,500	32,400	33,600	34,100
TOTAL	274,200	288,900	305,000	315,100

* Mining, manufacturing, electricity and water.

AGRICULTURE

SOWN AREAS (hectares)	
	1980
Cereals	557,500
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	9,800
Fodder	136,700
	704,000

Total for 1981: 664,000.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)				
	1978	1979	1980	1981
Wheat	279,300	239,600	206,900	325,800
Barley	48,600	55,000	31,800	
Oats	25,900	34,600	17,600	
Other cereals	1,100	1,500	2,200	39,000
Potatoes	48,500	72,400	39,300	
Other vegetables	24,600	23,500	26,000	
Fodder	141,100	200,300	102,800	119,000
Hay	1,032,600	1,067,700	1,125,400	1,102,100

LIVESTOCK

	1978	1979	1980
Sheep	14,152,700	14,400,200	14,230,700
Goats	4,704,600	4,714,900	4,566,700
Horses	2,078,400	2,078,900	1,985,400
Cattle	2,481,500	2,476,900	2,397,100
Camels	608,600	613,700	591,500
TOTAL	24,025,800	24,284,600	23,771,400
Pigs	28,500	34,500	33,900
Poultry	261,900	264,900	249,300

Livestock raised from birth in 1979 totalled 8.6 million, against a target of over 9 million. In April 1980 about 500,000 animals died in blizzards in eastern Mongolia. Livestock raised from birth totalled 8,507,700, against a target of 9.2 million, in 1980, and 9,100,000 in 1981.

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT

		1978	1979	1980
Cattle	metric tons	65,700	68,600	65,600
Sheep	" "	111,600	113,000	105,400
Goats	" "	22,700	22,000	24,500
Horses	head	160,700	105,000	101,200
Milk	million litres	96	96.8	92.4

PROCUREMENT OF WOOL, HIDES AND SKINS

		1978	1979	1980
Sheep's wool	metric tons	19,800	20,500	20,000
Camels' wool	" "	3,100	3,000	3,100
Goats' wool	" "	1,000	1,000	900
Goats' hair	" "	1,200	1,300	1,300
Cattle hides	units	400,000	405,600	442,500
Horse hides	"	154,600	114,500	117,100
Camel skins	"	25,600	26,000	26,200
Sheep skins	"	3,382,500	3,595,300	3,510,400
Goat skins	"	1,118,800	1,119,500	1,186,900
Marmot pelts	"	933,300	837,100	n.a.
Squirrel skins	"	30,700	15,100	
Wolf skins	"	4,700	3,900	
Fox skins*	"	—	—	

* Fox protected in 1978 and 1979.

MINING (metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coal and lignite	2,921,500	3,324,000*	3,798,400	4,114,000	4,376,100
Fluorspar	322,300	334,900	454,900	567,000	603,500

* Coal 240,000 tons, lignite 3,084,000 tons.

1977: Salt production 15,000 metric tons.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Electricity	MWh.	1,100,600	1,174,000	1,290,400	1,634,700
Bricks	units	81,500,000	102,700,000	104,600,000	110,100,000
Lime	metric tons	36,900	56,200	45,900	63,800
Cement	" "	100,400	165,500	185,400	177,900
Sawn timber	cubic metres	472,500	527,300	576,700	559,400
Felt	metres	577,700	603,700	611,700	614,600
Leather shoes	pairs	1,900,200	1,717,400	1,961,600	2,104,900
Matches	boxes	30,000,000	30,200,000	30,800,000	21,400,000
Woollen cloth	metres	907,400	953,300	955,400	963,500
Flour	metric tons	116,000	112,000	141,400	83,400
Meat	" "	48,400	57,700	59,700	57,300
Fish	" "	265.1	493.5	537.1	n.a.
Butter	" "	3,300	3,700	3,900	n.a.
Alcohol	litres	2,346,400	2,443,300	2,567,000	n.a.
Vodka	"	5,175,500	5,306,800	5,873,500	n.a.
Beer	"	7,781,200	8,139,200	8,900,000	9,816,700

FINANCE

100 mōngō=1 tōgrōg (tughrik).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 mōngō; 1 tōgrōg.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 tōgrōg.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=6.06 tōgrōg; U.S. \$1=3.15 tōgrōg.
100 tōgrōg=£16.50=\$31.75.

Note: The tōgrōg's value is fixed at 22.5 Soviet kopeks (1 rouble=4.444 tōgrōg). Prior to August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1=4.00 tōgrōg (1 tōgrōg=25 U.S. cents). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=3.684 tōgrōg (1 tōgrōg=27.14 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate from November 1967 to June 1972 was £1=9.60 tōgrōg. The rates of tōgrōg per U.S. dollar at December 31st were: 3.18 in 1973; 3.36 in 1974; 3.38 in 1975; 3.33 in 1976; 3.26 in 1977; 3.00 in 1978; 2.90 in 1979; 2.85 in 1980.

BUDGET (million tōgrōg)

REVENUE	1979	1980	1981*
Turnover tax	2,591.2	2,738.6	2,985.3
Deductions from profits	669.5	644.3	724.3
Tax on funds	191.4	244.5	262.6
Income tax from agricultural co-ops.	12.4	12.9	14.1
Social insurance	149.6	153.6	158.6
Taxes and dues	37.3	30.2	32.1
Local dues	12.5	10.6	—
Forestry and hunting	33.2	32.4	} 199.7
Other revenue	114.7	135.6	
TOTAL	3,811.8	4,002.7	4,362.6

* Estimates.

[continued on next page]

BUDGET—continued from previous page]

EXPENDITURE	1979	1980	1981
National economy	1,574.9	1,530.3	1,613.1
Social and cultural measures	1,555.9	1,643.3	1,829.4
Administration and other expenditure	625.3	817.0	910.1
of which: Defence*	479.5	589.7	700.0
TOTAL	3,756.1	3,990.6	4,352.6

* Estimate.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLANS

(% growth over five years)

	SIXTH PLAN 1976-80		SEVENTH PLAN 1981-85
	Target	Result	Target
Capital investment	80-100	120	23-26
Gross social product	40-44	35	41-45
National income	37-41	30.9	38-41
Real per capita income	16-18	14	10-12
Average monthly wage	7-9	4	4-6
Average annual herdsman's income	14-17	13	20-23
Gross industrial production	60-65	58	52-58
Industrial productivity	34-38	20	24-26
Average annual gross agricultural production	26-30	6.3	22-26
Retail trade turnover	32-35	30	27-31
Freight turnover	30-35	60	30-32
Foreign trade	40-45	50	50-55

(selected production figures)

	SIXTH PLAN 1976-80		SEVENTH PLAN 1981-85
	Target	Result	Target
(output in fifth year)			
Electricity (million kWh)	1,440.0	1,430.0	2,431.0-2,717.0
Coal (million metric tons)	4.5-4.9	4.4	6.8-7.2
(five-year total)			
Housing ('000 s.q metres)	730-760	740	830-860
(five-year average)			
Grain ('000 metric tons)	500-530	347	580-640
Meat ('000 metric tons, live weight)	94.5-97.7	89.2	93.6-94.5

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million roubles)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports . . .	226.8	276.3	285.2	326.3	367.0
Exports . . .	174.6	171.0	191.6	224.6	269.9

COMMODITIES

(%)

	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1975	1979	1980	1975	1979	1980
Machinery and equipment . . .	0.3	0.3	0.3	35.8	30.0	33.1
Fuels, minerals, metals . . .	2.5	16.9	26.4	10.3	22.5	24.1
Chemical products, fertilizers, rubber . . .	0.1	0.0	—	5.2	5.7	6.3
Construction materials . . .	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.3	1.9
Raw materials (excl. foodstuffs) . . .	34.9	31.8	30.9	1.5	3.2	2.4
Raw materials for food production . . .	27.2	16.5	13.4	3.0	5.6	2.9
Food products . . .	21.6	23.8	19.0	7.3	10.0	8.4
Industrial consumer goods . . .	9.1	10.1	9.6	33.4	20.7	20.9

TRADING PARTNERS

(%)

	1975	1979	1980
Exports . . .			
to Socialist Countries . . .	99.3	98.6	98.4
including:			
CMEA . . .	96.4	96.4	96.5
Others . . .	2.9	2.2	1.9
to Capitalist Countries . . .	0.7	1.4	1.6
Imports . . .			
from Socialist Countries . . .	98.5	98.9	98.5
including:			
CMEA . . .	96.0	97.2	96.8
Others . . .	2.5	1.7	1.7
from Capitalist Countries . . .	1.5	1.1	1.5

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET TRADE*

(million roubles)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mongolian exports . . .	139.8	126.1	147.0	177.2	207.3
Mongolian imports . . .	474.7	550.4	596.1	594.4	676.3

* Soviet figures, including credit trade not recorded in Mongolian statistics.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN MONGOLIAN-SOVIET TRADE
(million roubles)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979		1978	1979
Power generating equipment	36.176	66.093	Minerals*	13.255	16.738
Coal mining equipment .	32.285	55.066	Timber	8.892	9.320
Ore mining equipment .	36.911	74.170	Wool	25.795	27.795
Well drilling equipment .	12.477	12.979	Beef cattle (slaughtered)	37.829	35.667
Buildings and services	123.080	112.658	Cattle	10.747	8.811
Agricultural machinery .	8.746	8.623	Sheep and goats . .	13.193	14.697
Tractors	3.192	2.916	Horses for meat . .	13.889	12.159
Lorries	9.129	4.869	Meat (canned) . . .	41.900	46.546
Spares and garage equipment	8.546	12.625	Meat (frozen) . . .	40.290	44.386
Oil and oil products . .	44.690	51.535	Carpets	1.234	1.604
Rolled ferrous metals . .	6.820	7.200	Leather (clothing) .	3.901	4.364
Fertilizer	3.700	4.843			
Seeds	2.059	5.966			
Tea	2.265	2.301			
Flour	4.652	7.764			
Sugar	8.188	8.018			
Cotton textiles	9.761	10.757			
Domestic appliances . .	1.448	1.907			

* Copper concentrate exports in 1980 were worth more than 40,000,000 roubles.

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT TURNOVER
(million metric ton/km.)

	1978	1979	1980
Rail	2,738.2	3,125.9	3,449.4
Road	1,299.4	1,342.1	1,528.7
Water	5.4	5.4	4.8
Air	3.9	4.8	4.5
TOTAL	4,046.9	4,478.2	4,987.4

PASSENGER TURNOVER
(million passenger/km.)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rail	226.6	244.8	267.1	296.6
Road	382.9	409.1	454.5	497.2
Air	142.4	189.5	206.3	213.3
TOTAL	785.9	843.4	927.9	1,007.1

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephones ('000)	34.4	35.7	37.7	39.8
Radio sets ('000)	130.9	140.4	150.3	164.3
Television sets ('000) . .	36.7	40.9	46.4	52.9

EDUCATION

	INSTITUTIONS			TEACHERS			STUDENTS		
	1975	1979	1980/81	1975	1979	1980/81	1975	1979	1980/81
General schools	555	570	571	11,200	13,600	13,883	322,500	363,500	394,400
Vocational-Technical . .	34	37	37	—	—	—	13,500	220,200	22,100
Special secondary	22	24	25	800	1,000	1,100	13,500	18,000	18,700
Higher	6	7	7	800	1,000	1,100	13,600	1,100	23,200

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mongolian People's Republic is a sovereign democratic state of working people. All land, natural resources, factories, transport and banking organizations are state property. In addition to state ownership the people have co-operative ownership of public enterprises, especially in livestock herding. A limited degree of private ownership is also permitted.

The supreme state power is the People's Great Hural (Assembly), which was elected every four years by universal, direct and secret suffrage of all citizens over the age of 18. The term was extended to five years after the June 1981 elections. It has the power to amend the Constitution (by a two-thirds majority), adopting laws, formulating the basic principles of policy and

approving the budget and economic plans. Its Presidium consists of a Chairman (who is Head of State), two Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and five members. The functions of the Presidium are to interpret legislation and issue decrees, ratify treaties and appoint or dismiss (with the approval of the People's Great Hural) the members of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive power and consists of the Chairman, First Vice-Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Ministers and Chairmen of State Commissions.

Local government is exercised by Hurals and their executive committees at Aymag (Province) and Somon (County) levels.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL (took office June 11th, 1974).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1982)

Chairman: JAMBYN BATMÖNH.

First Deputy Chairman: DAMDINJAVYN MAYDAR (Chairman, State Committee for Science and Technology), TÜMEN-BAYARYN RAGCHAA.

Vice-Chairmen:

SONOMYN LUVSANGOMBO, Minister of Public Security.
Chairman, State Planning Commission DUMAAGIYN SODNOM.

Chairman, Commission for CMEA Affairs MYATAVYN PELJEE.

Chairman, People's Control Committee TSENDIYN MOLOM.

DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID, Minister of Culture.
Chairman, State Committee for Construction Architecture and Technical Control CHOYNORYN SÜREN.

Minister of Agriculture: SÜRENHORIYN SODNOMDORJ.

Minister of Fuel and Power Industry: PUNSALMAAGIYN OCHIRBAT.

Minister of Geology and Mining Industry: UTHANY MAVLYET.

Minister of Light and Food Industries: GOMBOJAVYN NAYDAN.

Minister of Construction and Building Materials Industry: ORONY TLEYHAN.

Minister of Forestry and Woodworking Industry: DAMDINGIYN TSEDEN.

Minister of Transport: BATMÖNHIYN ENEBISH.

Minister of Water Supply: BAVUUDORJIYN BARS.

Minister of Communications: IRVÜÜDZIYN NOROVJAV.

Minister of Trade and Procurement: CHUVAANDORJIYN MOLOM.

Minister of Foreign Trade: YONDONGIYN OCHIR.

Minister of Finance: ERDENIYN BYAMBAJAV.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MANGALYN DÜGERSÜREN.

Minister of Defence: Col.-Gen. JARANTAYN AVHIA.

Minister of Education: CHIMIDIYN SEREETER.

Minister of Health: DAR'SÜRENGIYN NYAM-OSOR.

Minister of Culture: DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID.

Minister of Communal Economy and Services: ORSOOGIYN NYAMAA.

Minister of Justice: BYARAAGIYN CHIMID.

Minister of State Farms: HAYANGIYN BANDZRAGCH.

Head, Central Statistical Directorate: DAMIRANJAVYN DZAGASBALDAN.

Chairman of Board of State Bank: GOCHOOGIYN HÜDER-CHULUUN.

President, Academy of Sciences: CHOYDOGIYN TSEREN.
Chairman, State Committee for Higher, Special Secondary and Technical-Vocational Education: NAMSRAYN SODNOM.

Chairman, State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport: GOMBYN DAMDIN.

Chairman, State Committee for Labour and Social Security: RAVJAAGIYN DAGVADORJ.

Chairman, State Committee for Information, Radio and Television: SEREETERIYN PÜREVJAV.

Chairman, State Committee for Prices and Standards: DASHIYN BYAMBASÜREN.

Director of Administration, Council of Ministers: BALDANGIYN BADARCH.

First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission (Minister), Chairman, State Committee for Material and Technical Supply: BYAMBYN RINCHINPELJEE.

Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (Minister): DANGAASÜRENGIYN SALDAN.

First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission (Minister): PUNTSAGIYN JASRAY.

First Deputy Chairman, People's Control Committee (Minister): ÖLDZIYHUTAGIYN GANHUYAG.

LEGISLATURE

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

At the June 1981 elections, 370 deputies were elected to serve a five-year term. Every deputy was elected unopposed.

PRESIDIUM

Chairman: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

Vice-Chairmen: SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV, NYAMYN JAGVARAL.

Secretary: TSEDENDAMBYN GOTOV.

Members: GOMBOJAVYN OCHIRBAT, SONOMYN UDVAL, LODONGIYN TÜDEV, BANDZRAGCHIYN LAMJAV.

Chairman of the People's Great Hural: B. ALTANGEREL.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Group: SH. BIRA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP): Ulan Bator; f. 1921; total membership 76,240 (June 1981).

The Central Committee elected at the XVIIIth Congress in May 1981 had 91 members and 71 candidate members.

General Secretary of the Central Committee: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

Members of the Political Bureau and Secretaries of the Central Committee: DAMDINY GOMBOJAV, SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV, DEMCHIGIYN MOLOMJANTS.

Members of the Political Bureau: BAT-UCHIRYN ALTANGEREL, JAMBYN BATMÖNH, DAMDINJAVYN MAYDAR, TÜMENBAYARYN RAGCHAA, YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

Candidate members of the Political Bureau: BUGYN DEJID (also Chairman of the Party Control Committee), NYAMYN JAGVARAL, SONOMYN LUVSANGOMBO.

Secretaries of the Central Committee: GELEGIYN AD'YAA, PAAVANGIYN DAMDIN, MANGALJAVYN DASH.

Director of the Institute of Social Sciences: BADAMYN LHAMSÜREN.

Director of the Higher Party School: GOMBYN MIYEEGOMBO.

First Secretary, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (over 200,000 members): LODONGIYN TÜDEV.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MONGOLIA

(In Ulan Bator unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: *Ambassador:* ASSADULLAH SARWARI.

Algeria: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Argentina: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Australia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Austria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Bangladesh: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Belgium: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Bulgaria: *Ambassador:* KRISTYN YEVTIMOV.

Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Canada: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

China, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* MENG YING.

Cuba: *Ambassador:* ANGEL FERRAS MORENO.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: *Ambassador:* VALENTIN RUZIČ.

Denmark: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Egypt: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Finland: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

France: *Ambassador:* JACQUES FESQUET.

German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* HEINZ BAUER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Tokyo, Japan.

Greece: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Hungary: *Ambassador:* JÁNOS SZERENCSE.

Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

India: *Ambassador:* GONDKER NARAYANA RAO.

Indonesia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Iran: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Italy: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Japan: *Ambassador:* MITSUTAKA AKIHO.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* PAK SI-KWON.

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Luxembourg: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mexico: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Netherlands: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

New Zealand: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Norway: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Pakistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Poland: *Ambassador:* STANISLAW STAWIARSKI.

Portugal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Romania: *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN MINDREANU.

Spain: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sri Lanka: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Sweden: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Switzerland: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Thailand: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Turkey: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* A. I. SMIRNOV.

United Kingdom: 30 Enh Tayvny Gudamj (G.P.O. Box 703); *Ambassador:* JAMES PATERSON.

Mongolia also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the City Court of Ulan Bator, 18 aymag (provincial) courts and local somon (county) courts. The Chairman and members of the Supreme Court are elected by the People's Great Hural for a term of five years; other judges are elected by local Hurals for terms of three years. The Procurator of the Republic is also appointed by the People's Great Hural for a term of five years. A Ministry was set up in 1972.

Minister of Justice: BYARAAGIYN CHIMID.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: GONCHIGIYN ISH.

Procurator of the Republic: RAVDANGIYN GÜNSEN.

RELIGION

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution. Traces survive of Buddhism of the Tibetan variety.

Chairman of Council of Religious Affairs: D. BALJINNYAM

Hamba Lama: Ulan Bator; Head of the Gandantegchinlen Monastery (the only active temple of Mongolia); HARHÜÜGIYN GAADAN.

THE PRESS

The following are the most important newspapers and periodicals:

NEWSPAPERS

Ünen (Truth): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1920; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and M.P.R. Council of Ministers; Tuesday to Sunday; Editor-in-Chief TSEN-DIYN NAMSRAY; circ. (1981) 130,000.

Ediyn Dzasag (Economics): Ulan Bator; f. 1974; organ of the Central Committee of the MPRP; 52 issues a year; Editor D. SÜRENJAV.

Höddölmör (Labour): Ulan Bator; f. 1928; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; 144 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief N. MYAGMAR.

Pionyeriyn Ünen (Pioneers' Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1943; organ of the Central Council of the D. Sübbaatar Pioneers' Organization of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 84 issues a year; Responsible Editor Ts. DASHDONDOV; circ. 175,000.

Sotsialist Höddö AJ Ahuy (Socialist Agriculture): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1961; weekly; circ. 14,000.

Ulaan Od (Red Star): Ulan Bator; f. 1930; paper of the Ministries of Defence and Public Security; 144 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief A. BAYARMAGNAY.

Utga Dzohiol Uriag (Literature and Art): Ulan Bator; f. 1954; organ of the Writers' Union and Ministry of Culture; weekly; Editor-in-Chief D. TARVA.

Dzaluuchuudyn Ünen (Young People's Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 144 issues a year.

Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* CAO KIEN THIET.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* RADOVAN SMILJANIĆ.

Shine Höddö (New Countryside): Ulan Bator; f. 1970; published by the Ministry of Agriculture; weekly.

There are also 18 provincial newspapers, published bi-weekly by provincial Party and executive committees, including one in Kazakh (**Jana Ömir (New Life)** in Bayan-ölgii Aymag). Ulan Bator, Nalayh, Erdenet and Darhan cities and the Ulan Bator Railway also have their own newspapers. **Ulaanbaataryn Medee (Ulan Bator News)** was founded in 1954 and has 208 issues a year. Its editor is H. ARSAD.

PERIODICALS

Ajlchin (Worker): Ulan Bator.

Akademiyn Medee (Academy News): 2 Leniniy Gudamj, Ulan Bator; f. 1961; journal of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences.

Anagaah Uhaan (Medicine): Ulan Bator; published by the Ministry of Health; quarterly.

Ardyn Armi (People's Army): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Ardyn Tör (People's Government): Ulan Bator; f. 1950; organ of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; 6 issues a year; Editor Ts. GOTOV; circ. 11,000.

Barilgachin (Builder): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry; 4 issues a year; Editor A. DAVAA.

BNMAU—yn Huul', Dzarlig Togtoolyn Emhetgel (Collection of M.P.R. Laws, Decrees and Regulations): Ulan Bator; f. 1926; irregular; Editor-in-Chief B. BADARCH.

Büteegdehüüniy Chanar, Standarchillyn Asuudal (Questions of Product Quality and Standardization): Ulan Bator; f. 1982; 6 issues a year.

Dorno Dahiny Sudlaln Asuudal (Questions of Oriental Studies): Ulan Bator; published by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences; 2 issues a year; Editor SH. BIRA.

Dürsleh Uriag (Fine Arts): Ulan Bator; published by Union of Mongolian Artists; 4 issues a year.

Dzalgamjlagch (Successor): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Dzaluu Dzohion Büteegch (Young Designer): Ulan Bator; quarterly.

Dzaluu Üye (Young Generation): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor H. BATAA.

Ediyn Dzasgiyn Asuudal (Economic Questions): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief D. SÜRENJAV.

Erüül Enhiyn Tölsö (For Health): Ulan Bator; published by the Ministry of Health and the Mongolian Red Cross Society; weekly.

Erüül Mend (Health): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Holboochin (Communications Worker): Ulan Bator; organ of the Ministry of Communications.

Höddö AJ Ahuy (Agriculture): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Höddö AJ Ahuy Dzuraagt Huudas (Agriculture Illustrated): Ulan Bator; 16 issues a year.

- Hudaldaaniy Medeelel** (*Trade Information*): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Trade and Procurement; 4 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief J. CHULUUNBAATAR.
- Hüühdiiyn Hümüüjil** (*Children's Education*): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Education; 6 issues a year; Editor N. TSEVGEE; circ. 23,400.
- Jargalan** (*Happiness*): Ulan Bator; illustrated annual on child care published by the Mongolian Red Cross Society.
- Kino Medee** (*Cinema News*): Ulan Bator; organ of Mongol Kino.
- MAHN—yn Töv Horoony Medee** (*MPRP Central Committee News*): Ulan Bator; published by MPRP Central Cttee.
- Malchdad Dzövlölgöö** (*Advice to Herdsmen*): Ulan Bator; illustrated monthly published by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Medeelel HTsHUH** (*Information from the State Committee for Labour and Wages*): Ulan Bator; quarterly.
- Mongolyn Anagaah Uhaan** (*Mongolian Medicine*): Ulan Bator; quarterly.
- Mongolyn Emegteychööd** (*Mongolian Women*): Ulan Bator; f. 1925; 4 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief E. OYUUN.
- Mongolyn Hudaldas** (*Mongolian Trade*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.
- Mongolyn Üyldverchniy Evlel** (*Mongolian Trade Unions*): Ulan Bator; published by Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; 6 issues a year; Editor N. MYAGMAR.
- Namyn Am'dral** (*Party Life*): Ulan Bator; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief GOMBO-OCHIRYN CHIMID; circ. 22,600.
- Nayramdal** (*Friendship*): Ulan Bator; organ of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.
- Oyuun Tülhüür** (*Key to Knowledge*): Ulan Bator; 8 issues a year.
- Pionyeriyn Udirdagch** (*Pioneer Leader*): Ulan Bator; f. 1980; published by Central Council of Pioneers' Organization; quarterly.
- Sanhüü Dzeel Bürtgel** (*Financial Credit Accounting*): Ulan Bator; f. 1981; quarterly.
- Setgүүлч** (*Journalist*): Ulan Bator; f. 1982; published by Ünen and Mongolian Journalists' Union; quarterly.
- Shinjlеh Uhaan Am'dral** (*Science and Life*): Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; magazine published by the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief L. JAMBALDORJ; circ. 14,400.
- Sotsialist Ahuy** (*Socialist Economy*): Ulan Bator; quarterly.
- Sotsialist Huul' Yos** (*Socialist Law*): Ulan Bator; journal of the Procurator's Office, Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice; 4 issues a year.
- Sportyn Medee** (*Sports News*): Ulan Bator; published by Central Council of Mongolian Physical Culture and Sport Society; 104 issues a year; Editor J. SHAGDAR.
- Soyol** (*Culture*): Ulan Bator; f. 1945; published by Ministry of Culture; 4 issues a year; Editor Y. DORJSÜREN.
- Surgan HОmОOJОOlegch** (*Educator*): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Education; 6 issues a year; Editor N. TSEVGEE.
- Tarialanchdad Dzövlölgöö** (*Advice to Farmers*): Ulan Bator; illustrated monthly published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

- Teevriyn Medeelel** (*Transport Information*): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Transport; quarterly.
- Tonshuul** (*Woodpecker*): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; humorous magazine published by the editorial office of *Ünen*; 24 issues a year; Responsible Editor M. GÜRSЕD; circ. 35,000.
- Tsog** (*Spark*): Ulan Bator; f. 1944; political and literary magazine of the Union of Writers; 6 issues a year; Responsible Editor D. TARVA.
- Tyehnik, Tyehnologiyn Medee** (*News of Techniques and Technology*): Ulan Bator; published by Council of Ministers' State Cttee. for Prices and Standards; 4 issues a year; Editor D. TSERENDORJ.
- Uhuulagch** (*Agitator*): Ulan Bator; f. 1931; published by MPRP Central Cttee.; 18 issues a year; Editor P. PERENLEY; circ. 31,000.
- Yaam, tусgay gadzryn normativ aktyn medeelel** (*Information about normative acts of ministries and special offices*): Ulan Bator; f. 1981; published by Ministry of Justice.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

- Foreign Trade of Mongolia**: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; annual; published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade; English and Russian; Editor-in-Chief N. OCHIRBAL.
- Monggu Xiaozibao** (*News of Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; Chinese; weekly.
- Mongolia**: Ulan Bator; published by State Committee for Information, Radio and Television; English; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief B. YONDON.
- Mongoliya** (*Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; published by State Committee for Information, Radio and Television; Russian; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief B. YONDON.
- News from Mongolia**: Ulan Bator; information bulletin published by Montsame's Foreign Service, Sühbaataryn Talbay 9; 52 issues a year.
- Les Nouvelles de Mongolie**: Ulan Bator; French edition of *News from Mongolia*.
- Novosti Mongolii** (*News of Mongolia*): Sühbaataryn Talbay 15, Ulan Bator; f. 1942; Russian; published by Montsame; 104 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief A. BATAA.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Montsame** (*Mongol Tsahilgaan Medeeniy Agentlag*) (*Mongolian Telegraph Agency*): Sühbaataryn Talbay 9, Ulan Bator; f. 1957; government owned; Gen. Dir. SEREETERIYN PÜREVJAV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti** (**APN**) (*U.S.S.R.*): Ulan Bator; Correspondent IVAN NIKOLAEVICH ZHARKY.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst** (**ADN**) (*German Democratic Republic*): P.O.B. 709, Ulan Bator; Correspondents ANGELA AND RAINER KOHLER.
- TASS (*U.S.S.R.*) is also represented.

PUBLISHERS

- State Publishing Committee**: Ulan Bator; f. 1921; in overall charge of all publishing; Editor-in-Chief T. SODNOMDARJAA.

There are also publishing houses in each province, and other publishing organs in Ulan Bator.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ulan Bator Radio: State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, P.O.B. 365, Ulan Bator; programmes in Mongolian (two), Russian, Chinese, English, French and Kazakh; Chair. of the State Committee **SEREETERIYN PÜREVJAV**; Head of Foreign Service **B. DAGVA**.

There were 110,400 loudspeakers in 1978 and 164,300 radio sets in 1980.

TELEVISION

A television centre has been built by the U.S.S.R. at Ulan Bator, and a television service was opened in November 1967. Daily transmissions (for Ulan Bator and Darhan areas only), comprising locally-originated material and/or relays of Moscow programmes via the Molniya satellite and the Orbita ground station. Moscow television is received in several provincial centres via the Ekran satellite system. A 1,900 km. radio relay line to be built from Ulan Bator to Altay and Ölgii will provide STD telephone links and television services for Western Mongolia. Dir. of Television **SAMBUUGIYN GONCHIG**.

There were 52,900 television sets in 1980.

FINANCE

State Bank of the Mongolian People's Republic: Oktyabriyn Gudamj 6, Ulan Bator; f. 1924; 65 brs.; Chair. of Board **GOCHOOGIYN HÜDERCHULUN**.

Insurance is covered by a non-contributory scheme administered by the State Directorate for Insurance of the Ministry of Finance; Head **J. PÜREVDORJ**.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All trade and industry is concentrated in the hands of the state, either through direct state ownership or through co-operatives.

Ministry of Trade and Procurement: Ulan Bator; Minister **CHUVAANDORJIYN MOLOM**.

Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions: Ulan Bator; branches throughout the country; Chair. **GOMBOJAVYN OCHIRBAT**; Head of Foreign Department **Dz. DEJEE**; 400,000 mems. (1981); affiliated to WFTU.

CO-OPERATIVES

Federation of Agricultural Production Associations (Co-operatives): Ulan Bator; body administering the 255 agricultural co-operatives throughout the country; Chair. of Council: Minister of Agriculture (*ex officio*); Sec. **D. RINCHINSANGI**.

Industrial co-operatives have now been absorbed into the state industrial structure. Industrial production associations are gradually being established under various ministries; they are not co-operatives but groupings of allied enterprises (flourmilling, leather processing, etc.)

FOREIGN TRADE

The Mongolian People's Republic has trading relations with over 20 countries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is responsible for the foreign trade monopoly and controls the operations of several importing and exporting companies.

There are four specialized import and export organizations dealing in trade with foreign countries.

Mongoleksport: Export of Mongolian goods.

Mongolraznoimport: Import of consumer goods and medicines.

Mongoltekhnoimport: Import of machinery and equipment, other than motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Avtoneffteimport: Import of motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Mongol Nom: Export of Mongolian publications.

Chamber of Commerce of the Mongolian People's Republic: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1960; is responsible for establishing economic and trading relations, contacts between trade and industrial organizations both at home and abroad and assists foreign countries; organizes commodity inspection, press information and international exhibitions and fairs at home and abroad; Pres. **D. HISHGEE**; Gen. Sec. **Yo. CHULUUN**.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ulan Bator Railway: Ulan Bator; Dir. **S. I. SOLOVYER**; Deputy Dir. **N. TSERENNOROV**.

External Lines: from the Soviet frontier at Naushki Sübbaatar (connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway) to Ulan Bator on to the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn-üüd/Erhlien and connecting with Beijing (total length 1,115 km.).

Branches: from Darhan to Sharyn Gol coalfield (length 68 km.); branch from Salhit near Darhan westwards to Erdenet (Erdenetiyn-ovoo open-cast copper mine) in Bulgan Province (length about 170 km.); from Maan't to Baga nuur coal-mine south-east of Ulan Bator (about 120 km.).

Eastern Railway: Choybalsan; from the Soviet frontier at Borzja/Ereentsav to Choybalsan (length 237 km.).

Mongolia's railways account for over 75 per cent of total freight turnover.

ROADS

Main roads link Ulan Bator with the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn üüd/Erhlien and with the Soviet frontier at Altanbulag/Kyakhta. A road from Chita in the U.S.S.R. crosses the frontier in the east at Mangut/Onon (Öldziy) and branches for Choybalsan and Öndörhaan. In the west and north-west, roads from Biysk and Irkutsk in the U.S.S.R. go to Tsagaannuur, Bayan-ölgii Aymag, and Hanh, on Lake Hövsgöl, respectively. The total length of these and other main roads is about 8,600 km. The length of asphalted roads is now approaching 1,600 km., almost entirely in towns. The first section of a hard-surfaced road between Ulan Bator and Bayanhongor was completed in 1975. The road from Darhan to Erdenet is also to be surfaced. Inter-provincial and intra-provincial traffic goes across country in most cases.

There are bus services in Ulan Bator and other large towns, and lorry services throughout the country on the basis of motor transport depots, mostly situated in provincial centres.

MONGOLIA

INLAND WATERWAYS

Water transport plies Lake Hövsgöl and the River Selenge (474 km. navigable) in the northern part of the country. Tugs and barges on Lake Hövsgöl transport goods brought in by road to Hanh from the U.S.S.R. to Hatgal on the southern shore.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mongolian Civil Air Transport (MIAT): Ulan Bator; f. 1956; internal services to most provincial centres and many county centres; service from Ulan Bator (Buyant-Uhaa) to Irkutsk; fleet: of 20 An-24, three Il-14, and

Transport, Tourism

also several An-2, Mil-4 and Yak 12; Dir. of Civil aviation LHAGVASÜRENGIYN LHAGVAA.

Mongolia is also served by Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.).

TOURISM

Juulchin: Ulan Bator; f. 1960; the official foreign tourist service bureau, managed by the Ministry for Foreign Trade; Dir. B. DELGERSUREN.

There were 8,000 foreign tourists in 1981.

MOROCCO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in the extreme north-west of Africa. It is bordered by Algeria to the east and by Mauritania and the disputed territory of Western Sahara to the south. The climate is warm and sunny on the coast, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average temperatures are 27°C (81°F) in summer and 7°C (45°F) in winter for Rabat, and 38°C (101°F) and 4°C (40°F) respectively for Marrakesh. The rainy season in the north is from November to April. The official language is Arabic, but a large minority speak Berber. Spanish is widely spoken in the northern regions and French in the rest of Morocco. The established religion is Islam, to which most people belong, and there are Christian and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red with a five-pointed green star in the centre. The capital is Rabat.

Recent History

Except for its share of the former Spanish Sahara (see below), Morocco was divided in 1912 into a French protectorate and a smaller Spanish protectorate in the north. Tangier became an international zone in 1923. The French protectorate became an independent Sultanate on March 2nd, 1956, and was joined by the Spanish protectorate in April. The Tangier zone was abolished in October 1956. The Sultan was restyled King of Morocco in August 1957. The northern strip of Spanish Sahara was ceded to Morocco in April 1958. King Mohammed V took charge as Prime Minister in May 1960 but died in February 1961 and was succeeded by his son, King Hassan II.

For the first 13 years of his reign, King Hassan's position was unstable. Successive constitutions attempted to establish royal power while satisfying the demands of opposition parties for greater political freedom. In 1964, after considerable unrest, King Hassan assumed full legislative and executive powers. The Spanish enclave of Ifni was ceded to Morocco in June 1969. New constitutions were approved in July 1970 and March 1972. In 1971 and 1972 there were two attempted military coups. However, the King found an issue which united the country: a campaign to annex Spanish Sahara, initiated in July 1974, received active support from all opposition parties. Morocco brought the issue before the International Court of Justice and a mission from the UN Committee on Colonialism was sent to the territory: both favoured self-determination for the territory. In November 1975 Hassan ordered a "Green March" by over 300,000 unarmed Moroccan volunteers to occupy the territory. The marchers barely crossed the border before they were stopped, but on November 14th Spain agreed to hand the territory over to Morocco and Mauritania. Moroccan troops moved into the territory to confront a guerrilla uprising led by the *Frente Popular para la Liberación de Sakiet el Hamra y Río de Oro* (Polisario), the local Algerian-(and later Libyan-) backed liberation movement, which seeks independence for Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara and which formed the Government-in-exile of the "Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic" (SADR) in Algeria in March 1976. Morocco broke off diplomatic relations with Algeria, but the possi-

bility of full-scale war receded, since Algeria limited itself to providing support and refuge for Polisario guerrillas. In April Morocco and Mauritania agreed on a division of the territory. The Moroccan sector, which included large deposits of phosphates, was annexed as three new provinces centred on El Aaiún, Essmara (formerly Samara) and Boujdour (Bojador).

In June 1977 a new Chamber of Representatives was elected, marking a return to parliamentary democracy after 14 years of direct rule. Supporters of King Hassan's policies won a majority and a Government of National Unity was formed, including representatives of the two strongest parties, Istiqlal and the *Mouvement Populaire*, in addition to the pro-monarchist Independents.

Guerrilla warfare in the Sahara continued sporadically from 1976 onwards. Moroccan troops were able to inflict heavy casualties and to ensure the security of the major towns but, even with French military aid, they could not prevent constant infiltration, harassment and sabotage, especially of the important conveyor belt linking the Bou Craa mines with the coast. In November 1978 a committee of mediators was set up by the OAU. Although Mauritania appeared willing to accept a referendum leading to some form of federal rule or even complete independence for its half of Western Sahara, King Hassan refused to consider such a course. Within Morocco, the almost universal approval of King Hassan's attitude meant that any concessions on his part would endanger his popularity, even though heavy defence spending was seriously affecting the economy.

In August 1979 Mauritania finally renounced its claim to Saharan territory and signed a peace treaty with Polisario. King Hassan at once claimed and occupied the former Mauritanian share of Western Sahara, designating it a Moroccan province and arranging for it to send three deputies to the Chamber of Representatives. Polisario retaliated by stepping up its raids into Morocco itself. In response to what it appeared to see as a threat to the stability of a moderate pro-Western regime, the U.S.A. agreed to increase its supply of arms to Morocco. However, the inconclusive fighting continued. At the OAU annual summit meeting in July 1980 the SADR applied to join the OAU as a sovereign state: although a majority of members (26 out of 50) recognized Polisario as the Government of Western Sahara, Morocco insisted that a two-thirds majority was needed to confer membership, and threatened to leave the organization if the SADR were admitted. A working committee was set up, and in September proposed a peace plan, to include a ceasefire supervised by a UN peace-keeping force, and a referendum organized by the OAU and UN. While Morocco agreed in principle to these proposals, it refused to negotiate directly with Polisario or to withdraw its troops from the disputed territory. Another major problem was Morocco's insistence that only the 75,000 Western Saharans registered in the 1974 census should be allowed to vote, while Polisario claimed that refugees living in Algeria were also eligible. In August 1981 it was agreed that during the referendum both parties would keep their troops in the territory, but

confined to base. In October, however, heavy fighting resumed, with Morocco claiming that Mauritanian soldiers had taken part in a Polisario raid and that guerrilla bases had been set up on Mauritanian territory. Relations between the two countries had already deteriorated over alleged Moroccan involvement in the attempted coup in Mauritania in March 1981.

At home, drastic price rises for staple foods had sparked off strikes and rioting in June, and several trade union and political leaders were arrested for opposing government policy. In a November reshuffle the *Rassemblement National des Indépendants* was excluded from the Cabinet.

Government

The 1972 Constitution provides for a modified constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Chamber of Representatives, whose members are elected for six years (two-thirds by direct universal adult suffrage and one-third by an electoral college). Executive power is vested in the King, who appoints (and may dismiss) the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet. The King may also dissolve the Chamber.

Defence

In July 1981 Morocco had an army of 107,000, a navy of 5,000 and an air force of 8,000 men. There is obligatory military service of 18 months. Defence expenditure in 1981 totalled 4,700 million dirhams.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the mainstays of the economy. The chief crops are wheat, barley, maize, citrus fruits and vegetables. Although citrus fruits and tomatoes form a major source of export earnings, the country is not self-sufficient in cereals, sugar and other foodstuffs. Agriculture and fishing are high priorities in the 1981-85 development plan and livestock-raising is important. However, severe drought in 1981 destroyed one-third of the grain crop and much of the livestock was lost. The most important mineral extracted is phosphate rock, of which Morocco is by far the world's leading exporter. Plans to increase phosphate processing within Morocco include the construction of three phosphoric acid plants and the opening of a new mine at Sidi Hajjaj under the 1981-85 plan. Extraction of uranium as a by-product was expected to begin in 1983. Other deposits include iron ore, coal, lead, zinc, cobalt, copper and manganese, while contracts for the production of shale oil were signed in 1981. A major natural gas find was announced in January 1982, and all other energy sources were to be developed. Industry is still on a small scale but production was expected to increase by 8.5 per cent annually in 1981-85. Food-processing, textiles and leather manufacturing are the chief industries.

There are still great inequalities of wealth in Moroccan society. There is a serious unemployment problem, especially in the countryside, resulting in a drift to the towns. The emigration of workers is encouraged, the money they earn abroad being an important source of income for the country. Tourism is also a valuable sector of the economy, providing revenue of 1,800 million dirhams in 1979.

There has been a considerable increase in the price of imported capital goods and energy, the latter accounting

for a third of total import values in 1981. Revenue from the export of phosphates was affected by the decline in world demand in 1976-79, while Morocco's exports of vegetables and clothing have fallen as a result of restrictions imposed by the EEC. By 1981 fuel imports outvalued phosphate exports, despite improved prices for the latter. National security and defence are absorbing an increasing proportion of the national income as the war in Western Sahara continues. As a result of these extra demands on the economy, a three-year "stabilization" plan was launched in 1978, to reduce foreign debt, cut the trade deficit and encourage private investment. Much excess spending was curbed, G.D.P. rose by 3.2 per cent in 1979 and 6 per cent in 1980, while the 1981-85 plan aimed for an annual increase of 6.5 per cent. The plan involves investment of 111,000 million dirhams and aims to curb imports and boost exports and industrial investment.

In October 1980 the IMF granted a stand-by credit of SDR 810 million (\$1,228 million) to alleviate Morocco's balance of payments difficulties. Morocco receives aid from Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries, the U.S.A. and members of the EEC, especially France. In spite of its pro-Western stance, it has important commercial links with the U.S.S.R.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,756 km. of railway, of which 708 km. are electrified. In 1980 there were about 25,360 km. of surfaced roads out of a total road length of 57,634 km. The chief ports are Casablanca, Safi and Mohammedia; work on Morocco's first deep-water port was begun at Mohammedia in 1980. There are nine international airports and about 30 airfields.

Social Welfare

All employees are required to contribute to a Social Welfare Fund which provides against illness, occupational accidents and old age. In 1978 Morocco had 161 hospitals, with 31,900 beds, and 3,868 physicians.

Education

There are state primary, secondary and technical schools and also private schools. All primary school teachers are Moroccan, but about 5,000 secondary school teachers come from France, although teacher-training is expanding, with about 17,800 trainees in 1979/80. Education for both sexes between 7 and 13 years old has been officially compulsory since 1963. In 1980 the estimated enrolment ratio at primary schools was 65 per cent. Girls generally leave school younger than boys and make up a minority of secondary school pupils and 35 per cent of students in higher education. There are six universities, with a total of 74,465 students in 1979/80, and several other institutions for higher education. In 1971 adult illiteracy averaged 78.6 per cent (males 66.4 per cent, females 90.2 per cent).

Tourism

Morocco is famous for a hot and sunny climate, its ancient, walled towns, the modern capital Rabat and the modern port Casablanca, for desert and mountains and Atlantic and Mediterranean resorts. In 1980 there were 1,517,228 visitors, and in 1979 there were about 60,000 hotel beds.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 23rd (Beginning of Ramadan), July 23rd (Eid el Seghir-Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Eid el Kebir-Id ul adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th (Muslim New Year), October 28th (Ashoura), November 6th (Anniversary of the Green March), November 18th (Independence Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year), March 3rd (Festival of the Throne, anniversary of King Hassan's accession).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Moroccan francs (centimes) = 1 Moroccan dirham.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 10.188 dirhams;

U.S. \$1 = 5.296 dirhams.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Statistics for Morocco exclude the former Spanish Sahara unless otherwise stated.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Census of July 20th, 1971)		
	Total	Moroccans	Aliens
458,730	15,379,259	15,233,584	145,675

Estimated mid-year population: 18,245,000 in 1977; 18,906,000 in 1978; 19,470,000 in 1979; 20,242,000 in 1980.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS*

(July 1st, 1979)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (estimates)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
<i>Provinces:</i>			
Agadir	17,460	933,300	53.5
Al-Hocima	3,550	306,400	86.3
Azizal	10,050	395,500	39.4
Beni Mellal	7,075	572,600	80.9
Boujdour	100,120	n.a.	n.a.
Boulemane	14,395	127,800	8.9
Chaouen	4,350	300,200	69.0
El Aaiún	39,360	n.a.	n.a.
El Jadida	6,000	703,200	117.2
El Kellaa Srarhna	10,070	559,100	55.5
Essaouira	6,335	456,300	72.0
Essmara	61,760	n.a.	n.a.
Fès	5,400	744,900	137.9
Figuig	55,990	107,800	1.9
Kemisset	8,305	427,700	51.5
Kénitra	8,805	1,192,200	135.4
Khenifra	11,115	299,100	26.9
Khouribga	4,250	424,800	100.0
Marrakech	14,755	1,224,100	83.0
Meknès	8,510	774,100	91.0
Nador	6,130	609,400	99.4
Ouarzazate	46,460	587,900	12.7
Oujda	20,700	769,100	37.2
Rachidia	59,585	405,000	6.8
Safi	7,285	652,200	89.5
Settat	9,750	694,100	71.2
Tanger	1,195	377,600	316.0
Tan-Tan	17,295	26,500	1.5
Taounate	5,585	560,800	100.4
Tata	25,925	106,100	4.1

[continued on next page]

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS*—continued from previous page]

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (estimates)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
<i>Provinces:</i>			
Taza	15,020	618,000	41.1
Tétouan	6,025	682,100	113.2
Tiznit	6,960	336,400	48.3
<i>Prefectures:</i>			
Casablanca†	1,615	2,357,200	1,459.6
Rabat-Salé	1,275	865,100	678.5
TOTAL	659,970	19,470,000	42.4

* Area figures include 201,240 sq. km. annexed from Western Sahara in 1976 (Boujdour, Essmara and El Aaiún); the Mauritanian portion, about 104,000 sq. km., was claimed by Morocco as the province of Oued Addahab in 1979. Population figures exclude the new Saharan provinces. The estimated population of Western Sahara (including the then Mauritanian-held portion) was 165,000 at July 1st, 1979.

† It was announced in July 1981 that Casablanca was to be divided into five prefectures. Casablanca-Anfa (1,600,000 inhabitants), Hay-Mohamed-Aïn-Sebaa (600,000), Aïn-Chock-Hay-Hassani (500,000), Ben-Msik-Sidi-Othmane (800,000) and Mohamedia (250,000).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1971 census)

Rabat (capital)*	435,510	Tanger (Tangier)	185,850
Casablanca	1,371,330	Oujda	155,800
Marrakech (Marrakesh)	330,400	Tétouan	137,080
Fès (Fez)	321,460	Kénitra	135,960
Meknès	244,520	Safi	129,100

* Including Salé.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 47.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 45.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 15.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 13.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1971 census)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,988,060
Mining and quarrying	44,540
Manufacturing	369,264
Electricity, gas and water	10,810
Construction	171,695
Trade, restaurants and hotels	289,082
Transport, storage and communications	100,425
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,602
Community, social and personal services	501,728
Activities not adequately described	155,412
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	3,636,618
Unemployed	343,900
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	3,980,518
<i>of which:</i>	
Males	3,375,363
Females	605,155

* Figures are based on a 10 per cent sample tabulation of census returns. The figure for females excludes unreported family helpers in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	7,195*	7,269
Land under permanent crops	430*	450*
Permanent pastures	12,500†	12,500†
Forests and woodland	5,172†	5,195*
Other land	19,333	19,216
Inland water	25	25
TOTAL AREA	44,655	44,655

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	1,876	1,796	1,811†
Barley	2,328	1,888	2,212†
Maize	390	312	333†
Olives	200†	390†	300*
Dates	97*	102*	104*
Pulses	296	299	231
Tomatoes	465†	413†	413*
Oranges	785	645	720†
Tangerines	272	247	267†
Potatoes	250*	340†	390†
Sugar beet	2,395	2,175	2,200*
Seed cotton	11	15	17
Grapes	230	239*	250*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	2,907*	3,174*	3,680†
Sheep	15,272*	14,146*	16,100†
Goats	5,972*	5,081*	6,070†
Camels	96*	95*	230†
Horses	320†	320†	320†
Mules	370†	380†	390†
Asses	1,300†	1,350†	1,400†
Chickens	22,000†	23,000†	24,000†

† Unofficial figure.

‡ FAO estimate.

Sources: * Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report 1979*, quoting Ministry of Agriculture, Rabat; FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰⁰⁰metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	76†	77†	77†
Mutton and lamb	44†	40†	43†
Goats' meat	15†	15†	15†
Poultry meat	80†	90†	100*
Cows' milk	590*	600†	650*
Sheep's milk	23*	25*	26*
Goats' milk	26*	26*	26*
Hen eggs	72.3*	75.0*	78.0*
Wool (greasy)	12.0†	12.6†	12.7†

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰⁰⁰cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs and veneer logs	85	68	55	—	5	11	85	73	66
Pitprops (Mine timber)	—	—	—	20	24	17	20	24	17
Pulpwood	—	—	—	200	318	221	200	318	221
Other industrial wood	19*	19*	19*	167*	173*	177*	186*	192*	196*
Fuel wood	558*	575*	575*	687*	710*	733*	1,245*	1,285*	1,308*
TOTAL	662	662	649	1,074	1,230	1,159	1,736	1,892	1,808

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Jack and horse mackerels . . .	7.3	24.2	18.6	44.4	57.7	24.2
European pilchard (sardine) . .	224.2	167.4	225.1	129.6	148.4	199.6
European anchovy . . .	2.3	1.8	5.7	10.4	9.0	11.3
Chub (Spanish) mackerel . . .	16.1	12.3	16.1	40.3	46.1	14.8
TOTAL CATCH (incl. others) .	285.2	223.9	281.4	255.5	287.1	279.9

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 3.2 in 1974; 5.1 per year in 1975-79.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Coal	702	707	720	710	680
Crude petroleum	8.1	22.0	24.3	18.6	13.8
Iron ore*	342.8	407.4	62.9	61.7	78.0
Antimony ore*	3.7	3.4	5.3	2.0	1.3
Cobalt ore*	7.2	7.8	8.7	8.0	6.7
Copper concentrates* . .	16.4	12.1	12.2	23.5	24.1
Lead concentrates* . . .	98.7	155.7	165.9	165.3	172.1
Manganese ore*	117.3	113.5	126.2	135.7	132.1
Zinc concentrates* . . .	29.6	22.2	10.5	12.9	13.1
Phosphate rock	15,656.2	17,572.3	20,156.1	20,030.8	18,824.2
Fluorspar	51.4	40.0	59.2	63.2	64.4
Barytes	139.1	149.9	174.4	286.5	318.1
Pyrrhotite	76.2	150.0	190.4	197.1	136.1
Salt (unrefined)	15	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Figures refer to the gross weight of ores and concentrates. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Iron 202 in 1976, 240 in 1977, 36 in 1978; Antimony 1.7 in 1976, 1.5 in 1977, 2.4 in 1978; Cobalt 0.8 in 1976, 0.9 in 1977, 1.0 in 1978; Copper 4.6 in 1976, 3.4 in 1977, 3.4 in 1978; Lead 68.1 in 1976, 107.4 in 1977, 115.3 in 1978; Manganese 60.1 in 1976, 58.2 in 1977, 64.7 in 1978; Zinc 15.4 in 1976, n.a. in 1977, 5.4 in 1978.

† Preliminary figures.

Natural gas (million cubic metres): 79.1 in 1976; 86.2 in 1977; 84.5 in 1978; 75.0 in 1979 (preliminary figure).

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report* 1980, quoting Ministry of Energy and Mines.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS***

		1974	1975	1976	1977
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,914	2,028	2,140	2,614
Refined sugar	" " "	446	466	445	n.a.
Textiles	" metric tons	45,044	45,644	50,393	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh.	2,837	3,042	3,329	3,679
Cars†	number	23,510	24,969	25,154	n.a.
Tyres	"	n.a.	286,000	379,000	n.a.
Shoes	'000 pairs	18,974	17,173	15,209	n.a.
Phosphate fertilizers‡	'000 metric tons	148.8	113.2	110.0	184.8
Carpets	number	25,489	311,192	393,967	n.a.
Wine	'000 hl.	1,273	690	670	810
Olive oil	metric tons	22,000	44,000	41,000	32,000
Beer	'000 hl.	246	254	316	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	7,732	9,339	9,043	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	389	284	357	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	345	366	356§	380
Kerosene	" " "	75	77	94	54
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	655	654	734	659
Residual fuel oil	" " "	933	1,035	1,153	1,180
Jet fuel	" " "	117	155	171	154
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	86	72	83	85

* Major industrial establishments only.

† Assembly only.

‡ In terms of phosphoric acid.

§ Including road oil.

1978: Cement 2,819,000 metric tons; Electricity 3,939 million kWh.; Phosphate fertilizers 242,000 metric tons; Wine 1,137,000 hectolitres; Olive oil 24,000 metric tons; Motor spirit 391,000 metric tons; Kerosene 67,000 metric tons; Distillate fuel oils 678,000 metric tons; Residual fuel oil 1,266,000 metric tons; Jet fuel 152,000 metric tons; Petroleum bitumen 78,200 metric tons.

FINANCE

100 Moroccan francs (centimes) = 1 Moroccan dirham.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs; 1 and 5 dirhams.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 dirhams.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 10.188 dirhams; U.S. \$1 = 5.296 dirhams.

100 Moroccan dirhams = £9.82 = \$18.88.

Note: The dirham was introduced in October 1959, replacing the Moroccan franc (at par with the old French franc until December 1958) at the rate of 1 dirham = 100 francs. At the same time the currency was devalued by 17.0 per cent, with the former exchange rate (U.S. \$1 = 420 Moroccan francs) being replaced by a new rate based on a relationship with French currency, initially fixed at 1 French franc = 1.025 Moroccan francs (1 French franc = 1.025 dirhams after the introduction of the new French franc in January 1960). In terms of U.S. currency, the rate was \$1 = 5.0605 dirhams (1 dirham = 19.761 U.S. cents), which remained in operation until August 1971, while the relationship to French currency became 1 French franc = 91.111 Moroccan francs after August 1969. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official exchange rate was \$1 = 4.661 dirhams (1 dirham = 21.455 U.S. cents). A new par value of \$1 = 4.195 dirhams (1 dirham = 23.84 U.S. cents) was established in February 1973 but in March 1973 the French authorities ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. Morocco maintained a link with the French franc, although the fixed relationship was ended in May 1973. As a result of these changes, the market exchange rate since March 1973 has fluctuated widely above and below the par value, although the latter continued to be the basis for calculating the value of foreign trade transactions until the end of 1974. In June 1978 it was announced that the dirham would be treated as being at par with the French franc for remittances from Moroccan workers in France. The average market rates (dirhams per U.S. dollar) were: 4.5959 in 1972; 4.1069 in 1973; 4.3698 in 1974; 4.0525 in 1975; 4.4193 in 1976; 4.5034 in 1977; 4.1667 in 1978; 3.8991 in 1979; 3.9367 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 12.145 dirhams.

BUDGET
(estimates, million dirhams)

REVENUE	1979	1980
Direct taxes	3,703	4,403
Customs duties	2,754	2,960
Indirect taxes	4,998	5,243
Registration fees and stamp duties	1,202	1,259
Government property	60	60
State monopolies	735	895
Other income	303	311
Income carried in from adjusted expenditure	123	135
Gross borrowings	6,300	6,350
Transfers from other public sectors	5	—
Nominal receipts	50	50
TOTAL	20,233	21,666

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report*.

1981: Budget estimates (million dirhams): Revenue 25,698;
Expenditure 23,174.

1982: Budget estimates (million dirhams): Revenue 39,900;
Expenditure 46,765.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	31	33	29
IMF Special Drawing Rights	16	20	1
Foreign exchange	602	537	398
TOTAL	649	590	428

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S.\$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,530	1,247	1,284	1,487	1,937	2,414
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,266	-2,308	-2,821	-2,630	-3,244	-3,771
TRADE BALANCE	-736	-1,061	-1,537	-1,143	-1,307	-1,357
Exports of services	497	471	586	675	775	855
Imports of services	-804	-1,315	-1,465	-1,634	-1,924	-2,036
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,043	-1,905	-2,417	-2,099	-2,456	-2,538
Private unrequited transfers (net)	482	499	545	702	891	1,003
Government unrequited transfers (net)	33	6	14	58	44	115
CURRENT BALANCE	-528	-1,400	-1,858	-1,339	-1,521	-1,420
Direct capital investment (net)	-1	38	57	48	39	90
Other long-term capital (net)	385	1,260	1,679	1,362	1,348	1,294
Short-term capital (net)	159	76	146	-44	221	-331
Net errors and omissions	-44	9	-40	-97	-199	77
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-29	-17	-16	-70	-112	-290

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Current expenditure	13,624	15,135
<i>of which:</i>		
Education	3,082	3,529
Defence	2,122	2,617
Interior	1,365	1,625
Health	540	630
Agriculture	551	601
Debt servicing	2,083	2,500
Other	3,881	3,633
Capital expenditure	8,736	8,428
TOTAL	22,360	23,563

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report*, Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et au Développement Régional, Ministère des Finances, Rabat.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million dirhams at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	7,676	9,020	9,807
Private sector deposits at			
Bank of Morocco	265	262	324
Demand deposits at			
deposit money banks	10,873	11,897	13,149
Demand deposits at			
Post Office	912	1,118	1,169
Private sector demand			
deposits at Treasury	1,182	1,211	1,042
TOTAL MONEY	20,908	23,508	25,491

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million dirhams)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . .	8,292	10,394	11,555	14,401	12,361	14,328	16,793
Exports f.o.b. . .	7,440	6,238	5,579	5,860	6,261	7,622	9,645

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million dirhams)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Food, drink and tobacco	2,005	2,143	2,833	Food, drink and tobacco	2,022	2,283	2,599
Wheat	856	973	1,255	Citrus fruit	810	859	1,160
Sugar	305	269	627	Fresh tomatoes	215	384	392
Tea	156	190	153	Potatoes			
Dairy products	156	200	252	Fresh vegetables			
Energy and lubricants	1,782	2,769	3,961	Canned fruit and vegetable	234	270	265
Crude petroleum	1,254	2,437	3,578	Wine	28	36	40
Animal and vegetable products	1,022	1,332	1,397	Preserved fish	225	300	342
Crude vegetable oils	360	531	481	Energy and lubricants	88	176	467
Timber	254	307	434	Animal and vegetable raw materials	203	218	399
Minerals	155	335	574	Olive oil	0.5	0.8	106
Semi-finished products	2,814	3,287	3,542	Cotton	55	1.6	34
Iron and steel goods	696	880	911	Pulp for paper	52	90	122
Chemical products	358	444	552	Minerals	2,449	2,542	3,711
Fertilizers	83	198	232	Phosphates	2,034	2,213	3,012
Plastics	192	265	316	Lead ore	173	282	281
Paper and cardboard	125	191	228	Cobalt	54	119	138
Synthetic textile fibres	153	205	228	Manganese ore	60	62	59
Agricultural equipment	128	161	119	Semi-finished products	623	972	1,354
Industrial equipment	3,259	3,130	3,052	Phosphoric acid	269	504	793
Consumer goods	1,197	1,170	1,315	Fertilizers	134	120	153
Passenger cars and spares	286	261	308	Refined lead	58	137	120
Pharmaceuticals	113	131	153	Agricultural and industrial equipment	33	27	28
				Consumer goods	843	997	1,087
				Carpets	247	283	286
				Clothing	196	261	296
				Hosiery	59	101	113
TOTAL	12,361	14,328	16,793	TOTAL	6,261	7,622	9,645

Source: Banque du Maroc, Annual Report, quoting Office des Changes and Ministère des Finances, Rabat.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million dirhams)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980*	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980*
Belgium/Luxembourg .	271	380	354	Belgium/Luxembourg .	295	357	468
France	3,227	3,965	4,168	France	1,661	2,086	2,428
Germany, Fed. Republic	849	887	982	Germany, Fed. Republic	667	806	788
Iraq	n.a.	1,326	n.a.	Italy	374	394	542
Italy	821	844	958	Japan	109	120	141
Japan	277	239	221	Netherlands	275	426	570
Netherlands	417	373	402	Poland	150	181	191
Poland	113	148	209	Spain	415	474	565
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	515	n.a.	U.S.S.R.	264	276	486
Spain	1,273	1,343	1,388	United Kingdom . .	250	291	399
U.S.S.R.	332	393	599	U.S.A.	178	179	131
United Kingdom . .	414	409	496				
U.S.A.	1,038	827	1,089				

* Provisional.

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report*, 1980, quoting Office des Changes.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1977	1979*	1980
Passenger-kilometres (million)	835	803	946
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	3,474	3,854	3,760

* 1978 figures not available.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1978	1979
Cars	403,631	413,736
Buses and coaches	6,420	6,947
Lorries and vans	157,322	157,471
Motor cycles	12,638	12,763

SHIPPING*

		1976	1979
Passenger arrivals .	number	392,845	445,992
Passenger departures .	"	451,997	381,295
Freight loaded . . .	'000 tons	17,340	21,931
Freight unloaded . .	" "	7,902	11,303

* 1977-78 figures not available.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1979
Passenger arrivals	1,340,011
Passenger departures	1,413,135
Freight loaded and unloaded (metric tons)	27,202

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	1,234	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	25,080	27,531	30,581	34,597	28,263
Canada	18,424	20,119	30,697	18,146	11,417
France	225,413	284,029	315,962	323,057	340,380
Germany, Federal Republic	95,125	98,392	109,721	100,393	118,359
Italy	25,774	29,765	28,536	32,018	34,155
Netherlands	24,119	30,223	24,717	28,114	29,046
Scandinavia	57,926	56,933	49,430	63,720	60,162
Spain	115,714	141,665	142,678	134,879	122,912
Switzerland	18,699	22,715	22,023	24,383	22,103
United Kingdom	96,634	104,848	111,867	108,336	131,937
U.S.A.	97,071	108,542	110,984	84,732	62,179
Moroccans living abroad	204,974	364,670	364,485	357,318	327,492
Cruise visitors (short-term)	110,757	74,423	68,667	113,458	92,495
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,218,473	1,501,890	1,545,760	1,549,454	1,517,228

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report*, quoting Ministère d'Etat chargé du tourisme.

EDUCATION

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Primary school pupils	1,547,647	1,667,331	1,793,772	1,925,187	2,051,862
Secondary school pupils	471,575	524,555	582,197	650,796	726,595
University students	35,037	45,085	53,200	62,117	74,465
Student teachers	9,368	13,525	15,898	20,167	17,769
Students abroad	10,000	12,000	13,228	16,062	23,100

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Rabat.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et au Développement Régional, Direction de la Statistique, Rabat.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated March 10th, 1972, after having been approved by national referendum.)*

Preamble: The Kingdom of Morocco, a sovereign Muslim State, shall be a part of the Great Maghreb. As an African State one of its aims shall be the realization of African unity. It will adhere to the principles, rights and obligations of those international organizations of which it is a member and will work for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

General Principles: Morocco shall be a constitutional, democratic and social monarchy. Sovereignty shall pertain to the nation and be exercised directly by means of the referendum and indirectly by the constitutional institutions. All Moroccans shall be equal before the law, and all adults shall enjoy equal political rights including the franchise. Freedoms of movement, opinion and speech and the right of assembly shall be guaranteed. Islam shall be the state religion.

The Monarchy: The Crown of Morocco and its attendant constitutional rights shall be hereditary in the line of H.M. King Hassan II, and shall be transmitted to the oldest son, unless during his lifetime the King has appointed as his successor another of his sons. The King is the symbol of unity, guarantees the continuity of the state, and safeguards respect for Islam and the Constitution. The King shall have the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers and shall preside over the Cabinet. He shall promulgate legislation passed by the Chamber of Representatives and have the power to dis-

solve the Chamber; is empowered to declare a state of emergency and to initiate revisions to the Constitution. The Sovereign is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; makes appointments to civil and military posts; appoints Ambassadors; signs and ratifies treaties; presides over the Council for National Development Planning and the Supreme Judiciary Council; and exercises the right of pardon.

Legislature: This shall consist of a single assembly, the Chamber of Representatives, whose members are to be elected for a six-year term. Two-thirds of the members shall be elected by direct universal suffrage, and one-third by an electoral college composed of councillors in local government and employers' and employees' representatives. The Chamber shall pass legislation, which may be initiated by its members or by the Prime Minister; authorize any declaration of war; and approve any extension beyond thirty days of a state of emergency.

Government: The Government shall be responsible to the King and the Chamber of Representatives and shall ensure the execution of laws. The Prime Minister shall be empowered to initiate legislation and to exercise statutory powers except where these are reserved to the King. He shall put before the Chamber the Government's intended programme and shall be responsible for co-ordinating ministerial work.

MOROCCO

Costa Rica: Madrid, Spain.
Cyprus: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Czechoslovakia: 4 rue Abou Faris Al Marini, B.P. 410; *Ambassador:* JAN JUDA.
Denmark: 4 rue de Khemisset, B.P. 203; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador:* SISIMIO MBANA NSORO.
Finland: Madrid, Spain.
France: 6 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* JACQUES MORIZET.
Gabon: 56 ave. de France, B.P. 1239; *Ambassador:* BRUNO MÉTHODE NGOKAMA AWASSI.
Gambia: Dakar, Senegal.
German Democratic Republic: 4 ave. de Meknès, B.P. 463; *Ambassador:* ELEONORA SCHMIDT.
Germany, Federal Republic: 7 Zankat Madina, B.P. 235; *Ambassador:* Dr. WALTER JESSER.
Greece: 23 rue Oujda; *Ambassador:* EFTHYMOS TZAFERIS.
Guinea: 2 Zankat ibn Mokla, Orangers; *Ambassador:* Dr. KEKOURA CAMARA.
Hungary: 12 rue d'Agadir; *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR PAMUK.
India: 13 charia Michlifén, Agdal; *Ambassador:* OMKAR NATH SHEOPURI.
Indonesia: Algiers, Algeria.
Iraq: 6 ave. de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* FAEZ AWNI BAKER SADQUI.
Ireland: Paris, France.
Italy: Idriss El Azhar, B.P. 111; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO RAMASSO VALACCA.
Ivory Coast: 21 rue de Tedders, B.P. 192; *Ambassador:* KOUASSI EMMANUEL ALEXANDRE NOUAMA.
Japan: 70 blvd. des Nations Unies, Agdal; *Ambassador:* SONOO UCHUIDA.
Jordan: Km. 3, route des Zaers, Souissi; *Ambassador:* MOHIEDDINE AL-HUSSEINI.
Kenya: Cairo, Egypt.
Korea, Republic: 33 ave. de France, Agdal; *Ambassador:* CHUNG WOO YOUNG.
Kuwait: 44 ave. Pasteur, Orangers; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH AHMED HOSSEIN.
Lebanon: 5 rue de Tedders; *Ambassador:* Dr. ADEL ISMAIL.
Malaysia: Paris, France.
Mali: Paris, France.
Mauritania: 2 rue de Normandie, B.P. 207.
Mexico: Accra, Ghana.
Nepal: Cairo, Egypt.
Netherlands: 40 rue de Tunis, B.P. 329; *Ambassador:* Baron W. H. COLLOT D'ESCURY.
Niger: Dakar, Senegal.
Nigeria: 70 ave. Omar Ibn Al Khattab; *Ambassador:* AL-AJI ADO SANUSI.

Morocco also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, the Bahamas, Djibouti, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Libya, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Panama, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Vatican City and the Yemen Arab Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The **Supreme Court** (*Majlis el Aala*) is responsible for the interpretation of the law and regulates the jurisprudence of the courts and tribunals of the Kingdom. The Supreme Court sits at Rabat and is divided into five Chambers.

First President and Attorney-General: BRAHIM KEDDARA.

The nine **Courts of Appeal** hear appeals from lower courts and also comprise a criminal division.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Norway: 20 charia As-Saouira, B.P. 551; *Ambassador:* OLAV LYDVO.
Oman: 21 rue Hamza; *Ambassador:* SAYYID SHABIB BIN TAIMUR AL-SAID.
Pakistan: 20 ave. d'Alger; *Ambassador:* AHMED GHIAIED-DIN.
Paraguay: Madrid, Spain.
Peru: Cairo, Egypt.
Poland: 23 Zankat Oqbah, Agdal, B.P. 425; *Ambassador:* CZESLAW CIAPA.
Portugal: 45 rue Al Mansour Ad-Dahbi, B.P. 36; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DELFIN MARIA LOPES VIEIRA.
Qatar: 4 charia Tarik Ibn Ziad; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH YOUSSEF AL JIDA.
Romania: 10 rue d'Quezzane; *Ambassador:* Dr. OVIDIU CORNELIU POPESCU.
Saudi Arabia: 43 place de l'Unité Africaine; *Ambassador:* MAJED ALI KABBANI.
Senegal: 11 ave. de Marrakech, B.P. 365; *Ambassador:* ALY DIOUM.
Somalia: Paris, France.
Spain: 3 rue Mohamed al Fatih; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO DE LA SERNA.
Sudan: 9 rue de Tedders; *Ambassador:* ABBES MOUSA MUSTAPHA.
Sweden: 6 Zankat Jabal Al Ayachi, B.P. 428; *Ambassador:* KNUT JOHN RICHARD BERNSTRON.
Switzerland: Square Condo de Satriano, B.P. 169; *Ambassador:* MAX CASANOVA.
Syria: 27 rue d'Oqbah, Agdal; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ADNAN AL-ZUBAIR.
Tunisia: 6 ave. de Fès; *Ambassador:* SALADDIN ABDULLAH.
Turkey: 19 ave. de Meknès; *Ambassador:* NECDEK ILCI.
Uganda: Cairo, Egypt.
U.S.S.R.: Km. 4, route de Zaïr; *Ambassador:* YEVGENIY NERSESOV.
United Arab Emirates: 8 Zankat Ifrane, B.P. 478; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED FAHD AL-DUHAIM.
United Kingdom: 17 blvd. de la Tour Hassan, B.P. 45; *Ambassador:* Sir SIMON DAWBARN, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 2 ave de Marrakech, B.P. 120; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH VERNER REED, Jr.
Upper Volta: Paris, France.
Uruguay: 18 rue Descartes.
Venezuela: Tunis, Tunisia.
Yugoslavia: 39 ave. Omar Ibn Al Khattab, B.P. 772; *Ambassador:* BRANICA GVIDO.
Zaire: 34 ave. de la Victoire, B.P. 537, Rabat-Chellah; *Ambassador:* KALENGA WA BELABELA.
Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

The **Sadad Tribunals** pass judgment, without possibility of appeal, in personal, civil and commercial cases involving up to 300 dirhams. These tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Regional Tribunals, in the same cases up to 900 dirhams, in disputes related to the personal and successional statutes of Moroccan Muslims and Jews, and in penal cases involving misdemeanours or infringements of the law.

MOROCCO

The **Regional Tribunals** deal with appeals against judgments made by the Sadad Tribunals; and pass judgment in the first and last resort in cases of personal property of 900 to 1,200 dirhams or property producing a yield of up to 80 dirhams. The Regional Tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Court of Appeal, in actions brought against public administrations in administrative affairs, and in cases of minor offences in penal matters.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Most Moroccans are Muslims and Islam is the state religion.

CHRISTIANITY

There are about 70,000 Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Rabat: JEAN MARCEL CHABBERT, 1 rue Abou Inane, B.P. 258, Rabat.

Archbishop of Tangier: CARLOS AMIGO VALLEJO; 55 Sidi Bouabid, B.P. 2116, Tangier.

JUDAISM

There are about 30,000 Jews.

Grand Rabbi of Casablanca: 167 blvd. Ziraoui, Casablanca; CHALOM MESSAS, President of the Rabbinical Court of Casablanca, Palais de Justice, Place des Nations Unies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Casablanca

Al Bayane: 32 rue Ledru-Rollin, B.P. 152, Casablanca; Arabic and French; organ of PPS; Dir. ALI YATA.

Maroc Soir: 34 rue Mohammed Smiha; f. Nov. 1971 to replace *La Vigie Marocaine*, closed down by the Government; French; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MOULAY AHMED ALAOU; circ. 35,000.

Le Matin du Sahara: 34 rue Mohammed Smiha; f. Nov. 1971 to replace *Le Petit Marocain*, closed down by the Government; French; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MOULAY AHMED ALAOU; circ. 50,000.

Al Mouharir: 11 rue Soldat Roch; Arabic; organ of USFP; suspended.

Rabat

Al Alam (The Flag): 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah; organ of the Istiqlal Party; f. 1946; Arabic; Dir. ABDELKRIM GHALLAB; Editor MOHAMED AL ARBEY ALMSARY; circ. 44,000; literary supplement on Fridays.

Al Anba'a (Information): Zankat Al Medina, B.P. 65; Arabic; Dir. AHMED AL YAAKOUBI; circ. 15,000.

Al Maghreb: f. 1977; French; organ of RNI; Dir. ABDALLAH STOUKY.

Al Maghreb al Arabi: 16 rue Al Abral, Agdal; Arabic; Dir. AMR ALOUQUOUTI; circ. 10,000.

L'Opinion: 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah; f. 1965; Istiqlal party newspaper; French; Dir. MOHAMED IDRISSE KAITOUNI; circ. 35,000.

PERIODICALS

Casablanca

Annidal: 10 rue Cols Bleus, Sidi Bousmara, Médina Kédima; f. 1973; weekly; Dir. IBRAHIMI AHMED.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Labour Tribunals settle, by means of conciliation, disputes arising from rental contracts or services between employers and employees engaged in private industry. There are 14 labour tribunals in the Kingdom.

A special court was created in 1965 in Rabat to deal with corruption among public officials.

CAF Omnisports: ave. Jean Mermoz; f. 1955; monthly; French; Dir. LÉON VERRAX.

Cedies Informations: 23 blvd. Mohamed Abdouh; weekly; French; Admin. MOHAMED AMOR.

Construire: 25 rue d'Azilal, Immeuble Ortiba; f. 1946; weekly; French; Dir. BOUCHAIB TALLAL.

Le Courrier Economique: 28 ave. de l'Armée Royale; weekly; French; Dir. BETOUL TAHIRI.

Les Echos Africains: B.P. 140, 27 ave. des F.A.R.; f. 1972; monthly; news, economics; French; Dir. MOHAMED CHOUFFANI EL FASSI; Editor Mme SOODIA FARIDI.

L'Espoir: 167 ave. Hassan; twice monthly; French; Dir. IDRIS CHARAF.

Al-Ittihad ul Watani: 46 rue de la Garon; organ of UNFP; weekly; Arabic; Dir. AHMED SHAKUR.

Lamalif: 27 rue d'Epinal; f. 1966; French; monthly; economic, social and cultural magazine; Dir. MOHAMED LOGHLAM.

Al Mabadie: rue Caporal Paul; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABDESLAM BOURKIA.

Maroc-Fruits: 44 rue Mohamed Smiha; f. 1958; twice a month; Arabic, French; organ of ASPAM; Dir. AHMED BEN MANSOUR NEJJAI; circ. 6,000.

Al-Oummal: 9 rue Rif; weekly; French and Arabic; organ of the U.G.T.M.; Dir. ABDERRAZAK AFILAL.

La Quinzaine du Maroc: 8 rue Voltaire; twice monthly; French; Dir. GABRIEL GAUTHEY.

Réalités Maghrebines: 69 rue Mohamed Smiha; f. 1965; monthly; French; general economic review; Dir. MOHAMED ELMERGAOUI.

Revue Automobile Africaine: 39 blvd. de la Gironde; monthly; French; Dir. ROBERT PERRIER.

Revue Fiduciaire Marocaine: 81 rue Colbert; twice monthly; French; Dir. MAURICE BERNARD.

MOROCCO

- Revue Marocaine de Droit:** 70 rue Allal ben Abdullah; monthly; Arabic; Dir. MEYLAN BENCHALEL.
- Revue Mensuelle de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Casablanca:** B.P. 423; monthly; French; Dir. ABDELLAH SOURI.
- Télé Sport:** 8 rue Voltaire; weekly; French; Dir. GABRIEL GAUTHEY.
- La Tribune Economique:** f. 1977; weekly; Editor ABDELHAFID ROUTISSI.
- La Vie Economique:** 5 blvd. Ben Yacine; f. 1921; French; weekly; Dir. MARCEL HERZOG.
- La Vie Industrielle et Agricole:** 142 blvd. Mohamed V; twice monthly; French; Dir. AHMED ZGHARI.
- La Vie Touristique:** 142 blvd. Mohamed V; weekly; French; Dir. AHMED ZGHARI.
- Vie Nouvelle:** 33 rue d'Azilal; f. 1930; monthly; French; journal of the Protestant churches of the Maghreb; Dir. ROGER CHATAIGNÉ.

Rabat

- Al Aamak:** 291 ave. Mohamed V; monthly; Arabic; Dir. EL WAKIL THAMI.
- Achaab (*The People*):** 2 rue Parmentier, B.P. 364; independent; twice weekly; Arabic; Founder and Editor M. MEKKI NACIRI; Dir. MUSTAPHA BELHAJ; circ. 25,000.
- Achoria:** B.P. 437; monthly; Arabic; Dir. Directeur de la Sûreté Nationale.
- Al Aklam:** B.P. 2229; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABDERRAHMANE BEN AMAR.
- Asdae:** 10 rue Port Said; weekly; Arabic; Dir. HASSAN ARABI.
- Attadamoun:** 23 ave. Allal ben Abdellah; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABDELMAJID SEMLALI EL HASANI.
- Barid el Maghreb:** 281 ave. Mohamed V; monthly; Arabic; Dir. MUSTAPHA ALAOUI.
- Daouat Elhak:** Ministry of Waqfs; f. 1957; monthly; Arabic.
- Al Iman:** B.P. 356, rue Akenssous; f. 1963; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ELKADIRI BOUBKER.
- Al Irchad:** Ministry of Waqfs; f. 1967; monthly; Arabic.
- Al Khansa:** 154 ave. Souss Mohamedia; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABOUZAL AICHA.

Tangier

- Actualités Touristiques:** 80 rue de la Liberté; monthly; French; Dir. TAYEB ALAMI.
- Le Journal de Tanger:** 11 ave. de Rabat, B.P. 2002; f. 1905; French, English, Spanish and Arabic; weekly; Dir. AHMED BENCHEKROUNE; circ. 6,500.
- Tanjah:** 8 place de France, B.P. 1055; f. 1956; French and Arabic; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED MEHDI ZAHDI.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Wikalat al-Maghreb al Arabi (WMA):** 10 rue Al-Yamama, B.P. 1049, Rabat; f. 1959; Arabic, French and English; government-owned; Man. Dir. ABDULJALIL FENJIRO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** 2 bis rue Hugo d'Herville, B.P. 118, Rabat; f. 1920; Dir. HUBERT LAVERNE.
- Agencia EFE (*Spain*):** Cité O.L.M., No. 322, Souissi 2, Rabat; Bureau Chief ANTONIO CASTILLO DE URBERUAGA.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*):** 10 rue Al Yamama, Rabat; Dir. RAFFA HOUCINE.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

- Reuters (*United Kingdom*):** 17 rue de Baghdad, Rabat.
- TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China)** also have bureaux in Rabat.

PUBLISHERS

- Dar El Kitab:** place de la Mosquée, B.P. 4018, Casablanca; f. 1948; philosophy, law, novels, educational books; Arabic and French; Dir. BOUTALEB ABDOU ABDELHAY.
- Editions La Porte:** 281 ave. Mohammed V; Rabat; law, guides, educational books; Man. Dir. PAUL SOUCHON.
- Editions Maghrébines:** 5-13 rue Soldat Roch, Casablanca; f. 1962; general non-fiction.
- Imprimerie Artistique:** 31 ave. Es-Sellaoui, Fez.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine:** 1 Zenkat Al Brihi, B.P. 1042, Rabat; government station; *Radio*: Network 1 in Arabic, Network 2 in French, Network 3 in Berber, Spanish and English; Foreign Service in Arabic, French and English; *Television*: began 1962; 60½ hours weekly; French and Arabic; carries commercial advertising; Dir.-Gen. BENNACER DRISSI QEYTONI; Dir. Television SEDDIK MAANINOU; Dir. Radio MOHAMED BENDEDOUCH; Dir. Foreign Service AHMED RAYANE; publ. *Al Idaa wa Talvaza al Maghribia*.
- Voice of America Radio Station in Tangier:** c/o U.S. Consulate General, Chemin des Amoureux, Tangier.
- Number of radios (1981): 2,500,000.
- Number of televisions (1981): 750,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches; amounts in dirhams unless otherwise indicated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

- Banque du Maroc:** P.O.B. 445, 277 ave. Mohammed V, Rabat; f. 1959; Gov. Prince MOULAY HASSAN BEN MEHDI; Vice-Gov. AHMED BENNANI.

- Algemene Bank Marokko S.A.:** place du 16 Novembre, Casablanca; f. 1948; 50 per cent participation of Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands; cap. 10m.; Pres. M. KASSIDI; Gen. Man. J. M. H. VAN T'HOFF, A. LAHLOU; 8 brs.

- Arab Bank Maroc:** 174 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 810, Casablanca; f. 1975; cap. 10m.; Pres. Hadj OMAR ABDELJALIL; Gen. Man. FAROUK ABDELMAJEED.

- Banque Commerciale du Maroc S.A.:** 2 blvd. Moulay Youssef, Casablanca; f. 1911; affiliated to Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Paris, France; cap. 32.5m.; Pres. ABDELAZIZ ALAMI; Vice-Pres. R. BELIN; 77 brs.

- Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur:** 241 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1959; partly state-owned; cap. 80m.; dep. 4,076m.; res. 75m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELLOUN; Man. Dir. DRISS GUEDDARI; Gen. Man. MOHAMED JOUAHRI; 90 brs.

Banque Marocaine pour l'Afrique et l'Orient: 80 ave. Lalla Yacout, B.P. 880, Casablanca; f. 1975 to take over British Bank of the Middle East (Morocco); cap. 10m.; Pres., Dir.-Gen. NAJEM ABAKIL; 16 brs.

Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 26 place Mohammed V, Casablanca, P.O.B. 573; f. 1964; cap. 65m.; res. 34m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Hadj AHMED BARGACH; Gen. Man. MOHAMED BENKIRANE; 57 brs.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique: B.P. 407, place des Alaouites, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. 70m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDELKADER BENSLIMANE.

Compagnie Marocaine de Crédit et de Banque S.A.: 1 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1964; cap. 35m.; Pres. ALI KETTANI; 50 brs.

Crédit du Maroc S.A.: B.P. 579, 48-58 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1963; cap. 33m.; res. 33m.; dep. 870m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. M. KARIM-LAMRANI; Dir.-Gen. JAWAD BEN BRAHIM.

Société de Banque et de Crédit: 26 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 972, Casablanca; f. 1951; affil. to Swiss Bank Corporation and Crédit Commercial de France; cap. 9m.; Pres. IZARAB OUZZANI; Dir.-Gen. TAYEB RHAFES; 7 brs.

Société Générale Marocaine de Banques: 55 blvd. Abdelmoumen, B.P. 90, Casablanca; f. 1962; cap. 51m.; res. 26.4m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. HAMED BARGACH; Man. Dir. ABDELAZIZ TAZI; 48 brs.

Société Marocaine de Dépôt et Crédit: 79 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; cap. 18.144m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ABDELKADER BENSALAH; Gen. Man. OMAR AKALAY.

Unión Bancaria Hispano Marroquí: 69 rue du Prince Moulay Abdullah, Casablanca; f. 1958; cap. 16m.; res. 10.5m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. MOHAMED BEN AHMED BENABUD; Gen. Man. PEDRO LANDRA VELON; 15 brs.

BANK ORGANIZATIONS

Groupe Professionnel des Banques du Maroc: 71 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1967; groups all commercial banks for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest, and contacts with official authorities; 17 mems.; Pres. Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELLOUN.

Association Professionnelle des Intermédiaires de Bourse: 71 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1967; groups all banks and brokers in the stock exchange of Casablanca, for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest and connection with official authorities; 11 mems.; Pres. Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELLOUN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca: Chamber of Commerce Building, 98 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1929; Dir. ABDERRAZAK LARAQUI; publ. *Bulletin de la Cote*.

INSURANCE

(In Casablanca unless otherwise stated)

Al Amane: 298 blvd. Mohamed V; Dir.-Gen. M. BOUGHALEB.

Al Wataniya: 83 ave. de l'Armée Royale; Dir.-Gen. M. BAUDOUIN.

Alliance Africaine: Tour Atlas, place Zallaqa; Pres., Dir.-Gen. M. CHERKAOU.

Arabia Insurance: 30 rue de Foucauld; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HOURANI.

Atlantia: 49 angle rues Lafuente et Longwy; f. 1947; cap. 4.3m.; Dir. OMAR BENNANI.

Cie. Africaine d'Assurances: 120 ave. Hassan II; Dir.-Gen. M. SEKKAT.

Cie. Atlantique d'Assurances: 11 ave. de l'Armée Royale; Dir. MOHAMED DEFALOU.

Cie. d'Assurances SANAD: 28 place Mohammed V; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ HERNANDEZ.

Cie. Nordafricaine et Intercontinentale d'Assurances (C.N.I.A.): 157 ave. Hassan II; cap. 1.8m.; Pres. M'FADEL LAHLOU; Dir.-Gen. SAÏD AZMI.

L'Entente: 2 rue Mohammed Smiha; f. 1960; Pres. ABDELKADER BEN SALEH; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED CHERKAOU.

Garantie Générale Marocaine: 106 rue Abderrahman Sehraoui; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES GUILLON.

La Marocaine Vie: 392 rue Mustafa el Maani; Dir.-Gen. M. KETTANI.

Mutuelle Centrale Marocaine d'Assurances: B.P. 27, 14 rue Abou Inane, Rabat; Dir.-Gen. YACOUTI SOUSSANE.

Remar: 61 ave. de l'Armée Royale; Dir.-Gen. M. IBANEZ.

La Renaissance: 123 blvd. Rahal El Meskini; Pres., Dir.-Gen. M. ZAHRAOUI.

La Royale Marocaine d'Assurances: 67 ave. de l'Armée Royale; cap. 1.1m.; Pres., Dir.-Gen. M'HAMED BEN JILALI BENNANI.

Es Saada, Cie. Générale d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 123 ave. Hassan II; f. 1961; cap. 5m.; Pres. MEHDI OUZZANI.

Société Centrale de Réassurance: B.P. 183, Tour Atlas, place Zallaqa; f. 1960; cap. 7m.; Pres. FAROUK BENNIS; Dir.-Gen. M. AIMARAH.

Société Nouvelle d'Assurances: 10 rue Mohamed Diouri; f. 1972; Chair. A. KETTANI; Gen. Man. J. KETTANI.

Fédération Marocaine des Sociétés d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 300 rue Mustafa el Maani, Casablanca; f. 1958; 19 member companies; Pres. MOHAMED CHERKAOU; Dir. DRISS BEKKAYE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc: B.P. 218, 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah, Rabat; f. 1962; groups the 15 Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Pres. ABDELLAH SOUIRA; publ. *Revue Trimestrielle*.

British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco: 291 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1923; Exec. Sec. Mrs. C. A. LEBRUN.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Casablanca: 98 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 423, Casablanca; Pres. MOHAMED DRISSI.

Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc (CFI): 15 avenue Mers-Sultan, B.P. 73, Casablanca; Pres. PIERRÉ PARDIGON; Dir. ALAIN ANDRÉ.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM): 5-7 Charia Moulay Hassan, B.P. 99, Rabat; f. 1928; a state agency to develop geological and mining research and industry; Gen. Man. MOHAMED CHAHID.

Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion: ave. Moulay Hassan, B.P. 408, Rabat; finances small-scale projects.

MOROCCO

Caisse Marocaine des Marchés (Marketing Fund): 52 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1950; cap. 10m.; dep. 5m.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ABDELKADER BENSLIMANE; Man. HASSAN KISSI.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (Agricultural Credit Fund): B.P. 49, Rabat.

Centre Marocain de Promotions et des Exportations: 23 blvd. Giradot, Immeuble Pignal, Casablanca; f. 1980; seeks new export markets.

Crédit Immobilier et Hôtelier: 68 rue de Reims, Casablanca; f. 1920; cap. 160m. dirhams; financing of investments in the building and tourist industries; Pres. Dir.-Gen. OTHMANE SLIMANI.

Office National Interprofessionnel des Céréales et des Légumineuses: 3 ave. Hassan I, B.P. 154, Rabat; f. 1937; Dir. MOHAMED BRICK.

Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE): 45 ave. des F.A.R., Casablanca; f. 1932 (nationalized 1965); turnover (1979/80) 2,950m. dirhams; takes part in productivity planning, industrialization, local marketing and overseas trade; deals with exports of agricultural produce; Dir. ABDALLAH LAHLOU; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMMED GUESSOUS.

Office pour le Développement Industriel (ODI): 8 rue Ghandi, Rabat; f. 1973; a state agency to develop industry; Man. Dir. MOHAMED BELKHAYAT.

Société de Développement Agricole (SODEA): 12 Zankat Tanja, Rabat; state agricultural development organization.

Société de Gestion des Terres Agricoles (SOGETA): 11 rue de Salé, Rabat; oversees use of agricultural land.

Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI): 6 rue Omar Slaoui, Casablanca; Pres. M'HANMED BARGACH; Dir.-Gen. ABDELLAH BELKZIZ.

PRINCIPAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Complexe Textile de Fès (COTEF): B.P. 267, Fez; f. 1967; 99 per cent state participation; started full activity in Jan. 1972; Dir.-Gen. MAHROUCH ABDESLAM.

Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP): 305 ave. Mohammed V, Rabat; f. 1921; a state company to produce and market rock phosphates and derivatives; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED KARIM LAMRANI.

Office National de l'Eau Potable (ONEP): 6 bis rue Patrice Lumumba, Rabat; responsible for drinking-water supply; Dir. HOUCINE TIJANI.

Office National de l'Electricité: B.P. 498, Casablanca; state electricity authority.

Office National des Pêches: 13/15 rue Chevalier Bayard, Casablanca; f. 1969; state fishing organization.

Société d'Exploitation du Fer du Rif (SEFERIF): B.P. 14, Nador; mines began production 1914, nationalized 1967; open and underground mines produce iron ore for export and for the projected Nador iron and steel complex.

Société Nationale de Sidérurgie (SONASID): 110 rue Ameziane Riffi, Nador, B.P. 151; f. 1974; iron and steel projects; cap. 390m.; Dir.-Gen. LARBI MOULINE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Marocaine des Industries Textiles: 58 rue Lughérini, Casablanca; f. 1958; mems. 550 textile and ready-made factories; Pres. MOHAMED DRISSI; Sec.-Gen. A. MIKOU.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Association des Producteurs d'Agrumes du Maroc (ASPAM): 22 rue Al Messaoudi, Casablanca 02; f. 1958; links Moroccan citrus and vegetable growers; has its own processing plants; publ. *Maroc-Fruits* (2 a month).

Association Professionnelle des Cimentiers: 239 blvd. Moulay Ismail, B.P. 3096, Casablanca; cement manufacturers.

Association Professionnelle Sucrière: 14 blvd. Zerkouni, Casablanca; sugar manufacturers.

Confédération Générale Economique Marocaine (C.G.E.M.): 23 blvd. Mohammed Abdouh, Casablanca; Pres. MOHAMED AMOR; Sec.-Gen. ABDERRAHMANE OUALI.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): rue Gandhi, Rabat; Pres. M. NEJJAI.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Démocratique du Travail (CDT): Rabat; f. 1978; associated with USFP; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED AMAWI.

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc (UGTM): 9 rue du Rif, angle Route de Médiouna, Casablanca; f. 1960; associated with Istiqlal; supported by unions not affiliated to UMT; 673,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ABDERRAZZAQ AFILAL; publ. *Al Oummal* (weekly).

Union Marocaine du Travail (UMT): Bourse du Travail, 222 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; left wing and associated with UNFP; most unions are affiliated; 700,000 mems.; Sec. MAHJOUB BEN SEDDIQ.

Union Syndicale Agricole (USA): agricultural section of UMT.

Union Marocaine du Travail Autonome: Rabat; break-away union from UMT.

Syndicat National Libre: blvd. Hanasli (prolongé), Casablanca; f. 1958; 69,000 mems., Sec.-Gen. MEEKI IBRAHIMY.

TRADE FAIRS

Foire Internationale de Casablanca: 11 rue Jules Mauraan, Casablanca; f. 1950; international trade fair; every two years for 18 days in April-May.

Salon des Textiles et Cuirs: 11 rue Jules Mauraan, Casablanca.

TRANSPORT

Office National des Transports: 10 rue Annaba, B.P. Rabat-Chellah.

RAILWAYS

Railways cover over 1,756 km. of which 161 km. are double track; 708 km. of lines are electrified and diesel locomotives are used on the rest. All services are nationalized.

Office National des Chemins de Fer du Maroc (ONCFM): rue Abderrahman Alghafiki, Rabat-Agdal; f. 1963; runs all Morocco's railways; Pres. MOHAND NACEUR; Dir. MOUSSA MOUSSAOUI.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 57,634 km. of roads, of which 44 per cent were paved. There were 58 km. of modern motorway and 11,008 km. of main roads.

Compagnie de Transports au Maroc "Lignes Nationales" (CTM-LN): 303 blvd. Brahim Roudani, Casablanca; agencies in Tangier, Rabat, Meknes, Oujda, Marrakesh, Agadir, El Jadida, Safi, Essouira, Ksar-Es-Souk, Fez and Ouarzazate.

SHIPPING

The chief ports of Morocco are Casablanca, Safi, Mohammédia, Tangier, Kenitra and Agadir. In January 1962 the port of Tangier became an International Free Zone. Tangier is the principal port for passenger services. Casablanca is the principal freight port, handling 70 per cent of Morocco's trade. New ports are being built at Nador and Jorf Lasfar.

Agence Gibmar S.A.: 3 rue Henri Regnault, Tangier; also at Casablanca; regular sea services from Tangier to Gibraltar.

Atlas S.A., Société Marocaine de Navigation: 81 ave. Houmane Elfatouaki, Casablanca; Pres. H. CHAMBI.

Compagnie Chérifienne d'Armement: 5 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1929; Pres. BENNANI SMIRES; regular lines to North France and Europe.

Compagnie Marocaine d'Agences Maritimes (COMARINE): 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 60, Casablanca; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. ABDELKRIM MOUTAOUKIL.

Compagnie Marocaine de Navigation (COMANAV): 7 blvd. de la Résistance, B.P. 628, Casablanca; f. 1946; Pres. Dir.-Gen. A. BOUAYAD; regular lines to Mediterranean, North-west European and West African ports; tramping.

Limadet-ferry: 3 rue Henri Regnault, Tangier; f. 1966; operates between Algeciras and Tangier; Dir.-Gen. AZIZ BOUZOUBA.

Messageries Marocaines: B.P. 69, 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL BOUKHTIAROFF.

Société Marocaine de Navigation Fruitière: 27 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; Pres. M. SAGUENI; Gen. Man. HAMID KHANMAL.

Société de Navigation Maghribine: B.P. 746, 15 rue de Foucauld, Casablanca; f. 1974; oil and chemicals; Dir. Gen. ABDELWAHAB BENKIRANE.

Transmediterranea S.A. (Intercona): 31 rue Quevedo, Tangier; daily services Algeciras to Tangier; two services weekly Malaga to Tangier.

Voyages Paquet: 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca, B.P. 60; f. 1970; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL BOUKHTIAROFF.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airports are at Casablanca (King Mohammed V), Rabat, Tangier, Marrakesh, Agadir and Fez.

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Royal Air Maroc: Aéroport International Casablanca-Anfa; f. 1953; 90 per cent owned by the Government; domestic flights and services to Western Europe, the U.S.A., Canada, Brazil, Argentina, North and West

Africa, the Canary Islands and the Middle East; fleet of 3 Boeing 737, 8 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 707, 1 Boeing 747; Chair. Gen. DRISS BEN AOMAR EL ALAMI; Man. Dir. SAID BEN ALI YAALA.

Casablanca is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air France, Air Mauritanie, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Caledonian, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Sabena (Belgium), Saudia (Saudi Arabia), Swissair and Tunis Air. In addition, ČSA (Czechoslovakia) flies to Rabat, British Airways to Marrakesh and Agadir, and Gibair (Gibraltar) to Tangier.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Office National Marocain de Tourisme: B.P. 19, 22 ave. d'Alger, Rabat; f. 1946; Dir. ABDELLATIF AMOR; publ. *Maroc-Tourisme* (quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: rue Gandhi, Rabat; consists of departments of Cultural Activities and Art Education, Museums and Historic Monuments, together with administrative and legal divisions; publs. *Bulletin d'Archéologie Marocaine*, *Etudes et Travaux d'Archéologie*, etc.

Associations des Amateurs de la Musique Andalouse: 26 rue de Strasbourg, Casablanca; f. 1957; centres in 13 Moroccan towns; Dir. Hadj DRISS BENJELLOUN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National Mohammed V: Rabat; f. 1961; Morocco's national theatre with its own troupe, subsidized by the state; Dir. AZIZ SEGHRUCHNI.

Théâtre Municipal de Casablanca: blvd. de Paris, Casablanca; f. 1922, reorganized 1934 and 1949; presents a large number of foreign and national productions; maintained by the Casablanca Municipality; Dir. TAIB SASSIKI; Gen. Administrator ALI KADIRI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre Symphonique du Conservatoire National de Musique: Rabat; European classical music and Andalusian (Arabic) music; chamber orchestra.

Orchestre du Conservatoire de Tétouan: Tetuan; specializes in Andalusian (Arabic) music; Dir. M. TEMSEMANI.

Orchestre du Conservatoire Dar Adyel: Fez; specializing in traditional music; Dir. Hadj ABDELKRIM RAIS.

MOZAMBIQUE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Mozambique lies on the east coast of Africa, bordered to the north by Tanzania, to the west by Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe and to the south by South Africa. The wet season has average temperatures of 28°C (82°F) and the dry season has average temperatures of 18°–20°C (64°–68°F) at Maputo. Portuguese is the official language although tribal dialects, including Ronga, Shangaan and Muchope, are widely spoken. Most of the population follow traditional beliefs, although there are about 2 million Christians, the majority of whom are Roman Catholic, and 2 million Muslims. The national flag features four triangles radiating from a common apex at the upper hoist corner. From the top the stripes, separated by white slivers, are green, red, black and yellow. A white cog-wheel, featuring a hoe, book, rifle and red star, is superimposed in the upper left. The capital is Maputo.

Recent History

Mozambique became a Portuguese colony in the nineteenth century and an overseas province in 1951. Nationalist groups began to form in the 1960s. Frelimo (*Frente de Libertação de Moçambique*—Mozambique Liberation Front) was formed in 1962 by the merger of three existing nationalist parties. Its military campaign was launched in 1964 and continued until the ceasefire in September 1974. After the coup in Portugal in April 1974, independence negotiations between Frelimo and the new Portuguese government took place. In September agreement was reached and the country was administered by a transitional government composed of representatives of Portugal and Frelimo until independence on June 25th, 1975. Samora Machel, leader of Frelimo since the murder of its founding leader, Eduardo Mondlane, in 1969, became the first President of Mozambique.

Shortly after independence the Government nationalized land, rented property, private law practices, schools, hospitals, banking and insurance without compensation. However, the increasing economic chaos has since caused Mozambique to give guarantees against expropriation to foreign companies.

In December 1975 a revolt by dissident elements of the armed forces and police was put down. The economic crisis has caused discontent and Frelimo has made concerted efforts to secure a political power base outside the areas liberated during Portuguese rule. In 1977 measures were taken to transform the party into a vanguard Marxist-Leninist organization with restricted membership, and People's Assemblies were elected from village to national level. In August 1978 four members of the Frelimo Central Committee were expelled from the party, including Joaquim de Carvalho, Minister for Agriculture, who had failed to give priority to the communal village programme.

In March 1976 the border with Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) was closed, economic sanctions applied and all Rhodesian assets in Mozambique were seized. The country was put on a war footing. In January 1977 President Machel joined the

Presidents of the other "front-line" states, in declaring exclusive support for the Patriotic Front. Mozambique was the principal base for Rhodesian guerrillas and large parts of western Mozambique were devastated, with many casualties, by Rhodesian forces' raids on the guerrilla training and refugee camps. The border was reopened in January 1980, following the ceasefire in the guerrilla war, and a plan to repatriate the Rhodesian refugees, thought to number about 50,000, was put into effect.

In 1980 President Machel launched a campaign against inefficiency and corruption in industry, administration and Frelimo itself. Although strongly committed to socialist principles, the Government allows private investors, foreign and domestic, to participate in the country's economy. Private buyers took over many "people's shops" during 1980, in order to increase efficiency. However, this was reversed the following year after fears of a growth in capitalism.

Relations with Portugal deteriorated in 1976, and almost all the 250,000 Portuguese who had remained in the country after independence had left by June 1977. However, some of these have since returned, and relations improved in 1981 when Portugal's President Eanes visited Mozambique. The country's strongest international links are with the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries, and neighbouring African states, an increasing amount of whose trade is expected to pass through the developing ports of Mozambique. Of necessity, close economic relations have been developed with South Africa, although it is alleged that the South African Government seeks every opportunity to destabilize Mozambique. South Africa has inherited Rhodesia's role as supporter of the opposition guerrilla group, the Mozambique National Resistance movement, which is particularly active in central Mozambique around the port of Beira. In 1981 South African forces were involved in two violent incidents inside Mozambique.

Government

The 1975 Constitution proclaims that Frelimo is the directing power of the state and of society. Legislative power is vested in the People's Assembly, with a maximum of 210 members, mostly Frelimo Party officials. The President of the Republic, who is Head of State, is the President of Frelimo. He holds executive power and governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers. The Permanent Commission of the Assembly, chaired by the President, carries out the functions of the Council of Ministers between meetings. A body consisting of four party and state officials is to be appointed within each provincial government, to carry out provincial government functions between meetings. District and city councils are also to be established.

Defence

Military service, which lasts two years, is compulsory for all men and women over the age of 18. In July 1981 the National Defence Force numbered 26,700, with 25,000 in the army, 700 in the navy and 1,000 in the air force. There

MOZAMBIQUE

Introductory Survey

was also a para-military force of 2,000. A people's organization, Serviço Nacional de Segurança Popular (the National Service of Popular Security), was established to work with the Government and the armed forces on matters of national security. Chinese, Cuban, East German, Romanian and Soviet advisers have been reported in the country. In 1981 defence expenditure totalled 5,600 million meticaïs.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, which involved about 90 per cent of the working population in 1980, mainly in subsistence farming. The major cash crops are cashew nuts, sugar cane, cotton, tea and sisal. Maize, bananas, rice and coconuts are also grown. In the two years following independence, production of both cereal and cash crops fell drastically. Attempts to improve agricultural production, including a government scheme to resettle peasants in communal villages, have been hampered by a lack of skilled manpower and adverse weather conditions. Maize production is insufficient to meet domestic needs and about 300,000 metric tons of imports were required in both 1980 and 1981, mainly from South Africa and Zimbabwe. Since 1976 over 1,500 communal villages have been established and state farms set up in the effort to "socialize" the rural sector. The state farms, most of which were formerly Portuguese-owned, are to give 50 per cent of their profits to the Government. By 1980 165 agricultural co-operatives, with a total membership of 13,000, had also been established.

Fishing has traditionally been only a minor element in the economy but prawns became the second largest export commodity in 1980, and it is planned to expand the sector further. In 1977 a national fishing company, EMOPESCA, was set up. In December 1979 EMOPESCA operated 48 fishing vessels, with plans to purchase a further 15.

There are considerable mineral resources, although only coal, diamonds and bauxite are at present exploited. The growth in coal production from Moatize, in Tete province, has been slower than expected because of security and technical problems. Production increased from 155,000 metric tons in 1979 to 405,000 tons in 1980, and is planned to grow to 10 million tons per year by 1990. High-grade iron ore deposits exist in large quantities in the Tete area while gold, emeralds and semi-precious stones have also been discovered in the province. In 1975 the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa began to mine diamonds in the region. Vast gas reserves were discovered during the 1960s but have yet to be exploited. Exploration for petroleum has been carried out by various foreign companies. Licences for production will be granted only in co-operation with the state-owned Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos.

Industry is limited and Mozambique is heavily dependent on South African industrial products. Food processing forms the basis of this sector, with sugar refining, cashew- and wheat-processing predominating. Other industries include cotton spinning and weaving, brewing and the manufacture of cement and fertilizers.

After independence agricultural and industrial production fell by between 50 and 75 per cent, and recovery has been slow because of the disruption of the Rhodesian war and later guerrilla activities, adverse weather conditions and a critical shortage of foreign exchange. Mozambique's ports and railways provide a vital link in the transport

system of southern and central Africa. Traffic was greatly reduced during the Rhodesian war, causing both a serious loss in revenue and shortages in food and industrial supplies. Rail links were re-established with Zimbabwe in January 1980, but are still subject to sabotage. The members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference hope to use Mozambique's transport facilities to reduce the region's dependence on South Africa, and 40 per cent of planned development projects are in Mozambique.

Mozambique's severe balance of payments problem (the deficit was estimated at 10,300 million meticaïs in 1980) has been accentuated by high defence spending, amounting to 30 per cent of budget expenditure in 1981, much of it in already scarce foreign exchange, and by the drastic decline in tourism. A traditional source of foreign exchange was gold, fixed at a low rate, sent as part payment for Mozambican miners in South Africa; this arrangement was terminated in 1978. The employment of Mozambicans in South African mines also declined from a pre-independence peak of 118,000 to about 42,000 in 1980, creating a major unemployment problem.

An ambitious 10-year plan for the 1980s will leave the country heavily reliant on agriculture, but with a far greater degree of mechanization. Mining and heavy industry are also set for major development, aided by the construction of a national electricity grid stemming from the Cabora Bassa dam power complex. In 1981 virtually all of Cabora Bassa's output was still being sold to South Africa at the concessionary rate arranged by the Portuguese. Further developments are planned from which electricity exports would be linked to the price of oil, and provide a major new source of foreign exchange earnings.

Improved conditions for transport in southern Africa should attract much trade to Mozambican ports. Mozambique joined the African Development Bank in 1980, but this is the only major financial grouping to which the country belongs. Negotiations concerning possible membership of the CMEA have taken place, but Mozambique is reluctant to join any organization which would interfere with its internal affairs.

Transport and Communications

In 1981 there were 3,843 km. of state-owned railways. There are rail links between Mozambican ports and South Africa, Zimbabwe and Malawi, plus internal routes. The country lacks a good road system, with only 39,173 km. of roads and tracks in 1974. However, in the north improvements to the network have been made. Efforts are to be made to improve north-south road connections and there are plans to link Mozambique with Tanzania by building a bridge over the Ruvuma River. The main ports are Maputo, the second largest port in Africa, Beira, Nacala and Quelimane. The port of Inhambane was reopened in 1980 after a 20-year closure. A cargo terminal at Moatize was opened in 1976 to link the port of Beira to Zambia and Zaire and handle goods for these countries. Air transport is operated by the state-owned LAM. There are 16 airports, three of which are international airports.

Social Welfare

Most white medical personnel have left, leaving only about 100 physicians for a population of 9 million in late 1975. Some medical assistance is given by Zambia, and in

MOZAMBIQUE

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1979 Mozambique signed a health co-operation agreement with Lesotho. Health services have been nationalized and an emergency medical plan, to cost \$22 million, has been drawn up. It gives priority to medical training. As part of a ten-year campaign against tetanus, smallpox and tuberculosis, three million people had been vaccinated by 1977. A serious outbreak of cholera in Maputo in 1980 was well handled by the health services.

Education

About 85 per cent of the adult population are illiterate. There is a major emphasis on campaigns for adult literacy, about 500,000 attending classes in 1980, as well as on widening the scope of primary and secondary schooling. In 1980 there were almost 1.4 million primary school pupils, and over 100,000 secondary school pupils. There is a university at Maputo, renamed the Eduardo Mondlane University in 1976. All university students must give as many years of public service as time spent at university.

Tourism

There were almost 70,000 tourists in 1974 and tourism was formerly a considerable foreign exchange earner. Following independence, tourist entries ceased completely, and were only resumed on a limited scale in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Workers' Day), June 25th (Independence Day), September 25th (Anniversary of the opening of the Armed Struggle).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 3rd (Heroes' Day, anniversary of the assassination of Eduardo Mondlane).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 metical.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 124.15 meticaïs;

U.S. \$1 = 64.57 meticaïs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					
	September 15th, 1960			December 15th, 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
801,590 sq. km.*	3,181,493	3,422,160	6,603,653	4,038,549	4,130,384	8,168,933

* 309,496 square miles.

Census of August 1st, 1980: Total population 12,130,000 (provisional).

Capital: Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques), population 354,684 (1970 census).

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 45.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 44.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 21.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 19.0 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1970 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,411,746	723,226	2,134,972
Mining and quarrying	123,219	553	123,772
Manufacturing	144,657	11,339	155,996
Electricity, gas and water	2,450	78	2,528
Construction	81,022	447	81,469
Trade, restaurants and hotels	72,950	9,532	82,482
Transport, storage and communications	61,602	1,122	62,724
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,397	1,522	5,919
Community, social and personal services	202,344	21,617	223,961
Activities not adequately described	1,445	329	1,774
TOTAL EMPLOYED	2,105,832	769,765	2,875,597
Unemployed	28,993	1,327	30,320
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	2,134,825	771,092	2,905,917

* Figures exclude 21,689 males on compulsory military service.

Mid-1980 Labour Force (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 2,546; Total 3,953 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	2,850*
Land under permanent crops	230*
Permanent meadows and pastures	44,000†
Forests and woodland	15,580†
Other land	15,749
Inland water	1,750
TOTAL AREA	80,159

*FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)*	52	70	70
Maize*	350	300	250
Sorghum*	200	180	150
Cassava (Manioc)*	2,600	2,700	2,800
Groundnuts (in shell)*	80	80	90
Seed cotton†	67	45	54
Cottonseed†	45	30	36
Cotton lint†	22	15	18
Coconuts*	400	400	420
Copra*	65	65	68
Sugar cane*	2,000	2,100	2,150
Bananas*	65	65	68
Cashew nuts†	61	66	71
Tea (made)	18†	20†	18*
Sisal	18†	18†	18*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Asses	20	20	20
Cattle	1,370	1,380	1,399
Pigs	110	115	120
Sheep	100	105	106
Goats	325	330	335
Chickens	15,000	16,000	17,000
Ducks	540	550	560

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	35	35	36
Goats' meat	1	1	1
Pigs' meat	8	8	8
Poultry meat	16	17	19
Cows' milk	60	61	63
Goats' milk	7	7	8
Hen eggs	8.6	8.8	9.5
Cattle hides	5.8	5.9	6.0

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	325	325	325	325	325	325
Other industrial wood	560	573	586	600	614	628
Fuel wood	9,029	9,239	9,454	9,673	9,899	10,130
TOTAL	9,914	10,137	10,365	10,598	10,838	11,083

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1973.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
([']ooo cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1972*
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards) .	88	111	126	128*	112	112
Railway sleepers . . .	55	66	68	54	70	81
TOTAL . . .	143	177	194	182	182	193

* FAO estimate.

1973-79: Annual production as in 1972 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SEA FISHING*
([']ooo metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL CATCH . . .	10.4	13.3	15.7	12.5	14.9	14.0	12.9	15.0

* Commercial fisheries only; subsistence fishing estimated at 10,000 metric tons per annum.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
([']ooo metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coal	574.8	371	450	500
Bauxite	5	—	2*	2*
Copper ore (metal content)† .	2.5	2.0	3.0	0.3
Salt	31	28*	28*	n.a.

* Estimate.

† *Source: World Metal Statistics.*

Source: mainly UN, Statistical Yearbook.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat flour	['] ooo metric tons	70.6	65*	n.a.	n.a.
Raw sugar	" "	260*	220*	320	190
Tea (made)	" "	13.1	13.8	17.0*	n.a.
Beer	['] ooo hectolitres	691	655	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	2,800†	3,000†	3,100†	n.a.
Cotton yarn	['] ooo metric tons	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol) .	['] ooo metric tons	62.8	65	73	60
Distillate fuel oils .	" "	94.9	82	120	88
Residual fuel oils .	" "	172.5	173	217	171
Cement	" "	258	217	323*	325*
Electric energy . .	million kWh.	628*	1,915*	4,940*	7,800*

* Estimates. † *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.*

Sources: mainly UN, Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 metical.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 meticaís.

Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 meticaís.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=124.15 meticaís; U.S. \$1=64.57 meticaís.

1,000 meticaís=£8.05=\$15.49.

Note: The metical was introduced in June 1980, replacing (at par) the Mozambique escudo, itself at par with the Portuguese escudo. The average exchange rate (escudos per U.S. dollar) was: 38.28 in 1977; 43.94 in 1978; 48.92 in 1979; 50.06 in 1980. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cape Verde.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(U.S. \$ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Current receipts . . .	416	445	514
Current expenditure . . .	472	519	594

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million escudos)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Notes	2,960	3,522	6,521	6,837
Coin	352	398	430	480
TOTAL	3,312	3,920	6,951	7,317

1976: 8,541 million escudos.**COST OF LIVING**

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MAPUTO

(Base: 1970=100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
All items	115.7	123.9	130.6	159.0	164.2	171.6
Food	113.6	129.5	127.3	155.3	173.5	187.9

Source: ILO.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million meticaís)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Trade . . .					
Imports . . .	13,068	16,335	16,000	18,500	23,000
Exports . . .	4,851	4,950	5,340	8,300	12,700
Balance . . .	-8,217	-11,385	-10,660	-10,200	-10,300
Invisibles . . .					
Payments . . .	3,168	2,970	2,500	2,370	4,000
Receipts . . .	8,019	6,600	6,540	6,600	8,000
Balance . . .	4,851	3,630	4,040	4,230	4,000
Capital account balance . . .	-1,715	-1,650	-625	-900	—
OVERALL BALANCE .	-5,081	-6,105	-7,245	-6,870	-6,300

Source: Government of Mozambique/UN Report, 1980.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million escudos)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Imports c.i.f. . .	7,481	9,302	9,639	8,912	11,415	11,741	10,472	9,058	10,568
Exports f.o.b. . .	4,080	4,497	4,613	4,768	5,540	7,559	5,050	4,524	4,909

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million escudos)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Machines and Electrical Equipment . .	2,064	1,661	1,748	Textiles . . .	667	654	433
Transport Equipment . .	730	553	1,046	Cashew Nuts . . .	1,221	1,049	1,468
Base Metals and Products . . .	1,018	683	937	Raw Cotton . . .	439	533	289
Textiles . . .	1,129	922	1,397	Sugar . . .	575	537	260
Crude Oil . . .	652	933	1,033	Vegetable Oils . . .	215	139	176
Wheat . . .	621	636	293*	Wood . . .	383	192	158
Paper Products . .	352	222	303	Tea . . .	177	200	410

* Figures for Wheat incomplete.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million escudos)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Angola	128	11	11
Belgium-Luxembourg	189	149	189
France	538	600	262
Germany, Fed. Republic	1,116	1,152	1,575
Iraq	103	534	961
Italy	248	138	282
Japan	547	561	565
Portugal	1,612	853	1,011
South Africa	1,833	1,382	2,062
Switzerland	182	193	264
United Kingdom	805	553	758
U.S.A.	574	388	399

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Angola	41	41	5
Belgium-Luxembourg	73	55	52
France	38	32	111
Germany, Fed. Republic	111	92	121
Italy	75	182	48
Japan	319	247	260
Netherlands	205	201	279
Portugal	1,201	1,131	792
South Africa	410	350	304
Spain	63	104	78
United Kingdom	207	234	339
U.S.A.	695	1,074	1,322

TRANSPORT

Railways (1980): Passengers carried 14,500,000, Passenger-km. 556,000,000, Freight carried 970,000,000 ton-km.

Roads (1972): Cars 89,285, Lorries and buses 21,533, Motor cycles 4,337.

Inland Waterways (1974): Passengers carried 1,145,310, Freight carried 183,819 metric tons.

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Goods loaded	11,171	9,760	8,255	10,555
Goods unloaded	5,852	5,083	3,593	

Civil Aviation (1977): Passengers carried by DETA (now LAM) 231,150, Cargo carried 3,100 metric tons.

TOURISM

1974: 68,826 visitors.

EDUCATION

(1980)

	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	17,030	1,387,192
Secondary	2,767	103,645
Higher	224	836
TOTAL	20,021	1,491,673

Source: Ministério da Educação e Cultura.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direcção Nacional de Estatística, Maputo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique was approved by the Central Committee of Frelimo on June 20th, 1975, and came into force at independence on June 25th, 1975. It was revised in 1978 and subsequent legislation made provision for the conduct of elections. The following summary includes the most important articles of the Constitution (including the subsequent electoral law):

Section I: General Principles

1. The People's Republic of Mozambique is a sovereign, independent and democratic State.
2. Power belongs to the workers and peasants united and led by Frelimo and is exercised by the organs of people's power.
3. Frelimo is the leading force of the State and Society.

4. The Republic has the following fundamental objectives:

The elimination of colonial and traditional structures;
the extension of people's democratic power;
the building of an independent economy;
the defence and consolidation of national independence and unity;
the building of people's democracy and the material and ideological base of a socialist society;
the pursuit of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

5. The Mozambique People's Liberation Forces (FPLM) are responsible for national defence. Its Commander-in-Chief is the President of Frelimo.

8. The land and the natural resources of the soil and subsoil, of the territorial waters and continental shelf of Mozambique are the property of the State.
10. The State economic sector is the leading and driving factor in the national economy.
11. The State encourages individual peasants and workers to organize themselves in collective forms of production.
- 12-14. Personal property is guaranteed and foreign capital shall be authorized to operate within the framework of the State's economic policy.
19. The Republic is a secular State in which there is absolute separation between the State and religious institutions.

Section II: Fundamental rights and duties of citizens

26. All citizens enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same duties, irrespective of colour, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, level of education, social position or occupation.
27. In realizing the objectives of the Constitution, all citizens enjoy freedom of opinion, assembly and association.
28. All citizens over 18 years of age are entitled to vote and be elected.
30. Active participation in the defence of the country and the Revolution is the right and supreme duty of every citizen.
33. Individual freedoms are guaranteed by the State, including the freedom to practise or not to practise a religion.
35. The State guarantees accused persons the right to a legal defence.

Section III: State Organs

Chapter I: Principles

State organs are directed by Frelimo on the principle of democratic centralism. Lower-level assemblies are responsible to higher state organs.

Chapter II: Central state organs

43. The People's Assembly is the supreme organ of the State. It expresses the will of the people and realizes the aim of the Republic as defined by Frelimo.
47. The Assembly is convened and presided over by the President of the Republic. It meets in ordinary sessions twice a year and in extraordinary session when requested by the Central Committee, the President, the Permanent Commission of the Assembly or by at least one-third of the members of the Assembly.
48. The Assembly may deliberate only when a majority of its members are present, and decisions are made by majority vote.
50. The Permanent Commission of the Assembly consists of members elected by the Assembly from among its members on the proposal of the Central Committee, and is summoned and chaired by the President.
- 51-52. The Permanent Commission assumes the functions of the Assembly in the periods between meetings of that body, and is answerable to the Assembly.

54-57. The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique is the President of Frelimo and the Head of State. His function is to create ministries and define their jurisdiction; to direct the activities of the Council of Ministers and preside over its meetings; to appoint and dismiss members of the Council of Ministers, the President and Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court and the Attorney-General of the Republic, provincial governors, the governor and deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, the general commander and deputy general commander of the Police Corps, the rector of the University, Secretaries of State, the director of the National Service of People's Security and diplomatic representatives of the Republic in other countries; to promulgate and have issued laws and legislative decrees; to declare a state of war and conclude peace treaties by decision of the Central Committee of Frelimo; to proclaim mobilization; to accredit diplomatic representatives of other countries. In the event of the President's death, resignation or permanent incapacity his functions shall be immediately assumed by Frelimo's Central Committee who shall nominate a new President.

58-62. The Council of Ministers is the Government of the Republic and is presided over by the President of the Republic. It is answerable to the Assembly and must comply with resolutions of the Assembly and its Permanent Commission and decisions of the President of the Republic.

Chapter III: Local state organs

63-68. The Republic is administered in provinces, districts, cities and localities. The highest State organ in a province is the Provincial Government presided over by the governor, who is answerable to Frelimo and the Central Government. There shall be assemblies at each administrative level.

Chapter IV: Judiciary

69. Judicial functions shall be exercised through the Supreme People's Court and other courts provided for in the law on the judiciary, which also subordinates them to the People's Assembly.
70. Courts must safeguard the principles of the constitution and defend the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.
73. Judges are independent, subject only to the law.

Section IV: Symbols of the People's Republic of Mozambique

Section V: Final and transitional provisions

79. All previous legislation contrary to the Constitution is automatically revoked.

Conduct of Elections

Elections to assemblies at the locality, district, provincial and national levels were held between September 25th and December 4th, 1977, under the control of Frelimo and on the basis of universal franchise for all citizens over 18 (with certain exceptions). These elections were conducted in accordance with the electoral law adopted at the first meeting of the People's Assembly, held with a provisional membership in August 1977.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: SAMORA MOISÉS MACHEL (took office June 25th, 1975).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Minister for Foreign Affairs: JOAQUIM ALBERTO CHISSANO.
Minister for Defence: ALBERTO JOAQUIM CHIPANDE.
Minister Resident in Sofala Province: ARMANDO EMILIO GUEBUZA.
Minister for the Interior: MARIANO DE ARAÚJO MATSINHE.
Vice-Minister for Defence: SEBASTIÃO MARCUS MABOTE.
Minister for Security: JACINTO SOARES VELOSO.
Minister for Planning: MARIO DA GRAÇA MACHUNGO.
Minister for Agriculture: SÉRGIO VIEIRA.
Minister of State for the Presidency: Dr. JOSÉ OSCAR MONTEIRO.
Minister for Education and Culture: GRAÇA SIMBINE MACHEL.
Minister for Information: JOSÉ LUÍS CABAÇO.
Minister for Public Works and Housing: JÚLIO ZAMITH CARRILHO.

Minister for Finance: Dr. RUI BALTAZAR DOS SANTOS ALVES.
Minister for External Trade: SALOMÃO MUNGUAMBÉ.
Minister for Justice: TEODATO HUNGUANA.
Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique: PRAKASH RATILAL.
Minister for Industry and Energy: ANTÓNIO JOSÉ LIMA RODRIGUES BRANCO.
Minister for Health: PACUAL MANUEL MOCUMBI.
Minister for Ports and Land Transport: LUÍS MARIA MANUEL ALCÂNTARA SANTOS.
Minister for Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation: RUI JORGE GOMES DE LOUSA.
Minister for Internal Trade: MANUEL JORGE ARANDA DA SILVA.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Nampula Province: FELICIANO GUNDANA.
Zambézia Province: OSWALDO TANZAMA.
Sofala Province: MARIANO DE ARAÚJO MATSINHE.
Gaza Province: JOÃO PELEMBE.
Tete Province: JOÃO BATISTA COSMÉ.

Inhambane Province: ALBERTO SITOLE.
Cabo Delgado Province: ARMANDO PANGUENE.
Niassa Province: AURELIO MANAVE.
Maputo Province: JOSÉ MOIANE.
Manica Province: MANUEL ANTÓNIO.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLEIA POPULAR

The 210-member People's Assembly comprises the Central Committee of Frelimo, the Executive Committee, the Permanent Commission, ministers and vice-ministers,

provincial governors, representatives of the armed forces, representatives from each of the provinces and ten other citizens. It was elected on December 1st to 4th, 1977.

POLITICAL PARTY

Frelimo Party: Maputo; Pres. SAMORA MACHEL; Sec. for Economic Affairs MARCELINO DOS SANTOS; Sec. for Ideological Affairs JORGE REBELO; Sec. for Foreign Relations JOAQUIM CHISSANO; Sec. for Party Organization OSCAR MONTEIRO.

Frelimo was formed in 1962 as the *Frente de Libertação de Moçambique* (Mozambique Liberation Front) by the merger of three existing nationalist parties: the *União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique* (UDENAMO), f. 1960; the Mozambique African Nationalist Union (MANU), f. 1961; and the *União Africana de Moçambique Independente* (UNAMI). The first President and Vice-President of Frelimo were Dr. Eduardo Mondlane and Uriah Simango.

At its third Congress held in Maputo in February 1977, Frelimo was designated a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party, but retained its original name for historical reasons. A new 67-member Central Committee, a four-member secretariat and a 10-man permanent political committee were elected.

Movimento Nacional da Resistência de Moçambique (MNR) (*Mozambique National Resistance*): Leader AFONSO DLAKAMA. Opposition guerrilla group, thought to be financed by dispossessed Portuguese business interests. Operates *Voz da África Livre* radio broadcasts from South Africa.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MOZAMBIQUE

(In Maputo unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Algeria: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHELLALI KHOURI.
Belgium: *Ambassador:* V. ALLARD.
Brazil: *Ambassador:* ITALO ZAPPA.
Bulgaria: *Ambassador:* VLADISLAV VIDENOV.
Burundi: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Canada: Lusaka, Zambia.
Cape Verde: Luanda, Angola.
China, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* WANG JINCHUAN.
Congo: *Ambassador:* M. MOMENGOH.
Cuba: *Ambassador:* NARCISCO MARTÍN MORA DÍAZ.
Cyprus: Nairobi, Kenya.
Czechoslovakia: *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV BREZAK.
Denmark: Salisbury, Zimbabwe
Egypt: *Ambassador:* MOHIEDDINE BASSIOUNI.
Finland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
France: *Ambassador:* BERNARD BOYER.
German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* JOHANNES VOGEL.
Germany, Federal Republic: C.P. 1595; *Ambassador:* ELMAR WEINDEL.
Guinea: *Ambassador:* MAMI KOUYATE.
Guyana: Lusaka, Zambia.
Hungary: C.P. 1245; *Ambassador:* GÁBOR SÜTÖ.
India: *Ambassador:* GURDIP S. BEDI.
Italy: C.P. 976; *Ambassador:* PATRIZIO SCHMIDLIN.
Japan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Kenya: Lusaka, Zambia.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* SONG KI TE.

Lesotho: C.P. 1477; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY SAMUEL RALEBITSO.
Madagascar: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Netherlands: *Chargé d'affaires:* TJACO T. VAN DEN HOUT.
Nicaragua: *Ambassador:* DAVID McFIELD RICHARDS.
Nigeria: *Chargé d'affaires:* J. H. OMOKO.
Norway: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Pakistan: C.P. 4745; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Poland: *Chargé d'affaires:* M. BIERNACKI.
Portugal: *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CUTILEIRO.
Romania: *Ambassador:* MIRCEA ZARA.
Rwanda: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Somalia: *Ambassador:* YUSUF HASSAN IBRAHIM.
Spain: C.P. 1331; *Ambassador:* ALVARO DE CASTILLA Y BERMÚDEZ-CAÑETE.
Sudan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Swaziland: *Ambassador:* C. G. MASUKU.
Sweden: C.P. 338; *Ambassador:* FINN BERGSTRAND.
Tanzania: *Ambassador:* CHARLES KILEO.
Turkey: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* VALENTIN VDOVIN.
United Kingdom: C.P. 55; *Ambassador:* JOHN A. B. STEWART.
U.S.A.: C.P. 783; *Chargé d'affaires:* W. TWADDELL.
Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* NGUYEN NGOC VU.
Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* ZELJKO JEGLIČ.
Zaire: *Ambassador:* TOKWAULU BATOLE.
Zambia: *Ambassador:* RANKIN SIKASULA.

Mozambique also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Argentina, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Laos, Malawi, Mongolia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In May 1978 it was announced that pilot tribunals were to be established in each province by People's Tribunal Brigades. A Revolutionary Military Tribunal was created

in March 1979 to try breaches of the Security Laws. **People's Courts** are being set up at all administrative levels.

RELIGION

Most of the population follow traditional beliefs, but there are about 2,000,000 Muslims and 2,000,000 Christians (1,592,000 Roman Catholics in 1978) and a smaller Hindu community.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Metropolitan See of Maputo: Paço Arquiepiscopal, Av.

Eduardo Mondlane 1448, C.P. 258, Maputo; Arch-bishop ALEXANDRE JOSÉ MARIA DOS SANTOS, O.F.M.

ANGLICANS

Bishop of Lebombo: Rt. Rev. DINIS SENGULANE, C.P. 120, Maputo.

Bishop of Niassa: Rt. Rev. PAULO LITUMBE, Messumba, Metangula.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Diário de Moçambique: f. 1981; popular tabloid newspaper.
Notícias: Rua Joaquim Lapa, C.P. 327, Maputo; f. 1926; morning; government-controlled; Dir. ARLINDO LOPES; circ. 13,000.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES

Boletim da República de Moçambique: C.P. 275, Maputo; f. 1854; three times weekly; government and official announcements; Editor JORGE REBELO.

Domingo: f. 1981; Sunday newspaper.

Economia de Moçambique: C.P. 81, Beira; monthly.

Tempo: C.P. 2917, Maputo; weekly; Editor MIA COUTO.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência de Informação de Moçambique (AIM): 103 Avda. Ho Chi Minh, C.P. 896, Maputo; f. 1975; Dir. CARLOS CARDOSO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agência Noticiosa Portuguesa (ANOP) (Portugal): 520 Avda. Zedequias Manganhela, C.P. 1756, Maputo; Bureau Chief JORGE HEITOR.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Maputo; Chief Officer ALBERT S. BURLAK.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Avda. Patrice Lumumba 424, Maputo; Chief Officer LAVINIA GASPERINI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADM) (German Democratic Republic): Rua Damião de Gois 177, Maputo; Bureau Chief WOLFGANG GERTH.

Reuters (United Kingdom) is also represented in Maputo.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Organização Nacional das Jornalistas (ONJ): Maputo; f. 1978.

PUBLISHERS

MAPUTO

Imprensa Nacional de Moçambique: C.P. 275; f. 1954; publs. *Boletim da República*, *Anuário Estatístico*, *Comércio Externo*, *Estatística Agrícola*, *Censo da População*, *Estatística Industrial*, *Revista de Entomologia*, and other statistical information and reports.

A. W. Bayly & Cia. Lda.: Avda. 25 de Setembro 195-197, C.P. 185.

Editora Minerva Central: Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 84, C.P. 272; f. 1908; stationers and printers, educational,

technical and medical textbooks; Propr. J. A. Carvalho & Co. Ltd.

Empresa Moderna Lda.: Avda. 25 de Setembro 13, C.P. 473; f. 1937; fiction, history, textbooks; Chief Exec. LOUIS GALLOTI.

Instituto Nacional do Livro e do Disco: Avda. 24 de Julho 1921, C.P. 4030; government publishing and purchasing agency; Dir. JOÃO SANTOS CORREIRA.

Papelaria e Tipografia Nacional, Lda.: Rua de Mesquita 189, C.P. 1077.

Sociedade Gráfica, Lda.: Avda. João de Deus 286, C.P. 1077.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Rádio Moçambique: C.P. 2000, Maputo; f. 1975; official radio station; programmes in Portuguese, English and national languages; Dir. LEITE VASCONCELOS.

There were an estimated 255,000 radio receivers in 1981.

An experimental television service was introduced in 1981.

FINANCE

cap. = capital; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in meticaís)

BANKING

In 1978 the Government announced that a new state-owned bank, the People's Development Bank, was being established to acquire the assets of all private banks in the country with the exception of the Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Moçambique: Avda. 25 de Setembro 1695, C.P. 423, Maputo; f. 1975; sole bank of issue; in Jan. 1978 took over Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial; government-owned; cap. 1,000m.; res. 2,000m.; dep. 2,297m. (Dec. 1976); Gov. P. RATILAL; 40 brs. and agencies.

Banco Popular de Desenvolvimento: Avda. 25 de Setembro 1184, C.P. 757, Maputo; f. 1978; cap. 1,000m.

Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Praça 25 de Junho 1, C.P. 2086, Maputo; f. 1966; 20 per cent local ownership; cap. 112.5m., dep. 2,465m. (Dec. 1976); Man. Dir. A. GALAMBA; 25 brs.

INSURANCE

In 1977 all insurance companies were taken over by the Government.

Empresa Moçambicana de Seguros (EMOSE): Avda. 25 de Setembro 1383, C.P. 1165, Maputo; f. 1977 as the sole state insurance enterprise, with share cap. of 150m. escudos; took over work of the 24 former companies; Gen. Dir. DIPAC JAANTILAL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGULATING COMMISSIONS

Direcção Nacional de Comércio Interno (*National Board of Internal Trade*): Praça 25 de Junho, Maputo.

Direcção Nacional de Comércio Externo (*National Board of External Trade*): Praça 25 de Junho, Maputo.

FOREIGN-TRADING STATE ENTERPRISES

Empresa Distribuidora de Equipamento Eléctrico e Electrónico e Componentes (INTERMETAL/DIMEL): Avda. Samora Machel 162, C.P. 1159, Maputo; electrical equipment and components; Dir. JOSÉ A. MULAZE.

Empresa Distribuidora de Equipamentos Industriais e Acessórios (INTERMETAL/EQUITEG): Avda. Consiglieri Pedroso 165, C.P. 808, Maputo; industrial equipment and accessories; Dir. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS BARBOSA.

Empresa Distribuidora e Importadora de Metais (INTERMETAL/EDIME): Rua Vladimir Lenine 605, C.P. 1162, Maputo; metals and metal products; 3 hrs.; Man. Dir. FERNANDO SUMBANA JÚNIOR.

Empresa Estatal de Equipamento de Pesca (EQUIPESCA): Rua Tavares de Almeida 30, C.P. 2342, Maputo; fishing equipment; Dir. ANTÓNIO BRINCA.

Empresa Estatal de Importação e Exportação de Medicamentos (MEDIMOC): Avda. Julius Nyerere 500, C.P. 600, Maputo; pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and supplies; Dir. ARANDA CORREIA.

Empresa Moçambicana de Importação e Exportação de Produtos Químicos e Plásticos (INTERQUIMICA): Rua de Bagamoyo 333, C.P. 2268, Maputo; chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, veterinary equipment, seeds, plastics, paper; Dir. JOÃO CARLOS FORTE.

Empresa Nacional de Comercialização (ENACOMO): Avda. Samora Machel 39, C.P. 698, Maputo; f. 1976; food, drinks, consumer durables; Dir. REYNOLDS MARQUES.

Empresa Nacional de Comercialização de Produtos Pesqueiros (PESCOM): Avda. da O.U.A. 1095, C.P. 163, Maputo; distribution and sales of fish products; Dir. CARLOS CARVALHO.

Empresa Nacional de Importação e Exportação de Veículos Motorizados (INTERMECANO): Avda. Revolução de Outubro 290, C.P. 2510, Maputo; motor cycles, cars, trucks, buses, construction plant, agricultural machinery, spare parts; Dir. RODRIGO DE OLIVEIRA.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleos de Moçambique (PETROMOC): Rua Consiglieri 9, C.P. 417, Maputo; f. 1978 to take over the Sonarep oil refinery and its associated distribution company; Dir. MANUEL DA CRUZ VIOLA.

Importação e Exportação de Materiais de Construção e Minérios (INTERMACOM): Avda. Zedequias Manganhela 520, C.P. 1405, Maputo; building materials and minerals; Dir. ESTEVÃO AURÉLIO.

Lojas Francas de Moçambique (INTERFRANCA): Rua Timor Leste 106, C.P. 1206, Maputo; alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, foodstuffs, cosmetics, motor cars, handicrafts; Dir. JOÃO L. F. ALBASINI.

OTHER MAJOR STATE ENTERPRISES

Comércio Grossista de Produtos Alimentares (GOGROPA): Avda. 25 de Setembro 916, C.P. 308, Maputo; food supplies; Dir. Dr. BAPTISTA DA COSTA.

Empresa de Mecanização Agrária (MECANAGRO): Avda. Revolução de Outubro 310, C.P. 2727, Maputo; agricultural machinery; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL CALDEIRA.

Empresa Moçambicana de Chá (EMOCHÁ): Avda. Zedequias Manganhela 520, C.P. 4123, Maputo; tea production; Dir. MARCO BASTOS.

Empresa Moçambicana de Pescas (EMOPESCA): Avda. Mao Tse Tung 250, C.P. 2290, Maputo; commercial fishing; Dir. DAVID E SILVA.

Empresa Nacional Avícola (AVICOLA): Avda. Eduardo Mondlane 2221, C.P. 2840, Maputo; poultry; Dir. João Mosca.

Empresa Nacional de Cajú (CAJÚ): Rua Joaquim Lapa 192, C.P. 124, Maputo; cashew nuts; Dir. ALFREDO GAMITO.

Empresa Nacional de Calçado e Têxteis (ENCANTEX): Avda. 24 de Julho 2969, C.P. 67, Maputo; footwear and textiles; Dir. Dr. BAPTISTA DA COSTA.

Empresa Nacional de Carvão de Moçambique (CARBOMOC): Rua Joaquim Lapa 108, C.P. 1152, Maputo; mineral extraction and export; Dirs. MÁRIO F. LOBO (Maputo) and F. SOARES (Moatize).

Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos: Maputo; controls concessions for oil exploration and production.

Sena Sugar Estates: former British-owned company administered by the Mozambique Government since 1978; plantations and mills in Sofala and Zambézia provinces.

Hidroeléctrica de Cabora Bassa (HCB): C.P. 4120, Maputo; Portuguese owners of Cabora Bassa dam and power complex; agreement made in 1975 to transfer gradually to Mozambique Government over 25 years; Pres. ANTÓNIO MARTINS.

PRODUCTION COUNCILS

Factory Production Councils were introduced in October 1976 to improve the work of representative institutions in industry, and are to provide a basis for the formation of trade unions. By August 1977 about 100 Councils were in existence. Head of National Commission on Production Councils AGUSTO MACAMO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1981 the total length of track was 3,843 km. excluding the Sena Sugar Estates Railway (90 km. of 0.92 m. gauge), which serves only the company's properties. The railways are now all state-owned.

Direcção Nacional Portos e Caminhos de Ferro: C.P. 276, Maputo; f. 1929; 3,843 km. open; there are three main systems linking ports with Malawi, Zimbabwe and South Africa, administered from Nampula, Beira and Maputo respectively; a further three secondary systems are for local traffic only; Dir. SUBHAS-CHANDRA BHATT.

ROADS

In 1974 there were 39,173 km. of roads in Mozambique, of which 11,905 km. were classified as first-class roads, 14,715 as second class. New roads are under construction to link Mozambique with Zambia and Tanzania. Efforts are also being made to improve north-south road connections and to construct rural feeder road systems in each province.

National Director of Road Transport: JOSÉ CORREIA GANACIO.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Maputo, the second largest port in Africa, Beira, Nacala and Quelimane. In early 1980 the Government announced that a new state-owned shipping line was to be formed.

Agência Nacional de Frete e Navegação (ANFRENA): Rua de Bagamoyo 366, C.P. 1430, Maputo; Dir. Dr. S. BHATT.

Companhia Moçambicana de Navegação: Avda. da República 32, 10, C.P. 786, Maputo; f. 1969; 3 ships.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: C.P. 2694, Maputo.

Companhia Portuguesa de Transportes Marítimos: C.P. 2, Avda. Samora Machel 239, Maputo.

The Shipping Corporation of India established cargo links with Mozambique in 1975 and passenger ship services in 1976.

CIVIL AVIATION

Linhas Aéreas de Moçambique (LAM): C.P. 2060, Aeroporto de Mavalane, Maputo; took over functions of DETA in 1980; operates domestic and international services to South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe, Bulgaria, France, the German Democratic Republic and Portugal; fleet: 3 Fokker F.27, 4 Boeing 737-200, 2 Boeing 707 (leased); Gen. Dir. Commndt. JOSÉ BACELAR.

Transportes e Trabalhos Aéreos (TTA): Avda. 24 de Julho 1449, Maputo; air taxi services and agricultural aviation; Dir. Commndt. F. NATIVIDADE.

Mozambique is also served by Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Tanzania, Interflug (G.D.R.), Lesotho Airways, South African Airways, TAAG (Angola), TAP (Portugal), UTA (France) and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Agência Nacional de Viagens (ANAVIA): Avda. 25 de Setembro 1747, C.P. 965, Maputo; government-controlled travel agency; Dir. Commndt. JOSÉ BACELAR.

NAMIBIA

(SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Namibia lies in south-west Africa, with South Africa to the south and south-east, Botswana to the east and Angola to the north. The narrow Caprivi Strip between Angola and Botswana in the north-east extends Namibia to the Zambezi river, giving it a border with Zambia. The coastal areas have mild temperatures though the territory is subject to droughts and unreliable rainfall, and includes the Namib Desert. The official languages are Afrikaans and English, although German is widely used and most African ethnic groups have their own language. Most Europeans and substantial numbers of the African and "Coloured" communities are Christians. The capital is Windhoek.

Recent History

South West Africa became a German possession in 1884. The territory excluded a small area around the port of Walvis Bay, previously annexed by the United Kingdom and subsequently incorporated in South Africa. In 1914, when the First World War broke out, South African forces occupied South West Africa, and in 1915 the Germans surrendered the territory. In 1920 the League of Nations entrusted South Africa with a mandate to administer South West Africa. In 1925 South Africa granted a constitution giving limited self-government to European inhabitants only. No trusteeship agreement was concluded with the UN after the Second World War and in 1946 the UN refused South Africa's request for permission to annex South West Africa. In 1949 the whites were given representation in the South African Parliament. In 1950 the International Court of Justice (ICJ) held that the area was still under an international mandate and that South Africa should submit it to the control of the UN. South Africa refused to comply with this judgment. In October 1966 South Africa's security and apartheid laws were extended to South West Africa, retrospective to 1950.

Within South West Africa there was opposition to South Africa's policies of racial segregation, land appropriation, the contract labour system and restrictions on Africans' freedom of movement. These grievances led to the establishment of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in 1958 and the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) in 1959. These groups campaigned for an end to racial discrimination and for progress to full independence from South Africa. In October 1966 SWAPO announced that it would launch an armed struggle for the liberation of the territory.

SWAPO had a legal wing which was tolerated in Namibia, but repeated harassment led to the closure of the movement's offices at Windhoek and the dissolution of its executive council in June 1979. The exiled wing is led by the SWAPO President, Sam Nujoma, and controls the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), whose guerrilla activities, operating from bases in Angola and Zambia, have steadily increased since its first operations

in the 1960s. Plans for a demilitarized zone along the Angola/Namibia border collapsed in 1980 when South Africa refused to allow SWAPO to operate bases in such a zone. Conflict between PLAN and South African forces increased during 1980 and 1981, with South Africa launching several invasions of southern Angola in an attempt to destroy SWAPO's operational bases.

The interpretations of South Africa's obligations have been the subject of repeated controversy, and South Africa has been consistently criticized at the UN over its extension of apartheid to the territory. The UN General Assembly voted to terminate South Africa's mandate in October 1966, set up a UN Council for South West Africa in May 1967, and changed the name of the territory to Namibia in June 1968. The ICJ considered the dispute five times and in 1971 South Africa's presence was ruled illegal.

In 1972 the UN Security Council initiated contacts with South Africa in an attempt to resolve the deadlock over Namibia. These were abandoned in December 1973 and the Security Council ended contact with South Africa. At the same time the UN General Assembly recognized SWAPO as "the authentic representative of the Namibian people" and appointed the first UN Commissioner for Namibia to carry out "executive and administrative tasks".

During 1973 and 1974 South Africa became more flexible, influenced by events in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and in the former Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique. The South African Prime Minister, B. J. Vorster, tried to create a multi-racial Advisory Council for the territory but it was boycotted by SWAPO and most influential Africans. In November 1974 the all-white South West Africa Legislative Assembly organized a multiracial constitutional conference on the territory's future which began at the Turnhalle in Windhoek in September 1975, attended by 134 delegates representing the territory's eleven main ethnic groups. Neither the UN nor the Organization of African Unity (OAU) recognized the conference, owing to its ethnic and non-democratic basis. Although invited, the legal wing of SWAPO refused to attend the conference, declaring that it would negotiate for Namibian independence directly with South Africa only after several preconditions, including the withdrawal of South African armed forces and the release of political prisoners, had been met. In January 1976 the UN Security Council again ordered South Africa to withdraw its forces from Namibia and allow free elections.

In August 1976 the constitutional committee of the Turnhalle conference announced December 31st, 1978, as a target date for Namibian independence, that it should be a unitary state (a point previously resisted by the white delegates) and that an interim government was to be formed as soon as a constitution had been drafted. These proposals received South African backing but were rejected by SWAPO, the UN and the OAU, which stated that

SWAPO was entitled to foreign military assistance in its struggle to liberate Namibia. In December the UN Committee on the Ending of Colonialism declared its support for the guerrilla war.

In March 1977 the Turnhalle conference agreed on a draft constitution for an interim government pending the granting of independence by South Africa in December 1978. After endorsement in May 1977 by 95 per cent of voters in a whites-only referendum, the proposals were dropped in June 1977 following pressure from the UN Security Council. In September 1977 South Africa appointed an Administrator-General (*see below*) to govern the territory and promised that free elections would be held in 1978. Early in 1978 talks were held between South Africa, SWAPO and the five Western members of the Security Council. In March the Western powers presented proposals for an internationally recognized Namibian settlement, including the holding of UN-supervised elections, the reduction in the numbers of South African troops in Namibia and the release of political prisoners. These proposals, conditionally accepted by both South Africa and SWAPO, became enshrined in Security Council Resolution 435 in September.

However, South Africa pressed forward with its own internal solution by holding elections for a Namibian Constituent Assembly in December. The election, regarded by the Western powers as invalid, was contested by five parties, but boycotted by SWAPO, the SWAPO-Democrats and the Namibian National Front. Of the 50 seats in the Assembly, 41 went to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a coalition of 11 conservative bodies representing various ethnic groups. In May 1979 South Africa unilaterally established a legislative Namibian National Assembly, without executive powers, from the existing Constituent Assembly. The DTA was seriously weakened in February 1982 by the resignation of its President, Peter Kalangula, and his powerful Ovambo-backed National Democratic Party.

An attempt to establish a demilitarized zone along the Angola/Namibia border faltered in 1980 when South Africa refused to allow SWAPO to maintain bases in such a zone. The UN succeeded in bringing all parties to a conference at Geneva in January 1981, but negotiations to reach a ceasefire and proceed to UN-supervised elections broke down over what South Africa interpreted as the UN's pro-SWAPO bias. Meanwhile, South Africa continued to develop internal governmental institutions and extended the executive powers of the interim legislature in pursuit of an internal settlement. Later in 1981 the Western powers sought agreement from the Namibian parties and African nations concerned to commence a three-phase independence plan, which would give constitutional guarantees to minority groups in Namibia within the framework of Resolution 435. It was hoped that Namibia would become independent by early 1983.

Government

In September 1977 the South African Government appointed an Administrator-General with executive authority. A 12-member Ministerial Council was formed in July 1980. In September 1981 the Council was increased to 15 and given executive authority over all matters except constitutional, security and foreign affairs. The Chairman of the Ministerial Council is elected by the National Assembly and then appoints 14 other members, subject to

ratification by the Assembly, who represent the various ethnic groups. The National Assembly has 72 members; 50 elected and 22 nominated by 11 ethnic representative bodies. Elections for 11 "second-tier" legislative assemblies, according to ethnic group, were held in November 1980. No poll was held in the Ovambo region, where 47 per cent of the population lives, because of the guerrilla war.

Defence

In 1981 there were an estimated 50,000 South African, and South African-trained troops stationed in the territory. The South African Government transferred some of its responsibility for defence to the Namibian National Assembly in 1980 and a South West Africa Territory force was established.

Economic Affairs

Namibia is rich in minerals, particularly diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, tin, lithium, manganese, silver, tungsten, cadmium and vanadium, and the country is Africa's fourth largest mineral exporter. In 1980 mining accounted for 49 per cent of G.D.P. Namibia has the world's richest alluvial deposits of gem diamonds, and of the 1.6 million carats produced in 1980, a very high proportion were of gem quality. Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, the world's largest producer of gem diamonds, is based in Namibia. The huge, although low-grade, uranium mine at Rössing is being jointly developed by the South African Industrial Development Corporation and the British company Rio Tinto-Zinc. The mine produced about 5,200 metric tons in 1980. General Mining's Langer Heinrich uranium project, 80 km. south of Rössing, is awaiting development. Its ore deposits, although smaller than Rössing's, are believed to be of better quality. Copper, lead and zinc are mined by the U.S.-owned Tsumeb Corporation, although, with the exception of copper and lead, all minerals are processed outside Namibia. The total value of mining output increased from R105 million in 1970 to R600 million in 1979.

The Ruacana hydroelectric scheme, developed jointly with Angola, is crucial to the prospects of the mining industry. The first stage of the scheme became operational in 1977, although it will not reach full capacity until the Angolan Government agrees to allow diversion of part of the Cunene river through the power plant.

The fishing industry was formerly second in importance to mining, based on large reserves of pilchards. However, stringent restrictions have been in force since 1978, following serious overfishing by foreign trawlers. Landings of pilchard fell catastrophically from 545,000 metric tons in 1975 to 15,000 tons in 1980. Revenue from the export of canned pilchards fell from R50 million in 1976 to virtually nothing in 1978. The decline in the pilchard catch has been partially compensated for by expanding white fish landings, which doubled to 25,000 tons in 1981. In November 1979 Namibia's territorial waters were extended to 200 nautical miles (370 km.) as a further protection against overfishing.

The major agricultural industries are the processing of meat and livestock products. Beef accounts for 50 per cent, karakul pelts 33 per cent, and mutton and pork 15 per cent of revenue from agriculture. Crops produced include maize, millet and groundnuts. Agriculture has suffered from a drought which started in 1978, and from a decline in prices for karakul pelts. The combined share of agricul-

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

ture and fishing in G.D.P. declined from 19.2 per cent in 1975 to 12.2 per cent in 1980. Manufacturing output is negligible, although there are some general engineering units and several factories in the country, including one producing paint and another retreading tyres.

The real growth rate in G.D.P. for 1970-79 was an average of 6 per cent per annum, and G.D.P. was estimated at R1,200 million in 1979. In 1981 tax rates 25 per cent lower than the equivalent rates in South Africa were introduced for foreign investors. In 1981 the top rate for personal income tax was also reduced, from 50 per cent to 39 per cent, and the tax extended to cover all inhabitants of appropriate income. The South African Government subsidized R80 million directly to the budget deficit of R376 million in 1981. South Africa spent a further R300 million on Namibia in 1981 for security, guarantees for loans and drought relief. South Africa is the country's major supplier of consumer goods and takes around 50 per cent of Namibia's exports.

Transport and Communications

Since 1969 South Africa has increased expenditure on roads and railways and joint hydroelectric development schemes, initially with Portugal but since 1975 with Angola. There are about 37,000 km. of roads. Most improvements are concentrated on benefiting the southern, white-occupied zone. The Port of Walvis Bay, the possession of which is disputed by South Africa and Namibia, is linked to the main overseas shipping routes. There is an alternative harbour at Lüderitz.

Social Welfare

In 1973 there were 66 hospital establishments with 6,905 beds.

Education

The South African Government took control of education in 1921. A large-scale education development plan began only after 1964 with a Five-Year Plan in accordance with the Bantu Education Act of 1953. Education is based on apartheid, with separate facilities for different ethnic groups. In 1978 it was estimated that 65 per cent of adult black Namibians were illiterate. The South African Government forced the closure of over 170 independent church schools between 1922 and 1973.

Tourism

The Etosha Pan, one of the finest game reserves in Africa, attracts many tourists. In 1972 an estimated 250,000 tourists visited Namibia.

Public Holidays

1982: May 20th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Republic Day), September 5th (Settlers' Day), October 10th (Kruger Day), December 16th (Covenant Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rate (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.8775 rand;

U.S. \$1 = 97.6 South African cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION*

AREA	POPULATION†			
	Census Results		Mid-Year Estimates	
	Sept. 6th, 1960	May 6th, 1970	1974	1975
824,292 sq. km.‡	526,004	762,184	852,000	888,000

* Including data for Walvis Bay, an integral part of South Africa but administered until August 1977 as if it were part of South West Africa (Namibia). Walvis Bay has an area of 1,124 sq. km. (434 sq. miles) and had a population of 12,648 in 1960 and 23,461 in 1970.

‡ 318,261 square miles.

† Estimates are based on the 1970 census result. The extent of the possible underenumeration at that census is unknown. The Office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia is of the opinion that the territory's population in 1974 may have been as large as 1.2 million. The UN Population Division estimates the mid-year population (in '000) as: 875 in 1975; 900 in 1976; 926 in 1977; 952 in 1978; 980 in 1979; 1,009 in 1980.

1980: Estimated population 989,100 (based on 1970 census result).

ETHNIC GROUPS

(estimated population in 1980)

Ovambo	455,700
White	112,700
Damara	88,200
Kavango	67,300
Herero	63,600
Nama	44,200
Coloured	37,700
East Caprivian	34,300
Bushman	30,200
Rehoboth Baster	23,100
Tswana	5,100
Others	27,000
TOTAL	989,100

Capital: Windhoek (estimated population 76,000 in 1974).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1979
Arable land	655*
Land under permanent crops	1†
Permanent meadows and pastures	52,906†
Forests and woodland	10,427†
Other land	18,340
Inland water	100
TOTAL	82,429

*FAO estimate. †Unofficial estimate.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	1	1	1
Maize	40	35	40
Millet	20	20	20
Sorghum	3	3	3
Roots and tubers	145	150	152
Pulses	4	4	4
Vegetables	22	22	22

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978*	1979*	1980†
Horses	44	45	45
Asses	65	66	104
Cattle	2,950	3,000	2,480
Pigs	35	36	46
Sheep	5,130	5,150	4,400
Goats	2,100	2,150	1,900
Poultry	445	450	450

*Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* (estimates).
†Source: Namibia Information Service, Windhoek.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	32	32	33
Mutton and lamb	16	17	17
Goats' meat	6	6	7
Pigs' meat	3	3	3
Cows' milk	68	69	70
Butter and ghee	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wool: greasy	5.1	5.2	5.2
clean	3.1	3.2	3.2
Cattle hides	4.5	4.5	4.6
Sheep skins	2.6	2.8	2.9

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

SEA FISHING*

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cape horse mackerel	25.1	8.9	19.6	82.5	9.0	24.7
South African pilchard	556.8	545.4	447.3	194.3	45.2	27.6
Red-eye round herring	0.9	10.5	11.5	1.0	0.2	12.8
Cape anchovy	254.6	194.4	94.1	124.5	360.0	259.2
TOTAL MARINE FISHES	837.5	759.2	572.5	402.3	414.5	324.3
Red crab	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.2
Cape rock lobster†	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
TOTAL CATCH	840.4	760.8	574.4	404.1	417.5	327.1

* Including most of the catches of South African flag vessels landed at Lüderitz and Walvis Bay.

† FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Copper ore* '000 metric tons	53.4	31.4	42.7	37.3
Lead concentrates* " " "	42.7	39.4	39.4	40.0
Zinc concentrates* " " "	50.0	57.8	52.4	39.1
Salt " " "	218	201	208	217
Tin concentrates* metric tons	1,319	1,293	1,307	1,208
Cadmium " "	88	285	81	69
Silver " "	44	120	119	76
Diamonds '000 carats	2,010	2,246	1,653	1,560

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

Uranium (metal content, metric tons): 2,339 in 1977; 2,697 in 1978; 4,518 in 1979.**Vanadium** (metal content, metric tons): 750 in 1977 (estimate by U.S. Bureau of Mines).

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Unrefined copper (unwrought) . . .	36.1	53.4	46.6	42.7	37.3
Refined lead (unwrought)	39.6	42.7	15.7	19.7	33.1

FINANCE

South African currency: 100 cents=1 rand (R).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 rand.

Notes: 2, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=1.8775 rand; U.S. \$1=97.6 South African cents.
100 rand=£53.26=\$102.46.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on South Africa.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

(million rand, twelve months ending March 31st)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Revenue	189.5	293.8	379.1	460.6	907.6
Expenditure	218.3	320.1	391.7	519.9	837.4

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total Mineral exports: (1963) R65m., (1964) R93m., (1965) R115m., (1966) R128m., (1970) R114m., (1971) R117m., (1972) R121m. Two-thirds of the total is accounted for by diamonds, some of which are mined off-shore.

Exports to U.K.: (1971) £23,341,522; (1972) £23,329,000; (1973) £32,637,000; (1974) £21,857,000.

Imports from U.K.: (1971) £1,656,288; (1972) £993,000; (1973) £553,000; (1974) £1,735,000.

1970: Total imports R150m.; Total exports R200m.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 rand)

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1968*	1969*	1970*	1971*	1972*
Karakul pelts . . .	14,027	15,375	19,200	21,900	20,100	27,500	32,500
Livestock . . .	17,193	14,115	25,100	24,600	29,000	30,000	35,000
Fish products . . .	44,950	48,900	40,000	36,000	33,000	36,000	45,000
Diamonds . . .	70,311	85,014	80,000	90,000	75,000	80,000	90,000
Other minerals . . .	44,825	42,744	35,000	42,000	38,000	34,000	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others) .	193,573	209,293	205,000	218,000	200,000	215,000	238,000

After 1966 no further official trade statistics for Namibia were released.

* Estimates.

Transport: Roads (1970): Registered vehicles 59,800;
Shipping (Walvis Bay) (1980/81): Freight landed: 954,000 tons, Freight shipped: 326,000 tons; **Civil Aviation** (1980/81): To Republic of S. Africa 79,339

passengers, from Republic of S. Africa 79,443 passengers; 52,752 arrivals on international flights, 53,875 departures.

EDUCATION

(1980)

	PUPILS	SCHOOLS*
European	18,141	67
Coloured	29,634	102
African	180,512	763

* Primary and Secondary Schools.

There was a total of 7,741 teachers in 1980.

Source: SWA/Namibia Information Services, Windhoek (unless otherwise stated.)

ADMINISTRATION

(January 1982)

UN Commissioner for Namibia: MARTTI AHTISAARI (took office January 1st, 1977).

Commander (designate) of UN Transitional Assistance Group: Lt.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND (took office January 1980).

Administrator-General for the Territory of South West Africa: DANIE HOUGH (took office September 1980).

Ministerial Council: formed in July 1980 (comprising members of the former advisory Administrator-General's Council). Originally 12 members, but expanded to 15 in September 1981 when it was also given wide executive powers. Chair. DIRK MUDGE.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: JOHANNES SKRYWER.

(Election of December 4th-8th, 1978)

PARTY*	VOTES	SEATS†
Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)	268,130	41
AKTUR	38,717	6
Namibia Christian Democratic Party	7,072	1
Herstigte Nasionale Party	5,781	1
Rehoboth Liberation Front	4,564	1
TOTAL	326,264	50

* The Namibia National Front (NNF), the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the SWAPO-Democrats refused to participate in the election.

† The number of seats was increased to 72 in September 1981, the further 22 being nominated by 11 ethnic representative bodies.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Action Front for the Retention of Turnhalle Principles (AKTUR): Windhoek; f. 1977 by the National Party of South West Africa; supports the Turnhalle settlement; Leader KOSIE PRETORIUS.

Bevryder Demokratiese Party: Leader L. J. G. DIERGAARDT; coalition of the **Rehoboth Bevrydingsparty** (Leader L. J. G. DIERGAARDT) and the **Rehoboth Democratic Party** (Leader K. G. FREIGANG).

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA): P.O.B. 173, Windhoek 9000; f. 1977; coalition of 11 conservative European, Coloured and African political groupings seeking independence on an ethnic basis; Pres. (vacant); Chair. DIRK MUDGE. Includes: *Caprivi Alliance Group:* Caprivians; Leader R. M. MAMILI.

Kavango Alliance Group: Kavangos; Leader A. MAYAVERO.

Labour Party: Coloured; Leader Mr. BARNES.

Namibia Democratic Turnhalle Party: Namas; Leader D. LUIPERT.

Namibia People's Liberation Front: Damaras and Namas; Leader KEFAS CONRADIE.

National United Democratic Organisation: Hereros; Leader Chief KUAIMA RIRUAKA.

Rehoboth Baster Vereniging: Rehoboth Basters; Leader BEN AFRICA.

Republican Party: Whites; Leader DIRK MUDGE.

Seoposengwe Party: Tswanas; Leaders Chief CONSTANCE KGOSIMANG, GREGOR TIBINYANE.

South West Africa People's Democratic United Front: Damaras; Leader E. CHRISTY.

Tsumkwe Group: Bushmen; Leader GEELBOOI KASCHE.

The DTA has not formally constituted itself as a political party.

Federal Party of South West Africa: Windhoek; formerly part of NNF alliance; reverted to independent status July 1979; Leader BRYAN O'LINN.

Herstigte Nasionale Party: Windhoek; extreme right-wing group who want Namibia incorporated into South Africa; Leader SAREL BECKER.

Legislature, Political Parties, Judicial System

Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Südwestler (IG): P.O.B. 1208, Windhoek 9000; German-speaking group supporting the DTA; Pres. Dr. HERBERT HALENKE; Chair. KONRAD LILIENTHAL.

Namibia Christian Democratic Party: P.O.B. 690, Tsumeb 9000; f. 1978; supports Social Christian form of capitalism, although condemns racial discrimination; mainly Coloured support; Leader J. K. N. RÖHR.

Namibia Democratic Coalition: Leader HANS DIERGAARDT; a coalition of the **Liberation Front** (Rehoboth Basters), Leader HANS DIERGAARDT, the **National United Democratic Organisation Progressive Party** (Hereros), Leader JOHANNES KARUAIKA, and the **Liberation Party** (Coloureds), Leader A. J. F. KLOPPERS.

Namibia National Front (NNF): Windhoek, f. 1980; Pres. JUSTUS GAROEB; Vice-Pres. GERSON VEII; forms a loose coalition of the following parties: the **Mbanderu Council** (Hereros) led by Chief NGUVAUVA MANJUKU, the **Namibia Progressive Party** (Namas), led by A. VRIES, the **National Independence Party** (Coloureds), led by CHARLEY HARTUNG, and the **South West Africa National Union (SWANU)** (Hereros), led by GERSON VEII.

National Democratic Party: Windhoek; resigned from DTA in February 1982; Ovambos; Leader P. KALANGULA.

South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO): f. 1958; aims at removal of racial discrimination and full and unconditional independence for Namibia; had a legal wing in Namibia supporting free democratic electoral process until the closure of its Windhoek offices in June 1979. There is also an exiled wing which commands the guerrilla forces of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and opposes democratic process; is recognized by the OAU and the UN as the "authentic representative of the Namibian people"; Pres. SAM NUJOMA (based in Lusaka, Zambia); Vice-Pres. BRENDAN SIMBWAYE; Nat. Chair. DAVID MERORO.

SWAPO-Democrats: P.O.B. 20855, Windhoek 9000; f. 1978; SWAPO breakaway group; negotiations for a merger with the NNF broke down in April 1980; Pres. ANDREAS SHIPANGA; c. 50,000 mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Territory is divided into 24 magisterial districts. Magistrates are also appointed commissioners and try cases in commissioners' courts for Africans. Some magistrates are also Bantu affairs commissioners and as such hold courts in cases solely affecting Africans. From the Magistrates Courts appeal lies to the Supreme Court of South West Africa which was established in January 1982.

The Supreme Court of South West Africa:

Judge-President: Hon. F. H. BADENHORST.

Puisne Judges: Hon. J. J. STRYDOM, Hon. K. BETHUNIE.

Master: Mr. LOUW (acting).

Registrar: H. PETERS.

Attorney-General: D. B. BURNETTE.

RELIGION

The Europeans and substantial numbers of the African and Coloured populations are Christians. The principal missionary societies are Lutheran (373,000 adherents), Dutch Reformed (50,000 adherents), Roman Catholic (253,000 adherents) and Methodist (40,000 adherents).

ANGLICAN

Province of Southern Africa, Diocese of Namibia: Bishop Rt. Rev. JAMES H. KAULUMA, P.O.B. 57, Windhoek 9000.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

NON-WHITE CHURCHES

Ovambo-Kavango Church: Bishop Dr. KLEOPAS DUMENI, Private Bag 2018, Ondangwa 9270.

United Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa (Rhenish Mission Church): P.O.B. 5069, Windhoek; f. 1967; Pres. Präses Dr. LUKAS DE VRIES; publ. *Immanuel* (monthly).

WHITE CHURCH

German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa: Pres. Rev. Landespropst P. G. KAUFFENSTEIN, P.O.B. 233, Windhoek 9100.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Titular Bishop of Dalisanda: Most Rev. Bishop RUDOLF KOPPMANN, O.M.I., D.D., P.O.B. 272, Windhoek 9100.

METHODIST

African Methodist Episcopal Church: Rev. KARVARA, P.O.B. 558, Windhoek.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

(Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk)

Dutch Reformed Church of South West Africa/Namibia: P.O.B. 389, Windhoek 9000; Moderator Dr. P. A. DE TOIT.

THE PRESS

Allgemeine Zeitung: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek 9000; f. 1915; daily; German; Editor-in-Chief ARTHUR SURÉN; circ. 6,200.

Namib Times: P.O.B. 706, Walvis Bay; twice-weekly (Tues. and Fri.); English, Afrikaans, German; Editor P. VINCENT.

Namibia Today: P.O.B. 577, Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1977 to replace *Namibia News*; every two months; Editor PETER KATJAVIVI; circ. 4,500.

Official Gazette of the Territory of South West Africa: Private Bag 13186, Windhoek; irregularly; government publication.

Die Republieke: P.O.B. 3436, Windhoek 9100; f. 1977; Mon.-Fri.; Afrikaans, English and German; organ of Democratic Turnhalle Alliance; circ. 9,960.

Die Suidwester: P.O.B. 2196, Windhoek; f. 1945; Mon.-Fri.; Afrikaans; organ of National Party; Editor E. BENADE; circ. 5,604.

Windhoek Advertiser: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1919; Mon.-Fri.; English; Editor LEON KOK; circ. 4,700.

Windhoek Observer: P.O.B. 3117, Windhoek 9100; f. 1978; weekly; English; Editor HANNES SMITH; circ. 6,135.

PUBLISHERS

Deutscher Verlag (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek 9000; f. 1939; newspaper publishers.

Gamsberg Publishers: P.O.B. 22830, Windhoek 9000.

John Meinert (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek 9000; f. 1924; newspaper publishers.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 321, Windhoek 9000; f. 1979; broadcasts on seven channels in 11 languages; television relays from South Africa commenced in the Windhoek and Oshakati areas in 1981; Chair. and Chief Exec. PIETER J. VENTER.

SWAPO Broadcasts: Voice of Namibia; the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia transmits daily to Namibia from Lusaka, Brazzaville, Luanda and Dar es Salaam; broadcasts are in English and vernacular languages and give news and commentary.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; auth.=authorized; m.=million; R=rand)

Bank of South West Africa/Namibia Ltd.: Bulow St., P.O.B. 1, Windhoek 9100; f. 1973; auth. cap. R5m.; total assets R13m.; Chair. ROLF KOCK; Man. Dir. PIET BOTHA.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 195, Kaiser St., Windhoek 9100; Chair. DOUGLAS BAM HOFFE; Gen. Man. J. DE V. GROENEWALD; 54 brs. and agencies.

French Bank of Southern Africa: Windhoek.

Nedbank Ltd.: P.O.B. 370, Windhoek; 2 brs.

South African Reserve Bank: Windhoek.

Standard Bank SWA Ltd.: P.O.B. 3327, 4th Floor, Standard Bank Chambers, Kaiser St., Windhoek; 20 brs. and 12 agencies.

Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.: Windhoek; 3 brs. and 2 sub-brs.

Volkskas Ltd.: Chief Office in Namibia: P.O.B. 2121, Windhoek; 15 brs. and 3 agencies.

INSURANCE

African Eagle Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Windhoek; Man. B. T. HATTINGH.

Mutual & Federal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mutual Building, Kaiser St., P.O.B. 151, Windhoek 9000; Man. H. K. BORCHARDT.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Windhoek.

Prudential Assurance Co.: P.O.B. 365, Windhoek.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BOARDS

Various Advisory Boards have been established by the Administration to advise it on the development of industries, and to promote them. The most important are the Karakul Industry Advisory Board, the Diamond Board and the Fisheries Development Board. In September 1978 the National Development Corporation of South West Africa was established to take over development and planning from existing state departments.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

SWANLA, the South West African Native Labour Association at Grootfontein, and the recruiting organization to obtain African labour from the north under contract for mines, fisheries and farms, was abolished as from January 31st, 1972. It was replaced by South African Government recruiting stations at Ondangua in Ovambo, and Runtu in Kavango and a system of labour bureaux in all towns and tribal areas. In July 1978 membership of trade unions was legalized for workers of all races.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industries of South West Africa /Namibia: P.O.B. 191, Windhoek 9000; f. 1920; mems. 150.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Transport Services: Paul Kruger Bldg., Wolmarans St., Johannesburg 2001, South Africa; railways in Namibia are administered by South African

Trade and Industry, Transport

Transport Services. The main lines are from De Aar in the Republic of South Africa to Lüderitz on the coast, Windhoek to Walvis Bay and Tsumeb. Total rail tracks are 2,381 route km.

ROADS

There are about 37,000 km. of roads, including 3,751 km. tarred, maintained by the South West Africa Administration. More than 27 Railway Motor Services operate over 6,942 km. of road.

SHIPPING

Walvis Bay and Lüderitz are the only ports. Walvis Bay harbour has been extended and is the only deep-water port. It handles approximately 1.4 million tons of cargo per year.

CIVIL AVIATION

Namib Air (Pty) Ltd.: P.O.B. 731, Eros Airport, Windhoek; f. 1946; Namibian interim government bought 51 per cent holding in 1982; domestic services and services to South Africa; Chair. A. LOMBARD; Exec. Dir. J. LOURENS; fleet of 1 DC-3, 1 Cessna 402, 5 Cessna 310, 2 Cessna 210, 2 Cessna 182 RG, 1 Piper Chieftain, 1 Piper Seneca and 2 Convair CV 580.

NAURU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

The Republic of Nauru is a small island in the Central Pacific, lying about 41 km. south of the Equator and about 4,000 km. north-east of Sydney, Australia. Its nearest neighbour is Banaba (Ocean Island), in Kiribati, about 300 km. to the east. The climate is tropical, with a westerly monsoon season from November to February. The average annual rainfall is 45.5 cm., but actual rainfall is extremely variable. About half the population are Nauruans. Their language is Nauruan but English is widely understood. Most Nauruans belong to the Nauruan Protestant Church. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, divided by a horizontal gold bar, with a 12-pointed white star at the lower left.

Recent History

Nauru was annexed by Germany in 1888. In 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the First World War, the island was captured by Australian forces. It continued to be administered by Australia under a League of Nations mandate (granted in 1920) which also named the United Kingdom and New Zealand as co-trustees. Between 1942 and 1945 Nauru was occupied by the Japanese. In 1947 the island was placed under United Nations Trusteeship, with Australia as the administering power on behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The UN Trusteeship Council proposed in 1964 that the indigenous people of Nauru be resettled on Curtis Island, off the Queensland coast. This offer was made in anticipation of the progressive exhaustion of the island's phosphate deposits. The Nauruans elected to remain on the island, and studies were put in train in 1966 for the shipping of soil to the island to replace the phosphate rock. Nauru received a considerable measure of self-government in January 1966, with the establishment of Legislative and Executive Councils, and proceeded to independence on January 31st, 1968. Nauru is a "special member" of the Commonwealth but is not represented at meetings of Heads of Government.

The Head Chief of Nauru, Hammer DeRoburt, was elected President in May 1968 and re-elected in 1971 and 1973. Dissatisfaction with his increasingly personal rule led to the Parliamentary election of a new President, Bernard Dowiyogo, in December 1976 and the formation of a new Cabinet. In 1977 the Opposition, led by Hammer DeRoburt, unsuccessfully challenged the legality of a controversial Supply Act passed in June. The Government later resigned, and a general election was held in November 1977. Bernard Dowiyogo's Nauru Party was returned with a small majority, and he was re-elected President. Chief Hammer DeRoburt's supporters, however, forced Dowiyogo to resign in April 1978 by defeating a bill concerning phosphate royalties. Lagumot Harris succeeded him but resigned three weeks later, when Parliament rejected the finance bill and Chief Hammer DeRoburt was again elected President. He was re-elected in December 1980.

Government

Legislative power is held by a unicameral Parliament, with 18 members elected by universal adult suffrage for up to three years. Executive power is held by the President, who is elected by Parliament for its duration and governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet, responsible to Parliament.

Economic Affairs

The island's economy is based on the extraction of phosphate rock, derived from rich deposits of guano. Phosphate mining is manned largely by indentured labour. About four-fifths of the area is phosphate-bearing rock but exports fell from 2.3 million metric tons in 1972/73 to 755,000 tons in 1975/76, recovering to 1.1 million tons in 1976/77 and almost 2 million tons in 1977/78. Phosphate deposits are expected to be exhausted by 1995, by which time, it is hoped, Nauru will be able to derive economic security from its shipping and civil aviation services and from its proposed role as a tax haven for international business. Plans to set up a fisheries industry began to take effect in 1979, when the Nauru Local Government Council acquired two fishing vessels.

The revenue from phosphate sales is shared between the Government (which takes about half the profits), the Nauruan landowners, a royalties long-term trust fund and the Nauru Local Government Council. Under the latter's auspices, the Government opened a 53-storey office block in Melbourne in 1977 and has built a \$A7 million complex in the U.S.-administered Northern Mariana Islands as *capital investment*.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains a comprehensive social welfare system which provides housing and free medical treatment for all citizens. There are two hospitals.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for Nauruan children between the ages of 6 and 16. In 1975 there were six infant schools, three primary schools and two secondary schools, with 1,501 pupils at primary level and 472 at secondary level. Local teacher training is supplemented by cadetships in Australia, and in 1975 there were approximately 130 teachers on the island.

Public Holidays

1982: May 17th (Constitution Day), October 26th (Angam Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 31st (Independence Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A)

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = \$A1.6895;

U.S. \$1 = 87.8 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 20.9 sq. km. (8.1 sq. miles).

Population (1977 census): Total 7,254 (Nauruan 4,174, Other Pacific Islanders 1,890, Chinese 616, Caucasians—mainly Australians and New Zealanders—564).

Employment (1966): 2,473 (Administration 845, Phosphate Mining 1,408, Other activities 220).

Agriculture and Livestock (1980—FAO estimates): Coconuts 2,000 metric tons; Pigs 2,000.

Mining (exports in '000 metric tons, year ending June 30th): Phosphate rock 2,288 in 1973/74; 1,534 in 1974/75; 755 in 1975/76; 1,146 in 1976/77; 1,999 in 1977/78 (*Source:* International Phosphate Industry Association).

Finance: Australian currency: 100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = \$A1.6895; U.S. \$1 = 87.8 Australian cents. \$A100 = £59.19 = U.S. \$113.93.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see chapter on Kiribati.

Budget (\$A'000, 1981/82): Estimated revenue: 109,500; Estimated expenditure: 85,600.

Imports (\$A, 1976/77): Total 14,190,000.

Exports (1976/77—metric tons, Phosphate only): 929,142: to Australia 474,297, New Zealand 377,677, Japan 44,338, Republic of Korea 32,830.

Education (1975): *Government schools:* 5 infant, 2 primary, 1 secondary; pupils: 1,326 (primary), 333 (secondary). *Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission schools:* 1 infant, 1 primary, 1 secondary; pupils: 175 (primary), 139 (secondary). Total teachers (1975 estimate): 130, of whom 80 Nauruans, 50 expatriates. Nauruans studying at secondary and tertiary level overseas (1975 total): 92.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated in 1968)

The Constitution protects the fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for a Cabinet responsible to a popularly elected Parliament. The President of the Republic is elected by Parliament from among its members. The Cabinet is composed of five or six members including the President, who presides. There are 18 members of Parliament, including the Cabinet. Voting is compulsory for those over 20 years of age, except in certain specified instances.

The highest judicial organ is the Supreme Court and there is provision for the setting up of subordinate courts with designated jurisdiction.

There is a Treasury Fund from which monies may be taken by Appropriation Acts.

A Public Service is provided for with the person designated as the Chief Secretary being the Commissioner of the Public Service.

Special mention is given to the allocation of profits and royalties from the sale of phosphates.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: HAMMER DEROBURT, O.B.E. (elected May 11th, 1978).

CABINET

(December 1981)

President, Minister for Internal Affairs, External Affairs, Island Development, Industry, Civil Aviation and Public Service: HAMMER DEROBURT, O.B.E.

Minister for Health and Education: LAWRENCE STEPHEN.

Minister for Finance: KENAS AROI.

Minister for Works and Community Services and Minister Assisting the President: ROBIDOK BURARO DETUDANO.

Minister for Justice: JOSEPH DETSIMEA.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

Comprises 18 members.

Speaker: Hon. REUBEN KUN.

In the November 1977 elections the Nauru Party won 9 seats and the Opposition won 8 seats. In May 1978 one Nauru Party member transferred his allegiance and the Nauru Party Government resigned.

POLITICAL PARTY

Nauru Party: f. 1976; Leader BERNARD DOWIYOGO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO NAURU

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: Civic Centre, Nauru; *High Commissioner:* O. J. CORDELL.

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand.

France: Suva, Fiji.

India: Suva, Fiji (HC).

Japan: Canberra, Australia.

United Kingdom: Suva, Fiji (HC).

U.S.A.: Canberra, Australia.

Nauru also has diplomatic relations with Fiji, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Taiwan and Western Samoa.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction. The Resident Magistrate presides over the District Court, and he also acts as Coroner under the Inquests Act 1977. The Supreme Court and the District Court are courts of record. The Family Court consists of three members, one being the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, and two other members drawn from a panel of 10 Nauruans.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: His Honour Mr. Justice IAN ROY THOMPSON.

DISTRICT COURT

Resident Magistrate: SUSHIL CHANDRA CHATURVEDI.

FAMILY COURT

Chairman: SUSHIL CHANDRA CHATURVEDI.

RELIGION

About 43 per cent of Nauruans are adherents of the Nauruan Protestant Church. The Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission (Roman Catholic) is also represented.

THE PRESS

Bulletin: Local and overseas news in Nauruan and English; fortnightly; Editor A. D. DEIYE; circ. 750.

RADIO

Radio Nauru: f. 1968; government-owned and not used for commercial purposes; broadcasts in English and Nauruan; Man. DAVID AGIR; Broadcasts Officer REGINALD AKIRI.

There were 3,600 radio sets in 1978.

FINANCE

BANKING

(auth. = authorized; cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million).

Bank of Nauru: P.O.B. 289, Nauru; f. 1976; government-owned; cap. and res. \$A5.5m.; dep. \$A56.5m. (June 1980); Chair. Hon. R. B. DETUDAMO, M.P.; Dirs. Hon. J. A. BOP, M.P., P. D. COOK, K. CLODUMAR, G. DEGIDOA, L. STEPHEN; Gen. Man. and Sec. R. H. DEVENISH.

INSURANCE

Nauru Insurance Corporation: P.O.B. 82, Nauru; f. 1974; sole licensed insurer and reinsurer in Nauru; Man. and Sec. R. M. D. WELCH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Nauru Co-operative Society: Civic Centre; f. 1925; operated by the Nauru Local Government Council; the major retailer in Nauru; Man. Dir. HAMMER DEROBURT.

Nauru Fishing Corporation: Aiwo District; f. 1976; owned by Nauru Local Government Council; two 600-ton purse-seine vessels; Chair. HAMMER DEROBURT.

Nauru Phosphate Corporation: Aiwo; f. 1969; Chair. Hon. J. A. BOP; Gen. Man. R. H. FLOYD; the Corporation operates the phosphate industry of the Republic of Nauru on behalf of the Nauruan people. It is responsible for the mining and marketing of phosphate.

TRADE UNIONS

The Nauruan Workers' Organization: f. 1974 to represent the interests of a substantial section of Nauru's employees; Chair. BERNARD DOWIYOGO; Sec. DETONGA DEIYE.

The Phosphate Workers' Organization: f. 1953.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 5.2 km. of 3 ft. gauge railway to serve the phosphate workings.

ROADS

A sealed road, 19 km. long, circles the island, and another serves Buada District. Registered vehicles (1977): 1,761.

SHIPPING

Nauru has no wharves, so passenger and cargo handling is carried out by barge.

Nauru Pacific Line: Civic Centre; f. 1969; five vessels; owned by Nauru Local Government Council; operates fortnightly services to Melbourne, Australia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and other cargo and passenger services; Man. Dir. HAMMER DEROBURT.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Nauru: Department of Civil Aviation, Yaren; f. 1972; operates services to Apia, Auckland, Guam, Hong Kong, Honiara, Kagoshima, Majuro, Manila, Melbourne, Nadi, Nouméa, Okinawa, Ponape, Saipan, Singapore, Suva, Taipei, Tarawa, Tonga and Vila; fleet of 3 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 737; Dir. VINCI N. CLODUMAR.

NEPAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Nepal is a landlocked country in the Himalaya mountain range, between India to the east, south and west and the People's Republic of China to the north. The climate varies sharply with altitude. The central Valley of Kathmandu is warm and sunny in summer, with an average annual temperature of 11°C (62°F). Sometimes temperatures fall below zero. The official language is Nepali, spoken by 52 per cent of the population in 1971. Other languages include Maithiri (11.5 per cent) and Bhojपुरी (7 per cent). Nearly 90 per cent of the population are Hindus, with 7.5 per cent Buddhists and 3 per cent Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 4) is comprised of two crimson pennants, each with a blue border. The upper section is charged with a white crescent moon and the lower section with a white sun in splendour. The capital is Kathmandu.

Recent History

Nepal is an hereditary monarchy but for more than 100 years, until 1951, effective power was held by the Rana family, who created the post of hereditary Prime Minister. A popular revolution, led by the Nepali Congress, toppled the Ranas and restored King Tribhuvan to power. A limited constitutional monarchy was established in 1951. During most of the 1950s government was controlled by the monarchy, first under Tribhuvan and then, after his death in 1955, under his son, Mahendra. In 1959 King Mahendra promulgated Nepal's first constitution, providing for a bicameral Parliament, including a popularly-elected Lower House. Elections resulted in victory for the Nepali Congress, led by B. P. Koirala, who became Prime Minister.

However, the King retained a certain degree of power and continuing differences between King and Prime Minister led to a royal coup in December 1960. The King dismissed the Cabinet and dissolved Parliament. A royal decree of January 1961 banned political parties. King Mahendra accused the Koirala administration of corruption and in December 1962 he introduced a new constitution, reasserting royal power and providing for a party-less system of government based on the Panchayat (village council), with a Prime Minister appointed by the King. This office was filled successively by Dr. Tulsī Giri (1962-65), Surya Bahadur Thapa (1965-69) and Kirti Nidhi Bista (1969-70, 1971-73). King Mahendra himself was Prime Minister from April 1970 to April 1971. In January 1972 King Mahendra died and was succeeded by his son Birendra. Nagendra Prasad Rijal became Prime Minister in July 1973, and held office until December 1975, when Dr. Giri was reappointed. The new Government made major changes to the Constitution. In September 1977 Dr. Giri resigned and was succeeded by Bista.

The former Prime Minister and advocate of parliamentary democracy, B. P. Koirala, was acquitted of treason in February 1978. Returning from abroad a year later, he was placed under house arrest in April 1979, but then released, partly to appease students who had been demonstrating for reforms. National unrest grew and, after King

Birendra announced in May that there would be a national referendum on whether to restore multi-party democracy, Bista resigned and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Thapa. In the referendum, held in May 1980, 54.8 per cent of the voters supported the Panchayat system with reforms. As a result, the King formed a Constitutional Reforms Commission and in December 1980 a decree was issued amending the Constitution (*see* Constitution). Under the new provisions, elections were held in May 1981, the first of their kind since 1959, although still on a non-party basis. Despite calls by B. P. Koirala to boycott the polling, 1,096 candidates contested the 112 elective seats in the Rashtriya Panchayat. Only 35 of the 93 pro-Government candidates obtained seats.

Thapa was re-elected by the Rashtriya Panchayat as Prime Minister in June and the King installed a 28-member Council of Ministers.

Nepal has traditionally been very dependent on India, but in 1977 the old Trade and Transit Treaty between the two countries was replaced by two treaties allowing Nepal to develop trade with other countries. The People's Republic of China has contributed a considerable amount to the Nepalese economy, and ties with Bangladesh are also significant.

Government

Nepal is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the King, who presides over the unicameral legislature, the Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly). Under the Panchayat system, village councils are elected, whose members then elect district councils, whose members elect zonal councils. Under the Constitutional amendments of December 1980, direct elections are to be held every five years for 112 of the 140 seats in the Rashtriya Panchayat and the remaining 28 members are to be nominated by the King. On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, who is elected by the members of the Rashtriya Panchayat, the King appoints the Council of Ministers, which is responsible to the Rashtriya Panchayat. No political parties are allowed. A constitutional body, the *Raj Sabha* or State Council, was formed in 1975 to watch over political affairs and to propagate Panchayat ideology.

For local administration, Nepal is divided into 14 zones, each headed by an appointed Commissioner.

Defence

In July 1981 Nepal had an army with an estimated 25,000 men. Military service is voluntary. Nepal spent 264.6 million rupees on defence in 1980.

Economic Affairs

Much of the country is heavily forested and too steep for cultivation, yet almost 90 per cent of the labour force are employed in agriculture, which accounts for about 60 per cent of G.D.P. and an estimated 70 per cent of exports. The agricultural settlements are confined to the Kathmandu valley and wider sections of the river valleys. Steps are being taken to develop agriculture, with particular emphasis on irrigation, and, under the sixth Five-Year Plan, nearly a third of projected expenditure is to be

invested in agriculture and improved irrigation. In 1979 only 10 per cent of potentially irrigable land had irrigation facilities.

Manufacturing contributes less than 5 per cent of G.D.P. The most important modern industries include brick and tile manufacture, construction materials, paper, food grain processing and vegetable oil extraction, sugar refining and a brewery. According to one estimate, about one million workers are employed in traditional industries such as basket making, cotton fabrics, edible oils, etc.

Mica is mined east of Kathmandu and there are also small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt and iron ore. Nepal's rivers are being exploited for hydroelectric power production. Two hydroelectric projects are under way, costing more than U.S. \$1,000 million in international aid. The projects are expected to become productive in the late 1980s and could also supply all the energy requirements of northern India.

Under the fifth Five-Year Plan (1975-80) new industries were set up, including medicines, textiles, farm tools, and paper and pulp. However, the Plan failed to meet its target of increasing national income by 4-5 per cent a year, and G.D.P. increased at an annual average rate of 2.2 per cent (less than population growth at 2.3 per cent) and actually fell by 1.4 per cent in 1979/80.

The sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) envisages a total expenditure of NRs 20,500 million, an increase of almost 80 per cent over the previous Plan. The main emphasis is on agriculture and small-scale and cottage industries, and increased irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. Over 60 per cent of expenditure will be provided by foreign aid from India, the People's Republic of China, the EEC and some of its member countries, Canada, the U.S.A. and Switzerland, plus multilateral aid from international agencies.

In 1979 the trade deficit grew by almost 20 per cent, mainly as a result of a rise in imports. Nepal's major trading partner is India, taking more than 75 per cent of its foreign trade, and almost all Nepal's imports pass through the port of Calcutta. Nepal has established trade links with the People's Republic of China, North Korea, Bangladesh, Egypt and Sri Lanka, but its trade is still largely controlled by India, which persistently withheld transit rights until 1978, when a memorandum of understanding was signed by Bangladesh and India to provide Nepal with overland transit facilities through their respective territories. Following the visit by a Tibetan trade delegation in 1980, 21 trade routes were opened up along the Nepal-Tibetan frontier. In 1981 Nepal and the People's Republic of China signed a new bilateral agreement, replacing a 1974 pact, in an effort to boost two-way trade, which totalled U.S. \$20.2 million in 1980/81. Tariffs on several products from China, the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea were also relaxed.

Nepal is one of the 25 least developed nations on the World Bank scale. Between 1970 and 1978 the average real growth in Nepal's gross national product per head (\$120 in 1978) was only 0.3 per cent annually.

Transport and Communications

There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road links the capital with the

Indian railhead at Raxaul. Heavy goods on this route are transported by a 42-km. ropeway from Hetauda to Kathmandu. A number of important new roads have been built, notably that linking Kathmandu and the Tibetan border at Kodari. There are two sections of railway totalling 100 km. Coolies, however, are still the principal means of transport, supplemented by ponies, mules and yaks in the more open upper valleys. A national shipping corporation was set up in 1971. Regular air services link India, Thailand and the larger towns in Nepal. Nepal has telegraph links with both India and Pakistan and in 1980 it was announced that the country's first satellite earth station was to be built, with British help, to provide Nepal with international communications.

Social Welfare

In 1975 hospital beds totalled 1,881, one for every 6,600 of the population, and there was one physician for every 33,000. Under the sixth Five-Year Plan 24.4 per cent of development expenditure was allocated to the social services.

Education

Free primary education for five years was introduced in government schools in 1975, when an estimated 27 per cent of children aged from 6 to 11 were enrolled. It was expected that the proportion would rise to 64 per cent by 1980. In 1979/80 primary school pupils totalled some 1,068,000 and there were about 476,000 pupils at over 3,000 secondary and higher educational establishments in 1978/79. There is one university. In 1979 over 80 per cent of the adult population was illiterate.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed by the construction of new tourist centres in the Kathmandu valley and regular air services link Kathmandu with Pokhara Lake. Major tourist attractions include Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, and the Himalaya mountain range, including Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. In 1980 162,897 tourists visited Nepal.

Public Holidays

1982: August/September (Indra Jatra—Festival of Rain God), October, over a week (Dasain—Durga Puja Festival), November, two days (Tihar—Festival of Lights), December 15th (Mahendra Jayanti and Constitution Day), December 28th (King Birendra's Birthday).

1983: February 18th (Tribhuvan Jayanti—Birthday of the late King Tribhuvan—and Rashtriya Prajatantra Divas—National Day), February/March (Shivaratri—in honour of Lord Shiva), April (Navabarsha—New Year's Day), April (Baishakh Purnima—Birthday of Lord Buddha).

Weights and Measures

Nepal uses the Indian system of weights but has other measures of its own. Steps have been taken to introduce the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa (pice) = 1 Nepalese rupee (NR).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = NRs 25.39;

U.S. \$1 = NRs 13.20.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					
	June 22nd, 1971			June 22nd, 1981†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
141,059 sq. km.*	5,817,203	5,738,780	11,555,983	7,132,424	7,046,877	14,179,301

* 54,463 square miles.

† Preliminary results.

Capital: Kathmandu, population 393,494 (1981 preliminary census results).**Births and Deaths:** Birth rate 38.59 per 1,000 in 1981; death rate 18.41 per 1,000 in 1981 (estimates).ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1971 census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing .	3,187,307	1,392,245	4,579,552
Mining and quarrying	31	5	36
Manufacturing	45,391	6,511	51,902
Electricity, gas and water	1,570	26	1,596
Construction	4,876	140	5,016
Trade, restaurants and hotels	55,708	7,852	63,560
Transport, storage and communications .	9,322	315	9,637
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,331	315	3,466
Community, social and personal services .	126,752	11,007	137,759
TOTAL	3,434,288	1,418,236	4,852,524

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000, based on ILO data): Agriculture, etc. 6,264; total 6,766 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

Forest	4,823
Perpetual snow	2,112
Cultivated	2,326
Pasture	1,786
Water	400
Residential area and road	30
Waste land	2,629
TOTAL	14,106

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(year ending July 15th)

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Paddy rice	1,263	1,254	1,275	2,339	2,060	2,464
Maize	454	432	457	743	554	743
Millet and barley	149	149	149	155	142	145
Wheat	374	367	381	454	440	482
Oil seeds	144	118	122	92	62	77
Sugar cane	23	23	25	379	384	479
Tobacco	8	8	7	5	5	5
Jute	45	58	49	66	68	59
Potatoes	51	51	51	268	278	295

* Provisional.

Source: Economic Survey 1980/81, Ministry of Finance.

LIVESTOCK(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	6,750	6,850	6,900
Buffaloes	4,100	4,150	4,200
Pigs	340	350	355
Sheep	2,350	2,360	2,360
Goats	2,450	2,480	2,500
Poultry	21,000	21,500	22,000

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	4	4	5
Buffalo meat	18	19	19
Mutton and lamb	8	8	8
Goats' meat	10	10	10
Pig meat	5	5	5
Poultry meat	21	22	22
Cows' milk	213	215	216
Buffaloes' milk	470	475	480
Goats' milk	31	31	32
Butter and ghee	8.5	8.7	8.8
Hen eggs	14.0	14.5	14.8
Wool: greasy	4.2	4.2	4.2
clean	2.3	2.3	2.3

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY**ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS**(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood*	20	20	20	540	540	540	560	560	560
Fuel wood	100	100	100	11,975	12,250	12,531	12,075	12,350	12,631
TOTAL	120	120	120	12,515	12,790	13,071	12,635	12,910	13,191

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1972.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
([']000 cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Coniferous . . .	7	7	10	10*	10*	10
Broadleaved . . .	205	207	210	210	210	210
TOTAL . . .	212	214	220	220	220	220

* FAO estimates.

1973-79: Annual production as in 1972 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing (1975-79): Total catch 2,500 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(twelve months ending July 15th)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Jute	metric tons	12,152	15,520	14,777	n.a.
Sugar	" "	24,272	27,200	14,158	10,481
Tea	" "	405	326	387	150
Cement	" "	38,080	21,019	28,892	19,436
Beer	hectolitres	6,040	11,811	1,310	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	1,149	2,068	16,424	12,282
Shoes	pairs	43,631	55,779	70,299	68,214
Cotton textiles	['] 000 metres	3,889	2,264	3,489	3,270
Synthetic textiles	" "	1,717	1,775	2,190	1,652

* Figures for the first nine months only.

Source: Economic Survey 1980/81, Ministry of Finance.

FINANCE

100 paisa (pice) = 1 Nepalese rupee (NR).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100, 500 and 1,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = NRs 25.39; U.S. \$1 = NRs 13.20.

1,000 Nepalese rupees = £39.39 = \$75.76.

Note: Between August 1958 and April 1960 the Nepalese rupee was valued at 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 7.143 rupees). In April 1960 the rupee was devalued by 6.25 per cent to 13.125 U.S. cents (\$1 = 7.619 rupees) and this valuation remained in force until June 1966. From June 1966 to December 1967 the rupee's value was 13.13 U.S. cents (\$1 = 7.616 rupees). Between December 1967 and February 1973 the exchange rate was \$1 = 10.125 rupees (1 rupee = 9.8765 U.S. cents). The rate was \$1 = 10.56 rupees (1 rupee = 9.47 U.S. cents) from February 1973 to October 1975; \$1 = 12.50 rupees (1 rupee = 8 U.S. cents) from October 1975 to March 1978. A new basic rate of \$1 = 12.00 rupees (1 rupee = 8.33 U.S. cents) was introduced in March 1978. At the same time a "second" rate, initially set at \$1 = 16.00 rupees, was effective for some transactions. The "second" rate was adjusted to \$1 = 14.00 rupees in February 1980. The two-tier system was ended in September 1981, when a unified rate of \$1 = 13.20 rupees was established. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 21.333 rupees from April 1960 to June 1966; £1 = 21.325 rupees from June 1966 to November 1967; £1 = 24.30 rupees from December 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 26.383 rupees from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(NRs million—Twelve months ending July 15th)

REVENUE†	1980/81*	1981/82†	EXPENDITURE	1980/81*	1981/82†
Customs	849.1	1,079.5	Constitutional bodies	65.5	62.7
Excise	236.0	306.8	General administration	62.2	85.2
Land revenue	92.8	101.7	Revenue administration	37.1	46.1
Forests	82.8	102.4	Economic administration	39.9	49.6
Taxes	792.8	1,023.7	Judicial administration	19.7	26.7
Registration	126.5	140.7	Foreign service	48.0	50.7
Irrigation and water	1.3	1.9	Defence	425.8	471.7
Communications	21.8	22.8	Education	385.1	557.6
Transport	21.0	27.3	Social services (excl. education)	458.2	1,095.7
Electricity	7.0	7.9	Agriculture	747.9	1,486.2
Interest, principal and dividend	125.8	182.8	Transport	618.0	962.5
Civil administration	32.1	52.3	Other economic services	804.2	1,537.9
Miscellaneous	37.1	50.2	Loans and investments	11.2	14.3
Foreign and internal loans, cash re-serves	904.7	2,612.8	Loan repayment and interest	218.5	336.5
Foreign aid	855.5	1,400.4	Miscellaneous	245.0	339.8
TOTAL	4,186.3	7,113.2	TOTAL	4,186.3	7,113.2

* Revised.

† Includes mint.

† Estimate.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1975-80)

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE
(NRs million)

	MINIMUM PROGRAMME	MAXIMUM PROGRAMME
Agriculture, land reform, irrigation, forestry and rehabilitation, etc.	3,167.0	3,970.8
Industry, commerce, electricity and mining	1,799.9	2,040.4
Transport and communication	2,527.1	3,385.4
Education, health, drinking water and other social services	1,703.0	2,007.4
TOTAL	9,197.0	11,404.0

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES
(NRs million at 1979/80 prices)

Agriculture, land reform, irrigation, soil conservation, forestry, etc.	10,570
Industry, commerce, electricity, mining and tourism	8,810
Transport and communication	5,870
Education, health, drinking water, housing and other social services	8,690
TOTAL	33,940

OFFICIAL RESERVES

(NRs million at July 15th)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Gold bullion and coins	69.8	73.4	74.7	76.0	76.0
IMF gold tranche	—	—	38.3	46.7	81.8
IMF Special Drawing Rights	29.2	19.9	29.3	43.5	10.5
Foreign exchange	1,710.3	1,579.7	1,996.8	2,057.1	2,097.1
TOTAL	1,809.3	1,673.0	2,139.1	2,223.3	2,216.2

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

MONEY SUPPLY*
(NRs million at July 15th)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Currency outside banks	916.5	963.5	1,193.2	1,351.9	1,615.2	1,814.1	2,148.0
Private sector deposits with monetary authorities	80.8	101.4	139.9	131.5	164.0	229.4	224.0
Demand deposits at commercial banks	340.4	387.6	519.8	577.2	725.7	876.8	1,014.9
TOTAL MONEY	1,337.7	1,452.5	1,852.9	2,060.6	2,504.9	2,920.3	3,386.9

* Excluding Indian currency in circulation.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

COST OF LIVING
NATIONAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(year ending July; base: 1972/73=100)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Food and beverages	156.4	158.8	176.2	210.1
Non-food and services	156.2	167.8	180.7	211.9
Clothing and sewing services	145.5	150.8	160.1	175.1
Housing	172.3	194.0	214.0	153.7
Fuel, light and water	179.5	213.5	240.6	299.0
ALL ITEMS	156.4	161.8	177.6	210.6

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(NRs million at current market prices, year ending July 15th)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,389	11,616	13,365	13,520
Mining and quarrying	26	25	34	42
Manufacturing*	736	794	848	936
Electricity, gas and water	39	42	48	60
Construction	1,020	1,338	1,559	1,570
Wholesale and retail trade	553	604	635	786
Restaurants and hotels	83	103	89	103
Transport, storage and communications	852	1,093	1,248	1,541
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,412	1,534	1,613	1,833
Community, social and personal services	1,145	1,277	1,340	1,495
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	16,255	18,426	20,779	21,886
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	1,025	1,306	1,436	1,465
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	17,280	19,732	22,215	23,351

* Including cottage industries.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

FOREIGN AID RECEIVED
(NRs million, year ending July 15th)

	GRANTS			LOANS			TOTAL		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Bilateral . . .	1,030.6	696.8	825.3	151.3	149.6	179.1	1,181.9	846.4	1,004.4
Multilateral . . .	163.8	108.8	124.1	1,071.6	385.3	819.8	1,225.4	394.1	1,043.9
TOTAL . . .	1,194.4	805.6	1,049.4	1,222.9	534.9	998.9	2,417.3	1,340.5	2,048.3

* Estimates.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(NRs million, year ending July 15th)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Imports . . .	2,008.0	2,469.6	2,884.6	3,512.7	3,795.6
Exports . . .	1,164.8	1,046.1	1,296.8	1,040.8	987.9

* Provisional.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(NRs million, year ending July 15th)

IMPORTS	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Food and live animals . . .	323.1	292.0	359.4	388.8
Beverages and tobacco . . .	44.2	35.7	17.4	11.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	53.1	61.4	86.5	76.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. . .	250.2	232.4	405.6	490.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats . .	30.8	22.4	21.4	69.3
Chemicals . . .	254.9	297.5	420.2	474.4
Basic manufactures . . .	819.2	1,084.8	1,123.8	1,133.6
Machinery and transport equipment .	483.1	574.6	772.9	766.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .	201.0	275.0	294.5	270.5
Other commodities and transactions .	9.9	8.9	10.9	14.5
TOTAL . . .	2,469.6	2,884.7	3,512.7	3,795.6

* Provisional.

EXPORTS	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Food and live animals . . .	405.3	488.2	275.6	347.2
Beverages and tobacco . . .	11.2	13.7	1.8	0.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	441.2	491.7	403.4	309.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. . .	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats . .	6.0	17.1	22.1	44.6
Chemicals . . .	3.6	0.8	1.2	3.5
Basic manufactures . . .	123.3	229.1	289.0	191.6
Machinery and transport equipment .	2.7	2.9	3.3	1.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .	51.2	52.4	43.5	88.8
Other commodities and transactions .	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.6
TOTAL . . .	1,046.1	1,296.8	1,040.8	987.9

* Provisional.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

Trade with India (NRs million): Imports totalled 1,534.1 in 1977/78; 1,581.8 in 1978/79; 1,799.1 in 1979/80; 1,876.8 in 1980/81 (provisional). Exports totalled 498.1 in 1977/78; 650.1 in 1978/79; 434.3 in 1979/80; 614.5 in 1980/81 (provisional).

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978
Private cars . . .	11,526	12,679	14,201
Buses and coaches . .	1,484	1,662	2,001
Goods vehicles . . .	5,848	6,608	7,987
Motorcycles and scooters	6,485	7,523	9,521

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

TOURISM

	1978	1979	1980
Tourist arrivals . . .	156,123	162,276	162,897
Number of hotel beds*	4,888	5,018	5,109

* Recognized by Department of Tourism.

Source: Department of Tourism.

CIVIL AVIATION

ROYAL NEPAL AIRLINES CORPORATION
(year ending July 15th)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81†
Passengers . . .	397,000	400,350	320,153
Freight (metric tons)* .	1,860	2,036	2,114

* Excluding mail.

† Provisional.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1977
Radio receivers	200,000
Telephones in use	9,700
Newspapers	24*
Total circulation	365,000*

* 1975 figure.

EDUCATION

('000 students)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Primary	459	777	883	921	1,068
Lower Secondary	174	232	277	334	391
Secondary	67	84	93	111	121
Higher	23	21	26	31	54
TOTAL	723	1,114	1,279	1,397	1,634

Source: Ministry of Education.

Source (unless otherwise stated): National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated December 1962, amended in 1967, 1976 and 1980)

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Nepal comprises a constitutional monarchy with executive power vested in the King but ordinarily exercised on the recommendation of a Cabinet led by a Prime Minister, selected by the King from among the membership of the Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly). The Cabinet is responsible to the Rashtriya Panchayat but the King has power to grant or withhold assent to Bills at his discretion.

STATE COUNCIL

The Constitution also provides for a State Council or Raj Sabha which will declare upon the succession or appoint a Regency Council besides giving advice to the King in times of emergency.

LEGISLATURE—RASHTRIYA PANCHAYAT

The Rashtriya Panchayat, which is at the apex of the party-less Panchayat system of democracy, is the

supreme national unicameral legislature, comprising 135 members, 112 of whom are elected from among the members of the Anchal Sabhas (Zonal Councils), who in turn are elected from among the members of Zilla Sabhas (District Councils) who, again in turn, are elected from the Gaon Sabhas (Village Councils). In other words, membership of the Rashtriya Panchayat is based on the popular election of Local Panchayat (which is the basic unit of the four-tiered Panchayat system), from each of which members choose from among themselves representatives for District Panchayats. They may advance by similar stages to the zonal and then to the Rashtriya Panchayat. The remaining members are nominated by the Crown according to the Constitution.

The Rashtriya Panchayat is a perpetual body whose members are elected from Zonal Councils and serve a fixed term of four years. House proceedings are open to the public. A summary record of the proceedings of every meeting of the House or its committees is published.

Bills to the House are presented by the Committees of the House, in consultation with Ministers. The annual budget is submitted to the House for consideration, deliberation and adoption. In order that these legislative tasks be conducted with becoming dignity and efficiency, the members of the House fully enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest for anything spoken in the House or the manner in which voting is exercised.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Besides enumerating a number of fundamental rights, including the right against exile, the Constitution lays down a series of fundamental duties of the citizen.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the 1962 Constitution, adopted in 1967 and 1976, include the following: Prime Minister to be appointed by the King who may, if he wishes, consult the Rashtriya Panchayat; Ministers to be collectively and individually responsible to the King; King to appoint directly the Zonal Commissioners who are to enjoy greater powers than the Chairmen of Zonal Panchayat; Speaker

of the House to be appointed by at least two-thirds of Rashtriya Panchayat; associations for non-political purposes allowed but political parties continue to be banned; provision for appointment of an independent Election Commission; the country to be divided into four areas for electoral purposes, with elections for all elective bodies every four years on a rotational basis; elected members of Rashtriya Panchayat can be recalled. Following the national referendum of May 1980, the King formed an 11-member Constitutional Reforms Commission to recommend reforms to the system.

Amendments to the Constitution of December 1980: direct elections to be held every five years for 112 of the 140 seats in the Rashtriya Panchayat; the remaining 28 seats to be nominated by the King; the Prime Minister to be elected by members of the Rashtriya Panchayat; the Council of Ministers to be appointed by the King (on the recommendation of the Prime Minister) and to be responsible to the Rashtriya Panchayat; the establishment of Nepal as a "zone of peace" to be included as a directive principle in the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. King BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV (succeeded to the throne January 31st, 1972; crowned February 24th, 1975).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister, Minister of Palace and Foreign Affairs: SURYA BAHADUR THAPA.

Minister of Local Development, Health and Panchayat Affairs: NAVA RAJ SUBEDI.

Minister of Forests and Land Conservation: RAMANANDA PRASAD YADAV.

Minister of Home Affairs: NAIN BAHADUR SWANR.

Minister of Defence and Industry: BALA RAM GHARTIMAGAR.

Minister of Agriculture: HEM BAHADUR MALLA.

Minister of Education and Culture: NAYAN DUTTA BHATT.

Minister of Water Resources: LAL BAHADUR KHABAYAD.

Minister of Finance, Commerce and Supplies: YADAV PRASAD PANT.

Minister of Works and Transport: KASHI NATH GAUTAM.

State Minister of Land Reform: HARI BAHADUR THAPA CHHETRI.

State Minister of Tourism: DRON SHUMSHER J. B. RANA.

State Minister of General Administration: BHIM PRASAD GAUCHAN.

State Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: BHADRA KUMARI GHALE.

State Minister of Communications: FATEH SINGH THARU.

State Minister of Law and Justice: BISHNU MIDENA.

Assistant Minister of Water Resources: DAYAN BAHADUR RAI.

Assistant Minister of Home Affairs: NARA BAHADUR GURUNG.

Assistant Minister of Land Reform: NARAYA MALLA.

Assistant Minister of Works and Transport: MOTI PRASAD PAHADAI.

Assistant Minister of Forest and Land Conservation: DEEP BAHADUR SINGH.

Assistant Minister of Health: SOM NATH BASTOLA.

Assistant Minister of Agriculture: RAGHA VENDRA PRATAP SHAH.

Assistant Minister of Industry: KRISHANA CHARAN SHRESTHA.

Assistant Minister of Finance: (vacant).

Assistant Minister of Tourism: DEEPAK BOHARI.

Assistant Minister of Education and Culture: KESHAR BAHADUR BISTA.

Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: TEELAK BAHADUR NEGI LAMA.

LEGISLATURE

RASHTRIYA PANCHAYAT

The Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly) is the supreme legislative body of Nepal under the Panchayat system which is presided over by the King (*see* under Constitution). It has 140 members, of whom 112 are directly elected for 5 years and 28 nominated by the King.

Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat: RAM HARI SHARMA.

"BACK TO THE VILLAGE" NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

A constitutional body, formed in December 1975, with responsibility for political affairs and the propagation of Panchayat philosophy. The Central Committee resigned en bloc in June 1979 in preparation for a national referendum on the political system (*see* Recent History).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties are banned under the Panchayat system.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NEPAL

(In Kathmandu unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** New Delhi, India.
Argentina: New Delhi, India.
Australia: New Delhi, India.
Austria: New Delhi, India.
Bangladesh: G6 1/68 Kupandole, Lalitpur; *Ambassador:* HARUNUR RASHID.
Belgium: New Delhi, India.
Brazil: New Delhi, India.
Bulgaria: New Delhi, India.
Burma: Krishna Galli, Pulchowk, Patan; *Ambassador:* Dr. KHIN MAUNG WIN.
Canada: New Delhi, India.
Chile: New Delhi, India.
China, People's Republic: Baluwatar; *Ambassador:* PENG GUANGWAI.
Cuba: New Delhi, India.
Czechoslovakia: New Delhi, India.
Denmark: New Delhi, India.
Egypt: Pulchowk, Patan; *Ambassador:* FAWZY MAHBOUB.
Finland: New Delhi, India.
France: Lazimpat; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS DELOCHE DE NOYELLE.
German Democratic Republic: Tripureshwar; *Ambassador:* WALTER SCHMIDT.
Germany, Federal Republic: Kantipath; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS HENNING WOLTER.
Greece: New Delhi, India.
Hungary: New Delhi, India.
India: Lainchaur; *Ambassador:* Shri N. P. JAIN.
Indonesia: Rangoon, Burma.
Iran: New Delhi, India.
Iraq: New Delhi, India.
Israel: Lazimpat; *Ambassador:* SHAMMAY Z. LAOR.
Italy: Baluwatar; *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANCESCO FEDELI (Ambassador resident in New Delhi, India).
Japan: Panipokhari; *Ambassador:* MINAO TSUCHIYA.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Lalitpur; *Ambassador:* HWANG DU HO.
Korea, Republic: Keshar Mahal, Thamel, P.O.B. 1058; *Ambassador:* TAE-WOONG KWON.
Laos: New Delhi, India.
Lebanon: New Delhi, India.
Malaysia: New Delhi, India.
Mongolia: New Delhi, India.
Morocco: New Delhi, India.
Netherlands: New Delhi, India.
New Zealand: New Delhi, India.
Norway: New Delhi, India.
Oman: New Delhi, India.
Pakistan: Panipokhari, P.O.B. 202; *Ambassador:* AMIR GULISTAN JANJUA.
Philippines: New Delhi, India.
Portugal: New Delhi, India.
Romania: New Delhi, India.
Saudi Arabia: Dacca, Bangladesh.
Singapore: New Delhi, India.
Spain: New Delhi, India.
Sri Lanka: New Delhi, India.
Sweden: New Delhi, India.
Switzerland: New Delhi, India.
Syria: New Delhi, India.
Thailand: Jyoti Kendra Bldg., Thapathali; *Chargé d'affaires:* PONG BUA-IAM (Ambassador resident in New Delhi, India).
Turkey: New Delhi, India.
U.S.S.R.: Dilli Bazar; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAKHMAN KHALIL OGLY VEZIROV.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 106, Lainchaur; *Ambassador:* JOHN B. DENSON, C.M.G., O.B.E.
U.S.A.: Panipokhari; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Viet-Nam: Rangoon, Burma.
Yugoslavia: New Delhi, India.

Nepal also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Sudan, Tanzania and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is one Supreme Court, four Regional, 15 Zonal and 75 District Courts. These have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court: The Constitution of Nepal provides for a Supreme Court which shall have a Chief Justice and not more than six other Justices unless otherwise specified by law. The Supreme Court is to hold appellate as well as original jurisdiction, and may function as a court of review. The Supreme Court protects the fundamental rights of the people and guarantees the Rule of Law.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. NAYAN BAHADUR KHATRI.

RELIGION

At the 1971 census 89.4 per cent of the population professed Hinduism (the religion of the Royal Family), while 7.5 per cent were Buddhists and 3.0 per cent Muslims.

In 1976 it was estimated that 60 per cent of the population were Hindus, 33 per cent Buddhists and 7 per cent Muslims.

BUDDHISM

Nepal Buddhist Association: Rev. AMRITANANDA, Ananda Kuti, Kathmandu.

Young Buddhist Council of Nepal: Rev. AMRITANANDA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Commoner:** Naradevi, Kathmandu; English; Editor GOPAL DAS SHRESTHA; circ. 7,000.
- Dainik Nepal:** Anu Printing Press, 5/82 Jhochhen, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor INDRAKANT MISHRA; circ. 1,000.
- Gorkha Patra:** Dharma Path, Kathmandu; f. 1901; Nepali; Editor GOKUL PRASAD POKHREL; circ. 35,000.
- Hamro Desh:** Sharada Printing Press, Nhasal, Dharma Path, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor KIRAN PRASAD PANDEY.
- Himali Bela:** Bhawani Printing Press, Tripureswar, Kathmandu; English; Editor S. S. RAJBHANDARI.
- Jana Jivan:** Gorakha Printers, Rani Pokhari, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor S. R. BHANDARI.
- Jandoot:** Matribhoomi Pres. Ghantaghar, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor GOVIND BIYOGI.
- The Motherland:** P.O.B. 1184, Kathmandu; English; Editor MANINDRA RAJ SHRESTHA; circ. 5,000.
- Naya Nepal:** Naya Nepal Chhapakhana, Bhrahma Tole, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor GOBINDA PRADHAN.
- Naya Samaj:** Roopayan Press, Dhoka Tole, Kathmandu; f. 1957; Nepali; Editor BAL MUKUND DEV PANDEY; circ. 3,000.
- Nepal Bhasha Patrika:** Singh Press, Kilagal, Kathmandu; Newari; Chief Editor FATEH BAHADUR SINGH; circ. 1,200.
- Nepal Samachar:** Sagarmatha Press, Ramshah Path, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor NARENDRA VILAS PANDEY; circ. 900.
- Nepali:** P.O.B. 49, Kathmandu; f. 1958; Hindi; evening; Editor UMA KANT DAS; circ. 12,500.
- The New Herald:** Kathmandu; English; Editor RAMESH NATH PANDEY; circ. 20,000.
- The Rising Nepal:** Dharma Path, Kathmandu; f. 1965; English; Editor MANA RANJAN JOSSE; circ. 20,000.
- Sahi Aawaj:** Bhotebahal, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor SURYA LALAPIDIT.
- Samaj:** National Printing Press, Dilli Bazar, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor MANI RAJ UPADHYAYA; circ. 2,100.
- Samaya:** Kamal Press, Ramshah Path, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor MANIK LAL SHRESTHA; circ. 18,000.
- Swatantra Samachar:** Vina Bhadranya, Chhetrapati, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor MADAN SHARMA.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

- Arpan:** P.O.B. 285, Kohity Bahal, Kathmandu; Nepali; weekly; f. 1964; Chief Editor and Publ. MANJU RATNA SAKYA; Associate Editors Mrs. SUBHA LUXMI SAKYA, MEWA KAZI KANSAR; circ. 16,000.
- Commerce:** P.O.B. 171, 7/358 Kohity Bahal, Kathmandu; f. 1971; English; monthly; Chief Editor and Publ. MANJU RATNA SAKYA; Editor Mrs. SUBHA LUXMI SAKYA; circ. 10,000.
- The Everest:** Gorkha Printers, Rani Pokhari, Kathmandu; English; weekly; Publ. and Editor S. R. BHANDARI.
- Foreign Affairs Journal:** 5/287 Lagon, Kathmandu; f. 1976; articles on Nepalese foreign relations and calendar of main news events; three times a year; Editor and Publ. BHOLA BIKRUM RANA; circ. 5,000.
- Janmabhumi:** Janmabhumi Press, Tahachal, Kathmandu; Nepali; weekly; Publ. and Editor GANESH BALLAV PRADHAN.

- Madhuparka:** Dharma Path, Kathmandu; Nepali; monthly; literary; Editor GOKUL PRASAD POKHAREL; circ. 3,000.
- Matribhoomi:** Matribhoomi Press, Ghantaghar, Kathmandu; Nepali; weekly; Editor GOVIND BIYOGI.
- Naya Sandesh:** Dilli Bazar, Maitidevi, Kathmandu; Nepali; weekly; Editor RAMESH NATH PANDEY; circ. 40,000.
- Nepal Post:** c/o Vibid Sewa Kendra, Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu; f. 1973; Nepali; weekly; Publ. and Editor DEVENDRA GAUTAM; Associate Editor ROCHAK GHIMIRE; circ. 5,500.
- Rooprekha:** Dhoka Tole, Kathmandu; Nepali; monthly; literary; Editor and Publ. UTTAM KUMAR.
- Tark:** Madhuri Printing Press, Bagabazar, Kathmandu; Nepali; weekly; Publ. and Editor KRISHNA PRASAD BASKOTA.
- Vashudha:** Makhan, Kathmandu; English; monthly; articles on Nepalese social, political and economic affairs; Editor and Publ. T. L. SHRESTHA.
- Viswadoot:** Jyabahal, Kathmandu; Nepali; weekly; Publ. and Editor AMBIKA PRASAD MAINALI.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Rastriya Samachar Samiti (R.S.S.):** P.O.B. 220, Panchayat Plaza, Kathmandu; f. 1962; Chair. and Gen. Man. R. S. BISTA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** G.P. Box 402, Hansa Marga, Bhot Bahal, Kathmandu; Man. KEDAR MAN SINGH.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** Thapathali Panchayan, P.O.B. 513, Kathmandu; Correspondent BINAYA GURUBACHARYA.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany):** 561 Tebahal Tole, Kathmandu 7101; Correspondent SHYAM BAHADUR, K.C.
- Kyodo Tsushin (Japan):** c/o Rastriya Samachar Samiti, Baneshwar; Correspondent MADHAV ACHARYA.
- Reuters (U.K.):** P.O.B. 224, Dilli Bazar, Kathmandu.
- Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (U.S.S.R.):** Tungal Camp, Kathmandu; Correspondent YURI ROGIONOV.
- United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.):** P.O.B. 802, Kathmandu; Correspondent BHOLA BIKRUM RANA.
- Xinhua (People's Republic of China):** Balram Bhawan, Kathmandu; Correspondent HAO GHEYIN.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Nepal Journalists Association (NJA):** P.O.B. 285, Tripureswar, Kathmandu; 1,000 mems.; Pres. MANJU RATNA SAKYA; Sec. S. S. RAJBHANDARI.
- Press Council:** Panchayat Plaza, Kathmandu; f. 1969; Pres. Justice B. SHARMA; Sec. KALI PRASAD RIJAL.

PUBLISHERS

- Department of Information:** Ministry of Communications, Kathmandu.
- Educational Enterprise:** Mahankalsthan, Kathmandu; education.
- La Kaul Press:** Palpa Tansen.
- Mahabir Singh Chiniya Main:** Makhan Tola, Kathmandu.
- Mandas Sugatdas:** Kambachi, Kathmandu.
- Ratna Pustak Bhandar:** P.O.B. 98, Bhotahity, Tole, Kathmandu; Propr. RATNA PRASHAD SHRESTHA.

NEPAL

Royal Nepal Academy: Kamalandi, Kathmandu; history, literature, art, sciences.

Sajha Prakashan: Pulchowk, Kathmandu; f. 1966; educational and general; Chair. Shri KSHETRA PRATAP ADHIKARY.

RADIO

Radio Nepal: Dept. of Broadcasting, His Majesty's Govt. of Nepal, P.O.B. 634, Singhadurbar, Kathmandu; f. 1951; broadcasts on short and medium wave in Nepali and English; stations at Jawalakhel and Khumaltar; Dir.-Gen. B. P. SHAH.

In 1981 there were an estimated 96,000 radio receiving sets. There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; auth.=authorized; dep.=deposits; m.=million; NRs=Nepali Rupees; brs.=branches).

CENTRAL BANK

Nepal Rastra Bank: Lalita Niwas, Baluwatar, Kathmandu; f. 1956; state bank of issue; cap. p.u. NRs 10m., total assets NRs 3,757m. (July 1979); 14 brs.; Gov. and Chair. KUL SHEKHAR SHARMA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Nepal Bank Ltd.: Dharmapath, Juddha Rd., Kathmandu; f. 1937; cap. p.u. NRs 15m., dep. NRs 2,460m. (August 1981); 155 brs.; Chair. MANGAL KRISHNA SHRESTHA (acting); Gen. Man. BHARAT LAL RAJBHANDARY; publ. *Nepal Bank Patrika* (12 a year).

Rastriya Banijya Bank (National Commercial Bank): Tangel, Kathmandu; f. 1966; cap. p.u. NRs 20m., dep. NRs 1,691m. (Oct. 1981); 117 brs.; 4 regional offices; Chair. SURYA PRASHAD SHRESTHA; Gen. Man. PUNYA KESHARI UPADHAYA (acting); publs. *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, Balance Sheet*.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank: Ramshah Path, Pan-chayat Plaza, Kathmandu; f. 1968; only statutory financial body providing credit to co-operatives, individuals and associations in agricultural development; receives deposits from individuals, co-operatives and other associations to generate savings in the agricultural sector; will act as government's implementing agency for small farmers' group development project, assisted by the Asian Development Bank and financed by the UN Development Programme; plans to establish about 225 small farmers' groups; 26 Small Farmers' Development Project offices and 143 brs.; cap. p.u. NRs 123.2m., dep. NRs 110m. (July 1979); Chair. BED BAHADUR KHADKA; Gen. Man. Dr. DIP RAJ SHARMA.

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC): NIDC Bldg., P.O.B. 10, Durbar Marg, Kathmandu; f. 1959; state-owned; has shares in 20 industrial enterprises, has financed 338 loans to industrial enterprises (July 1980), offers financial and technical assistance to private sector industries; cap. NRs 250m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. SHIVA NARAYAN DAS; publs. *Nepal Industrial Digest* (annually), *Annual Report, Audyegik Jagat* (Industrial Magazine) and various brochures.

Publishers, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

INSURANCE

There is one insurance company:

Rastriya Beema Sansthan (National Insurance Corporation): P.O.B. 527, Kathmandu, Nepal; f. 1967; Exec. Chair. K. B. DEUJA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Planning Commission: P.O.B. 1284, Singh Durbar, Kathmandu; Chair. The Prime Minister; Vice-Chair. Hon. Dr. RATNA S. J. B. RANA; Sec. Dr. DEBYA DEO BHATT.

Agriculture Inputs Corporation: Teku, Kuleshwor, Kathmandu, P.O.B. 195; f. 1972; government undertaking; sole dealer of agriculture inputs for agricultural development (procuring and distribution of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural tools and plant protection material) at national level; conducts seed multiplication programme (paddy, wheat and maize); seed processing plants at Hetauda, Nepalgunj, Bhairahawa, Janakpur and Itahari; Chair. BED BAHADUR KHADKA; Gen. Man. RAMESHWAR BAHADUR SINGH.

National Trading Ltd.: P.O.B. 128, Teku, Kathmandu; f. 1962; government undertaking; imports and distributes construction materials and raw materials for industry, machinery, vehicles and consumer goods; operates bonded warehouse, duty-free shop and related activities; brs. in all major towns; Exec. Chair. and Gen. Man. MANA MOHAN LAL SINGH.

Nepal Resettlement Company: Kathmandu; f. 1963; government undertaking; engaged in resettling people from the densely-populated hill country to the western Terai plain.

Salt Trading Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 483, Kalimanti, Kathmandu; f. 1963 as a joint venture of the public and private sectors (30 and 70 per cent respectively) to manage the import and distribution of salt in Nepal; now also deals in sugar, edible oils and wheat flour throughout Nepal; Chair. A. M. SHERCHAN; Gen. Man. H. B. MALLA.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 269, Meera Home, Khichapokhari, Kathmandu; f. 1965; Pres. I. B. SHRESTHA; Vice-Pres. HULAS CHAND GOLCHHA; Sec.-Gen. MADHAV MANI RAJBHANDARI; publ. *Udyog Banijya Patrika* (fortnightly).

Nepal Chamber of Commerce: Nepal Bank Bldg. No. 2, P.O.B. 198, Kathmandu; f. 1952; non-profit making organization devoted to cause of industrial and commercial development in Nepal and to the service of its members; about 1,600 mems.; publ. *Chamber Patrika* (Nepali, fortnightly).

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Works and Transport: Babar Mahal, Kathmandu; Sec. GYAN PRASAD SHARMA.

Nepal Yatayat Samsthan (Nepal Transport Corporation): P.O.B. 309, Teku, Kathmandu; responsible for the

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operation of road transport facilities, railways, ropeway, trucks, trolley buses and autobuses; Exec. Chair. DEVENDRA RAJ UPADHAYAY.

RAILWAYS

Janakpur Railway: Khajuri; f. 1937; 53 km. open, linking Jayanagar (India) with Janakpurdham and Bijalpura; Man. SHIV NANDAN PRASAD.

Nepal Railway: Birganj; f. 1927; 49 km. linking Raxaul to Amlekhganj, of which the 6 km. between Raxaul and Birgunj are used for goods traffic; Man. DEVENDRA SINGH, K.C.

Provision has been made in the sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-1985) for the construction of a railway line between Udaipur Garhi in eastern Nepal and Calcutta, India.

ROADS

There are over 4,600 kilometres of roads, of which about 1,900 are metalled. Around Kathmandu there are short sections of motorable roads and there is a 28 km. ring road round the valley. A mountain road, Tribhuwana Rajpath, links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. The Siddhartha Highway, constructed with Indian assistance, connects the Pokhara Valley in mid-west Nepal with Sonauli on the Indian border in Uttar Pradesh. A British-built section of 40 km. links Butwal with Batghat. Mahendra Highway will have a total length of 922 km. Construction of the 400 km. Pokhara-Surkhet road began in 1974, with Chinese help, and this will eventually be linked to the 149 km. all-weather highway which stretches from Dhangadhi to Dedelhura in the west. The 65 km. Dharan-Dhankuta road is being constructed with British help.

A fleet of container trucks operates between Calcutta and Raxaul and other points in Nepal for transporting

Transport, Tourism

exports to, and imports from, third countries. Trolley buses provide a passenger service over the 13 km. between Kathmandu and Bhaktapur.

ROPEWAY

A 42-kilometre ropeway links Hetauda and Kathmandu and can carry 25 tons of freight per hour throughout the year. Food grains, construction goods and heavy goods on this route are transported by this ropeway.

SHIPPING

Royal Nepal Shipping Corpn.: Kanti Path, Kathmandu; f. 1971, became operational in May 1972; Resident Dir. Brig.-Gen. R. S. RANA.

Royal Nepal Shipping Line: f. 1971, became operational in May 1972; Man. Dir. Dr. J. JHA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation: RNAC Bldg., Kanti Path, Kathmandu; f. 1958; scheduled services and charters to 36 domestic stations and international flights to India, Sri Lanka and Thailand; fleet of 2 Boeing 727, 3 Avro HS-748, 8 Twin Otters, 3 Pilatus Porters; Chair. G. N. RIMAL.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Nepal: Bangladesh Biman, BAC (Burma), Indian Airlines, Thai International.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Kathmandu; Dir.-Gen. BIMAL RAJ BASNYAT.

THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Netherlands Antilles consist of two groups of islands in the Caribbean, some 800 km. apart. The main group, lying off the coast of Venezuela, consists of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao which are known as the "Leeward Islands"; to the north lie the small volcanic islands of St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Maarten (the northern half of the latter island being part of the French dependency of Guadeloupe), known as the "Windward Islands" (though actually in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles). The climate is tropical, moderated by the sea, with temperatures averaging 27.5°C (81°F), and little rainfall. The official language is Dutch. The dominant language of the "Leeward Islands" is Papiamentu, a mixture of Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, English, Arawak Indian and several West African dialects, and that of the "Windward Islands" is English. Spanish is also spoken. The population of the "Leeward Islands" and Saba is predominantly Roman Catholic whereas that of St. Eustatius and St. Maarten is predominantly Protestant. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) has a red vertical stripe on a white background, crossed by a horizontal blue stripe charged with six white five-pointed stars arranged in an oval. The capital is Willemstad in Curaçao.

Recent History

The "Leeward Islands" were discovered by the Spanish in 1499 and won by the Dutch in 1634. The "Windward Islands", first found by Columbus in 1493, did not come under Dutch control until 1815. During the Second World War Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands promised independence and in 1954 a Charter gave the islands full autonomy in domestic affairs.

In February 1970 the socialist Government of Ciro Kroon resigned over the nomination of a new Governor and in 1971 the Government of E. Petronia resigned over the defeat in the *Staten* of new financial measures. Elections were held in August 1973, and Juancho Evertsz became Prime Minister. After the June 1977 elections a coalition Government, excluding the *Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo* (MEP) of Aruba, was formed, with the leader of the Democratic Party (DP), Silvio Rozendal, as Prime Minister. After an MEP and *Frente Obrero* boycott of the session, the *Staten* was eventually convened by a Governor's decree in October. Failure to resolve a strike by civil servants forced Rozendal to resign in April 1979 and elections were held in July. A coalition Government was formed by the *Movimentu Antiyas Nobo* (MAN), MEP and the *Unión Patriótico Bonairiano* (UPB), and the leader of MAN, Dominico Martina, became Prime Minister. In December 1980 the Council of Ministers was enlarged by the inclusion of two members of the DP.

Negotiations have taken place with the Dutch Government on the question of independence and in 1979 the *Koninkrijks Werkgroep* (Kingdom Workshop) was set up in the Netherlands to discuss the form which it should take. In 1980 a 10-year deadline was proposed for independence, with referenda to be held in each of the

islands by 1988. Talks on the islands' future continued in 1981, and plans were made to increase representation from the smaller islands in the legislature. In October the Dutch Government recognized in principle the possibility of separate independence for Aruba, with the granting of future aid conditional upon "firm and serious" co-operation between Aruba and the other five islands.

Government

The Governor of the Netherlands Antilles, appointed by the Crown, represents H.M. Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. He has executive power over external affairs and is assisted by an Advisory Council. Executive power in internal affairs is vested in the Council of Ministers. The Council is responsible to the *Staten* (legislature) of 22 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The administration of each of the four island groups of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and the "Windward Islands" is in the hands of an Island Council, an Executive Council and a Lieutenant-Governor.

Defence

Although defence is the responsibility of the Netherlands, compulsory military service is laid down in an Antilles Ordinance. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in the islands and a naval contingent is stationed in the Netherlands Antilles.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is comparatively unimportant, being hampered by poor soils and scarcity of water. The chief products are aloes (Bonaire is a major exporter), sorghum, divi-divi, groundnuts and beans, fresh vegetables and tropical fruit. In June 1980 the Government forbade the import of cucumbers, green peppers, eggplants and hot peppers in an attempt to stimulate domestic production. The chief industry is petroleum refining, which accounted for nearly 20 per cent of the G.D.P., but only 5 per cent of employment, in 1979. Curaçao and Aruba have become increasingly important with the development of the Venezuelan oil industry. The Shell refinery at Curaçao, situated in the natural harbour of the Bullenbaai (capacity 360,000 b.p.d.), and that of Lago Oil in Aruba (capacity 500,000 b.p.d.) are among the largest in the world, although both were operating well below capacity in 1978 and 1979. Oil refining accounts for over 95 per cent of exports by value.

As productive capacity is low, the economy is service-orientated. The tax system is highly attractive to foreign concerns; the offshore sector contributes over N.A.Fl. 70 million per year towards revenue. Efforts have been made to attract non-oil manufacturing industries, and an electronics plant and two chemical plants were set up in the late 1960s. Curaçao has one of the largest dry docks in the western hemisphere, capable of handling ships of 120,000 d.w.t.

The non-oil manufacturing sector suffered from the adverse effects of the world recession following the oil crisis in 1973, and the electronics plant on Curaçao was

closed down in 1975. In 1976 there was a record trade deficit of N.A.Fl. 2,054 million. There was some improvement in the late 1970s; the trade deficit dropped to N.A.Fl. 867 million in 1977 and the balance of payments changed from a deficit of N.A.Fl. 20.5 million in 1978 to a surplus of N.A.Fl. 274.9 million in 1979. Tourism is a growth area, especially on Aruba, and helps to alleviate the chronic unemployment which in 1980 stood at an average of around 19 per cent for the islands and at 24 per cent in Curaçao.

In January 1980 the authorities in Bonaire agreed to the proposal made by Amerada Hess Inc. for building an oil refinery on the island. The scheme will provide employment and reduce the need for subsidies from the central Government, but may destroy the tourist attractions from which much of the island's income is currently derived.

The islands receive aid from the Netherlands, budgeted at N.A.Fl. 185 million for 1981, and during her visit in November 1980 Queen Beatrix promised that the islands would continue to receive aid as long as it is required. In July 1980 the Curaçao authorities asked the Dutch Government for a two-year moratorium on their debts, which by 1981 totalled N.A.Fl. 580 million. Since 1964 the islands have been granted funds by the EEC, most of which have been used for infrastructural development, especially in the tourism sector.

Education

Education is not compulsory. The Government spends about a third of the budget on education and there are good facilities. In 1979 there were 215 nursery and primary schools, 68 junior, senior and vocational schools, two teacher-training colleges and one university, sited on Curaçao. There is very little illiteracy.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. All the islands have a good system of all-weather roads. Each island has a good

harbour and an airport. A new container harbour, financed by the Netherlands at a cost of N.A.Fl. 142 million, was begun in January 1981 and should come into operation in 1983. There are international airports on Curaçao, Aruba and St. Maarten, while Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba have air strips for inter-island flights.

Tourism

Tourism is a major industry on all the islands and several new hotels have been built on Aruba. The majority of tourists are from the U.S.A., although an increasing proportion of visitors to Curaçao are of Latin American origin. Tourism by cruise ship passengers continues to expand. By 1980 tourism was the largest sector in the economy in terms of employment (outside the public sector), accounting for 10 per cent of total employment, or about 8,000 workers.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), December 15th (Statute Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday), April 30th (Queen's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Netherlands Antilles guilder (guilder) or florin (N.A.Fl.).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 3.46 N.A.Fl.

U. S. \$1 = 1.80 N.A.Fl.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (at December 31st)*			1978 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
		1975	1976	1978	
Curaçao	444	156,209	160,625	161,000	362.6
Aruba	193	61,982	62,288	63,000	326.4
Bonaire	288	8,785	8,845	9,000	31.3
St. Maarten (Dutch side)	34	10,458	11,379	16,000	470.6
St. Eustatius	21	1,363	1,355	1,400	66.7
Saba	13	991	979	1,000	76.9
TOTAL	993	239,788	245,471	251,400	253.2

* Figures for 1977 unavailable.

Births, marriages and deaths (1975): Live births, 4,258; Marriages 1,536; Deaths 1,193.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ISIC Major Divisions at December 31st)

	1971 (census)*			1978 (official estimates)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing .	550	38	588	637	43	680
Mining and quarrying	421	17	438	376	13	389
Manufacturing	8,335	2,214	10,549	9,096	2,359	11,455
Electricity, gas and water	1,129	82	1,211	1,279	91	1,370
Construction	5,491	214	5,705	6,047	383	6,430
Trade, restaurants and hotels	8,587	6,914	15,501	11,591	10,829	22,420
Transport, storage and communications .	4,523	601	5,124	4,697	1,298	5,995
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,409	1,082	2,491	2,708	1,902	4,610
Community, social and personal services .	10,648	7,788	18,436	13,605	9,851	23,456
Activities not adequately defined	1,044	1,487	2,531	6,125	586	6,711
TOTAL EMPLOYED	42,137	20,437	62,574	56,161	27,355	83,516
Unemployed	5,724	4,972	10,696	5,930	5,052	10,982
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	47,861	25,409	73,270	62,091	32,407	94,498

* Excluding 1,184 persons (403 males and 781 females) working less than 15 hours per week.

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

Agriculture (FAO estimates): *Crops* (1980): Sorghum 1,000 metric tons. *Livestock* (1980): 3,000 asses, 8,000 cattle, 7,000 pigs, 21,000 goats, 8,000 sheep, 110,000 poultry. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Phosphate rock*	107	82	54	79	81
Salt (unrefined)†	480	480	480	400	n.a.

Native sulphur: 35,000 metric tons in 1967.

* Source: International Phosphate Industry Association.

† Estimated production (Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines).

INDUSTRY

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Sulphur (recovered)*	'000 metric tons	87	95	95	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers†	" " "	21.2	6.3	2.5	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol)‡	" " "	1,180	1,779	2,026	2,300
Aviation gasoline	" " "	190	169	140	150
Kerosene	" " "	150	42	45	45
Jet fuel	" " "	1,866	2,127	1,800	2,000
Distillate fuel oils (gas oil)	" " "	3,350	3,170	3,100	3,200
Residual fuel oils	" " "	17,216	17,500	17,403	17,500
Lubricating oils*	" " "	570	604	480	550
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)*	" " "	1,040	1,020	1,027	1,030
Electric energy	million kWh.	1,400	1,600	1,650	1,750

* Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

† Estimated production (nitrogen content) in the 12 months ending June 30th of the year stated (Source: FAO).

‡ Including naphtha.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Netherlands Antilles guilder (guilder) or florin (N.A.Fl.).

Coins: 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1, 2½ and 25 N.A.Fl.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 N.A.Fl.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 3.46 N.A.Fl.; U.S. \$1 = 1.80 N.A.Fl.

100 N.A.Fl. = £28.88 = \$55.56.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 1.88585 guilders (1 guilder = 53.026 U.S. cents). In December 1971 a new par value of \$1 = 1.79 guilders (1 guilder = 55.866 U.S. cents) and a market rate of \$1 = 1.80 guilders were established. These have remained in effect ever since, despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in February 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 4.526 guilders from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 4.664 guilders (par value) from December 1971 to June 1972.

COST OF LIVING

(Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(averages for December; base: April 1975 = 100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food	105.8	110.0	118.6	134.2	150.9	171.8
Clothing and footwear	103.2	108.4	114.6	121.8	130.4	141.8
Housing	101.8	105.7	111.2	122.5	136.3	168.2
ALL ITEMS (incl. others)	104.0	108.6	115.4	126.6	142.0	161.7

* Figures for October.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million N.A.Fl. at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	88.0	94.7	104.9	125.8	137.7	139.2
Demand deposits at commercial banks	115.7	135.3	159.6	197.7	192.6	197.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,121.0	2,501.3	2,692.0	3,017.8	2,993.7	4,291.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,993.4	-2,466.3	-2,856.2	-3,104.2	-3,128.4	-4,170.7
TRADE BALANCE	127.6	35.0	-164.2	-86.4	-134.7	120.9
Exports of services	456.8	532.3	639.4	748.4	792.5	1,069.5
Imports of services	-752.7	-611.4	-650.5	-696.9	-795.1	-1,141.4
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-168.3	-44.1	-175.3	-34.9	-137.3	49.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-13.7	-13.4	-11.8	-15.4	-17.0	-22.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	10.0	19.7	20.2	18.6	24.3	30.9
CURRENT BALANCE	-172.0	-37.8	-166.9	-31.7	-130.0	57.7
Direct capital investment (net)	145.9	-9.5	31.1	18.8	54.7	301.9
Other long-term capital (net)	11.4	32.4	-72.0	-110.4	-413.2	-550.9
Short-term capital (net)	30.4	25.4	168.9	73.2	375.9	249.9
Net errors and omissions	-4.2	-1.4	60.6	60.7	71.9	-52.7
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	11.5	9.1	21.7	10.6	-40.7	5.9
Valuation changes (net)	0.5	-0.1	0.3	-2.6	6.7	0.1
CHANGES IN RESERVES	12.0	9.0	22.0	8.0	-34.0	6.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million N.A.Fl.)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Imports	2,868	6,483	5,021	6,589	5,631
Exports	2,467	5,814	4,307	4,535	4,764

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao)

(million N.A.Fl.)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Food and live animals .	147.6	199.1	223.3	Crude petroleum .	81.7	88.6	273.5
Petroleum and petroleum products .	4,321.0	5,785.4	4,653.6	Partly refined petroleum	131.7	63.4	61.5
Basic manufactures .	130.1	134.1	163.7	Petroleum products .	3,931.4	4,173.2	4,241.7
Machinery and transport equipment	173.3	170.1	238.9	Motor spirit	155.1	199.1	181.6
Other	248.9	300.4	351.7	Kerosene	22.5	168.1	158.4
TOTAL	5,020.9	6,589.1	5,631.2	Aviation turbine fuel	362.2	432.9	333.6
				Gas oil	494.8	467.3	520.8
				Residual fuel oil .	2,225.1	2,107.1	2,071.7
				TOTAL (incl. others) .	4,307.4	4,534.7	4,763.9

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(Aruba and Curaçao)

(million N.A.Fl.)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Colombia	24.8	57.8	45.9	Bahamas	59.7	77.6	59.9
Ecuador	16.4	82.8	21.8	Brazil	52.2	76.1	46.8
Gabon	193.7	100.4	126.8	Colombia	28.6	73.0	92.5
Iran	1.4	78.9	20.9	Dominican Republic .	90.0	74.3	85.5
Japan	29.9	37.0	48.3	Ecuador	147.7	231.8	254.8
Mexico	81.4	75.0	25.5	Jamaica	54.1	103.8	161.5
Netherlands	127.3	129.0	162.8	Mexico	132.2	192.2	28.1
Nigeria	300.7	175.5	605.5	Netherlands	223.3	149.9	75.0
Saudi Arabia	870.0	2,235.4	153.7	Nigeria	58.8	202.7	527.1
U.S.A. and Puerto Rico	303.1	336.1	424.8	Puerto Rico	163.7	169.5	2,342.0
Venezuela	2,853.2	2,983.1	3,411.1	U.S.A.	2,512.1	2,127.6	

TOURISM

('000)

	STAY-OVER TOURISTS				CRUISE TOURISTS			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
Aruba	146	151	164	185	68	89	98	96
Bonaire	10	14	20	20	6	1	3	5
Curaçao	117	134	174	179	178	194	172	174
St. Maarten	95	97	n.a.	n.a.	89	97	94	117
TOTAL	368	396	n.a.	n.a.	341	381	367	392

1980: Stay-over tourists: 188,922 in Aruba, 22,751 in Bonaire, 178,575 in Curaçao; 168,642 cruise tourists visited Curaçao.

TRANSPORT
ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1975	
	Curaçao	Aruba
Cars	34,597	14,247
Lorries	5,185	465
Buses	432	127
Taxis	156	67
Other Cars	782	287
Motor Cycles	770	200
TOTAL	41,922	15,393

SHIPPING

	TOTAL CALLS		OF WHICH:				TOTAL DISPLACEMENT ('ooo G.R.T.)	
			Tankers		Cruise Ships			
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Aruba	3,273	2,798	2,532	1,287	121	145	52,330	52,370
Bonaire	590	625	255	361	10	3	12,288	17,682
Curaçao	10,182	11,432	2,354	2,429	296	302	82,668	94,566
Leeward Islands	14,045	14,855	4,141	4,077	427	450	147,286	164,618

PASSENGER TRAFFIC
(Curaçao and Aruba)

	By Sea			By Air		
	EMBARK	DISEMBARK	TRANSIT	EMBARK	DISEMBARK	TRANSIT
1972	11,570	12,938	193,312	428,966	432,088	204,640
1973	18,703	19,655	244,718	460,430	463,045	228,633
1974	48,199	48,220	250,846	461,481	463,432	262,846
1975	58,456	55,978	245,144	484,476	486,888	283,890

EDUCATION
(1973/74)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	126	38,170	1,492
Junior High	34	9,410	455
Senior High	4	2,694	176
Special education	22	1,715	173

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Bureau voor de Statistiek; Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of government for the Netherlands Antilles is embodied in the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which came into force on December 29th, 1954. The Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles each enjoy full autonomy in domestic and internal affairs and are united on a footing of equality for the protection of their common interests and the granting of mutual assistance.

Whenever the Netherlands Council of Ministers is dealing with matters coming under the heading of joint affairs of the realm (in practice mainly foreign affairs and defence) the Council assumes the status of Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. In that event the Minister Plenipotentiary appointed by the Government of the Netherlands Antilles takes part with full voting powers in the deliberations.

A legislative proposal regarding affairs of the realm and applying to the Netherlands Antilles as well as to the metropolitan Netherlands is sent, simultaneously with its submission, to the Netherlands Parliament, the States-General, and to the legislature (*Staten*) of the Netherlands Antilles. The latter body can report in writing to the States-General on the draft Kingdom Statute and designate one or more special delegates to attend the debates and furnish information in the meetings of the Chambers of the States-General. Before the final vote on a draft the Minister Plenipotentiary has the right to express an opinion on it. If he disapproves of the draft, and if in the Second Chamber a three-fifths majority of the votes cast is not obtained, the discussions on the draft are suspended and further deliberations take place in the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. When special delegates attend the meetings of the Chambers this right devolves upon the delegates of the parliamentary body designated for this purpose.

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in a nominated Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the legislature (*Staten*). The Netherlands Antilles *Staten* consists of 22 members elected by universal adult suffrage. Every island group is an electoral district. Aruba elects eight members, Bonaire one member, the Netherlands "Windward Islands" one member and Curaçao 12 members. In the island groups where more than one member is elected, the election is by proportional representation. Inhabitants have the right to vote if they have Dutch nationality and have reached the age of 18. Voting is not compulsory. Candidates for election to the *Staten* must be electors who are at least 21 years old. The *Staten* is elected for four years and has the right of amendment, of inquiry, of interpellation and of initiative. The budget must be approved by the *Staten*.

The Governor, as representative of the Crown, has executive power in external affairs which he exercises in co-operation with the Council of Ministers. He is assisted by an Advisory Council which consists of at least five members appointed by him.

In its programme, published in August 1977, the new Government agreed *inter alia* to give each of the six islands a separate constitution, in addition to the national constitution and with any disputes to be submitted to an independent court. Matters reserved for the national Government were to include control of the police, posts and telecommunications, monetary affairs and customs. The islands of Saba and St. Eustatius were each to be given a representative in the *Staten* who would provisionally have observer status. These provisions were to supersede previous constitutional arrangements.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. Queen BEATRIX of the Netherlands.

Governor: Dr. B. M. LEITO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A coalition of the Movimentu Antiyas Nobo, Democratische Partij and the Unión Progresista Bonairiano (the Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo withdrew in 1981).

(December 1981)

Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs, Justice and Constitution: DOMINICO F. MARTINA (MAN).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health and Environment: GUALBERTO (BOY) HERNÁNDEZ (DP).

Minister of Economic Affairs and Welfare, Youth Affairs, Recreation, Cultural Affairs and Sport: LESLEY NAVARRO (DP).

Minister of Social Affairs and Traffic and Transport: JULIO C. EISDEN (MAN).

Minister of Finance: (vacant).

Minister of Education: JACQUES P. VEERIS (MAN).

Minister of Development Co-operation: CAMIL H. STATIA (UPB).

Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Antilles in the Netherlands: RONNIE A. CASSERES.

ISLAND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Aruba: FRANS DE FIGAROA.

Bonaire: ALFRED R. W. SINT JAGO.

Curaçao: ORNELIO MARTINA.

Windward Islands: TH. M. PANDT.

STATEN

Speaker: PEDRO BISLIP.
(General Election, July 1979)

PARTY	SEATS
Movimentu Antiyas Nobo (MAN)	7
Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo (MEP)	5*
Democratische Partij (DP)	4
Nationale Volkspartij Unie (NVPU)	2
Arubaanse Volkspartij (AVP)	2
Partido Patriótico Arubano (PPA)	1
Unión Patriótico Bonairiano (UPB)	1
TOTAL	22

*In September 1981 the MEP held only 4 seats; the other seat was held by a representative from the three "Windward Islands".

POLITICAL PARTIES

Akshon Social Kristian (ASK): Willemstad, Curaçao; formed after split in NVPU; Leader JUANCHO M. G. EVERSTZ.

Arubaanse Volkspartij (AVP) (*People's Party of Aruba*): Oranjestad, Aruba; advocates Aruba's independence; Leader HENNY EMAN.

Democratische Partij (DP) (*Democratic Party*): Neptunusweg 28, Willemstad, Curaçao; Leader AGUSTÍN M. DÍAZ.

Frente Obrero de Liberación (*Workers' Liberation Front*): Willemstad, Curaçao; Leader WILSON GODETT.

Movimentu Antiyas Nobo (MAN) (*New Antilles Movement*): Willemstad, Curaçao; admitted to Socialist International in 1980; Leader DOMINICO F. MARTINA.

Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo (MEP) (*People's Electoral Movement*): Cumana 84, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1971; admitted to Socialist International in 1980; 1,200 mems.; Pres. and Leader GILBERTO (BETICO) CROES; Sec.-Gen. J. v. D. KUYP.

Nationale Volkspartij Unie (NVPU) (*National United People's Party*): Willemstad, Curaçao; Leader GILBERT DE PAULA.

Partido Patriótico Arubano (PPA) (*Patriotic Party of Aruba*): Oranjestad, Aruba; opposed to complete independence for Aruba; Leader LEO A. I. CHANCE.

Unión Patriótico Bonairiano (UPB): (*Patriotic Union of Bonaire*): P.O.B. 55, Kralendijk, Bonaire; 2,134 mems.; Leader RUDI ELLIS; Sec.-Gen. C. V. WINKLAAR.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics form the largest religious community numbering more than 80 per cent of the population. The Anglican, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and other Protestant Churches have memberships of about 15,000. There are approximately 1,000 Jews.

Roman Catholic Bishop: Breedestraat 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; Mgr. WILLEM MICHEL ELLIS, Bishop of Willemstad.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Legal authority is exercised by the Court of First Instance (which sits in all the islands) and by the Court of Appeal. The members of the Court of Appeal act as judges

Staten, Political Parties, Religion, Judicial System, etc.

who sit singly in the Courts of First Instance. The President of the Court of Appeal, its members (a maximum of 15) and the Attorney-General of the Appeal Court are appointed for life by the Queen after consultation with the Government of the Netherlands Antilles.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. J. M. SALEH.

Attorney-General: Dr. L. R. NAHR.

THE PRESS

Amigoe: Scherpenheuvel z/n, P.O.B. 577, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1883; Christian orientated; daily; morning; Dutch; Editor MAYRA VAN DER DIJS; circ. 10,000.

Amigoe di Aruba: P.O.B. 323, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1883; daily; Dutch; Editor/Man. J. A. VAN DER SCHOOT; circ. 3,500.

Bours- en Nieuwsberichten: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, P.O.B. 215, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1935; liberal; Dutch; daily; morning; Editor H. O. VAN DELDEN; circ. 8,000.

La Cruz: Consciëntiestee 29, P.O.B. 577, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1894; weekly; Papiamento; Editor A. E. PANNEFLEK; circ. 2,500.

Curaçoesche Courant: P.O.B. 15, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1812; weekly; Dutch; Editor J. KORIDON.

Extra: daily; morning; Papiamento.

The Local: San Nicolás, Oranjestad, Aruba; English; weekly; Editor F. L. HONGE.

The News: Italiestraat 5, Oranjestad, Aruba; daily; English; Man. Editor W. B. BENNETT; circ. 4,755.

Newsletter of Curaçao Trade and Industry Association: Pietermaai 21, P.O.B. 49, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1972; economic and industrial paper; English; monthly.

Nobo: Consciëntiestee 27-29, Willemstad, Curaçao; daily; morning; Papiamento; Editor CARLOS DAANTJE; circ. 17,000.

Nos Isla: Shell Curaçao N.V., Emmastad; monthly; Papiamento and Dutch; circ. 4,500.

La Prensa: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; daily; morning; Papiamento; Editor AGUSTÍN DÍAZ; circ. 10,750.

Promé: daily; morning; Papiamento.

Saba Herald: The Level, Saba; f. 1968; monthly; organ of Saba's West Indian People's Movement (WIPM); Editor WILL JOHNSON; circ. 500.

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (ANP) (*The Netherlands*): P.O.B. 439, Willemstad, Curaçao; Representative H. S. PIETERSZ.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Willemstad, Curaçao; Representative M. JEUKEN-OLSON.

Reuters (U.K.) and UPI (U.S.A.) are also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Curaçao Drukkerij en Uitgevers Maatschappij: Pietermaaiweg, Willemstad, Curaçao.

De Wit Stores N.V.: L. G. Smith Blvd. 110, P.O.B. 386, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1948; Man. Dir. F. OLMATAK.

Ediciones Populares: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; Dir. RONALD YRAUSQUIN; Editor AGUSTÍN M. DÍAZ.

Van Dorp Aruba N.V.: Nassastraat 77, P.O.B. 596, Oranjestad, Aruba.

Van Dorp-Eddine N.V.: P.O.B. 200, Willemstad, Curaçao.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Drukkerij Scherpenheuvel, N.V.: Scherpenheuvel, Willemstad, Curaçao.

Drukkerij de Stad N.V.: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Willemstad, Curaçao; Dir. RONALD YRAUSQUIN.

Offsetdrukkerij Intergrafia, N.V.: Essoweg 54, Willemstad, Curaçao.

Verenigde Antilliaanse Drukkerijen, N.V.: L. G. Smith Blvd. 110, P.O.B. 201, Oranjestad, Aruba.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In 1979 there were 15 radio stations: five on Curaçao, five on Aruba, three on Bonaire, one on St. Maarten and one on Saba.

Radio Antilliana: Bernardstraat 61, St. Nicolaas, Aruba; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Pres. TUYO E. PRINS; Dir.-Gen. H. BOOY.

Radio Caribe: Nieuwestraat 22B, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1955; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. C. R. HEILLEGGER.

Radio Curom 850 (*Curaçaoose Radio Vereeniging*); P.O.B. 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1933; broadcasts in Papiamentu; Pres. C. G. GROOTENS; Gen. Man. ORLANDO CUALES.

Radio Hoyer: Julianaplein 21, Willemstad, Curaçao; commercial; two stations: Radio Hoyer I & II in Curaçao; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. H. E. HOYER.

Radio Kelkboom: P.O.B. 146, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1954; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Owner and Dir. CARLOS A. KELKBLOOM.

Radio Saba: P.O.B. 1, Bottom, Saba; Man. MAX W. NICHOLSON.

Radio Victoria: P.O.B. 410, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1958; religious and cultural station owned by the Evangelical Alliance Mission; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Man. L. KENNETH KNIGHT.

Trans World Radio: Kralendijk, Bonaire; religious, educational and cultural station; programmes to South, Central and North America, Caribbean, Far East, Middle East and Europe in 9 languages; Dir. GLENN W. SNK.

Voice of Aruba: P.O.B. 219, Oranjestad, Aruba; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Man. A. ARENDA.

Windward Islands Broadcasting: P.O.B. 366, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; commercial; programmes in English; Gen. Man. L. STEIN; Station Man. M. PHILLIPS.

Number of radio receivers (1979 estimate): 175,000.

TELEVISION

Tele-Curaçao: P.O.B. 415, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1960; run by the Netherlands Antilles Television Company Ltd.; commercial; Gen. Man. C. S. CORSEN.

Tele-Aruba: P.O.B. 392, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1963; run by the Antilliaanse Televisie Maatschappij; commercial; Gen. Man. Mrs. M. MADURO; Station Man. S. L. SALAS.

Number of television sets (1979): 40,000 (Curaçao and Aruba), incl. 15,000 colour.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in Netherlands Antilles guilders).

CENTRAL BANK

Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen (*Bank of the Netherlands Antilles*): Breedestraat 1, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1828; cap. and res. 39.8m. (June 1979); Gov. PIETER TIMMERMAN; Man. Dir. J. G. J. VAN DELDEN; Sec. R. HENRÍQUEZ; br. in Oranjestad (Aruba).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Pietermaai 17, P.O.B. 469, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1935; Regional Man. A. C. MIDDELKOOP; brs. in Aruba, Bonaire and St. Maarten.

Aruba Bank N.V.: Nassaustraat 41, P.O.B. 192, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1936; cap. and res. 3.7m., dep. 51.0m. (1978); Mans. F. J. EMAN, J. W. E. EMAN, J. J. LACLE; brs. in Oranjestad and St. Nicolaas.

Banco di Caribe N.V.: Schottegatweg-Oost 205, P.O.B. 785, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1973; Gen. Mans. E. DE KORT, S. DEN HEIJER.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela: Heerenstraat 19, P.O.B. 701, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1973; Man. L. A. NAVARRO HERNÁNDEZ.

Barclays Bank of the Netherlands Antilles N.V. (U.K.): Chumaceirokade 1-A, P.O.B. 855, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1960; cap. and res. 206m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. (vacant); offices in Aruba, Bonaire, St. Maarten, Saba and St. Eustatius.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.): Wilhelminaplein 14-16, P.O.B. 763, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1969; Man. C. W. HAMM, Jr.

Bank of Nova Scotia N.V. (Canada): P.O.B. 303, Backstreet, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; f. 1969; Man. R. E. SMITH.

Caribbean Mercantile Bank N.V.: Nassaustraat 53, P.O.B. 28, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1963; affiliated with Maduro and Curiel's Bank N.V.; cap. and res. 5.5m., dep. 37.6m. (1979); Man. B. KELLY.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. (U.S.A.): Mullet Bay, P.O.B. 221, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; f. 1971; Man. J. F. LANZ.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Nassaustraat 67, P.O.B. 709, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1969; Gen. Man. LOUIS T. MADDALONI.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank (Bonaire), N.V.: Kerkweg, P.O.B. 66, Kralendijk, Bonaire; f. 1962 (*see below*); Man. E. L. PIAR.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank N.V.: Plaza Jajo Correa 2-4, P.O.B. 305, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1916 as Maduro's Bank, 1931 merged with Curiel's Bank; affiliated with Bank of Nova Scotia N.V., Toronto; cap. and res. 39.7m., dep. 457.1m. (1979); Man. Dirs. L. CAPRILES, F. S. POLANSKI; 7 brs. (all in Curaçao).

The Windward Islands Bank Ltd.: De Ruyterplein 1, P.O.B. 220, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; affiliated to Maduro and Curiel's Bank, NV.; f. 1959; cap. and res. 2.1m., dep. 33.2m. (1979); Man. Dir. E. W. WEST; Asst. Man. Dir. F. M. BRISON.

OFFSHORE BANKS

(without permission to operate locally)

Banco Mercantil Venezolano, N.V.: Abraham de Veerstraat 1, P.O.B. 565, Willemstad, Curaçao; Man. C. D. KROON.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

First Curaçao International Bank, N.V.: Breedestraat 16 (Otrabanda), P.O.B. 299, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1973; cap. U.S. \$16m. (1977).

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (Curaçao) N.V.: 6 John B. Gorsiraweg, P.O.B. 889, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1952; wholly-owned subsidiary of Pierson, Heldring and Pierson N.V., Amsterdam; trust company; Gen. Man. R. E. ROGAAR.

INSURANCE

A number of foreign companies have offices in Curaçao and Aruba, mainly British, Canadian, Dutch and U.S.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Aruba Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zoutmanstraat 21, P.O.B. 140, Oranjestad, Aruba; Pres. MIGUEL J. MANSUR; Vice-Pres. E. R. ARENDS; Sec.-Treas. JOOP J. BRATTINGA.

Curaçao Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Pietermaai 21, P.O.B. 10, Willemstad, Curaçao; Chair. H. SALAS, Jr.; Sec. Dr. L. C. KOLFF.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Aruba Trade and Industry Association: P.O.B. 562, Oranjestad, Aruba; Pres. E. R. ARENDS.

Vereniging Bedrijfsleven Curaçao (Curaçao Trade and Industry Association): Pietermaai 21, P.O.B. 49, Willemstad, Curaçao.

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vrije Vakverenigingen—Curaçao A.V.V.-C (National Confederation of Curaçao Trade Unions): Schouwburgweg 44, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1968; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Gen. Sec. H. J. VAN SICHEM.

Algemene Federatie van Bonaireaanse Werknemers (AFBW): Kralendijk, Bonaire.

Curaçaosche Federatie van Werknemers (Curaçao Federation of Workers): Schouwburgweg 44, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1964; about 8,000 mems.; Pres. B. F. SOPHIA; Sec.-Gen. H. J. VAN SICHEM; 204 affiliated unions.

Curaçaosche Verbond van Vakverenigingen—CVV (Christian Confederation of Trade Unions in the Netherlands Antilles): Bargestraat 1, P.O.B. 562, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1950; about 3,990 mems.; 9 affiliated unions; Pres. H. A. ROYER; Sec. O. I. SEMEREL.

De Algemene Nederlands Antilliaanse Ambtenaren Federatie (General Union of Netherlands Antillean Civil Servants): P.O.B. 604, Willemstad, Curaçao; 5,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. SAMMY; Sec. Dr. H. ARENDS.

Independent Oil Workers' Federation: Grensweg 7, Sint Nicolaas, Aruba; f. 1961; 2,600 mems.; Pres. F. L. MADURO; Sec.-Gen. L. ALBUS; publ. *Iowua News*.

Petroleum Workers' Federation of Curaçao: Willemstad, Curaçao; affiliated to Int. Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Fed.; f. 1955; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec.-Gen. L. JANZEN; publ. *Petrolero*.

Windward Islands' Federation of Labour (WIFOL): Philipsburg, St. Maarten.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways.

Roads: All islands have a good system of all-weather roads.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Shipping: Curaçao and Aruba are important centres for the refining and trans-shipment of Venezuelan and Middle Eastern oil. Willemstad is served by the Schottegat harbour, set in a wide bay with a long channel and deep water.

Breeships, N.V.: Scharlooweg 104, Willemstad, Curaçao; Dir. A. VAN KRIMPEN.

Curaçaosche Scheepvaart Maatschappij, N.V.: Emmastad, Curaçao; 8 tankers and 3 tugs; Man. Dirs. J. S. WILSON, J. R. DE LA CRUZ, P. M. VAN DER BRUG.

Drechtships N.V.: Scharlooweg 104, Willemstad, Curaçao; five bulk-carriers; Dir. A. VAN KRIMPEN.

Koraal Scheepvaart Maatschappij, N.V.: Fokkerweg 6a, P.O.B. 677, Willemstad, Curaçao; 3 LPG carriers, 1 chemical carrier; Man. Dir. D. STEINE.

Oostzee (Curaçao), N.V. Stoomvaart-Maatschappij: Wilhelminalaan 7, Willemstad, Curaçao; two roll-on/roll-off carriers, two container vessels; Man. Dir. F. N. ROWAAN.

Many foreign shipping lines call at ports in the Netherlands Antilles.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Curaçao (Dr. A. Plesman, also known as Hato), Aruba (Prinses Beatrix) and Bonaire (Flamingo Field); and airfields at St. Maarten, St. Eustatius and Saba.

ALM—Antilliaanse Luchtvaart Maatschappij (Antillean Airlines): Curaçao International Airport, Curaçao; f. 1964; government-owned and 4 per cent holding by KLM; internal services between Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao and St. Maarten; external services to North, Central and South America and the Caribbean; fleet: 4 DC-9-32; Pres. C. O. YRAUSQUIN.

Windward Islands Airways International, N.V.: P.O.B. 288, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; scheduled and charter flights throughout Eastern Caribbean; Gen. Man. ROBERT M. VOLGERS; fleet: 2 Twin Otter, 1 BN-2A Islander.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The Netherlands Antilles are also served by the following foreign airlines: *Curaçao*—Avianca (Colombia), American Airlines (U.S.A.), CDA (Dominican Republic), Eastern Airlines (U.S.A.), KLM (Netherlands), LAV (Venezuela), SLM (Suriname), Trans Caribair (U.S.A.), Viasa (Venezuela). *Aruba*—American Airlines, Avianca, Eastern Airlines, KLM, LAV, Sabena, Trans Caribair, Viasa. *St. Maarten*—Air France, LIAT (Antigua).

TOURISM

Aruba Tourist Bureau: A. Shüttestraat 2, Oranjestad; branches in New York, Miami and Caracas; Dir. ODULIO B. ARENDS. There were 2,200 first class and deluxe hotel rooms in Aruba in 1981.

Bonaire Government Tourist Board: Breedestraat, Kralendijk, Bonaire; branches in New York, Toronto and Caracas; Dir. NIKI TROMP.

Curaçao Government Tourist Bureau: Plaza Piar, Willemstad; branches in New York, Buenos Aires and Caracas; Dir. P. VAN DER VEEN.

Saba Tourist Board: Windwardside, Saba; Dir. JAMES RAY HASSELL.

St. Eustatius Tourist Board: Fort Oranje (Old Jail); Dir. Dr. JAMES E. MADURO.

St. Maarten Tourist Board: De Ruyterplein, Philipsburg; publ. *St. Maarten Holiday!* (monthly).

NEW ZEALAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,750 km. (1,100 miles) south-east of Australia. It consists of North Island and South Island, separated by the narrow Cook Strait, and several smaller islands, including Stewart Island in the south. The climate is temperate and moist, with an average temperature of 12°C (52°F), except in the far north where higher temperatures are reached. The official language is English but the Maori population also uses its own tongue. About 35 per cent of the population are Anglicans, 22 per cent Presbyterian and 16 per cent Roman Catholics, with the remainder belonging to other Christian denominations. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, with a United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist. In the fly are four five-pointed red stars, edged in white, in the form of the Southern Cross. The capital is Wellington, on North Island.

Recent History

New Zealand is a former British colony. It became a dominion, under the British Crown, in 1907 and achieved full independence by the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in 1931 and accepted by New Zealand in 1947.

In 1962 Western Samoa, formerly administered by New Zealand, achieved independence, and in 1965 the Cook Islands attained full internal self-government, but retained many links, including common citizenship, with New Zealand. In October 1974 Niue, one of New Zealand's island territories, obtained similar status "in free association with New Zealand".

In December 1972 the first Labour government for over twelve years came to power, under the leadership of Norman Kirk, after a succession of National Party administrations. When Labour took office, the economy was thriving, mainly as a result of an international price boom for agricultural commodities. However, this prosperity brought with it the problem of inflation. Soaring domestic demand and the energy crisis of 1973-74 led to a rapid rise in imports, a consequent reduction in exchange reserves and a severe balance of payments problem.

The Labour government pursued a more independent foreign policy than its predecessors. It phased out New Zealand's military commitments under the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

Norman Kirk died in August 1974 and Wallace Rowling, his Finance Minister, became Prime Minister in September. The economic recession worsened and in November 1975 a general election resulted in victory for the National Party. The new Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, introduced austere economic policies and a wage freeze. In 1976 the Government reduced the annual intake of migrants from 30,000 to 5,000, and conducted a determined campaign against illegal immigrants.

New Zealand's economy continued to be affected by very low growth and increasing unemployment. Growing dissatisfaction with the Government became clear when its

majority in Parliament was reduced in the elections of November 1978 and November 1981. In October 1980 a group of National Party M.P.s suggested that Brian Talboys, then the Deputy Prime Minister, should replace Muldoon as Prime Minister, but the challenge failed when Talboys announced shortly afterwards that he would not be standing for Parliament in the 1981 general elections. Muldoon received much public support for his firm confrontation with trades unions during a major strike in February 1981, but his decision to allow the South African Springboks rugby tour to take place in September caused strong opposition, both at home and abroad.

Government

Executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and is exercisable by an appointed representative, the Governor-General, who must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council (Cabinet), led by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral House of Representatives, with 92 members (including four Maoris) elected for three years by universal adult suffrage from single-member constituencies. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the House.

Defence

The total strength of regular forces in July 1981 was 12,913: army 5,675, navy 2,843, air force 4,395. Defence spending for 1980 amounted to \$NZ 442.8 million.

Economic Affairs

The external economy is heavily dependent on the pastoral and agricultural industries: wool, meat and dairy products together accounted for 58.6 per cent of export earnings in 1980/81. New Zealand was compelled to cut its exports of butter to the United Kingdom from 115,000 metric tons (70 per cent of export production in 1979) to 95,000 tons in 1980, 94,000 tons in 1981 and 92,000 tons in 1982, on account of the U.K.'s obligations to the EEC. Exports of lamb were also reduced in return for lower EEC import levies. The U.K.'s share of New Zealand exports has declined from 30 per cent in 1971 to under 13 per cent in 1980/81. The growing inaccessibility of its traditional European market has forced New Zealand to expand its markets in other regions, particularly Asia. In 1979/80 the U.S.S.R. replaced the U.K. as the major importer of New Zealand wool, to be supplanted the following year by the People's Republic of China. In 1980/81 the principal customers for New Zealand's exports were Australia (taking 13.9 per cent of exports), the U.S.A. (13.5 per cent), Japan (13.3 per cent) and the U.K. (12.9 per cent).

Manufacturing is expanding and now accounts for about a quarter of G.D.P. and of total exports. The management of exotic forests, providing the basis of the pulp and paper industry, is a rapidly expanding sector and it is expected to raise production from 8.6 million cubic metres (1979) to 36 million in the year 2000. Light industry continues to expand, the principal branches being food-processing and

canning, car-assembly, transport equipment, wood and cork products, clothing, footwear and made-up textile goods. A government-sponsored steel industry, based on the smelting of local iron sands, is in operation on the west coast of the North Island. A large aluminium smelter at Bluff produces about 80,000 tons annually. High-quality silica sand has also been found in South Canterbury (South Island).

Since 1974 New Zealand has faced serious economic problems, largely initiated by the effects of a sharp rise in the world price of petroleum on a country almost wholly dependent on imported fuels. Symptoms of the depression include a very low rate of economic growth since 1975 (2 per cent in 1980/81) and a persistent deficit on the current account of the balance of payments (\$NZ725 million in 1980/81, equivalent to 3 per cent of G.D.P.). A rise in the number of registered unemployed, from 5,000 in 1975 to 47,000 in 1981, has been accompanied by a shortage of skilled workers, many of whom have been seeking higher pay in Australia. Inflation, at 15.2 per cent in 1980/81, was only slightly lower than the 16 per cent recorded in 1979/80.

The Government has given priority to reviving economic growth, particularly by stimulating the export sector and by rapid development of indigenous energy resources, with new jobs expected as a result. The exploitation of new markets, frequent devaluations of the New Zealand dollar (by about 6 per cent a year in 1980 and 1981) and various export incentive schemes helped to achieve an increase in the volume of exports in 1980/81. However, many economists argue that the removal or reduction of New Zealand's multitude of import controls is necessary to induce greater efficiency in the private sector and more competitive goods for export.

The exploitation of New Zealand's energy resources seeks both to reduce (and eventually to eliminate) the country's dependence on imported fuels, and to increase its energy-related exports, mainly by using natural gas, hydroelectric power and coal to increase the output of energy-intensive products such as aluminium. In 1979 the Government announced that less than 10 per cent of the natural gas resources of the inland Kapuni field, North Island, and the huge Maui field, off the Taranaki coast, would be exported, thus making New Zealand more than 50 per cent self-sufficient in transport fuels by 1987. About 25 per cent of the Maui reserves are to be converted to liquid fuels. New Zealand also has enormous proven coal reserves: South Island has 4,400 million metric tons of lignite. Hydroelectricity contributes three-quarters of the electricity output.

Transport and Communications

New Zealand had 4,478 km. of railways in 1981 and 93,353 km. of roads in 1980. There were about 40 ports, the chief of which are Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (the port of Christchurch) and Dunedin. Much traffic between North and South Island is by air; there are also roll-on

roll-off ferry services linking Wellington with Picton and Lyttelton. The main centres are joined by an air service network and there are international airports at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington. In July 1971 the earth satellite station at Warkworth (north of Auckland) was opened and is linked to the INTELSAT III communications system over the Pacific.

Social Welfare

New Zealand has a comprehensive social welfare system administered by the Department of Social Security. A tax is levied on all incomes to finance the services, which provide medical care and benefits for old age, blindness, widowhood, orphanhood, unemployment and sickness, as well as superannuation and family benefits. There are reciprocal agreements with Australia and the U.K. New Zealand had 4,257 physicians (one for every 735 inhabitants) in 1977 and 32,047 hospital beds (one for every 98 inhabitants) in 1978.

Education

State education is free and, between the ages of six and fifteen, compulsory. Primary education lasts from five to eleven, after which children pass on to intermediate schools for two years before going on to secondary schools until a maximum age of eighteen. In 1980 506,602 pupils were enrolled in primary schools and 226,346 in secondary schools. Special educational services cater for children in remote areas and for the handicapped. There are six universities and an agricultural college with university status.

Tourism

New Zealand's main tourist attractions are its high mountains, lakes, hot springs and beaches. There are abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and New Zealand is particularly well-known for its fishing.

Public Holidays

1982: June 7th (Queen's Official Birthday), October 25th (Labour Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 6th (Waitangi Day, anniversary of 1840 treaty), April 1st-4th (Easter), April 25th (ANZAC Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = \$NZ 2.31;

U.S. \$1 = \$NZ 1.20.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS	ESTIMATED POPULATION (at June 30th)			
	March 1976	1978	1979	1980	1981†
269,057 sq. km.*	3,129,383	3,107,100	3,095,600	3,100,300	3,117,000

* 103,883 square miles.

† Provisional.

March 1981 Census: Population 3,175,737.

CHIEF CENTRES OF POPULATION

(Census of 1981)

Wellington (capital)	342,504	Hamilton	159,715
Auckland	825,707	Dunedin	114,333
Christchurch	321,373		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS*		MARRIAGES		DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1976 . . .	55,105	17.7	24,154	7.8	25,457	8.2
1977 . . .	54,179	17.3	22,589	7.2	25,961	8.3
1978 . . .	51,029	16.3	22,426	7.2	24,669	7.9
1979 . . .	52,279	16.7	22,326	7.2	25,340	8.1
1980 . . .	50,542	16.1	22,981	7.3	26,676	8.5

* Data for births and deaths are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION*

(April 1st to March 31st)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Long-term immigrants . . .	69,815	65,900	48,460	37,020	36,972	40,808	41,607	44,965
Long-term emigrants . . .	42,338	43,461	43,160	56,092	63,680	81,008	76,024	69,790

* Figures refer to persons intending to remain in New Zealand, or New Zealand residents intending to remain abroad, for 12 months or more.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

('000 persons at February 1981)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	113.9	28.0	141.9
Mining and quarrying	4.5	0.3	4.8
Manufacturing industry	223.1	80.7	303.8
Electricity, gas and water	15.0	1.9	16.9
Construction	81.4	5.9	87.3
Wholesale and retail trade	127.8	102.5	230.3
Transport, storage and communications . . .	84.4	25.5	109.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, etc.	48.6	41.1	89.7
Community, social and personal services . .	130.6	150.1	280.7
TOTAL IN INDUSTRY	829.3	436.1	1,265.3
Armed Forces in New Zealand	9.6	1.1	10.7
Registered unemployed	28.6	20.8	49.4
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	867.5	457.9	1,325.4

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares in 1976)

Arable land	726
Land under permanent crops	11
Permanent meadows and pastures	12,847
Forests and woodlands	7,403
Other land	5,880
Inland waters	1
TOTAL AREA	26,868

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(April 1st to March 31st)

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Wheat	91	87	86	329	295	306
Oats	16	18	19	52	58	62
Barley	71	78	67	259	264	228
Maize	25	22	19	174	179	157
Peas	21	23	24	59	63	69
Potatoes	9	8	8	237	203	214

LIVESTOCK

('000 head at January 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Dairy cows in milk	2,074	2,053	2,040	1,999
Total cattle	9,472	9,129	8,499	8,131
Breeding ewes	42,782*	44,515*	46,108*	48,245
Total sheep	59,105	62,163	62,894	68,772
Total pigs	536	539	503	434

* As at June 30th.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Beef ¹	599.0	529.9	533.7	490.5	478.8
Veal ¹	29.1	27.8	27.8	21.1	16.9
Mutton ¹	155.2	156.2	159.6	162.8	168.5
Lamb ¹	357.6	341.5	342.0	351.1	391.2
Pig meat ¹	32.8	39.0	38.2	35.7	34.5
Other meat ¹	60.6	58.0	58.8	58.1	61.0
Liquid milk (million litres) ²	6,359	6,442	5,892	6,176	6,499
Butter (creamery) ²	255.6	277.1	233.6	252.1	259.6
Cheese ²	104.8	81.0	78.3	90.3	105.7
Preserved milk ²	278.07	307.08	271.44	277.11	285.62
Casein ²	52.72	56.95	57.0	66.9	67.0
Wool: greasy ³	311.8	302.5	310.8	320.6	356.5
clean ³	227.0	221.7	225.6	234.3	263.8

* Skim-milk powder, condensed and powdered whole-milk, butter-milk powder.

¹ Year ended September 30th.² Year ended May 31st.³ Year ended June 30th.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	Coniferous (soft wood)			Broadleaved (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers .	4,697	5,079	5,730	484	79	86	5,181	5,158	5,816
Pitprops (mine timber) .	12	—	—	2	—	—	14	—	—
Pulpwood	2,871	3,184	3,345	145	152	155	3,016	3,336	3,500
Other industrial wood .	538	476	611	4	4	4	542	480	615
Fuel wood	125	n.a.	n.a.	125	n.a.	n.a.	250	380	692
TOTAL	8,243	n.a.	n.a.	760	n.a.	n.a.	9,003	9,354	10,623

Source: New Zealand Forest Service.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, April 1st to March 31st)

SPECIES	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Rimu and miro	271.6	265.7	242.2	185.3	152.5	137.0
Matai	17.1	19.7	15.5	9.3	2.7	2.6
Douglas fir	147.3	153.8	161.2	141.1	131.6	163.5
Kahikatea	28.9	32.1	31.5	21.4	13.7	9.6
Exotic pines	1,541.8	1,427.5	1,662.2	1,521.8	1,478.8	1,608.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,085.6	2,003.3	2,211.6	1,961.4	1,865.5	2,010.5

Source: New Zealand Forest Service.

FISHING
('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Marine fish	38.0	52.8	60.0	77.6	84.1
Oysters	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.1	10.1
Rock lobster	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0
Other	12.0	9.3	8.6	7.0	6.3
TOTAL	63.2	75.8	82.9	98.5	104.5

Source: Fisheries Management Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

MINING

		1978	1979	1980
Hard coal	'000 metric tons	2,032	1,737	1,953.2
Lignite	" " "	151	209	208.0
Gold	kilogrammes	219.1	217.7	187.0
Silver	" " "	62.6	51.0	23.2
Petroleum (crude)	'000 cu. metres	724	477	419
Natural gas	million cu. metres	2,124.65	1,307.46	1,069.1
Liquid petroleum gas	'000 cu. metres	—	—	26.8
Iron sands	'000 metric tons	3,946	3,527	3,389.5
Silica sand	" " "	128	137	135.9
Limestone	" " "	3,390	3,618	2,793.1
Salt	" " "	65	55	n.a.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1978	1979	1980
Canned meat†	metric tons	4,526	3,025	n.a.
Flour	" "	218,750	213,997	222,931
Refined sugar	" "	134,134	133,441	133,401
Biscuits	" "	25,267	23,900	25,065
Jam*	" "	4,533	5,670	5,379
Canned fruit*	" "	13,575	16,842	20,689‡
Canned vegetables*	" "	17,969	20,922	23,604‡
Quick frozen vegetables	" "	57,702	54,226	53,565
Solid detergents	" "	11,103	11,067	10,986
Beer and stout	'000 litres	405,904	375,308	378,297
Wool yarn	metric tons	17,685	18,119	18,696
Woollen and worsted piece goods	'000 sq. metres	2,430	2,724	2,837
Refrigerators	number	162,187	196,603	176,134
Washing machines	"	53,469	67,300	61,650
Lawn mowers	"	77,489	93,727	94,653
Radio receivers	"	143,273	200,347	n.a.§
Tobacco	metric tons	668	645	616
Cigarettes	million	6,443	6,406	6,276
Chemical fertilizers	'000 metric tons	2,404	2,285	2,251
Cement	" "	798	752	720
Passenger cars	number	51,824	70,469	73,353
Lorries, vans and buses (assembled)	"	11,091	13,816	17,366

* Year ending June.

† Year ending September.

‡ Includes bottled and dehydrated products.

§ No longer being surveyed.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = \$NZ 2.31; U.S. \$1 = \$NZ 1.20.

\$NZ100 = £43.29 = U.S. \$83.33.

Note: The New Zealand dollar was introduced in July 1967, replacing the New Zealand pound at the rate of £NZ1 = \$NZ2. From October 1961 the New Zealand pound had a value of U.S. \$2.78, so the initial value of the New Zealand dollar was U.S. \$1.39 (U.S. \$1 = 71.9 NZ cents). This remained in force until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was \$NZ1 = U.S. \$1.12 (U.S. \$1 = 89.3 NZ cents) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the par value of the New Zealand dollar was U.S. \$1.216 (U.S. \$1 = 82.2 NZ cents), though the effective mid-point rate was \$NZ1 = U.S. \$1.195. From February to July 1973 the exchange rate was \$NZ1 = U.S. \$1.351 (U.S. \$1 = 74.0 NZ cents). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = \$NZ2.143 (\$NZ1 = 9s. 4d. or 46.67p.) from November 1967 to December 1971; and £1 = \$NZ2.180 from December 1971 to June 1972. The fixed relationship with the U.S. dollar was ended in July 1973, since when the basis for the New Zealand dollar's valuation has been a weighted "basket" of currencies of the country's main trading partners. In September 1973 the New Zealand dollar was revalued by 10 per cent against this "basket" (becoming equivalent to U.S. \$1.478) but in September 1974 it was effectively devalued by about 6.2 per cent, and in August 1975 by 15 per cent. In November 1976 the currency was devalued by 7 per cent against the U.S. dollar but this was partially reversed in December. A 5 per cent devaluation was announced in June 1979. The average value of the New Zealand dollar was: U.S. \$1.363 in 1973; U.S. \$1.401 in 1974; U.S. \$1.215 in 1975; 99.6 U.S. cents in 1976; 97.1 U.S. cents in 1977; U.S. \$1.038 in 1978; U.S. \$1.023 in 1979; 97.3 U.S. cents in 1980.

BUDGET
(\$NZ million, April 1st to March 31st)

INCOME		1980/81	EXPENDITURE		1980/81
Income Tax		5,299	Administration		786
Estate and Gift Duty		39	Defence		446
Land Tax		12	Foreign Affairs		131
Total Direct Taxation		5,350	Development of Industry		797
Customs Duty		349	Education		1,292
Beer Duty		64	Social Services		2,590
Sales Tax		776	Health		1,356
Motor Spirits Tax		139	Transport and Communications		333
Racing Duty		46	Debt Services and Miscellaneous Invest- ment Transactions		1,402
Other Stamp Duties		54	Total Net Expenditure		9,133
Energy Resources Levy		20			
Other		63			
Total Indirect Taxation		1,512			
Total Taxation Receipts, Consolidated Revenue Account		6,861			
Highways Tax		189			
Total Taxation		7,051			
Interest, Profit and Miscellaneous Receipts		558			
Borrowing		1,525			
TOTAL		9,133	TOTAL		9,133

OVERSEAS RESERVES
(\$NZ million at March 31st)

	ASSETS OF N.Z. BANKING SYSTEM	OVERSEAS SECURITIES		GOLD	IMF		TOTAL RESERVES
		Treasury- held	Other Government- held		RESERVE POSITION	SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS	
1977	390.7	284.2	23.9	0.7	—	21.2	720.6
1978	471.7	424.3	23.9	1.6	13.8	48.3	983.6
1979	424.8	264.5	30.0	0.7	43.5	48.5	812.0
1980	464.8	238.8	41.9	0.7	—	37.4	783.6
1981	379.0	253.4	49.0	0.7	35.9	28.5	746.5

MONEY SUPPLY
(\$NZ million at end of year)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	336.2	352.2	418.3	459.9	536.3	590.0	577.2
Demand deposits at trading banks	1,114.6	1,244.6	1,385.1	1,369.6	1,637.4	1,741.0	1,876.1

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX
(Base: Oct.-Dec. 1980=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	35.1	39.2	43.3	51.4	60.1	66.5	78.1	94.0
Housing	43.9	50.2	58.7	64.8	71.9	78.5	84.8	94.8
Household operation	38.2	41.1	45.8	54.9	64.4	72.6	83.2	95.7
Apparel	38.2	42.7	49.0	56.2	65.8	75.7	84.4	95.7
Transportation	31.6	35.5	43.1	53.3	59.6	67.2	77.5	94.6
Miscellaneous	35.0	37.9	43.5	51.5	59.5	68.0	78.9	94.4
ALL ITEMS	37.3	41.4	47.5	55.6	63.6	71.2	80.9	94.8

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(\$NZ million at current prices, year ending March 31st)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*	1980/81*
Compensation of employees	6,401	7,184	8,227	9,604	11,214	13,412
Operating surplus	3,425	4,464	4,604	5,296	6,579	6,887
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	9,826	11,648	12,831	14,900	17,793	20,299
Consumption of fixed capital	947	1,086	1,198	1,321	1,464	1,603
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	10,773	12,734	14,029	16,221	19,257	21,902
Indirect taxes	1,103	1,299	1,466	1,725	2,002	2,356
Less Subsidies	391	241	277	442	351	338
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	11,484	13,792	15,217	17,504	20,908	23,920
Net factor income from abroad	-165	-263	-337	-421	-467	-537
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	11,319	13,529	14,880	17,083	20,441	23,383
Less Consumption of fixed capital	947	1,086	1,198	1,321	1,464	1,603
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	10,372	12,443	13,682	15,761	18,977	21,780

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*	1980/81*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,732	1,953	2,377	2,898	3,336	4,191
Private final consumption expenditure	7,147	8,313	9,332	10,502	12,342	14,624
Increase in stocks	356	698	636	292	1,587	1,169
Gross fixed capital formation	3,125	3,448	3,346	3,546	3,718	4,250
Statistical discrepancy	-82	-196	-202	122	221	-116
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	12,278	14,316	15,489	17,360	21,204	24,118
Exports of goods and services	2,692	3,824	4,197	4,788	6,070	7,081
Less Imports of goods and services	3,486	4,248	4,467	4,644	6,366	7,279
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	11,484	13,792	15,217	17,504	20,908	23,920
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1975/76 PRICES	11,484	11,501	11,187	11,443	11,575	11,484

* Provisional figures.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,145	2,779	3,096	3,610	4,408	5,383
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,909	-2,825	-2,825	-2,991	-3,652	-4,612
TRADE BALANCE	-764	-46	271	619	756	771
Exports of services	512	432	569	639	740	846
Imports of services	-1,214	-1,070	-1,513	-1,695	-2,078	-2,424
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES .	-1,466	-684	-673	-437	-582	-807
Private unrequited transfers (net) .	76	51	42	44	44	135
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-9	-2	2	0	-6	-5
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,399	-635	-629	-393	-544	-677
Direct capital investment (net) . . .	193	179	163	-2	46	76
Other long-term capital (net) . . .	281	150	-73	18	-72	-618
Short-term capital (net)	-61	-141	-105	-35	52	250
Net errors and omissions	-35	18	46	-30	40	37
TOTAL (net monetary movements) .	-1,021	-429	-598	-442	-478	-932
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights .	—	—	—	—	31	32
Valuation changes (net)	-49	-99	79	-32	-74	-6
Loans to Government and Reserve Bank .	643	464	511	524	668	1,091
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-427	-64	-8	50	147	185

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$NZ '000)

Twelve months ending June 30th.

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Imports c.i.f.	2,961,598	3,537,982	3,276,655	3,840,507	5,172,607	5,976,280
Exports f.o.b.	2,386,854	3,228,692	3,313,496	4,067,378	5,152,212	6,035,106

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$NZ '000)

IMPORTS (current domestic value)	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco .	186,647	246,866	259,743
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels); animal, vegetable oils and fats	201,409	225,601	269,021
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials .	502,228	944,182	1,247,680
Chemicals	453,451	603,339	611,842
Machinery and electrical equipment	686,636	862,065	979,354
Transport equipment	468,570	572,544	799,107
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metals	300,327	356,800	337,071
Textiles, clothing and footwear	275,832	353,485	334,548
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	499,040	644,744	703,795
TOTAL	3,574,139	4,809,625	5,542,162

* Provisional.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS (f.o.b., excluding re-exports)	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Meat and meat preparations	1,094,018	1,192,282	1,520,545
Butter	277,212	360,607	398,762
Cheese	75,472	105,861	137,688
Fruit and vegetables	103,790	128,735	170,101
Hides, skins and pelts	181,804	180,121	129,810
Wool	683,322	930,760	891,946
Sausage casings	30,181	33,481	46,807
Tallow	41,132	42,194	46,377
Casein	62,629	112,522	117,355
Pulp, paper and paper board	176,167	243,400	302,830
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,945,961	5,012,453	5,823,436

Re-exports (\$NZ'000): 1978/79 121,417; 1979/80 139,759; 1980/81 211,671*.

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(\$NZ '000)

IMPORTS (current domestic value)*	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Australia	798,513	914,802	1,043,556
Bahrain	46,735	68,433	61,786
Belgium	20,279	23,318	22,566
Canada	85,417	95,329	125,387
France	44,866	54,209	48,427
Germany, Federal Republic	231,044	223,848	160,558
Hong Kong	52,313	65,037	59,944
Iran	41,214	50,656	136,458
Italy	47,115	70,616	60,504
Japan	495,154	605,593	833,698
Netherlands	48,272	61,338	57,950
Saudi Arabia	86,239	218,522	286,710
Singapore	67,753	273,247	311,462
United Kingdom	542,819	692,599	584,934
U.S.A.	489,562	649,687	984,883
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,574,139	4,809,625	5,587,323

* Excludes specie and gold.

[continued on next page

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS—*continued*]

EXPORTS*	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81†
Australia	501,190	634,057	815,613
Belgium	44,533	51,998	45,369
Canada	101,350	98,000	132,209
China, People's Republic	78,849	118,351	172,804
Fiji	55,019	71,142	86,533
France	94,513	126,691	94,756
Germany, Federal Republic	102,480	116,245	133,826
Italy	107,973	128,341	83,270
Japan	600,583	635,229	784,335
Netherlands	65,741	84,165	94,171
Philippines	42,275	69,541	80,506
U.S.S.R.	129,134	250,921	222,416
United Kingdom	676,733	714,917	760,028
U.S.A.	632,176	721,423	794,334
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,985,201	5,022,483	6,035,106

* Excluding ships' stores, specie and gold; including re-exports.

† Provisional.

TOURISM

('000 visitors, year ending March 31st)

FROM	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Australia	217.8	214.5	215.5
U.S.A.	58.9	70.2	75.3
United Kingdom	28.6	34.7	35.3
Canada	13.5	17.0	17.8
Japan	13.6	17.5	20.5
Western Europe	14.4	18.7	21.5
Other countries	71.9	72.6	77.6
TOTAL	418.7	445.2	463.5

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(year ending March 31st)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Passenger journeys ('000)	20,035	18,588	16,402	16,749	16,011	14,934
Freight ('000 metric tons)	13,197	13,603	12,577	11,722	11,755	11,344
Freight metric ton-km. (million)	3,650	3,603	3,402	3,281	3,226	3,139

ROAD TRAFFIC (Vehicles licensed at June 30th)

	1979	1980	1981
Passenger cars	1,280,837	1,322,493	1,363,077
Trucks (lorries)	256,577	261,891	273,270
Contract vehicles	1,283	1,409	1,287
Buses and service cars	3,453	3,436	3,573
Trailers and caravans	380,967	387,293	392,915
Motor cycles and power cycles	115,332	135,525	148,262
Other vehicles	107,052	107,742	105,807
TOTAL	2,145,501	2,219,789	2,288,191

SHIPPING

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	Overseas		Coastal		Overseas		Coastal	
	Vessels	Net Tonnage ('000)	Vessels	Net Tonnage ('000)	Vessels	Net Tonnage ('000)	Vessels	Net Tonnage ('000)
1978	3,251	23,134	6,741	10,506	3,261	23,186	6,740	10,521
1979	3,438	25,199	6,782	11,440	3,433	25,313	6,772	11,431
1980	2,705	12,970	7,406	22,265	2,710	13,079	7,379	22,213

CIVIL AVIATION (Scheduled Services)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Domestic				
Passengers carried ('000)	2,408	2,520	2,628	2,478
Passenger kilometres ('000)	1,123,101	1,179,101	1,234,457	1,171,884
Freight carried (metric tons)	63,800	61,000	63,400	47,200
Freight metric ton-km. ('000)	29,216	28,050	31,558	24,714
Mail metric ton-km. ('000)	1,531	1,496	1,624	1,668
International				
Passengers carried ('000)	1,286	1,415	1,682	1,814
Freight carried (metric tons)	41,684	49,209	57,373	62,276
Mail carried (metric tons)	2,286	2,366	2,666	2,890

EDUCATION (1980)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

TV Sets Licensed	913,559*
Daily Newspapers	43†
Telephones per 100 people	56.9‡

* At September 1981.

† At November 1981.

‡ At March 1981.

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS	TEACHERS (full-time)
Pre-School	1,208	56,858	1,133
Primary (State and Private)	2,808	506,602	20,402
Secondary (State and Private)	394	226,346	13,527
Technical	21	145,075	2,216
Teacher Training	8	5,919	539
University	7	51,522	3,143

Source: Department of Education, Wellington.

Source (unless otherwise specified): Department of Statistics, Wellington 1.

THE CONSTITUTION

Head of State

Executive power is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by her personal representative, the Governor-General.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the monarch without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

Executive Council

The Executive Council consists of the Governor-General and all the Ministers. Two members, exclusive of the Governor-General or the presiding member, constitute a quorum. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, the other Ministers.

House of Representatives

Parliament comprises the Crown and the House of Representatives.

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is 92: 88 drawn from general seats and

four from Maori seats. They are designated "Members of Parliament". Parliaments sit for three-year terms.

Everyone over the age of 18 years may vote in the election of members for the House of Representatives. Since August 1975 any person, regardless of nationality, ordinarily resident in New Zealand for 12 months or more and resident in an electoral district for three months or more is qualified to be registered as a voter. Compulsory registration of all electors except Maoris was introduced at the end of 1924; it was introduced for Maoris in 1936.

There are 88 European electoral districts and four Maori electoral districts. As from August 1975 any person of the Maori race, which includes any descendant of such a person, who elects to be considered as a Maori for the purposes of the Electoral Act may enrol on the Maori roll for that particular Maori electoral district in which that person resides.

By the Electoral Amendment Act, 1937, which made provision for a secret ballot in Maori elections, Maori electors were granted the same privileges, in the exercise of their vote, as general electors.

In local government, with some minor exceptions, there is a wider electoral franchise, non-residential rate payers also being eligible to vote.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: The Hon. Sir DAVID STUART BEATTIE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Q.C.
(took office November 6th, 1980).

CABINET

(December 1981)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister in charge of the Legislative Department, the Audit Department and the Security Intelligence Service: Rt. Hon. ROBERT D. MULDOON, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Fisheries and Minister in charge of the Rural Banking and Finance Corporation: Rt. Hon. DUNCAN MACINTYRE, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.

Minister of State and of State Services, Minister of Defence, Minister in charge of War Pensions and Rehabilitation: Hon. DAVID S. THOMSON, M.C., E.D.

Minister of Energy, National Development and Regional Development: Hon. WILLIAM F. BIRCH.

Minister of Labour: Hon. JAMES B. BOLGER.

Minister of Transport, of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services and Minister of Railways: Hon. GEORGE F. GAIR.

Minister of Customs and Minister of Trade and Industry: Hon. HUGH C. TEMPLETON.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade: Hon. WARREN E. COOPER.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice: Hon. JAMES K. MCCLAY.

Minister of Works and Development, of Housing and of Tourism, Minister in charge of the Government Life Insurance Office, the State Insurance Office and of the

Earthquake and War Damage Commission: Hon. DEREK F. QUIGLEY.

Minister of Social Welfare, Minister in charge of the Public Trust Office and of the Government Printing Office: Hon. VENN S. YOUNG.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Local Government, Minister of Recreation and Sport, Minister of Civil Defence and Minister for the Arts: Hon. D. ALLAN HIGHT.

Minister of Education: Hon. MERVYN L. WELLINGTON.

Minister of Police and Maori Affairs: Hon. M. BENJAMIN R. COUCH.

Minister of Immigration and Minister of Health: Hon. ANTHONY G. MALCOLM.

Minister for the Environment, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Broadcasting: Dr. The Hon. IAN J. SHEARER.

Minister of Tourism and Minister in charge of Publicity: Hon. ROBERT L. G. TALBOT.

Minister of Lands, of Forests and Minister in charge of the Valuation Department: Hon. JONATHAN H. ELWORTHY.

Postmaster-General, Minister of Statistics, Minister in charge of the Inland Revenue Department and of Friendly Societies, Associate Minister of Finance: Hon. JOHN H. FALLOON.

LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Hon. Sir RICHARD HARRISON, E.D.

Chairman of the Committees J. F. LUXTON.

Leader of the House: Hon. DAVID S. THOMSON, M.C., E.D.

Leader of the Opposition: Rt. Hon. WALLACE E. ROWLING.

Clerk of the House: C. P. LITTLEJOHN.

GENERAL ELECTION, November 28th, 1981

PARTY	VOTES	VOTES (per cent)	SEATS
National Party . . .	698,507	38.65	47
Labour Party . . .	702,601	38.89	43
Social Credit . . .	372,097	20.59	2
Others . . .	24,649	1.36	—
Informal . . .	8,985	0.50	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of New Zealand: 37 St. Kevin's Arcade, Auckland; pro-Chinese; 300 mems.; Gen. Sec. VICTOR WILCOX; publ. *People's Voice* (weekly).

Labour Party: P.O.B. 6146, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1916; the policy of the Party is the maximum utilization of the Dominion's resources for organizing an internal economy to distribute goods and services so as to guarantee to every person able and willing to work an adequate standard of living; New Zealand Pres. J. P. ANDERTON; Gen. Sec. J. F. WYBROW; Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. WALLACE E. ROWLING.

New Zealand National Party: 35-37 Victoria St., Wellington 1; f. 1936; the National Party represents the Conservative and Liberal elements in New Zealand politics; it stands for maintenance of democratic government, and the encouragement of private enterprise and competitive business, coupled with maximum personal freedom; Pres. GEORGE CHAPMAN;

Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. ROBERT D. MULDOON; Gen. Dir. and Sec. P. B. LEAY.

New Zealand Values Party: P.O.B. 137, Wellington; f. May 1972; socialist ecologist party; Leaders JANET ROBORGH, ALAN WILKINSON, JON MAYSON; Gen. Sec. DANNY ASHWORTH; publ. *Linkletter*.

Social Credit Political League: Le Normandie Arcade, World Trade Centre, 116 Cuba St., P.O.B. 11-174, Wellington 1; f. 1954; aims to reform the monetary system through restoring the ownership and use of the nation's financial credit to the people through a national credit authority; 18,000 mems.; Pres. J. S. LIPA; Leader BRUCE C. BEETHAM; publ. *Social Credit New Guardian* (monthly).

Socialist Unity Party: P.O.B. 1987, Auckland; f. 1966; Marxist socialist; Press. G. H. ANDERSEN; Sec. GEORGE E. JACKSON; publs. *New Zealand Tribune* and *Socialist Politics*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO NEW ZEALAND

(In Wellington unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission

Argentina: Dalmuir House, 114 The Terrace, P.O.B. 10333; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO ADEN.

Australia: 72-78 Hobson St., Thorndon, 1, P.O.B. 12145 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Hon. J. J. WEBSTER.

Austria: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Bangladesh: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Belgium: Robert Jones House, 1-3 Willeston St., P.O.B. 3841; *Ambassador:* LÉON L. C. OLIVIER.

Brazil: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Burma: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Canada: ICI House, Molesworth St., 1, P.O.B. 12049 (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. O. ROGER ROUSSEAU.

Chile: 12th Floor, Robert Jones House, Jervois Quay, P.O.B. 3861; *Ambassador:* SERGIO FUENZALIDA.

China, People's Republic: 2-6 Glenmore St.; *Ambassador:* QIN LIZHEN.

Cyprus: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Czechoslovakia: 12 Anne St., Wadestown, 1, P.O.B. 2843; *Ambassador:* Dr. MILAN MACHA (resident in Jakarta, Indonesia).

Denmark: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Ecuador: Tokyo, Japan.

Egypt: 13th Floor, Dalmuir House, The Terrace, 1, P.O.B. 10-386; *Ambassador:* ABDEL RAHMAN MAREI.

Fiji: 2nd Floor, Robert Jones Bldg., P.O.B. 3940 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOSEPH D. GIBSON, C.B.E.

Finland: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

France: 14th Floor, Robert Jones House, 1-3 Willeston St., P.O.B. 1695; *Ambassador:* JACQUES BOURGOIN.

German Democratic Republic: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Germany, Federal Republic: 90-92 Hobson St., P.O.B. 1687; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS A. STEGER.

Greece: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Hungary: Yarralumla, A.C.T., Australia.

India: 10th Floor, Princess Towers, 180 Molesworth St., 1 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. K. BUDHIRAJA.

Indonesia: 9 and 11 Fitzherbert Terrace, Thorndon, 1, P.O.B. 3543; *Ambassador:* SUKAMTO SAYIDIMAN.

NEW ZEALAND

Iran: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Iraq: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Ireland: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Israel: 13th Floor, Williams City Centre, Plimmer Steps, P.O.B. 2171; *Ambassador:* YAAKOV MORRIS.
Italy: 38 Grant Rd., Thorndon, 1, P.O.B. 463; *Ambassador:* DR. GIORGIO DE ANDREIS.
Japan: 7th and 8th Floors, Norwich Insurance House, 3-11 Hunter St., P.O.B. 6340, Wellington 1; *Ambassador:* TAKASHI OYAMADA.
Korea, Republic: 12th Floor, Williams Centre, P.O.B. 12115; *Ambassador:* YOUNGHUN HAMM.
Laos: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Lebanon: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Malaysia: Chase-NBA House, 163-165 The Terrace, P.O.B. 9422 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Y. B. DATUK AMAR DUNSTAN ENDAWIE.
Mexico: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Mongolia: Tokyo, Japan.
Nepal: Tokyo, Japan.
Netherlands: 10th Floor, Investment Centre, cmt. Featherston and Ballance Sts., P.O.B. 840; *Ambassador:* BARON ROBERT S. N. VAN DER FELTZ.
Norway: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Pakistan: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Papua New Guinea: Construction House, 82 Kent Terrace, 1, P.O.B. 9746, Courtenay Place (HC); *High Commissioner:* BRIAN K. AMINI.
Peru: Southern Cross Building, 22 Brandon St., P.O.B. 10-398; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CARLOS GONZALES.
Philippines: Level 30, Williams City Centre, P.O.B. 11-243; *Ambassador:* PACIFICO EVANGELISTA.
Poland: 17 Upland Rd., Kelburn, 5; *Ambassador:* RYSZARD FRACKIEWICZ (resident in Canberra, A.C.T., Australia).

New Zealand also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guyana, Iceland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Nauru, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Portugal: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Romania: Tokyo, Japan.
Singapore: 17 Kabul St., Khandallah, P.O.B. 29-023 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. RAHIM ISHAK.
Spain: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Sri Lanka: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).
Sweden: 8th Floor, Greenock House, 39 The Terrace, P.O.B. 1800; *Ambassador:* GUNNAR GERRING.
Switzerland: Panama House, 22-24 Panama St., P.O.B. 386; *Chargé d'affaires:* WALTER SOLLBERGER.
Thailand: 2 Burnell Avenue, 1, P.O.B. 2530; *Ambassador:* SAKOL VANABRIKSHA.
Turkey: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
U.S.S.R.: 57 Messines Rd., Karori, 5; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* VLADIMIR I. AZARUSHKIN.
United Kingdom: British High Commission, Reserve Bank Bldg., 2 The Terrace, P.O.B. 1812 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. J. STRATTON, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, Private Bag; *Ambassador:* H. MONROE BROWNE.
Vatican City: Apostolic Nunciature, 112 Queen's Drive, Lyall Bay, Wellington 3, P.O.B. 14044; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* The Most Rev. ANTONIO MAGNONI.
Venezuela: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Viet-Nam: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.
Western Samoa: 1A Wesley Rd., Kelburn, P.O.B. 1430 (HC); *High Commissioner:* FEESAGO S. (GEORGE) FEPULEA'I.
Yugoslavia: 24 Hatton St., Karori, 5; *Ambassador:* NIKOLA KRAJINOVIC.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System of New Zealand comprises a Court of Appeal, a High Court (previously the Supreme Court), an Arbitration Court and a Compensation Court. There are also District Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Final appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

As from May 1st, 1981, District Courts have jurisdiction in most criminal matters and specified District Court Judges are empowered to sit with juries. As from October 1st, 1981, Family Courts are constituted as Divisions of District Courts to deal with dissolution of marriage, separation, maintenance, custody and other family law matters.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir RONALD DAVISON, G.B.E., C.M.G.

THE COURT OF APPEAL

President: Rt. Hon. Sir OWEN WOODHOUSE, K.B.E., D.S.C.

Registrar: W. L'ESTRANGE.

Judges:

Rt. Hon. Sir RONALD DAVISON, G.B.E., C.M.G. (*ex officio*)

Rt. Hon. Sir ROBIN BRUNSKILL COOKE

Rt. Hon. IVOR LLOYD MORGAN RICHARDSON

Hon. DUNCAN WALLACE McMULLIN

Rt. Hon. EDWARD JONATHAN SOMERS.

THE HIGH COURT

Judges:

Rt. Hon. Sir RONALD DAVISON, G.B.E., C.M.G.

Hon. LESTER FRANCIS MOLLER

Hon. GRAHAM DAVIES SPEIGHT

Hon. CLINTON MARCUS ROPER

Hon. Sir JOHN CHARLES WHITE, M.B.E.

Hon. JAMES PETER QUILLIAM

Hon. PETER THOMAS MAHON

Hon. JOHN BARRY O'REGAN

Hon. MUIR FITZHERBERT CHILWELL

Hon. MAURICE EUGENE CASEY

Hon. JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ONGLEY

Hon. RICHARD IAN BARKER

Hon. JOHN FRANCIS JEFFRIES

Hon. MAXWELL HELIER VAUTIER

Hon. JAMES BAYNE SINCLAIR

Hon. GORDON ELLIS BISSON

Hon. ALAN DOUGLAS HOLLAND

Hon. THOMAS MURRAY THORP

NEW ZEALAND

Hon. LAURENCE MURRAY GREIG
Hon. JOHN PHILIP COOK, O.B.E., E.D.
Hon. RICHARD CHRISTOPHER SAVAGE
Hon. MICHAEL HARDIE BOYS
Hon. EVAN MURRAY PRICHARD (temporary)

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

ARBITRATION COURT

Chief Judge: J. R. P. HORN

Judges:

N. P. WILLIAMSON
D. S. CASTLE

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

(Province of New Zealand)

Archbishop: Most Rev. P. A. REEVES, Bishop's House, 2 Arney Crescent, Remuera, Auckland 5; 895,000 mems.; publ. *Anglican News*.

Provincial Secretary: Mrs. J. R. COTTRELL, P.O.B. 320, Christchurch.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Wellington: Most Rev. THOMAS STAFFORD WILLIAMS; P.O.B. 198, Wellington 1; at the 1976 census there were 478,530 Catholics in New Zealand.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Baptist Union of New Zealand: 185-187 Willis St., P.O.B. 27-390, Wellington 1; f. 1882; Pres. of Union L. S. ARMSTRONG; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. S. L. EDGAR; 19,934 mems.

Churches of Christ in New Zealand (Associated): 90a Mount St., Nelson; 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. T. G. TODD; publ. *N.Z. Christian*.

Congregational Churches (*The Congregational Union of New Zealand*): c/o 28 Wright St., Wellington 2; f. 1883; Chair. B. M. MORRIS, J.P.; Treasurer D. L. PROUT; Sec. Mrs. J. B. CHAMBERS; 381 mems.

Methodist Church of New Zealand: Connexional Office, P.O.B. 931, Christchurch 1; 24,800 communicant mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. K. WOODLEY; Gen. Sec. Overseas Division Rev. W. G. TUCKER (Auckland).

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: Dalmuir House, P.O.B. 10-000, The Terrace, Wellington 1; Moderator The Rt. Rev. L. R. HAMPTON; Assembly Exec. Sec. Rev. W. A. BEST; Moderator of Maori Synod Rev. R. KOIA; 70,000 communicant mems.; publ. *The Outlook* (monthly).

Maori Denominations: there are several Maori Churches in New Zealand with a total membership of over 30,000—Ratana Church of New Zealand, Ringatu Church, Church of Te Kooti Rikirangi, Absolute Maori Established Church, United Maori Mission.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

MAJOR DAILIES

Auckland Star: Shortland St., P.O.B. 3697, Auckland 1; f. 1870; evening; Man. Dir. N. P. WEBBER; Editor KEITH AITKEN; circ. 116,000.

Bay of Plenty Times: P.O.B. 648, Tauranga; f. 1872; evening; Man. Dir. A. F. SHERSON; Editor ERNEST F. T. BEER; circ. 16,300.

Christchurch Star: P.O.B. 1467, Christchurch; f. 1868; independent; evening; Gen. Man. E. P. D. COONEY; Editor P. H. OSBORNE; circ. 62,500.

The Daily News: P.O.B. 444, New Plymouth; f. 1857; morning; Gen. Man. R. J. AVERY; Editor DENIS GARCIA; circ. 22,100.

The Daily Post: P.O.B. 1442, Rotorua; f. 1885; evening; Man. Dir. J. B. GEDDIS; Editor M. A. BERRY; circ. 15,517.

Daily Telegraph: P.O.B. 343, Napier; f. 1871; evening; Man. Dir. B. S. GEDDIS; Editor M. A. BERRY; circ. 19,108.

The Dominion: Press House, Willis St., Box 1297, Wellington; f. 1907; morning; Gen. Man. W. J. KELSO; Editor E. G. A. FROST; circ. 63,000.

Evening Post: Press House, Willis St., P.O.B. 3740, Wellington; f. 1865; Gen. Man. W. J. KELSO; Editor D. R. CHURCHILL; circ. 92,835.

Evening Standard: P.O.B. 3, Palmerston North; f. 1880; evening; Man. Dir. P. G. HENSON; Editor P. R. CAVANAGH; circ. 30,000.

Gisborne Herald: P.O.B. 1143, Gisborne; f. 1874; evening; Man. Dir. M. C. MUIR; Editor IAIN GILLIES; circ. 11,685.

The Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune: Karamu Rd., Box 180, Hastings; f. 1857; independent conservative; evening; Man. Dir. K. J. STINSON; Editor L. E. ANDERSON; circ. 20,100.

Nelson Evening Mail: P.O.B. 244, Nelson; f. 1866; evening; Man. Dir. W. D. LUCAS; Editor G. D. SPENCER; circ. 17,317.

New Zealand Herald: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1863; morning; Man. Dir. H. M. HORTON; Editor ALLAN V. COLE; circ. 239,800.

Northern Advocate: Water St., P.O.B. 210, Whangarei; f. 1875; evening; Man. Dir. G. C. BEAZLEY; Editor C. R. ASHBY; circ. 17,900.

Otago Daily Times: Stuart St., P.O.B. 517, Dunedin; f. 1861; morning; Man. Dir. J. C. S. SMITH; Editor KEITH EUNSON; circ. 54,500.

The Press: Cathedral Square, Box 1005, Christchurch; f. 1861; morning; Gen. Man. R. A. BARKER; Editor E. B. LOCK; circ. 79,900.

Southland Times: P.O.B. 805, 67 Esk St., Invercargill; f. 1862; morning; Man. Dir. I. L. GILMOUR; Editor P. M. MULLER; circ. 33,361.

Taranaki Herald: P.O.B. 444, New Plymouth; f. 1852; evening; Gen. Man. R. J. AVERY; Editor GEORGE K. KOEA; circ. 11,250.

Timaru Herald: Sophia St., P.O.B. 46, Timaru; f. 1864; morning; Man. Dir. E. G. KERR; Editor M. J. VANCE; circ. 17,539.

Waikato Times: Tasman St., P.O.B. 444, Hamilton; f. 1872; independent; evening; Editor B. M. MARTIN; Gen. Man. A. W. GOLDFINCH; circ. 40,249.

Wanganui Chronicle: P.O.B. 433, Wanganui; f. 1856; morning; Gen. Man. A. P. BATES; Editor GEORGE V. ABBOTT; circ. 11,185.

Wanganui Herald: P.O.B. 433, Wanganui; f. 1867; evening; Gen. Man. A. P. BATES; Editor GEORGE V. ABBOTT; circ. 9,710.

WEEKLY AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS

Best Bets: P.O.B. 1327, Auckland; horse-racing and trotting; Editor LEN NICHOLS; circ. 54,000.

Economic News: N.Z. Economic News Ltd., 104 Dixon St., P.O.B. 6630, Wellington; f. 1954; Editor A. P. KEMBER.

8 O'Clock: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; sports results and features, weekend news, etc.; Saturday evening; Editor NEIL ANDERSON; circ. 102,400.

Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand: 8 Sheffield Cres., P.O.B. 20-034, Christchurch; f. 1876; economics, finance, management, stock market, politics; Editor J. D. WATSON; circ. 24,000.

New Zealand Gazette: Dept. of Internal Affairs, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1840; Thursday; circ. 1,550.

New Zealander Listener: P.O.B. 3140, Bowen State Bldg., Wellington; f. 1939; Monday; radio and television programmes; feature articles; Editor PETER STEWART; circ. 369,250.

New Zealand Tablet: 64 Vogel St., P.O.B. 1285, Dunedin; f. 1873; Wednesday; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. KENNEDY, O.B.E.; circ. 11,000.

New Zealand Times: Press House, Willis St., Wellington; f. 1981; Editor R. C. FOX; circ. 140,000.

New Zealand Truth: Press House, Willis St., P.O.B. 1122, Wellington; f. 1904; Tuesday; international and local news and comment; sports; finance; women's interests; Editor R. S. GAULT; circ. 172,000.

New Zealand Woman's Weekly: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland; f. 1934; Monday; family magazine, general interest; Editor JEAN WISHART; circ. 226,000.

North Shore Times Advertiser: P.O.B. 33-235, Takapuna, Auckland 9; twice weekly; Editor Mrs. P. M. GUNDRY; circ. 42,000.

Tairā Herald: P.O.B. 105, Mosgiel; Editor J. F. FOX; circ. 5,000.

Waihi Gazette: Seddon St. Waihi; Editor RON DALLY.

Wairarapa News: P.O.B. 18, Carterton; f. 1869; Editor R. M. ROYHOUSE.

Waitara Times: West Quay, Waitara; f. 1960; Editor B. L. OLDFIELD.

Weekend Star: Box 2651, Christchurch; Saturday evening; Editor A. DONEY; circ. 37,000.

Zealandia: P.O.B. 845, Auckland; f. 1934; Tuesday; Roman Catholic; Editor Rev. DENNIS J. HORTON; circ. 15,000.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Better Business: P.O.B. 793, Auckland; f. 1938; monthly; Editor DAVID PARDON; circ. 17,000.

Friday Flash: P.O.B. 1034, Wellington; weekly; horse-racing; circ. 30,000.

Journal of the Polynesian Society: c/o Dept. of Anthropology, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland; f. 1892; Editors Dr. G. J. IRWIN, Dr. R. S. OPPENHEIM; circ. 1,500.

Landfall: 113 Victoria St., Christchurch; quarterly; literary; published by Christchurch Caxton Press Ltd.; Editor PETER SMART.

Management: P.O.B. 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; business; monthly; Editor SHANE C. NIBLOCK; circ. 7,000.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: Dept. of Statistics, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1914; Editor and Dir. of Information Services J. V. LERMIT.

Motorman: Fourman Holdings Ltd., P.O.B. 883, Wellington; f. 1957; motoring monthly; Editor DAVID HALL.

Nation: P.O.B. 957, Wellington; f. 1911; monthly; current topics; Editor M. W. LEAMAN; circ. 30,000.

New Zealand Architect: P.O.B. 2182, Wellington; f. 1905; bi-monthly; journal of the New Zealand Institute of Architects; Man. Editor G. D. MOLLER; circ. 2,300.

New Zealand Dairy Exporter: P.O.B. 1001, Wellington; Man. Editor J. D. MCGILVARY; circ. 22,000.

New Zealand Economist: 69-71 Boulcott St., P.O.B. 10-010, Wellington; f. 1939; business and investment; Editor DENIS WEDERELL; circ. 3,300.

The New Zealand Farmer: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland 1; f. 1882; twice monthly; Editor NEIL RENNIE; circ. 30,000.

New Zealand Financial Times: P.O.B. 1367, Wellington; f. 1930; finance, investment, business; Man. Editor G. R. ALLEN.

New Zealand Gardener: Private Bag, Petone; monthly; Man. Editor MATTHEW BIRD; circ. 20,000.

New Zealand Journal of Agriculture: Private Bag, Petone; f. 1910; monthly; Editor MATTHEW BIRD; circ. 21,000.

New Zealand Journal of Science: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, P.O.B. 9741, Wellington 1; f. 1958; chemistry, engineering, mathematics, meteorology, nutrition, physics, soil science; quarterly; Editor N. HAWCROFT.

New Zealand Law Journal: Butterworths of New Zealand Ltd., 33-35 Cumberland Place, P.O.B. 472, Wellington; monthly; Editor P. A. BLACK.

New Zealand Listener: Broadcasting Corporation of N.Z., P.O.B. 98, Wellington; weekly; broadcasting topics, political and social commentary, literature, arts; circ. 320,000.

New Zealand Medical Journal: P.O.B. 5441, Dunedin; f. 1887; twice monthly; Editor Prof. R. G. ROBINSON, G.M., CH.M., F.R.C.S.; circ. 4,900.

New Zealand Motor World: P.O.B. 1, Wellington; f. 1936; bi-monthly; official organ of 12 automobile associations, 6 caravan clubs; Man. Editor R. A. HOCKING; circ. 88,000.

New Zealand Official Yearbook: Dept. of Statistics, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1892; Editor N. G. KILLICK.

New Zealand Science Review: P.O.B. 1874, Wellington; f. 1942; science policy, social responsibilities of scientists; every 2 months; Editor J. G. GREGORY.

New Zealand Sports Digest: P.O.B. 1034, Wellington; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editors P. A. CAVANAGH, R. C. FOX; circ. 14,000.

New Zealand Wings: Aeronautical Press, P.O.B. 305, Fielding; f. 1932; Editor ROSS MCPHERSON; circ. 18,000.

NEW ZEALAND

The Press, Publishers

- New Zealand Woman:** P.O.B. 957, Dunedin; circ. 32,500.
- N.Z. Company Director and Executive:** 8 Sheffield Cres., P.O.B. 20-034, Christchurch; economics, management, politics; Editor J. D. WATSON; circ. 5,700.
- Otago Farmer:** P.O.B. 45, Balclutha; fortnightly; Editor M. LYNCH; circ. 5,300.
- Pacific Islands Trade News:** 4 Kingdon St., Newmarket 1; circ. 22,000.
- Pacific Viewpoint:** Victoria University, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1960; Editor Prof. R. F. WATERS; circ. 1,050.
- Public Service Journal:** P.O.B. 5108, Wellington; monthly; Editor JOHN MILNE; circ. 63,000.
- Reader's Digest:** P.O.B. 3372, Auckland; monthly; Editor DENIS WALLIS; Advertising Man. BARRIE N. MASON; circ. 165,000.
- Southland Farmer:** P.O.B. 45, Balclutha; fortnightly; Editor M. T. LYNCH; circ. 5,900.
- Straight Furrow:** P.O.B. 715, Wellington; f. 1933; fortnightly; Editor H. BROAD; circ. 37,000.
- Te Kaea:** Dept. of Maori Affairs, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1979; Maori and English; every 2 months; Editor GRAHAM WIREMU; circ. 12,000.
- Turf Digest Racetrack:** P.O.B. 1034, Wellington; weekly; circ. 60,000.
- World Affairs:** UN Assn. of N.Z., Box 1011, Wellington; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor W. E. ROSE.

NEWS AGENCIES

- New Zealand Press Association:** Newspaper House, 93 Boulcott St., P.O.B. 1599, Wellington; f. 1879; non-political; Chair. E. B. LOCK; Gen. Man. G. W. JENKINS.
- South Pacific News Service (SOPAC):** P.O.B. 5026, Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1948; Man. Dir. E. W. BENTON; Editor N. N. McMILLAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.):** Wellington; Correspondent: c/o P.O.B. 27-246, Wellington.
- Reuters (U.K.):** New Zealand Press Association, Newspaper House, 93 Boulcott St., P.O.B. 1599, Wellington.

PRESS COUNCIL

- New Zealand Press Council:** P.O.B. 1066, Wellington; f. 1972; Chair. Rt. Hon. Sir THADDEUS MCCARTHY, K.B.E.; Sec. H. L. VERRY, C.B.E.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Newspaper Publishers' Association of New Zealand (Inc.):** Newspaper House, P.O.B. 1066, 93 Boulcott St., Wellington; f. 1898; 45 mems.; Pres. N. P. WEBBER; Exec. Dir. D. J. PATTEN; Sec. T. CONNOLLY-BROWN.
- Commonwealth Press Union (New Zealand Section):** P.O.B. 444, New Plymouth; Chair. R. J. AVERY; Sec. J. L. PICKERING.

PUBLISHERS

- Associated Book Publishers (N.Z.) Ltd.:** 61 Beach Rd., Auckland; publishers of New Zealand books under Methuen New Zealand imprints, and representatives and wholesalers for a range of U.K. and U.S. publishers; incorporates Sweet and Maxwell (N.Z.) Ltd., legal books.
- Auckland University Press:** Private Bag, University of Auckland, Auckland; f. 1966; Man. Editor R. D. McELDOWNY.
- Butterworths of New Zealand Ltd.:** 33-35 Cumberland Place, P.O.B. 472, Wellington; legal, commercial, medical, scientific, technical.
- Christchurch Gaxton Press Ltd.:** P.O.B. 25088, 113 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; f. 1936; poetry, art, history, gardening; Man. Dir. BRUCE BASCAND.
- Collins (William) Publishers Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1, Auckland; Man. Dir. B. D. PHILLIPS.
- Dunmore Press Ltd.:** P.O.B. 5115, Palmerston North; f. 1975; history, general, university; Chair. and Dir. JOHN DUNMORE; Editor PATRICIA CHAPMAN.
- Heinemann Publishers (N.Z.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 36-064, Auckland; f. 1980; educational, technical, academic, general, reference; Chair. A. R. BEAL; Man. Dir. D. J. HEAP.
- Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.:** P.O.B. 3858, Auckland; Man. Dir. R. J. COOMBS.
- Hutcheson, Bowman and Stewart Ltd.:** P.O.B. 9032, 15-19 Tory St., Wellington.
- Hutchinson Group (N.Z.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 40-086, Glenfield, Auckland 10; f. 1977; general and educational books; Chair. J. POTTER; Man. Dir. K. C. POUNDER; Dirs. C. CLARK, B. PERMAN, J. MOTTRAM, S. MCCLOUD.
- Longman Paul Limited:** G.P.O. Box 4019, Auckland 1, f. 1968; educational; Dirs. ROSEMARY STAGG, N. J. RYAN, B. J. SPRUNT, L. V. GODFREY, G. D. BEATTIE.
- John McIndoe Ltd.:** P.O.B. 694, Dunedin; f. 1893; fiction, reference, art, history, music, science, medicine, university; Man. Dir. J. H. MCINDOE.
- New Zealand Council for Educational Research:** P.O.B. 3237, Wellington; f. 1934; scholarly books, research monographs, bulletins, educational tests, research summaries, academic journal; Chair. Prof. R. S. ADAMS; Dir. J. E. WATSON.
- Oxford University Press:** Trentham House, 28 Wakefield St., P.O.B. 5294, Auckland 1; Editor W. A. HARREX.
- Pegasus Press Ltd.:** 14 Oxford Terrace, P.O.B. 2244, Christchurch; f. 1948; publishers and printers; fiction, poetry, history, biography, etc. by New Zealand authors; Man. Dir. DONALD H. WALLACE; Editor ROBIN MUIR.
- Pelorus Press Ltd.:** 22-24 Olive Rd., Penrose, Auckland; f. 1947; Dirs. T. J. ANSTIS, R. A. SIMPSON.
- Reed, A. H. and A. W. Ltd.:** 68-74 Kingsford-Smith St., Wellington 3; f. 1907; general; Man. Dir. P. M. BRADWELL.
- University of Otago Press:** P.O.B. 56, Dunedin; f. 1958.
- Whitcoulls Ltd.:** 111 Cashel St., Christchurch; N.Z. general and educational books; Man. Dir. P. E. BOURNE.
- Wise, H., and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.:** 27 St. Andrew St., Dunedin; f. 1865; publishers of maps and street directories, N.Z. Guide and N.Z. Post Office Directories; Man. J. A. DECOURCY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand (BCNZ), established in 1977, supervises the independent operating Services, Radio New Zealand (RNZ) and Television New Zealand (TVNZ), and provides transmission facilities for them. Revenue for public broadcasting is derived from radio and television advertising and from the television licence fee. Colour broadcasting began in 1973.

Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand (BCNZ): Bowen State Bldg., Bowen St., P.O.B. 98, Wellington; f. 1977; nine member board; supervises public radio and television in New Zealand; Chair. IAN R. CROSS.

RADIO

Radio New Zealand: P.O.B. 2092, Wellington; f. 1975; controls 30 community commercial radio stations, 2 non-commercial networks and a short-wave service which rebroadcasts the main National Programme to the north and south-west Pacific islands and South-Eastern Australia. Both non-commercial and commercial networks broadcast 24 hours a day; Chair. Radio Cttee. C. J. FREEMAN; Dir.-Gen. GEOFFREY F. WHITEHEAD.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; subs. = subscribed; dep. = deposits; m. = million; SNZ = \$ New Zealand)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: P.O.B. 2498, 2 The Terrace, Wellington; f. 1934; became State-owned institution 1936; bank of issue; dep. (demand) SNZ594.1m (March 1981); Gov. R. W. R. WHITE; Deputy Gov. D. L. WILKS.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Ltd.: 27-35 Mercer St., Wellington; incorporated 1979; a partly owned subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. of Melbourne, Australia; subsidiary companies: ANZ Savings Bank (New Zealand) Ltd., UDC Group Holdings Ltd.; cap. p.u. SNZ44.2m.; Gen. Man. D. NICOLSON.

Bank of New Zealand: Cnr. of Lambton and Customhouse Quays, P.O.B. 2392, Wellington; f. 1861; cap. SNZ41.5m.; dep. SNZ3,755m. (March 1981); Chair. L. N. ROSS, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM J. SHAW.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd.: 170-186 Featherston St., P.O.B. 1791, Wellington 1; f. 1873; cap. p.u. SNZ16.1m.; res. SNZ91.6m.; dep. SNZ1,641.6m. (Oct. 1980); Chair. Sir JOHN MARSHALL, G.B.E., C.H.; Chief Exec. S. T. RUSSELL; 142 brs. in New Zealand and the Cook Islands.

FOREIGN BANKS

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 25th Level, Williams City Centre, Plimmer Steps, P.O.B. 1593, Wellington; New Zealand Man. W. J. GOUGH; 120 brs.

Bank of New South Wales (Australia): 318 Lambton Quay, Wellington 1; f. 1817; Chief Man. for New Zealand R. M. HUMPHRYS.

Commercial radio has been operating in New Zealand since 1937. In 1976 there were seven privately-owned commercial radio stations, depending entirely on commercial revenue but operating under the supervision of the Broadcasting Tribunal.

TELEVISION

Television New Zealand: Centrecourt, Queen St., P.O.B. 3819, Auckland; f. 1980; the television service is responsible for the production of programmes for the two TV networks and for the sale of all local productions. The networks are commercial for 5 days a week and transmit in colour. One network (TV 1) covers the entire population, and the other (TV 2) has some 95 per cent coverage, with extensions planned to match the first. Both networks transmit afternoon and evening, seven days a week, and about 40 per cent of programme content is produced in New Zealand; Dir.-Gen. A. W. MARTIN.

In September 1981 there were 913,559 licensed television sets, including 708,242 colour sets.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: Cnr. of Lambton and Customhouse Quays, P.O.B. 2392, Wellington; f. 1964; cap. subs. and p.u. SNZ2m.; dep. SNZ404m. (March 1981); Chair. L. N. ROSS, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. W. J. SHAW.

Post Office Savings Bank: 49 Willis St., Wellington 1.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Auckland Stock Exchange: No. 1 Bldg., C.M.L. Centre, Queen St., Auckland; Chair. R. D. OLDE; Sec. D. S. WRIGHT.

Christchurch Invercargill Stock Exchange Ltd.: P.O.B. 639, Christchurch; Chair. D. S. DOTT; Sec. P. F. MAPLES.

Dunedin Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 483, Dunedin; Chair. R. W. M. GREENSLADE; Sec. K. R. SELLAR.

Wellington Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 767, Govt. Life Insurance Bldg., Brandon St., 1; Chair. J. E. AUBURN; Sec. R. B. W. GILL.

ASSOCIATION

New Zealand Stock Exchange Association: P.O.B. 2959, Wellington; Exec. Dir. EARLE STEWART.

INSURANCE

Government Life Insurance Office: P.O.B. 599, Wellington 1; f. 1869; Commissioner H. D. PEACOCK, F.I.A., Deputy Commr. W. A. S. CLARK.

State Insurance Office: Lambton Quay, Wellington 1; f. 1905; Gen. Man. G. D. PRINGLE.

A.A. Mutual Insurance Company: P.O.B. 1348, Wellington; f. 1928; Chair. J. C. BATES; Sec. P. G. DESMOND.

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company (N.Z.) Ltd.: 86/90 Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1958; Chair. DOUGLAS A. SMITH; Man. A. D. BOWLES; fire, accident, marine, general.

NEW ZEALAND

Finance, Trade and Industry

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Customhouse Quay, P.O.B. 191, Wellington; Man. I. C. CURRY; life, accident, sickness, staff superannuation.

Commercial Union General Insurance Company Ltd.: 142 Featherston St., P.O.B. 2797, Wellington; Gen. Man. W. S. MANSFIELD; fire, accident, marine, engineering.

Export Guarantee Office: Box 5037, Wellington 1; f. 1964; Gen. Man. G. D. PRINGLE; Dir. D. R. IRVINE; export credit insurers.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Group: 138 Queen St., P.O.B. 1943, Palmerston North; comprises Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association and The Primary Industries Insurance Company Ltd.; Gen. Man. J. D. WILDE; fire, accident, motor vehicle, marine, life.

Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of N.Z. Ltd.: 139 Albert St., P.O.B. 1117, Auckland 1; f. 1962; life; Chair. D. ST. CLAIR BROWN; Chief Exec. Dir. A. W. TILLS; Gen. Man. R. G. THOMAS.

The National Insurance Company of New Zealand, Ltd.: 300 Princes St., Dunedin; f. 1873; Chair. P. W. FELS; Gen. Man. J. S. HODGKINSON; Sec. R. HENDRY.

National Mutual Group of Companies: National Mutual Centre, 70 The Terrace, P.O.B. 1692, Wellington; Man. G. M. J. HOSKINS; life, disability, fire, accident, marine.

New Zealand Counties' Co-operative Insurance Company Limited: Local Government Bldg., Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 5034, Wellington; f. 1942; Chair. M. E. GROOME;

Sec. B. P. GRESHAM; fire, accident, fidelity guarantee, motor.

The New Zealand Municipalities Cooperative Insurance Company Ltd.: Local Government Bldg., 114-118 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. B. G. C. ELWOOD; Gen. Man. C. H. ARCHER; Sec. K. F. J. BRYANT; fire, motor vehicle, all risks, accident.

The New Zealand South British Group (New Zealand) Ltd.: South British Bldg., Shortland St., Auckland; f. 1872; Chair. Sir ALAN HELLABY; Man. Dir. D. L. BULLOCK.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: cnr. Hunter and Victoria Sts., Wellington 1.

Phoenix Assurance Co. of New Zealand Ltd.: 125-127 Featherston St., P.O.B. 894, Wellington; Group Gen. Man. A. W. HALL, F.C.I.L.; fire, accident, marine.

Provident Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 125-127 Featherston St., P.O.B. 894, Wellington, C.1; f. 1904; a subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co.; Gen. Man. R. A. JESSUP, B.Sc., F.I.A.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: 332-340 Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 291, Wellington; Mans. C. C. HOUGH, D. MAIN; life, fire, accident, marine.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Wellington 1.

S.I.M.U. Mutual Insurance Association: 29-35 Latimer Square, Christchurch; f. 1926; Chair. T. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

New Zealand Chambers of Commerce: Molesworth St., Thorndon, P.O.B. 1071, Wellington 1; Exec. Dir. R. W. MARTIN; publ. *New Zealand Commerce* (monthly).

Wellington Chamber of Commerce: Commerce House, 126 Wakefield St., Wellington, P.O.B. 1590, Wellington; f. 1856; Pres. J. A. HAZLETT; Exec. Dir. A. P. CUMING; Sec. R. J. F. AIREY; 900 mems; publs. *Voice of Business* (monthly), *Information and Trade Enquiry Bulletin* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Development Finance Corporation of New Zealand: P.O.B. 3090, Wellington; f. 1973 as a wholly government-owned corporation to provide finance, especially medium- and long-term finance, and advisory services to industry and commerce. Its major functions are to assist the expansion of exports and to encourage efficient import substitution, to contribute to increased productivity and the development of engineering and technical skills, and to assist the growth of key industries and planned regional development. It also administers the Applied Technology Programme, a scheme of incentives for industrial research and development, and the Small Business Agency; cap. p.u. SNZ 25m. (1979); Gen. Man. J. M. HUNN.

New Zealand Export-Import Corporation: Robert Jones House, 1 Willeson St., P.O.B. 11332, Wellington; f. 1974; undertakes export and import of goods and services and trade promotion activities; advisory service; may act as buying and selling agent for government and undertake trade transactions on its behalf;

cap SNZ2m.; Gen. Man. C. B. STANWORTH; Sec. M. J. ROSE.

The New Zealand Bureau of Importers and Exporters (Inc.): Parnell House, 470 Parnell Rd., Auckland; f. 1938.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

ENEX of New Zealand Inc.: P.O.B. 2585, Wellington 1; f. 1969; a private organization of 80 member firms promoting New Zealand expertise in South-East Asia and the Pacific; membership includes consultants, contractors and manufacturers; publ. *ENEX Review*.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Auckland Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 28-245, Remuera, Auckland 5; f. 1886; Pres. R. G. ALEXANDER; Dir. J. WHATNALL; 1,150 mems.

Canterbury Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 13-152, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1879; Dir. I. D. HOWELL; 675 mems.

New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation (Inc.): Industry House, Courtenay Place and Allen St., Wellington 1; f. 1898; Dir.-Gen. I. G. DOUGLAS; publ. *Manufacturer* (fortnightly).

Otago Southland Manufacturers' Association Inc.: P.O.B. 5118, Moray Place, Dunedin; Pres. J. A. AITKEN; Dir. W. R. MAY; 200 mems.

Wellington Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 9234, Wellington; f. 1895; Pres. G. W. SALMOND; Dir. W. L. GARDNER; 800 mems.

PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federated Farmers of New Zealand: 7th Floor, Commercial Union House, Featherston St., P.O.B. 715, Well-

ton, C.1; f. 1945; Pres. W. R. STOREY; Chief Exec. R. D. McLAGAN; 33,000 mems.; publ. *Straight Furrow* (fortnightly).

Meat Producers' Board: P.O.B. 121, Wellington 1; f. 1922; Chair. ADAM BEGG; Sec. M. W. CALDER; 9 mems.; publ. *Meat Producer* (monthly).

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand (Inc.): P.O.B. 4048, Wellington 1; f. 1913; 1,000 mems.; Pres. W. A. CLISSOLD; Sec. L. A. JONES; publ. *N.Z. Beekeeper*.

New Zealand Animal By-Products Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 1087, 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 26 mems.; Sec. J. G. MCCARTHY.

New Zealand Berryfruit Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, 126 The Terrace, P.O.B. 10050, Wellington; 800 mems.; Pres. J. J. DEKKER; Sec. T. S. JOHNSON.

New Zealand Dairy Board: Pastoral House, Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 417, Wellington 1; f. 1961; statutory board of 14 mems.; Chair. K. F. MEHRTESS; Sec. J. P. MCFALL.

The New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., P.O.B. 882, Wellington, C.1; f. 1916; Gen. Man. J. A. DEYELL; publ. *The Orchardist of New Zealand*.

New Zealand Poultry Board: P.O.B. 379, Wellington 1; f. 1933; Chair. A. J. HARVEY; Gen. Man. G. G. KERMODE; Sec. L. A. MCKINNON; 7 mems. (2 Government and 5 producer); publs. *N.Z. Poultry World* (monthly), *Poultry Forum*.

New Zealand Vegetable and Produce Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, The Terrace, Wellington 1; 4,400 mems.; Pres. J. L. CLAYTON; Gen. Sec. D. W. GOBLE.

New Zealand Wool Board: 139-141 Featherston St., Private Bag, Wellington; amalgamated with Wool Marketing Corporation 1977; Chair. J. D. McILRAITH; Man. Dir. H. L. M. PEIRSE; Sec. G. H. DREES.

Pork Industry Council: P.O.B. 4048, Wellington; Chair. D. H. LEPPER; Chief Exec. Officer R. H. F. NICHOLSON; publ. *Pork Industry Gazette*; circ. 2,500.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

New Zealand Employers' Federation (Inc.): 95-99 Molesworth St., P.O.B. 1786, Wellington; f. 1902; links district employers' associations and other national industrial organizations; Pres. S. W. B. DUNCAN; Exec. Dir. J. W. ROWE.

New Zealand Engineering Employers Federation: 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 316 mems.; Industry Man. (Engineering) K. COLE; Sec. J. W. ROWE.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers I.U. of Employers: Huddart Parker Bldg., Wellington; 800 mems.; Sec. C. D. STORY.

New Zealand Master Builders' Federation (Inc.): 80-82 Kent Terrace, P.O.B. 1796, Wellington; Exec. Dir. L. B. STREET.

New Zealand Retailers Federation (Inc.): P.O.B. 12-086, 101-103 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1920; direct membership over 5,000 stores, affiliated membership 4,700; Pres. K. J. TREACY; Exec. Dir. BARRY I. PURDY; publ. *Retail News* (monthly).

New Zealand Sawmillers' Federation (Inc.): P.O.B. 12017, Wellington; 300 mems.; Man. W. F. COADY.

New Zealand Sheepowners: Commercial Union House, 140-144 Featherston St., P.O.B. 715, Wellington; 350 mems.; Pres. M. O'B. LOUGHNAN; Sec. O. SYMMANS.

TRADE UNIONS

The New Zealand Federation of Labour: F.O.L. Bldg., Lukes Lane, P.O.B. 6161, Te Aro, Wellington 1;

f. 1937; Pres. W. J. KNOX; Sec. K. G. DOUGLAS; affiliated to ICFTU; publ. *Bulletin*.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

National Union of Railwaymen: P.O.B. 858, Wellington; f. 1886; 11,800 mems.; Pres. G. FINLAYSON; Gen. Sec. D. C. GOODFELLOW; publ. *N.Z. Railway Review* (monthly).

New Zealand Boilermakers' Federation: P.O.B. 11123, Wellington; Pres. J. FINLAY; Sec. C. DEVITT.

New Zealand Carpenters and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: P.O.B. 11356, Wellington; 10,928 mems.; Pres. E. BURGESS; Sec. A. RUSS; publ. *Building Worker*.

New Zealand Clerical Employees' Association: 193 Vivian St., Wellington; f. 1938; 44,162 mems.; Pres. M. SKIFFINGTON; Sec. and Treasurer JOHN SLATER; publ. *Paper Clip*.

New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Union: P.O.B. 6077, Hamilton; f. 1937; 6,505 mems.; Sec. R. McMILLAN.

New Zealand Drivers' Federation: P.O.B. 6394, Wellington; Pres. E. H. SOPER; Sec. H. S. MCCAFFLEY.

New Zealand Engineering, Coachbuilding, Aircraft, Motor and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 37-39 Majoribanks St., P.O.B. 9450, Wellington; 51,300 mems.; Nat. Sec. E. W. J. BALL; publ. *Metal*.

New Zealand Federated Hotel and Related Trades Workers' Association: P.O.B. 68255, Newton, Auckland; 45,000 mems.; Pres. Mrs. I. TRIA-STEWART; Sec. L. SHORT.

New Zealand Food Processing and Chemical Union: 314 Willis St., P.O.B. 27361, Wellington 1; 5,250 mems.; Sec. G. FRASER.

New Zealand Labourers' Union: P.O.B. 9124, Wellington; 17,500 mems.; Pres. G. BRINDSON; Sec. C. B. CLAYTON.

New Zealand Meat Workers and Related Trades Union: Trade Union Centre, 199 Armagh St., Christchurch; 24,494 mems.; Sec. A. J. KENNEDY; publ. *Meat Worker*.

New Zealand Printing and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 27 Marion St., P.O.B. 6413, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1862; 12,000 mems.; Pres. W. H. CLEMENT; Nat. Sec. C. A. CHILES; publ. *Imprint*.

New Zealand Shop Employees Association: P.O.B. 6394, Wellington; c. 29,000 mems.; Nat. Sec. H. S. MCCAFFLEY.

New Zealand Timber Workers' Union: P.O.B. 93, Rotorua; 11,056 mems.; Pres. R. RICHARDSON; Sec. R. HAMILTON.

New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 27-004, 220 Willis St., Wellington 1; 5,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. P. JENNINGS.

New Zealand Workers' Union: P.O.B. 11,761, Central Chambers, 3 Eva St., Wellington; 17,000 mems.; membership includes workers in shearing and agriculture, forestry and highway and power construction; Gen. Sec. D. J. DUGGAN; publ. *N.Z. Worker* (every three months).

North Island Electrical and Electronic Workers' Union: P.O.B. 6367, Wellington; 10,400 mems.; Pres. C. T. LYNCH; Sec. A. J. NEARY; publ. *Power*.

United Mine Workers of New Zealand: P.O.B. 2054, Huntly; 1,320 mems.; Pres. E. J. ANSLOW; Sec. M. J. BASSICK.

New Zealand Public Service Association: PSA House, 11 Aurora Terrace, P.O.B. 5108, Wellington 1; 69,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID THORP; Gen. Sec. BARRY TUCKER; publ. *PSA Journal*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

New Zealand Government Railways: Private Bag, Wellington 1; under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Railways; 4,536 km. open (at March 31st, 1980); Gen. Man. T. M. HAYWARD; Deputy Gen. Man. I. C. MCGREGOR.

ROADS

National Roads Board: P.O.B. 12-041, Wellington North; f. 1953; Chair. Hon. WILLIAM YOUNG, Minister of Works and Development; Sec. F. J. TOURELL.

The Board consists of ten members nominated to represent various interests; it is advised by District Roads Councils. New Zealand is divided into 22 geographical Roads Districts, each of which is administered by a Roads Council. The Board and Councils are responsible for the administration of State Highways. Maintenance and construction expenditure of these highways is met in full from the National Roads Fund. Expenditure from the National Road Fund for 1980/81 was estimated at SNZ205m.

Rural roads and Borough streets are the full responsibility of County, Borough and City Councils, which are assisted in meeting expenditure on maintenance and construction by the National Roads Board.

There were 93,400 km. of roads in March 1981.

SHIPPING

New Zealand Ports Authority: P.O.B. 10059, Wellington; f. 1968 to foster an integrated and efficient ports system for New Zealand; Chair. Hon. Sir DONALD MCKAY; Chief Exec. Officer K. J. GILLIGAN; Sec. W. H. COX.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

The Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd.: Pastoral House, 98 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1973. Trades: container, bulk, general; routes: worldwide; fleet of 8 ships totalling 93,531 g.r.t. Several subsidiary companies; Chair. Sir THOMAS SKINNER; Gen. Man. C. H. SPEIGHT.

Union Steam Ship Company of N.Z. Ltd.: 36 Customhouse Quay, P.O.B. 1799, Wellington; f. 1875; cargo services between New Zealand and Australia; also cargo services on New Zealand and Australian coast; conventional cargo vessels, 7 roll-on/roll-off cargo vessels; Chair. Sir PETER ABELES.

Other major shipping companies operating services to New Zealand include Farrell Lines Inc. and Sofrana-Unilines, which link New Zealand with Australia, the Pacific Islands and the U.S.A.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington. The latter two are used for flights to Australia and internal flights only.

Air New Zealand Ltd.: 1 Queen St., Auckland 1; f. 1978 following a merger of Air New Zealand Ltd. and New Zealand National Airways Corporation; operates 104,133 unduplicated route km. on services to Australia, Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Tahiti, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Honolulu and the U.S.A. (Los Angeles), as well as regular daily services to 24 cities and towns in New Zealand; Chair. C. W. MACE;

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Chief Exec. NORMAN GEARY; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 6 DC-10, 2 DC-8, 1 DC-8 Freighter, 10 Boeing 737 and 15 Friendship F-27 (October 1981).

Mount Cook Line Airline Division: 47 Riccarton Rd., Christchurch; f. 1920; domestic services throughout New Zealand; Man. M. L. JERVIS; fleet of 5 HS-748, 6 BN-2A Islanders, 18 Cessna, 8 FU-24, 2 Thrush, 1 Bell helicopter, 1 Agwagon.

Safe Air Ltd.: P.O.B. 244, Blenheim; f. 1951; operates scheduled passenger and non-scheduled cargo services; Chief air freight carrier in N.Z.; Pres. J. SAWERS; Chair. A. A. WATSON; Gen. Man. D. P. LYNSEY; fleet of 2 Argosy 200, 7 Bristol Freighters 31.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve New Zealand: Air Pacific (Fiji), British Airways, JAL (Japan), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Qantas (Australia), UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department: Private Bag and P.O.B. 10-247, Wellington; f. 1901; National Tourist Office; Gen. Man. W. N. PLIMMER; offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Rotorua and Queenstown.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Music Federation of New Zealand (Inc.): 126 Wakefield St., P.O.B. 3391, Wellington; f. 1950; arranges about 250 concerts a year, about one-quarter by overseas groups, for its 43 affiliated organizations and in educational institutions; educational work includes a nationwide school music contest, an individual teaching programme for advanced students etc.; mems. approx. 6,500; Pres. ARTHUR HILTON; Man. ELISABETH AIREY.

The New Zealand Ballet: P.O.B. 6682, Wellington; f. 1953; Chair. W. N. SHEAT, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. CHRIS MANGIN; Artistic Dir. HARRY HAYTHORNE; publ. *Pointe* (quarterly).

New Zealand Symphony Orchestra: 132 Willis St., P.O.B. 11-440, Wellington; a division of the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand; public and broadcast concerts throughout New Zealand; 90 mems.; Gen. Man. PETER NISBET.

Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council: P.O.B. 6040, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1964; a statutory body which administers state aid to the arts; Chair. JOAN G. E. KERR; Dir. MICHAEL VOLKERLING.

ATOMIC ENERGY

New Zealand Atomic Energy Committee: c/o D.S.I.R., Private Bag, Lower Hutt; responsible to the Minister of Science for advising Government on the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy in New Zealand; Chair. C. K. STONE; Exec. Sec. W. N. MACQUARRIE.

NEW ZEALAND'S ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES

New Zealand's associated territories are the self-governing Cook Islands and Niue and the dependent territories of Tokelau and the Ross Dependency.

COOK ISLANDS

The 14 inhabited and one uninhabited islands of the Cook Islands are located midway between Samoa and Tahiti. The total land area of the islands is 234 square kilometres, and they extend over two million square kilometres of ocean. The Cooks form two groups; the Northern Cooks which are all atolls, and include Pukapuka, Rakahanga and Manihiki, and the Southern Cooks, including Aitutaki, Mangaia and Rarotonga, which are all volcanic islands. From December to March the climate is warm and humid, with the possibility of serious storms; from April to November the climate is mild and equable. The average annual rainfall in Rarotonga is 2,134 mm. The capital is Avarua, on Rarotonga.

Recent History

The Cook Islands were proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888 and a part of New Zealand in 1901. On August 4th, 1965, they became a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand. The people are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. Sir Albert Henry, leader of the Cook Islands Party, was elected Premier in 1965 and re-elected in 1974 against stiff opposition from the new Democratic Party. The Cook Islands Party was again returned with a majority in the Legislative Assembly in the March 1978 elections, but in July, following an enquiry into alleged electoral malpractice, the Chief Justice disallowed votes cast by Cook Islands expatriates flown from New Zealand in charter aircraft paid for by public funds. The amended ballot gave a majority to the Democratic Party, and its leader, Dr. Tom Davis, was sworn in as Premier by the Chief Justice. In August 1979 Sir Albert Henry was convicted of conspiracy to defraud and was stripped of his knighthood. He died in January 1981.

In May 1981 an Amendment Bill made several changes in the Cook Islands' Constitution, including the creation of a 23rd parliamentary constituency for voters living overseas and the extension of the parliamentary term from

four to five years. Many voters were disturbed by the fact that the Constitution allows a Parliament to prolong its own term of office, and a large protest petition was raised.

Economic Affairs

Economic and agricultural development on the Cook Islands has always suffered from isolation and smallness.

All forms of exports, but in particular fresh fruit, oranges, bananas, tomatoes and pineapples, have been hindered by lack of shipping and inadequate marketing in New Zealand metropolitan centres.

The islands receive a large proportion of their revenue in the form of aid from New Zealand and remittances sent back to the islands by migrants. A fruit processing plant and two clothing factories represent the major manufacturing activities.

The outstanding feature of the Cook Islands is the migration of outer islanders into Rarotonga and from there to New Zealand, where, until 1976, Cook Islanders enjoyed free entry as New Zealand citizens. In 1975 more Cook Islanders lived in New Zealand than in the islands but in March 1977 the flow of migrants was reversed for the first time in 30 years.

Following the change of Government in July 1978, the Cook Islands First Development Plan was announced. The main aims are to stimulate the economy, through the private sector wherever possible, by offering incentives and developing infrastructure, negotiating joint ventures with "distant water" fishing nations in order to benefit from the new exclusive economic zone extending to 200 nautical miles (370 km.) from the coasts, and attracting qualified Cook Islanders back from New Zealand. Efforts are being made to attract tourists from New Zealand, and the viability of the islands as a tax haven and a centre for offshore banking was being considered in 1981.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

Total area: 234 square km. (90.3 square miles).

POPULATION

At the census of December 1st, 1976, the population totalled 18,128.

Rarotonga*	9,811	Manuae	40
Aitutaki	2,414	Nassau	113
Atiu	1,530	Palmerston	53
Mangaia	1,312	Penrhyn	531
Manihiki	263	Pukapuka	786
Mauke	710	Rakahanga	283
Mitiaro	305	Suvarrow	1

Takutea is uninhabited.

* Including the capital, Avarua.

At the 1978 mid-year estimate, the population totalled 18,500.

Births and Deaths (1977): birth rate 27.4 per 1,000; death rate 9.3 per 1,000.

Labour force (1976 census): 5,384.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Copra*	metric tons	868	642	1,608	735
Citrus fruit*	" "	3,681	2,863	2,611	1,435
Pineapples*	" "	1,018	1,124	1,251	1,870
Bananas	" "	216	171	1,106	2,076
Pawpaw†	kilogrammes	81,926	110,042	106,656	202,078
Capsicums†	"	43,442	59,219	75,376	62,027
Beans†	"	38,027	50,800	41,293	41,553
Aubergines†	"	25,683	23,802	—	—
Courgettes†	"	5,706	24,147	32,115	30,540
Avocados†	"	14,790	15,434	11,205	20,366

* Processed and exported quantities.

† Production from Rarotonga only, air freighted and sold on the New Zealand market.

LIVESTOCK (Rarotonga only)

	1971	1977	1978*
Cattle . . .	208	207	250
Pigs . . .	5,002	6,498	8,500
Goats . . .	950	1,098	1,050

* Estimates.

Total Livestock (1978 estimates): Cattle 350; Pigs 16,500; Goats 2,700; Poultry 50,000; Horses 850.

Source: Government of the Cook Islands, Rarotonga.

FINANCE

New Zealand and local currency are both legal tender.

New Zealand currency: 100 cents=1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Cook Islands currency: 100 cents=1 Cook Islands dollar (\$CI).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 cents; \$1.

Also minted are a \$100 gold coin, and silver coins for \$2, \$2.50, \$5, \$7.50, \$25 and \$50.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=\$NZ2.31; U.S. \$1=\$NZ1.20; \$NZ100=£43.29=U.S. \$83.33.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on New Zealand.

BUDGET (\$NZ'000)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Revenue . . .	13,000	13,862	15,887
Expenditure . . .	13,276	14,701	16,414

Principal sources of revenue: Import and export duties, sales tax, stamp sales, income and welfare tax. The Cook Islands also receive budgetary aid from New Zealand.

Principal items of expenditure: Education, public health, public works.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (base: 1970=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food . . .	272.1	301.1	335.7	378.7
General . . .	261.6	292.2	324.9	369.5

EXTERNAL TRADE (\$NZ '000)

	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . .	18,277	222,458	23,610
Exports f.o.b. . .	2,610	3,778	4,190

Principal imports: Foodstuffs, timber, fuel and cement. Principal exports: Fruit juices, canned fruit, tomatoes, mother-of-pearl, copra, citrus fruits, clothing and handicrafts.

Trade is chiefly with New Zealand, the EEC, Japan, the U.S.A., Hong Kong and Australia.

Tourism: Number of visitors in 1978: 17,913; 1979: 19,722; 1980: 21,051.

EDUCATION (1977)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS
Primary	20	4,962
High schools	4	1,859
Colleges	5	351
Teachers' college	1	48

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was proclaimed in 1965, under which the Cook Islands have complete control over their own affairs in free association with New Zealand, but they can at any time move into full independence by a unilateral act if they so wish.

Executive authority is vested in the British monarch, who is Head of State. The Chief Justice of the High Court in the Cook Islands is temporarily representing the Queen after the abolition of the office of New Zealand High Commissioner in 1975. The New Zealand Government is

represented by the New Zealand representative, who resides on Rarotonga.

Executive Government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Premier and six Ministers including a Deputy to the Premier. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 23 members elected by universal suffrage every five years, one member being elected by voters living overseas, and is presided over by a Speaker. The Upper House or House of Ariki, consisting of up to 15 members who are hereditary chiefs, can advise the Legislative Assembly but has no legislative powers.

Each of the main islands has an Island Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister, Minister for Finance, Immigration, External Affairs, Police and Marketing: Dr. Sir THOMAS (TON) R. A. H. DAVIS

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Health, Telecommunications, Public Service and Northern Group, and Postmaster General: Hon. PUPUKE ROBATI.

Minister for Education, Cultural Development, Library and Museums: Hon. TANGAROA TANGAROA.

Minister for Economic Development, Planning, Attorney General, Minister for Civil Defence, Civil Aviation, Labour and Consumer Affairs and Correctional Services: Hon. VINCENT INGRAM.

Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries, Kia Orana Food Corporation and Legislative Service: Hon. TANGATA SIMONA.

Minister for Internal Affairs, Justice and Tourism: Hon. IAVETA SHORT.

Minister for Works, Survey, Energy Resources, Building and Housing and Electric Power Supply: Hon. PAPAMAMA PAKINO.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: DAVID HOSKING.

At December 1979 the Democratic Party held 16 seats against the Cook Islands Party's 6 seats. In May 1981 a 23rd seat was created for a member representing Cook Islanders living overseas, but the vacancy was not filled immediately.

HOUSE OF ARIKI

President: PA TEPAERU ARIKI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cook Islands Party: Rarotonga; Leader G. A. HENRY.

Democratic Party: P.O.B. 202, Rarotonga; f. 1971; Leader Dr. Sir Thomas DAVIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary comprises the Privy Council, the Court of Appeal and the High Court.

The High Court exercises jurisdiction in respect of civil, criminal and land titles cases throughout the Cook Islands. The Court of Appeal hears appeals against decisions of the High Court. The Privy Council, sitting in the United Kingdom, is the final appellate tribunal for the country.

Chief Justice of the High Court: Sir GAVEN J. DONNE.

Judge of the High Court: J. D. DILLON.

RELIGION

Main groups are Cook Islands Christian Church (Congregational), to which 75 per cent of the population belong,

Roman Catholic, Latter-Day Saints and Seventh Day Adventists.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Rarotonga (Cook Islands and Niue): Most Rev. DENIS G. BROWNE; P.O.B. 147, Rarotonga. There are about 2,200 Catholics in the Cook Islands; publ. *The Toiea* (six a year).

THE PRESS

Akatauira: Rarotonga; f. 1979; Cook Islands Party weekly.

Cook Islands News: P.O.B. 126, Avarua, Rarotonga; daily government newspaper; Editor ARTHUR TARIPO; circ. 2,000.

The Weekender: P.O.B. 322, Rarotonga; f. 1975; privately owned; weekly.

RADIO

Cook Islands Broadcasting and Newspaper Corporation: P.O.B. 126, Avarua, Rarotonga; broadcasts in English and Maori 06.00h. to 23.00h. seven days a week; Dir. of Broadcasting NOOROA TANGAROA.

Radio Ikurangi: Rarotonga; f. 1979; broadcasts on FM.

There were 7,100 radio sets in 1978.

FINANCE

BANKING

The National Bank of New Zealand has a branch on Rarotonga and the government Post Office Savings Bank also operates in the islands.

Cook Islands Development Bank: P.O.B. 113, Rarotonga; f. 1978 to replace National Development Corporation; set up to finance development projects in all areas of the economy and to help islanders establish small businesses and industries by providing loans and management advisory assistance; Gen. Man. J. M. ROWLEY.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

There is a chamber of commerce on Rarotonga and in 1978 the Primary Marketing Board was established.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

On Rarotonga a 33 km. sealed road encircles the island's coastline.

SHIPPING

Ships from New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Japan and the U.S.A. call at Rarotonga. The Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd. operates services between the Cook Islands, Niue, French Polynesia and Auckland, New Zealand. Kyowa Line and Daiwa Lines operate monthly services linking the Cook Islands with Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Japan and various Pacific islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

An international airport was opened at Rarotonga in 1974.

Air New Zealand: Rarotonga; passenger and cargo flights between Rarotonga, New Zealand, Fiji, French Polynesia and the U.S.A. (Los Angeles) operated with B737 and DC9 aircraft.

Air Rarotonga: P.O.B. 79, Rarotonga; privately owned; operates internal service between the Cook Islands; Dirs. EWAN F. SMITH, IAN R. RHODES.

Cook Islands Airways: Rarotonga; owned by Air New Zealand and the Cook Islands Government; operates an internal air service between Rarotonga, Mauke, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, and Atiu.

The Cook Islands are also served by Polynesian Airlines (Western Samoa) operating between Rarotonga, American Samoa, Western Samoa and Tahiti (French Polynesia).

NIUE

Niue is a coral island of 259 square kilometres, located about 480 kilometres east of Tonga and 930 kilometres west of the Southern Cook Islands. The principal settlement is Alofi. Since 1974 Niue has been self-governing in the free association with New Zealand. Niueans retain New Zealand citizenship and a sizeable resident Niuean community exists in New Zealand. The 1976 population figures showed a 23 per cent decrease compared with those for 1971; about 25 per cent Niueans live in New Zealand as on Niue. Emigration is continuing.

New Zealand continues to provide budgetary support and development assistance. New Zealand aid is used in maintaining social services and for economic development projects, mainly in the agricultural sector. Few are engaged in full-time agriculture although most people practise subsistence gardening. The main subsistence crops are taro, yams, cassava (tapioca) and kumara. Copra, honey, passion fruit and limes are produced for export. Pigs, poultry and beef cattle are raised for local consumption.

An Australian mining company spent five years looking for economic bauxite and uranium deposits, and in 1977 drilled the first test bores to determine the quantity and grade of uranium discovered earlier that year. New Zealand aid is providing a deep-sea fishing boat and gear, and training for the crew. A small forestry project is being undertaken, and New Zealand is also to supply portable sawmills and preservative plants to extend the use of coconut wood for fencing, furniture, etc.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 259 sq. km. (100 sq. miles).

Population (Mini-census of March 10th, 1979): Total 3,578 (Males 1,823, Females 1,755).

The crude birth rate for 1979 was 27.3 per 1,000 and the crude death rate 5.9. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was zero.

Agriculture (1976—metric tons): Copra 236, Passion fruit and pulp 273, Limes 133, Honey 31, Beef 12.

FINANCE

Currency: 100 cents=1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ). For details, see the Cook Islands.

BUDGET

(\$NZ, April 1st to March 31st)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY
1976/77	2,506,305	4,836,889	2,620,000
1977/78	3,139,830	6,309,719	2,800,000
1978/79	4,236,649	3,218,638	3,600,000
1979/80*	4,078,414	4,012,714	2,800,000

* Estimate.

1980/81: Budget revenue \$NZ5,000,000.

Revenue is raised mainly from import and export duties, sale of postage stamps, court fines and income tax. Niue's contribution to the budget from local revenue is increasing.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Jan.—March each year; base: Jan.—March 1976=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	128.4	150.8	172.0	197.8
Clothing	116.0	140.3	135.2	169.4
General Index	120.6	139.1	158.0	178.8

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$NZ '000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	1,752	2,109	2,317	2,087
Exports	153	255	240	373

Export items include copra, plaited ware, honey, passion fruit and limes.

New Zealand takes most of Niue's exports (97.6 per cent in 1979) and provides a large part of the island's imports (79.9 per cent in 1979). The main imports in 1978 were food and live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, lubricants, chemicals and drugs.

THE CONSTITUTION

In October 1974 Niue gained self-government in free association with New Zealand. The latter, however, remains responsible for Niue's defence and external affairs and will continue economic and administrative assistance. Executive government in Niue is through the Premier, assisted by three Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Niue Assembly but New Zealand, if called upon to do so by the Assembly, will also legislate for the island. There is a New Zealand representative in the territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

New Zealand Representative: T. BAKER.

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Premier and Minister of Finance, Inland Revenue, Customs and Trade, Transport (Shipping and Aviation), Government Administration, Housing, Information Services, Police and Immigration: Hon. ROBERT R. REX, O.B.E., C.M.G.

Minister of Economic Development, Works, Justice, Lands and Survey and Local Affairs: Hon. Dr. ENETAMA LIPITOA.

Minister of Education, Forestry, Post Office, Telecommunications and Tourism: Hon. FRANK FAKAOTIMANAVA LUI.

Minister of Health, Fisheries, Agriculture, Youth, Cultural Affairs and Sport: ROBERT R. REX, Jr.

Secretary to the Government: T. M. CHAPMAN.

ASSEMBLY

Speaker: S. P. E. TAGELAGI.

NEW ZEALAND'S ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court: exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in Niue.

The Land Court: is concerned with litigation over land and titles.

Land Appellate Court: hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

The Chief Justice of the High Court also presides over the Land Court as Chief Judge and visits Niue quarterly. Appeals against High Court judgments are heard in the Appeal Court of New Zealand.

RELIGION

Seventy-five per cent of the population belong to the Ekalesia Niue, which is closely related to the London Missionary Society, a Protestant organization. The Latter-Day Saints, Roman Catholics, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh Day Adventists and Church of God of Jerusalem are also represented.

THE PRESS

Tohi Tala Niue: Information and Broadcasting Services, Central Office, P.O.B. 67, Alofi; weekly; English and Niuean.

ROSS DEPENDENCY

The Ross Dependency comprises the sector of Antarctica between 160° E. and 150° W. longitude and the islands lying between those degrees of longitude and south of latitude 60° S. It has been administered by New Zealand since 1923.

AREA

(Estimate in sq. km.)

TOTAL	LAND AREA	ICE SHELF
730,000	400,000	330,000

Niue, Ross Dependency, Tokelau

RADIO

Radio Sunshine Niue ZK2ZN: Information and Broadcasting Services, Central Office, P.O.B. 67, Alofi; government-controlled; broadcasts in Niuean and English; Sec. T. M. CHAPMAN.

There were more than 1,000 radio sets in 1981.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 123 kilometres of all-weather roads and 106 kilometres of access and plantation roads. At March 31st, 1979, there were 1,009 registered motor vehicles, of which 612 were motor cycles, 264 cars, 59 trucks, 5 buses and 69 other vehicles.

SHIPPING

The best anchorage is an open roadstead at Alofi, the largest of Niue's 13 villages. A shipping service operated by the Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd. (cargo only) is maintained with New Zealand via the Cook Islands on a regular monthly basis.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hanan International Airport has a total sealed runway of 1,650 metres, capable of taking most types of aircraft except modern jet aircraft. The island is served by three weekly commercial passenger and freight services operated by Polynesian Airlines (Western Samoa).

Scott Base was established in 1957 on Ross Island. In 1968 a new scientific station was set up at Lake Vanda, about 130 km. west of Scott Base.

Ross Dependency Research Committee: Wellington, New Zealand; responsible to the Minister of Science for co-ordinating all New Zealand activity in the Dependency.

TOKELAU

Tokelau consists of three atolls, Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu, which lie about 480 kilometres north of Western Samoa. The mean average temperature is 20°C.; July is the coolest month and May the warmest; rainfall is heavy but inconsistent.

The islands became a British protectorate in 1877. At the request of the inhabitants Britain annexed the islands in 1916 and included them within the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. In 1925 the United Kingdom Government transferred administrative control to New Zealand. In 1946 the group was officially designated the Tokelau Islands and in 1948 sovereignty was transferred to New Zealand. From 1962 until the end of 1971 the High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa was also the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands. In November 1974 the administration of the Tokelau Islands was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in New Zealand. In 1976 the Tokelau Islands were officially redesignated Tokelau.

Tokelau's soil is thin and infertile. Apart from some copra production, agriculture is of a basic subsistence nature. Food crops include coconuts, pulaka, breadfruit, pawpaw and bananas. Pigs and poultry are raised. Ocean and lagoon fish and shellfish are staple constituents of the islanders' diet.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

(acres)

ATAFU	NUKUNONU	FAKAOFO	TOTAL
860	1,150	980	2,990

NEW ZEALAND'S ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES

Tokelau

POPULATION

(census of October 25th, 1979)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Atafu .	284	293	577
Nukunonu .	191	183	374
Fakaofu .	323	341	664
TOTAL .	798	817	1,615

1981 (estimated population): Atafu 562, Nukunonu 361, Fakaofu 631; Total 1,554.

AGRICULTURE

FAO estimates (metric tons): Coconuts 4,000 (1980), Copra 1,000 (1980).

FINANCE

Currency: 100 cents=1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ). For details, see the Cook Islands.

Western Samoan currency is also used.

BUDGET

(\$NZ—April 1st to March 31st)

	1980/81
Revenue	246,000
Expenditure	1,906,665
New Zealand Subsidy	1,605,000

Revenue is derived mainly from copra export duty, import duty, and sale of postage stamps, coins and handicrafts. Expenditure is devoted mainly to the provision of social services, particularly health, education, agriculture and communications, and also to public works.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In 1976/77 copra exports totalled \$NZ13,001. There were no other exports. The main imports are foodstuffs, building materials and fuel.

THE GOVERNMENT

The administration of Tokelau is the responsibility of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, who is empowered to appoint an Administrator to the territory. In practice, most of the Administrator's powers are delegated to the Official Secretary, Office of Tokelau Affairs

The islands are self-governing in many respects, and are serviced by the Tokelau Public Service. By agreement with the Government of Western Samoa, the Office of Tokelau Affairs is based in Apia.

Administrator: F. H. CORNER.

Official Secretary, Office of Tokelau Affairs: J. P. LARKIN-DALE.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each village has a Council of Elders or *Taupulega* which comprises the heads of family groups together with the *Faipule* and the *Pulenuku*. The *Faipule* represents the village in its dealings with the administering power and the public service, and presides over the Council and the court. The *Pulenuku* is responsible for the administration of village affairs. Both are democratically elected by universal adult suffrage every three years.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court of Niue has civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of New Zealand has original and appellate jurisdiction. There is provision for a Tokelauan Commissioner on each of the islands to deal with civil proceedings and criminal offences.

RELIGION

On Atafu all inhabitants are members of the Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on Nukunonu all are Roman Catholic, while both denominations are represented on Fakaofu.

FINANCE

In February 1977 a savings bank was set up on each island; commercial and savings banking facilities are available in Apia, Western Samoa.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

A village co-operative store was established on each island in 1977. Local industries are copra production, wood work and plaited craft goods.

TRANSPORT

The territory is visited about ten times per year by vessels under charter. An irregular seaplane service links Tokelau and Western Samoa.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Nicaragua lies in the Central American isthmus, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Caribbean to the east. Its neighbours are Honduras to the north and Costa Rica to the south. The climate is tropical, with a mean average temperature of 25.5°C (78°F). The rainy season extends from May to October. The national language is Spanish, although English is widely understood. There is no state church but Roman Catholicism is dominant. A new flag is being designed. The capital is Managua.

Recent History

The Spanish reached Nicaragua in 1522 and ruled it as a colony until 1821. The country was part of the Central American Federation until 1838. In 1912, at the Nicaraguan Government's request, U.S. forces established bases in the country. They left in 1925 but returned in 1927, when a guerrilla group, led by Augusto César Sandino, was organized to oppose U.S. intervention. The U.S. forces finally left in 1933, when their role was assumed by a newly-created National Guard, commanded by Gen. Anastasio Somoza García. Sandino was assassinated in 1934, reputedly on Somoza's orders, but some of his followers ("Sandinistas") remained active in opposing the new regime. Somoza became Minister of War, seized power in a coup in 1935 and took office as President in 1936. He was succeeded in 1947 by one of his own nominees but quickly overthrew him and installed an uncle as President. When the latter died in 1950, Gen. Somoza resumed the Presidency and remained in power until his assassination in 1956. The Somoza family continued, however, to dominate Nicaraguan politics until 1979, with one of them ruling either directly as President or as Commander of the National Guard. The family also had extensive business interests and accumulated a considerable fortune.

In 1962 the left-wing *Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional* (FSLN) the Sandinist National Liberation Front (named after the former guerrilla leader), was formed with the object of overthrowing the Somozas by revolution. After a violent electoral campaign, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, son of the former dictator, became President in May 1967, holding office until April 1972. He retained his command of the National Guard. A pact formed in 1971 between the opposition Conservatives and the Liberal Party, which supported Gen. Somoza, led to the dissolution of the National Congress, the formation of a triumvirate which ruled until 1974 and the re-election of Gen. Somoza as President in September 1974. The FSLN, operating mainly in rural areas of northern Nicaragua, became increasingly active from 1970.

Martial law was imposed following the earthquake of December 1972, which destroyed much of Managua and killed 10,000 people. It was lifted in June 1974 but re-introduced in December after increased guerrilla activity by the FSLN. In 1977 Amnesty International reported systematic murder and torture by the regime, and in-

fluent groups, including businessmen and the Church, spoke out against the Government. Military and political activity increased, despite the ending of martial law. The following year saw the assassination of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Cardenal, leader of the opposition coalition, the seizure of the National Palace by the FSLN and a national strike. The fighting calmed only when the National Guard recaptured the main towns. A new offensive, begun in May 1979, left the FSLN in control of an area including León and Matagalpa, and by mid-June the Sandinist forces had advanced to hold the slum areas of Managua.

On June 16th the FSLN announced the formation of a provisional government, the five-member (subsequently reduced to three) Junta of National Reconstruction, which was quickly recognized by several countries, while many others broke off diplomatic relations with the Somoza Government and the OAS urged his replacement. With the FSLN in command of many towns and poised for the final onslaught on Managua, Somoza resigned from office and left the country on July 17th. (He was assassinated in Paraguay in September 1980.) On July 20th, after the capital had fallen to the Sandinistas, the Junta and its Provisional Governing Council took power as the Government of National Reconstruction. The constitution was abrogated and Congress dissolved. The National Guard was also dissolved, being replaced by the "Sandinista People's Army". Between 40,000 and 50,000 people were estimated to have died during the Revolution. In August the revolutionary Government issued a Bill of Rights, guaranteeing basic personal freedoms and restoring freedom of the press and broadcasting. Civil rights were restored in January 1980.

The holding of elections, however, was postponed to allow time for the reconstruction of the much-damaged country. The Government began by nationalizing 40 per cent of the country's industry, giving large subsidies to agriculture, embarking on a remarkably successful literacy campaign and mobilizing the population, with the aim of creating a 40,000-strong regular army and a 200,000 strong militia.

In 1981 the political situation began to deteriorate. The opposition protested strongly over the postponement of the elections and the increasing political hegemony of the FSLN. One newspaper, *La Prensa*, was shut down five times in a matter of months for its criticism of the Government. The Sandinistas became concerned that a counter-revolution might be launched by exiled members of the former National Guard. There was even unrest among the Creole and Indian communities on the Atlantic coast. Steadman Fagoth, leader of the largest Indian group (the Miskitos), attempted to rally his followers to rebellion but was eventually forced to flee the country in April. The Government arrested numerous businessmen, for their reluctance to invest in industry until political freedom was guaranteed, and trade union leaders, for holding extremist views.

The radicalization of the Sandinista regime has had more serious repercussions at international level. The U.S.A.

protested that the Junta was allowing the transshipment of Cuban arms through Nicaraguan territory to help leftist rebels in El Salvador and voiced concern over the excessive size of the Nicaraguan armed forces and militia. Nicaragua, in turn, accused the U.S.A. of harbouring Somocista exiles in training-camps in Florida, from where they were allegedly plotting counter-revolution. In April the U.S.A. suspended all economic aid, including wheat supplies, to Nicaragua and was threatening to impose a naval blockade on Nicaragua if the Cuban arms shipments did not stop. Talks held in October between representatives of the two Governments broke down without achieving a solution, but it was hoped that negotiations would be resumed in early 1982.

Relations with Honduras also deteriorated following several attacks by Somocista rebels from Honduran territory on Nicaraguan frontier posts in the north of the country. A Honduran Air Force aircraft that crashed in December on Nicaraguan territory was allegedly transporting Somocista counter-revolutionaries and the Miskito Indian leader, Steadman Fagoth.

Nicaragua stayed on good terms with a number of Western and Communist countries, receiving arms and wheat shipments from the U.S.S.R. and considerable financial aid from Libya, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela in particular. There was growing international concern, however, that the reactionary U.S. stance could force Nicaragua to turn increasingly to Eastern bloc countries for aid and support.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the three-member Junta, which has appointed a Cabinet of 22 ministers. Legislative power is held by a 47-member State Council, with responsibility for preparing a draft constitution to provide for elections to be held in 1985.

Defence

In July 1981 the professional armed forces were estimated to total 6,700 men. Other sources, however, indicate that the combined armed forces totalled 40,000 in September 1981, with a militia of 70,000. Defence expenditure was budgeted at 370 million córdobas in 1980.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the dominant activity, employing 50 per cent of the work force and accounting for 75 per cent of export earnings. Cotton, coffee and meat are the principal exports. Sugar, timber, bananas, tobacco and shellfish are also important. The sector was severely disrupted by the turmoil but, with the aid of large subsidies, production was restored in 1981 to pre-revolution levels. Workable deposits of gold, silver, lead and zinc were discovered in 1968 in northern Nicaragua, and gold accounted for 8.4 per cent of total export earnings in 1981. A national energy programme, using alternative energy sources (including the 35 MW geothermal plant on the Momotombo volcano, due for completion in 1982), aims to reduce oil imports by 40 per cent. Industry is on a modest scale, including a petroleum refinery, textile mills, tobacco, cement and soluble coffee plants, dairies and a wide range of processing plants.

Although it has nationalized banking, insurance, mining, fishing and forestry, the revolutionary Government is

encouraging the existence of private enterprise within a state-regulated economy. The state has expropriated all the land holdings of ex-President Somoza, amounting to 25 per cent of total cultivable land, as well as land that was lying idle. Under a new law, the confiscated land is to be redistributed to some 60,000 heads of families who may work the land themselves or transfer it to their children, but not rent or sell it.

Following two years of positive growth in 1976 and 1977, the civil war paralysed industrial and commercial activity and the G.D.P. fell by 36 per cent in 1979. By 1981, with a trade deficit of U.S. \$400 million and inflation at 27 per cent, the Junta was forced to renounce its post-revolutionary expansionist policies in favour of stricter economic measures, aimed at reducing consumption and increasing exports and industrial efficiency. Import duty on non-essential goods was increased from 30 to 100 per cent, strikes were banned, inefficient plants closed down, and new jobs and wage increases restricted to the productive sectors. By the end of the year unemployment levels had dropped and the trade deficit had decreased to an estimated \$270 million.

Immediately after the war, there was widespread reluctance to provide Nicaragua with the financial aid needed for it to rebuild its economy. The Carter Administration in the U.S.A. did supply an initial aid package of \$117 million, but the response from President Reagan was more guarded. In fact, he suspended aid altogether in April as part of the U.S. sanctions imposed on Nicaragua for assisting Salvadorean guerrillas. In June, however, the World Bank stepped in with a loan of \$30 million, followed by a similar amount from the International Development Association. By the end of 1981, foreign aid, since the end of the civil war, totalled \$1,211 million. The bulk of the loans is to provide credit to industries with export potential, notably sugar processing, gold and silver refining, and the plastic, wood and chemical industries. Foreign aid will also provide funds for extensive training schemes in all sectors of agriculture and industry so that the Government's long-term plans to modernize the economic infrastructure can be implemented more effectively.

Transport and Communications

In 1980 there were 24,748 km. of roads, including a 384 km. north-south stretch of the Pan American Highway. In 1980 the Siuna-Río Blanco road (in the Atlantic zone) was begun, aided by Cuban labour and equipment. State railways (373 km.) join important towns and private lines serve the banana plantations. A new port, costing U.S. \$60,000 million, is to be built on the Atlantic coast and ten existing ports are to be improved as part of a programme to increase present handling capacity by 60 per cent. Several rivers are navigable to small craft and steamers serve towns on Lake Nicaragua. AERONICA, the state airline, operates internal and international services. The transport sector received 687.5 million córdobas (11.5 per cent) of the 1980 budget.

Social Welfare

In 1980 Nicaragua had 50 hospitals, with 4,573 beds, and 1,562 physicians. The Government of National Reconstruction plans to establish a unified health service and health and education were to receive the largest allocations in the 1982 budget.

Education

In 1975 an estimated 85 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 years were enrolled at primary schools but only about 24 per cent of those aged 12 to 17 attended secondary schools. Under the 1979 Bill of Rights, primary and secondary education are free and compulsory. In 1977 there were 2,615 primary and secondary schools, many of which were destroyed in the civil war and are now being rebuilt. There are many commercial schools and four universities. A five-month nationwide literacy campaign was launched in April 1980 with the help of 2,000 Cuban teachers. At the end of the campaign it was announced that the adult illiteracy rate had fallen from 52 per cent to 13 per cent.

Tourism

The mountainous region with its occasionally active volcanoes, the Huellas de Acahualinca outside Managua, the mineral baths of Tipitapa, the Las Isletas archipelago and the abundant sea, lake and river fishing are the principal tourist attractions.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Day of National Dignity), July 19th (Liberation Day), August 10th (Managua local holiday), September 14th (Battle of San Jacinto), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Columbus Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 24th, 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 10th (Day of National Unity), March 31st, April 1st (Easter).

A considerable number of local holidays are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially used, although some Spanish and local units are also in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 córdoba.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 19.33 córdobas;

U.S. \$1 = 10.05 córdobas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (June 30th, 1979)				
	Total	Managua (capital)	Births (1977)	Marriages (1977)	Deaths (1977)
130,000	2,498,321	622,759*	98,370	12,290	12,886

* At June 30th, 1977.

Total population at January 1st, 1981, was 2,732,520.

POPULATION OF DEPARTMENTS

(June 30th, 1979*)

Boaco	80,509	Masaya	134,022
Carazo	99,121	Matagalpa	210,563
Chinandega	202,951	Nueva Segovia	85,920
Chontales	88,964	Río San Juan	25,607
Estelí	98,096	Rivas	97,499
Granada	102,082	Zelaya	178,679
Jinotega	113,197		
León	224,589	Zona del Atlántico	204,286
Madriz	65,056	Zona Central y Norte	732,305
Managua	701,466	Zona del Pacífico	1,561,730

* Preliminary.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	315,561	325,001	353,663
Mining and quarrying	4,704	4,990	5,914
Manufacturing	109,136	115,090	82,529
Construction	30,191	28,200	33,715
Electricity, gas and water	4,742	4,815	6,043
Commerce	93,867	103,940	94,822
Transport, storage and communications	21,302	21,500	27,069
Other services	144,202	152,465	158,466
Unspecified activities	4,689	4,370	17,470
TOTAL	728,394	760,371	779,691

In 1980 the total economically active population was 813,000, of whom 347,000 were employed in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	1,280*	1,329	1,335*
Land under permanent crops	170	176	176†
Permanent meadows and pastures	3,384†	3,384	3,400*
Forests and woodland†	5,280	4,940	4,590
Other land	1,761	2,046	2,374
Inland water	1,125	1,125	1,125
TOTAL AREA	13,000	13,000	13,000

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 manzanas)*				PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)†			
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Beans	88.0	95.0	80.0	110.0	894.9	1,206.5	960.0	1,320.0
Coffee	120.0	135.0	140.0	134.0	1,200.0	1,415.0	1,400.0	1,313.2
Cotton	303.4	248.2	54.6	135.0	2,673.2	2,466.2	529.0	1,737.0
Maize	303.2	325.0	240.0	340.0	3,942.0	5,525.0	4,392.0	5,780.0
Rice	35.0	39.4	30.0	43.0	1,050.0	1,300.2	900.0	1,320.0
Sorghum	62.0	73.0	58.0	80.0	930.0	1,387.0	1,044.0	1,992.0
Sugar cane	59.0	59.3	60.0	61.6	56,106.3	58,968.4	57,000.0	59,717.1

* 1 manzana = 0.70501 ha.

† 1 quintal = 46 kg.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle*	2,782	2,737	2,401
Pigs*	710	725	500
Goats*	6	7	7
Horses*	275	280	283
Asses†	7	7	8
Mules†	44	44	45
Poultry†	4,500	4,620	4,700

* Unofficial figures.

† FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	80,000	77,000	69,000*
Pig meat*	20,000	21,000	11,000
Poultry meat†	7,000	7,000	7,000
Cows' milk	465,000	386,000	165,000*
Butter†	3,960	3,740	1,760
Cheese†	16,094	15,075	7,432
Hen eggs†	28,000	29,000	29,500
Cattle hides.	10,872*	10,176*	9,750†

* Unofficial figures.

† FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, ⁰000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS			BROADLEAVED			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood	345	345	345	535	535	535	880	880	880
Fuel wood	240	240	240	1,857	1,920	1,984	2,097	2,160	2,224
TOTAL	585	585	585	2,392	2,455	2,519	2,977	3,040	3,104

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(⁰000 cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coniferous sawnwood*	56	95	130	150	150	150	170
Broadleaved sawnwood*	104	100	140	150	200	200	230
Railway sleepers	160 2	195 2	270 2	300 1†	350 1†	350 1†	400 2
TOTAL	162	197	272	301	351	351	402

* Including boxboards.

† FAO estimates.

1976-79: Annual production as in 1975 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.FISHING
(⁰000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Catch (live weight)	16.7	18.4	17.9	22.4	22.2	22.2*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Copper concentrates*	'000 metric tons	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1†
Silver	metric tons	10	6	5	15
Gold	kilogrammes	2,153	1,951	1,904	2,095
Salt (unrefined)†	'000 metric tons	12	14	16	n.a.

* Figures refer to the metal content of concentrates.

† Estimate by U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Sources: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	210*	242*	226*	222
Cigarettes	million	1,588	1,695	1,838	n.a.
Motor spirit and aviation gasoline	'000 metric tons	141	161	167*	121
Kerosene	" " "	17	15	15*	16*
Jet fuel	" " "	22	28	29*	28*
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	159	170	172*	181
Residual fuel oils	" " "	243	233	284*	184*
Cement	" " "	177	209	221	161
Electric energy	million kWh.	932	1,057	1,188	1,180*

* Estimated production.

Other products (1971): Wheat flour 30,000 metric tons, Beer 144,000 hectolitres, Soft drinks 581,000 hectolitres, Woven cotton fabrics 18 million metres, Soap 22,993 metric tons.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 córdoba.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 and 5 córdobas.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 córdobas.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=19.33 córdobas; U.S. \$1=10.05 córdobas.

100 córdobas=£5.17=\$9.95.

Note: In July 1955 the central exchange rate was fixed at U.S. \$1=7.00 córdobas (1 córdoba=14.286 U.S. cents). The market rate was set at \$1=7.0263 córdobas (1 córdoba=14.232 U.S. cents). These rates remained in effect until April 1979, despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar (in December 1971 and February 1973). In terms of sterling, the central rate was \$1=16.80 córdobas from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=18.24 córdobas from December 1971 to June 1972. The córdoba was devalued in April 1979, when a new rate of \$1=10.05 córdobas was introduced. The Central American peso C.A.\$), used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is at par with the United States dollar.

BUDGET
(million córdobas)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979
Income tax	274.0	270.0	189.7	Current expenditure	1,539.1	1,979.4	2,561.9
Other direct taxes	118.0	93.4	120.6	Consumption expenditure	970.4	1,316.9	1,935.5
Indirect taxes	1,211.8	1,085.2	1,146.1	Interest on the public debt	244.3	300.3	398.3
Budgetary receipts	71.3	88.4	151.2	Other expenditure	324.4	362.2	237.1
Other income	120.6	84.3	143.1	Capital expenditure	1,538.7	1,202.8	363.1
				Real investment	921.1	402.3	129.5
				Other investment	379.9	419.0	119.4
				Public debt repayments	237.7	381.5	114.2
TOTAL	1,795.7	1,621.3	1,750.7	TOTAL	3,077.8	3,182.2	2,925.0

1980: Budget 5,972 million córdobas.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Gold	0.61	0.78	0.75	0.72	1.08	1.16
IMF Special Drawing Rights	6.88	7.00	5.51	4.00	4.38	5.32
Foreign exchange	106.65	95.61	110.70	122.18	127.04	41.73
TOTAL	114.14	103.39	116.96	126.90	132.50	48.21

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million córdobas at December 31st)

	1979	1980
Total currency in circulation	3,442	4,512
of which:		
Notes and coins	1,536	1,956
Cheques	1,906	2,556

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MANAGUA
(Base: December 1974=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and drink	107.56	119.09	120.97	197.91
Clothing	104.89	107.62	112.24	138.55
Housing	108.70	118.42	127.74	158.04
Miscellaneous	109.70	123.83	130.67	184.14
General Index	108.26	119.33	124.46	180.66

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million córdobas at current prices)

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*
Government final consumption expenditure	821.5	1,007.3	1,207.9	1,396.3	1,762.4	1,563.4
Private final consumption expenditure	7,912.2	8,731.6	9,337.6	11,101.4	10,901.4	9,969.9
Increase in stocks	855.4	-125.7	-372.1	434.8	-281.6	-1,300.0
Gross fixed capital formation	2,497.9	2,510.4	2,612.6	3,583.0	2,131.9	1,111.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	12,087.0	12,123.5	12,786.0	16,515.5	14,514.1	11,345.0
Exports of goods and services	3,095.3	3,122.0	4,267.9	5,031.6	5,159.7	5,711.8
Less Imports of goods and services	4,536.1	4,112.5	4,118.8	5,868.1	4,685.8	3,647.4
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	10,646.3	11,133.0	12,935.1	15,679.0	14,988.0	13,409.4
G.D.P. AT 1958 PRICES	5,981.3	6,112.7	6,421.0	6,824.5	6,336.3	4,700.7

* Provisional figures. For revised totals of current G.D.P., see next table.

[continued on next page]

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS—continued]

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture and livestock	2,340.7	2,724.6	3,398.9	3,497.0	3,936.6	4,729.9
Forestry and logging	60.6	84.3	80.9	83.6	73.4	38.3
Hunting and fishing	89.3	108.7	113.5	122.9	97.5	135.8
Mining and quarrying	39.1*	35.4*	109.1	98.5	75.3	281.0
Manufacturing	2,459.9	2,689.3	3,083.8	3,236.7	3,490.0	5,243.3
Electricity and water	174.8	241.4	310.2	302.5	343.9	532.9
Construction	603.9	688.6	708.2	429.2	181.5	475.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2,397.2	2,907.3	3,140.1	2,732.9	2,377.5	3,859.8
Transport, storage and communications	606.0	705.1	798.2	658.3	721.3	1,170.1
Finance and insurance	307.8	388.6	436.3	416.9	505.6	706.2
Real estate	615.4	701.1	709.5	760.7	580.0	764.6
Public administration and defence	709.5	846.9	946.5	1,081.9	1,391.3	2,406.7
Other services	728.8	813.8	930.4	655.8	624.8	994.8
TOTAL	11,133.0	12,935.1	14,765.6	14,076.9	14,398.7	21,339.3

* Gold and silver mining only.

Source: Ministry of Planning.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	381.0	374.9	541.8	636.6	646.0	615.9
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-541.8	-482.1	-485.0	-704.1	-553.3	-388.9
TRADE BALANCE	-160.8	-107.2	56.8	-67.5	92.7	227.0
Exports of services	66.6	82.9	87.9	96.7	85.9	67.2
Imports of services	-178.6	-177.4	-193.3	-221.8	-213.1	-205.8
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-272.8	-201.7	-48.6	-192.6	-34.5	88.4
Unrequited transfers (net)	15.5	16.6	9.3	11.2	9.5	72.2
CURRENT BALANCE	-257.3	-185.1	-39.3	-181.4	-25.0	160.6
Direct capital investment (net)	13.8	10.9	12.9	10.0	7.0	2.8
Other long-term capital (net)	159.7	141.4	17.2	198.6	72.5	35.8
Short term capital (net)	67.3	46.3	-13.2	-20.7	-187.5	-257.8
Net errors and omissions	-11.4	-1.5	0.8	-4.0	-9.6	-9.1
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-27.9	12.0	-21.6	2.5	-142.6	-67.7
Monetization of gold	0.1	—	—	-0.6	—	—
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	4.6
Valuation changes (net)	0.9	0.5	-2.7	0.6	1.0	-1.7
Loans to Central Bank	—	25.9	14.1	2.6	55.1	73.4
Official financing (net)	-0.2	-1.3	9.6	5.6	-10.9	5.3
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-28.9	37.1	-0.6	10.7	-97.4	13.9

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ '000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	326,982	561,679	516,864	532,136	761,927	593,930	360,196	887,211
Exports f.o.b.	277,885	380,921	375,172	541,901	636,805	645,969	566,555	450,432

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$ '000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979
Non-durable consumer goods	98,177	81,853	214,936	136,207	152,286	167,122
Durable consumer goods	49,795	19,474	42,873	3,791	5,049	2,781
Fuels, lubricants, etc.	31,226	10,156	25,958	673	599	4,007
Raw and semi-finished materials for agriculture	36,684	15,600	61,701	21,458	24,261	17,395
Raw materials for industry	238,823	171,951	396,223	437,661	429,452	353,217
Construction materials	25,619	14,665	29,689	20,209	19,680	11,387
Agricultural machinery	12,820	4,331	24,006	8,608	3,770	1,474
Industrial machinery	75,213	31,392	60,854	4,293	4,669	3,455
Transport equipment	25,415	10,471	24,900	7	7	7
Other	158	303	6,071	3,898	6,194	5,710
TOTAL	593,930	360,196	887,211	636,805	645,969	566,555

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ '000)

	1977		1978		1979	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	3,923	31,916	4,150	20,869	2,735	18,044
Costa Rica	58,301	48,309	43,370	55,151	39,151	37,462
El Salvador	38,350	33,672	30,984	37,020	22,915	17,893
Germany, Federal Republic	51,357	85,361	32,262	91,102	14,046	54,746
Guatemala	52,313	34,697	50,648	34,253	36,276	21,467
Honduras	15,492	17,308	13,922	19,878	12,819	13,313
Italy	8,126	14,644	4,930	21,944	2,151	30,314
Japan	77,064	69,806	41,180	56,126	13,611	30,419
United Kingdom	16,337	1,846	10,789	2,050	4,545	1,927
U.S.A.	219,501	144,887	186,018	150,073	90,904	179,803

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers	431,151	367,585	529,048
Passenger/km. ('000)	16,479	14,599	18,730
Ton/km. ('000)	10,188	6,480	11,831

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic* in '000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977
Goods loaded	699	829	725
Goods unloaded	1,102	1,096	1,423

* Excluding transit traffic and packing.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(vehicles in use)

	1976	1977
Cars	24,714	36,372
Buses	1,385	1,441
Vans	2,370	2,003
Lorries	29,665	23,936
Jeeps	7,605	6,565
Motor-cycles and others	7,740	6,414

CIVIL AVIATION

	1975	1976	1977
Passengers:			
Entering	98,089	109,027	110,370
Leaving	100,292	112,701	113,050
Cargo (kg.):			
Entering	9,188,071	11,075,608	12,440,074
Leaving	7,526,385	5,776,983	11,717,141

EDUCATION

(1977)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary .	2,334	9,729	368,895
Secondary .	275	2,954	105,429
Higher .	6	1,204	23,171

Source (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central de Nicaragua, Managua, D.N.

THE CONSTITUTION

Shortly after taking office on July 20th, 1979, the Government of National Reconstruction abrogated the 1974 Constitution. On August 22nd, 1979, the revolutionary junta issued a Bill of Rights guaranteeing the basic freedoms of the individual, religious freedom and freedom of the press, and abolishing the death penalty. The

intention of the Bill was to re-establish formally rights which had been violated under the Somoza regime. A fundamental Statute took effect from July 20th, 1980, and will remain in force until the Council of State has drafted a political constitution and proposed an electoral law. Elections are scheduled for 1985.

THE GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(sworn in July 20th, 1979)

JUNTA

Commr. DANIEL ORTEGA SAAVEDRA

Dr. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO

Dr. RAFAEL CORDOVA RIVAS

CABINET

(January 1982)

Minister of the Interior: Commr. TOMÁS BORGE MARTÍNEZ.**Minister for Foreign Affairs:** Padre MIGUEL D'ESCOTO BROCKMANN.**Minister of National Defence:** Commr. HUMBERTO ORTEGA SAAVEDRA.**Minister of Finance:** Dr. JOAQUÍN CUADRA CHAMORRO.**Minister of Industry:** EMILIO BALTODANO CANTARERO.**Minister of Agricultural Development:** Commr. JAIME WHELOCK ROMÁN.**Minister of Planning:** Commr. HENRY RUIZ HERNÁNDEZ.**Minister of Transport:** CARLOS ZARRUK.**Minister of Labour:** Dr. VIRGILIO GODOY REYES.**Minister of Health:** Dra. LEA GUIDO.**Minister of Education:** Dr. CARLOS TUNNERMAN BERNHEIM.**Minister of Culture:** Padre ERNESTO CARDENAL MARTÍNEZ.**Minister of Housing and Human Settlements:** MIGUEL ERNESTO VIGIL ICAZA.**Minister of Development for the Atlantic Coast:** GUILLERMO RAMÍREZ.**Minister of Social Welfare:** Padre EDGARD PARRALES.**Minister of Foreign Trade:** ALEJANDRO MARTÍNEZ CUENCA.**Minister of Internal Trade:** DIONISIO MARENCO CARDENAL.**Minister of Construction:** Dr. MOISÉS HASSAN MORALES.**Minister of International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua:** HAROLDO MONTEALEGRE LACAYO.**Minister of Justice:** Dr. ERNESTO CASTILLO MARTÍNEZ.**Minister of Fisheries:** ALFREDO ALANIZ DOWNING.**Minister of Mineral Resources:** ALVARO GUZMÁN.**Secretary to the Junta:** RODRIGO REYES PORTOCARRERO.

LEGISLATURE

CONSEJO DE ESTADO

The Council of State was sworn in on May 4th, 1980. It is governed by a seven-member Directorate and the 47 delegates represent the Comités de Defensa Sandinista (9 members), the FSLN (6 members), the Central Sandinista and Asociación de Trabajadores del Campo (3 members each), the Confederación General del Trabajo Independiente (2 members) and other political parties, trade unions and professional organizations, the armed forces, state bodies and chambers of commerce and industry (one member each).

DIRECTORATE

President: Commr. CARLOS NÚÑEZ TÉLLEZ.**Vice Presidents:** Commr. DORA MARÍA TÉLLEZ ARGÜELLO, PLUTARCO ANDURAY PALMA, JAIME MONTEALEGRE.**Secretaries:** RAFAEL SOLIS CERDA, GUILLERMO MEJÍA, HERMÓGENES RODRÍGUEZ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In 1981 a special commission was set up by the Council of State to draft a bill to regulate the formation and activities of political parties. A political party shall be recognized providing the founding principles are popular, pluralistic, anti-imperialist and anti-racist.

Frente Patriótico para la Revolución (FPR): f. 1980; revolutionary political coalition comprising:

Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN) (*Sandinist National Liberation Front*): Managua, D.N.; f. 1962; engine of the revolution and since July 1979 principal government party; led by a nine-member directorate; c. 1,000 active mems.

Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI): Managua, D.N.; f. 1946; Leader VIRGILIO GODOY REYES.

Partido Popular Social Cristiano (PPSC): Managua, D.N.; f. 1976; Leader EDGARD MACÍAS.

Partido Socialista Nicaragüense (PSN): Managua, D.N.; f. 1967; Leader LUIS SÁNCHEZ SANCHO.

Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense (MDN): Managua, D.N.; f. 1978; Leader ALFONSO ROBELO CALLEJAS.

Partido Comunista de Nicaragua (PCN): Managua, D.N.; f. 1967; Leader ELÍ ALTAMIRANO.

Partido Conservador Demócrata (PCD): Managua, D.N.; f. 1979; Leader EMILIO ALVAREZ MONTALBÁN; Nat. Co-ordinator JOSÉ CASTILLO OSEJO.

Partido Social Cristiano Nicaragüense (PSC): Iglesia Lareynaga, 1-½ C. al Lago, Apdo. 4774, Managua, D.N.; f. 1957; Pres. ADÁN FLETES VALLE; publs. *Boletín PSC* (monthly), *Circular* (fortnightly).

Partido Social Demócrata (PSD): Managua, D.N.; f. 1979; Sec.-Gen. WILFREDO MONTALVÁN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO NICARAGUA

(In Managua D.N., unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Havana, Cuba.

Argentina: Reparto Las Colinas, Pasaje Los Cerros III, Apdo. Postal 703; *Ambassador:* MARCELINO CHUBURU LASTRA.

Austria: México, D.F., Mexico.

Barbados: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Belgium: San José, Costa Rica.

Brazil: Kilómetro 7½, Carretera Sur, Quinta los Pinos, Apdo. 264 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* LUIZ FERNANDO NAZARETH.

Bulgaria: Reparto Las Colinas, Calle Los Mangos 195; *Ambassador:* KIRIL ZLATKOV NIKOLOV.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica.

Chile: Reparto Lomas de Guadalupe, Calle Barcelona 210, Apdo. 1704; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ALFREDO LABBE VILLA.

China (Taiwan): Avda. Monumental 93, Esquina Callejón Zelaya, Apdo. 187; *Ambassador:* MAO CHI-HSIEN.

Colombia: Reparto Los Robles, Apdo. 1062; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO NAVAS DE BRIGARD.

Costa Rica: Centro Comercial Camino de Oriente, contiguo a AERONICA; *Ambassador:* MARÍA ELENA CHASSUEL MONGE.

Cuba: Las Colinas Sur, 2a Entrada; *Ambassador:* JULIÁN LÓPEZ DÍAZ.

Czechoslovakia: *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK KOUTECKY.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia.

Dominican Republic: Reparto Las Colinas, Prado Ecuestre 100, con Curva de los Gallos, Apdo. 614; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL DECAMPS.

Ecuador: Sierritas de Santo Domingo; *Ambassador:* ROSENDO MARIDUEÑA GERMÁN.

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador.

El Salvador: Reparto Las Colinas, Avda. Las Colinas y Pasaje Los Cerros, Apdo. 149; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JOAQUÍN MAZA MARTELLI.

Finland: Caracas, Venezuela.

France: De Montoya, 1 cuadra al lago, Apdo. 1227 *Ambassador:* RENÉ ALA.

German Democratic Republic: Km. 11-½ Carretera Sur, Callejón Bellevue 200 Vrs. siguiendo el Callejón Gran Portón de Hierro; *Ambassador:* GERALD MOCKEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: De la Central Sandinista de Trabajadores, 2c. al Sur y 2c. abajo, Casa 1333, Apdo. 29; *Ambassador:* Dr. VOLKE HAAK.

Greece: México, D.F., Mexico.

Guatemala: Kilómetro 11½, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo. E-1; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ALFONSO AQUINO S.

Haiti: México, D.F., Mexico.

Honduras: Kilómetro 7½, Carretera Sur, Reparto Barcelona, Apdo. 321; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO PERDOMO.

Hungary: De la Central Sandinista de Trabajadores, 7 cuerdas al Sur, Esq. frente al Terraza; *Ambassador:* JÁNOS KISS.

India: Panama City, Panama.

Iraq: México, D.F., Mexico.

Italy: Shell Las Palmas, 1 cuadra al lago, 10 varas arriba; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARRIGO LÓPEZ CELLY.

Jamaica: México, D.F.; Mexico.

Japan: Calle Monumental, 7 varas abajo, Apdo. 1789; *Ambassador:* YASUHIRO MATSUOKA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: De la Central Sandinista de Trabajadores, 2c. al Sur y 1c. abajo; *Ambassador:* O SUNG-HWAN.

Korea, Republic: México, D.F., Mexico.

Lebanon: México, D.F., Mexico.

Libya: Mansión Teodolinda, 6 cuerdas al sur, ½ Abajo; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* IBRAHIM MOHAMED FARHAT.

Malta: Kilómetro 7½, Carretera Sur, Apdo. 566; *Ambassador:* TIRSO DEL JUNCO Y MESA.

Mexico: Frente Oficinas Telcor de Altamira, km. 4½ a Masaya; *Ambassador:* JULIO ZAMORA BATIZ.

Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (also represents Luxembourg).

Norway: México, D.F., Mexico.

Panama: Reparto San Juan, Calle El Carmen 619; *Ambassador:* BALTAZAR AIZPURNA.

Pakistan: México, D.F.; Mexico.

Peru: Reparto Los Robles, 2° Etapa B-II R-29; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO DAMMERT LEÓN.

Philippines: México, D.F., Mexico.

Poland: 17 Avda. Calle S.O. y la 13 Avda., Barrio Bolonia (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ CIURUS.

Portugal: México, D.F., Mexico.

Spain: Avda. Central 13, Las Colinas, Apdo. 284; *Ambassador:* MARIANO BASELGA Y MANTECÓN.

Sweden: De la Sub-Estación de Telcor, Las Palmas 50 varas al Sur, a mano derecha, Casa 2601; *Ambassador:* CARL ERHARD LINDAHL.

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Turkey: México, D. F., Mexico.

Nicaragua also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Australia, Grenada, Guyana, Israel, Laos, Mongolia, Mozambique, Romania, South Africa, Suriname and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: Ciudad Jardín, Managua, D.N.; deals with both civil and criminal cases, acts as a Court of Cassation, appoints Judges of First Instance, and generally supervises the legal administration of the country. The revolutionary junta has appointed six judges to the Supreme Court. A complete reorganization of the judicial system is to be effected.

President: Dr. ROBERTO ARGÜELLO HURTADO.

RELIGION

All religions are tolerated. Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion with almost two million adherents in 1976.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Managua: Arzobispado, Apdo. 2008, Managua, D.N., Most Rev. MIGUEL OBANDO BRAVO.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Bishop of Nicaragua and El Salvador: Apdo. 1207, Managua D.N.

THE PRESS

In August 1979 a new press law was announced, by which all publications must display "legitimate concern for the defence of the conquests of the revolution, the reconstruction process and the problems of the Nicaraguan people".

Barricada: Camino del Oriente, detrás del Bolerama, Apdo. 576, Managua, D.N.; f. 1979; party organ of the FSLN; Exec. Dir. CARLOS FERNANDO CHAMORRO; evening; circ. 45,000.

El Centroamericano: 4A Calle Norte, P.O.B. 52, León; f. 1917; evening; independent; Dir. R. ABAUNZA SALINAS; circ. 3,500.

Diario de Granada: Granada; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA BORDEN RIVERA.

La Gaceta Diario Oficial: Avda. Central Sur 604, Managua, D.N.; f. 1912; morning; official.

U.S.S.R.: Reparto Las Colinas, Calle Vista Alegre 214, entre Avda. Central y Paseo del Club; *Ambassador:* GUERMAN SHYAPNIKOV.

United Kingdom: San José, Costa Rica.

U.S.A.: Kilómetro 4½, Carretera Sur, Apdo. 327; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY CECIL E. QUAINTON.

Uruguay: Colonial Los Robles, Restaurante Lacmil 10, arriba, Apdo. 3843; *Ambassador:* JORGE MARTÍNEZ.

Vatican: Kilómetro 10 y 800 m. Carretera Sur, entrada a Quinta Tirrenia, Apdo. 506 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* PIETRO SAMBO.

Venezuela: Plaza España, Edif. Málaga, Módulo A-13, 2° piso, Apdo. 406; *Ambassador:* LUIS RAFAEL ZAPATA LUIGI.

Viet-Nam: Zona Residencial Planetarium, Paseo Saturno, Casa CS. 10, Esq. Vía Láctea; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* NGUYEN VAN NGANH.

Yugoslavia: San José, Costa Rica.

Nuevo Diario: Apdo. 4591; Managua, D.N.; f. 1980; daily; pro-Sandinista; Editor XAVIER CHOMORRO; circ. 45,000.

Poder Sandinista: Managua, D.N.; f. 1980; weekly.

La Prensa: Kilómetro 4½ Carretera Norte, Apdo. 192, Managua, D.N.; f. 1926; evening; independent; Dir. JOAQUÍN CHAMORRO, Jr.; Editor PABLO CUADRA; circ. 85,000 daily.

El Pueblo: Apdo. 814, Managua, D.N.; f. 1979; daily; owned by a co-operative; Dir. MELVIN WALLACE.

Revista del Pensamiento Centroamericano: Apdo. 2108; Managua, D.N.; f. 1960; published by the Centro de Investigaciones y Actividades Culturales; cultural and current affairs journal; quarterly; Editor XAVIER ZAVALA CUADRA; circ. 3,000.

ASSOCIATION

Unión de Periodistas de Nicaragua (UPN): Managua, D.N.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

ACAN-EFE (Central America): Ciudad Jardín S-24, Apdo. 1951, Managua, D.N.; Bureau Chief FILADELFO MARTÍNEZ FLORES.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Casa del Periodista Velez Pais, 4 Cuadras Arriba del Reparto del Monte; Bureau Chief LEO GABRIEL.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Bosques de Altamira, Managua, D.N.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): c/o Radio Corporación, Apdo. 2442, Managua, D.N.; Corresp. JOSÉ ESTEBAN QUEZADA.

Prensa Latina: De Los Semáforos del Portón de Telcor de Villa Fontana, 25 m. al este, 2 c. al lago, Casa 280, Managua, D.N.; Corresp. MANUEL GUERRERO.

Reuters (U.K.): 5a Avda. No. 703, Apdo. 5208, Managua, D.N.

Agencia EFE (Spain) is also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Academia Nicaragüense de la Lengua: Biblioteca Nacional, Managua, D.N.; languages.

EDIPSA: Detrás Edificio Claudia, By-Pass Sur, Kilómetro 7, Managua, D.N.

Editorial Alemana S.A.: Km. 18½ Carretera a Masaya, Managua, D.N.

Editorial Artes Gráficas: Entrada Jardines Sta. Clara, Managua, D.N.

Editorial Flores: Centro Taller Las Palmas, 75 varas al Norte, Managua, D.N.

Editorial Lacayo: 2A Avda. S.E. 507, Managua, D.N.; religion.

Editorial San José: Fte. Hospital El Retiro, Managua, D.N.

Editorial Unión: 19 Avda. S.O. 14 y 15c, Managua, D.N.

Librería y Editorial Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; education, history, sciences, law, literature, politics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección de Frecuencias Radioeléctricas (Telcor): Apdo. 2264, Managua, D.N.; government supervisory body; Dir. LUIS LACAYO L.

RADIO

La Voz de Nicaragua: Detrás de Telcor de Villa Panamá, Managua, D.N.; f. 1979; government station; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS J. GUADAMUZ.

Radio Católica: Altamira D'Este 621, Apdo. 2183, Managua, D.N.; controlled by Conferencia Episcopal de Nicaragua; Dir. P. BISMARCK CARBALLO.

Radio Corporación: Ciudad Jardín Q-20, Managua, D.N.; Dir. FABIO GADEA MANTILLA.

Radio Ondas de Luz: Apdo. 607, Managua, D.N.; f. 1959; religious and cultural station; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO ARAGÓN THOMAS; Gen. Man. EFRAÍN TORRES MATUS; 820 kHz. long-wave.

Radio Mundial: De la actual Moneda 1 cuadra al sur, 1 cuadra abajo, Reparto Loma Verde, Managua, D.N.; commercial; Gen. Man. MANUEL ARAÑA VALLE.

Radio Sandino: Apdo 1505, Managua, D.N.; station controlled by the FSLN.

There are 51 other radio stations.

In 1975 there were 126,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Sistema Sandinista de Televisión: Managua, D.N.

In 1979 there were 170,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

Corporación Financiera Estatal (State Finance Corporation): Apdo. 53, Managua, D.N.; f. 1980; Dirs. FERNANDO GUZMÁN, ISOLDA MELÉNDEZ.

BANKING

All Nicaraguan banks were nationalized in July 1979. Foreign banks operating in the country are no longer permitted to secure local deposits. All foreign exchange transactions must be made through the Banco Central or its agencies.

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in córdobas)

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Apdo. 2246, Managua, D.N.; Superintendent DOMINGO TORUÑO MALDONADO.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Nicaragua: Pista de la Resistencia, Apdos. 2252/3, Managua, D.N.; f. 1961; 512 mems.; bank of issue and Government fiscal agent; cap. 24.4m., dep. 714m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. ALFREDO CÉSAR; Gen. Man. ADOLFO UBILLA M.

STATE BANKS

Banco de América: Avda. Sandino y 4a. calle Sur Este, Apdo. 285, Managua, D.N.; f. 1952; cap. 42m., dep. 893m. (Aug. 1980); Gen. Man. Lic. ANTONIO MEDRANO; 45 brs.

Banco de Crédito Popular de Nicaragua: Apdo. 3904, Managua, D.N.; f. 1972 as autonomous state institution to promote savings and make available bank loans to lower income groups; cap. 32.3m., total assets 100.5m. (Aug. 1980); Pres. Lic. ANGEL RAMÍREZ; Gen. Man. DAYSI MARÍA TORRES; 10 brs.

Banco Inmobiliario: Camino de Oriente, Apdo. 1162, Managua, D.N.; f. 1980; savings bank and housing funding; Exec. Dir. Lic. DIONISIO CHANORRO.

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo: Km. 4, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo. 328, Managua, D.N.; f. 1912; cap. 218.6m., dep. 1,612.9m. (Aug. 1980); Pres. SILVIO LANUZA.

Banco Nicaragüense: Centro Financiero Oscar Pérez Cassar, Apdo. 549, Managua, D.N.; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 35m., dep. 967m. (Aug. 1980); Gen. Man. LUIS ANGEL RAMÍREZ; 44 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.): Km. 4½ Carretera Sur, Apdo. 2469, Managua, D.N.; f. 1964; cap. 10m., dep. 6.7m. (Sept. 1980); Man. Lic. LUIS BONILLA; 2 brs.

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: Plaza de Compras, Colonia Centroamérica, Apdo. 91, Managua, D.N.; f. 1958; cap. 14.6m., dep. 9.5m. (Sept. 1980); Man. N. P. SPEARS.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Reparto Pancassán, Apdo. 3102, Managua, D.N.; f. 1967; cap. 10.5m., dep. 33.1m. (Oct. 1980); Man. ENRIQUE ALANIZ D.

INSURANCE

MANAGUA, D.N.

STATE COMPANY

Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguros y Reaseguros (INISER): Centro Financiero Oscar Pérez Cassar, Apdo. 1147; f. 1979 to assume the activities of all the pre-revolution national private insurance companies; Exec. Pres. Dr. LEONEL ARGÜELLO R.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. MAURICIO SANTAMARÍA.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

American Home Insurance Co.: Reparto San Juan, Apdo. 462; Rep. Lic. RAMÓN MORALES.

American Life Insurance Company: Metrocentro Módulo 7, Apdo. 601; Man. MAURICIO J. RUIZ R.

British American Insurance Co.: 2° piso, Edif. Climatizadora, Apdo. 986; Gen. Man. H. F. STEPHENS.

Citizens Standard Life Insurance Co.: Iglesia El Carmen, 2c. al norte ¼c. al Oeste, Apdo. 3199; Man. YAGALI RIVAS ALEGRÍA.

Pan American Life Insurance Co.: Kilómetro 4, Carretera Masaya, Apdo. 642; Man. HUMBERTO ARRIETA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Managua: Apdo. 135, Managua, D.N.; 330 mems.; Pres. REYNALDO HERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. ORESTES ROMERO ROJAS.

NICARAGUA

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Cámara de Industrias de Nicaragua (CADIN): Apdo. 1436, Managua, D.N.; f. 1958; 350 mems.; Pres. ISMAEL REYES; Sec. Dr. ROBERTO SOLÓRZANO MARÍN; publ. *Socio*.

Cámara de la Industria Pesquera: Apdo. 3108, Managua, D.N.; 15 mems.; Exec. Sec. ANGEL QUANT.

Cámara Nicaragüense de la Construcción: Apdo. 3016, Managua, D.N.; Pres. BENJAMÍN LANZAS.

Condeminah: Managua, D.N.; state mining agency.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Importaciones: Apdo. 2793, Managua, D.N.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Promoción de Exportaciones (ENIPREX): Apdo. 1449, Managua, D.N.; Dir. ARMANDO JARQUÍN.

Instituto Nacional de Comercio Exterior e Interior (Incei): Managua; f. 1979; has overall control of internal and external marketing of major agricultural products.

STATE TRADING CORPORATIONS

Empresa Nicaragüense del Algodón (ENAL): M.C. Ex. Barrio Bolonia, Apdo. 3648, Managua; f. 1979; controls cotton trading; Dir. LUIS LACAYO D.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Alimentos Básicos (ENABAS): Enabas, Managua; f. 1979; controls trading in basic foodstuffs; Dir. ALFREDO RIVAS.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Azúcar (ENAZUCAR): M.C. Ex. Barrio Bolonia, Apdo. 3245, Managua; f. 1979; controls sugar trading; Dir. DAYSI CASTILLO.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Banano (BANANIC): Edif. Málaga, Plaza España, Apdo. 3433, Managua; f. 1979; controls banana trading; Dir. MARÍA TERESA DE GÓMEZ.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Café (ENCAFE): Centro Banic, Apdo. 2482, Managua; f. 1979; controls coffee trading; Dir. JOSÉ ANGEL BUITRAGO.

Empresa Nicaragüense de la Carne (ENCAR): Centro Financiero Oscar Pérez Cassar, Apdo. C-11, Managua; f. 1979; controls meat trading; Dir. JOSÉ C. CANALES G.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Hidrocarburos (ENHIDRO): Edif. Málaga, Plaza España, Managua; f. 1979; hydrocarbons agency; Dir. ALEJANDRO MARTÍNEZ C.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Insumos Agropecuarios (ENIA): Centro Financiero Oscar Pérez Cassar, Costado Oeste, Apdo. C-11, Managua; f. 1979; agricultural investment goods board; f. 1979; Dir. Ing. CARLOS HURTADO CABRERA.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Productos del Mar (ENMAR): Apdo. 356, Frente Embajada Americana, Managua; f. 1979; controls trading in all seafood products; Dir. JUAN GAZOL S.; Asst. Dir. FRANKLIN MENDIETA.

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Algodoneros de Managua, R.L.: Km. 3½ Carretera Norte, Apdo. 483, Managua, D.N.; cotton-growers; Pres. ALBERTO BARCENAS LEVY; Sec. Ing. EMILIO J. SOLIS BERMÚDEZ.

Cooperativa de Mercado de los Artesanos del Calzado: Shell Ciudad Jardín, ½ cuadra al Este, Managua, D.N.; shoemakers and leatherworkers.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Sociedad Cooperativa Anónima de Cafetaleros: Managua, D.N.; coffee growers; Pres. FABIO GALLO GARRIDO; Exec. Sec. RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ CASTRILLO; Sec. Lic. JORGE HUEZO.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Productores de Café Nicaragüenses.

Consejo Superior de la Empresa Privada (COSEP): Managua, D.N.; Pres. ENRIQUE DREYFUS M.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Desarrollo (INDE): Apdo. 2598, Managua, D.N.; f. 1963; organization of private businessmen; 650 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE DREYFUS; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM BAEZ.

Unión de Productores Agrícola de Nicaragua (UPANIC).

TRADE UNIONS

Asociación de Trabajadores del Campo (ATC) (*Association of Rural Workers*).

Central Sandinista de Trabajadores (CST) (*Sandinist Congress of Workers*): Antiguamente Casa del Obrero, Managua, D.N.; f. 1979.

Central de Trabajadores Nicaragüenses (CTN): (*Nicaraguan Workers' Congress*): Iglesia Santa Ana, 1½ cuadras al Occidente, Managua, D.N.; Sec.-Gen. OFILIO GARCÍA; affiliated to CLAT.

Confederación de Acción de Unificación Sindical (CAUS) (*Executive Confederation of United Trade Unions*): Managua, D.N.

Confederación General de Trabajo (Independiente) (CGT(I)) (*Independent General Confederation of Labour*): Calle 11 de Julio, Managua, D.N.; f. 1953; mems. 4,843 (est.) from 6 federations with 40 local unions, and 6 non-federated local unions; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS SALGADO MEMBRENO.

Confederación de Unificación Sindical (CUS) (*Confederation of United Trade Unions*): Managua, D.N.; affiliated to ORIT, AFL, CIO.

Federación de Trabajadores de la Salud (FETSALUD) (*Federation of Health Workers*): Managua, D.N.

Federación de Transportadores Unidos Nicaragüense—FTUN (*United Transport Workers' Federation of Nicaragua*): Apdo. 945, Managua, D.N.; f. 1952; mems. 2,880 (est.) from 21 affiliated associations; Pres. MANUEL SABALLOS.

Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos (UNAG) (*National Union of Agricultural and Livestock Workers*): Managua, D.N.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril de Nicaragua: Plantel Casimiro Sotelo, Apdo. 5, Managua, D.N.; f. 1881; government-owned; main line from Managua to the Pacific port of Corinto via León and Chinandega, and from Managua to Granada on Lake Nicaragua; 373 km.; Gen. Administrator Lic. ROLANDO ESPINOSA RÍOS.

ROADS

In 1980 there were some 24,748 km. of roads and tracks. Of these 4,408 km. were paved. The Pan American Highway runs for 384 km. in Nicaragua and links Managua with the Honduran and Costa Rican frontiers and the Atlantic and Pacific Highways connecting Managua with the coastal regions.

NICARAGUA

SHIPPING

Corinto, Puerto Sandino and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cabezas, Bluefields, Puerto Arlen Siu and Puerto General Benjamín Zeledón on the Atlantic, are the principal ports. Corinto deals with about 60 per cent of trade.

Autoridad Portuaria de Corinto: Apdo. 11, Corinto; f. 1956; port authority.

Naviera Nicaragüense, S.A. (Nanica): Apdo. 909, Managua, D.N.; regular services between Central America, New York, New Orleans and Europe; Man. Dir. ADOLFO DÍAZ LACAYO.

Several foreign shipping lines call at Nicaraguan ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINE

Aerolíneas de Nicaragua S.A. (AERONICA): Apdo. 753, Managua, D.N.; f. 1945; domestic services and international services to Guatemala, Mexico and the U.S.A.; Pres. CARLOS ZARRUK (Minister of Transport); Gen. Man. EDGARDO MATAMOROS L.; fleet: 1 B-727, 3 C-46.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

Nicaragua is also served by Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), AVIATECA (Guatemala), Compañía Panameña, Iberia (Spain), LACSA (Costa Rica), SAHSA (Honduras) and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Instituto Nicaragüense de Turismo (INTURISMO): Avda. Bolívar Sur, Apdo. 122, Managua, D.N.; f. 1967; Pres. HERTY LEWITES RODRÍGUEZ.

Asociación Nicaragüense de Agencias de Viajes (ANAVIT): Apdo. 1045, Managua, D.N.; Pres. ANTONIO ESPINO.

THEATRES

Comedia Nacional de Nicaragua: Ciudad Jardín 18, Managua, D.N.; f. 1965; Dir. CÉSAR SOBREVALLS.

Teatro Nacional de Nicaragua: Managua, D.N.; Dir. LUCRECIA NOGUERA.

Teatro Popular Rubén Darío: Apdo. 1721, Managua, D.N.; Dir. SOCORRO BONILLA CASTELLÓN.

NIGER

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Niger is a landlocked state in West Africa, with Algeria and Libya to the north and Nigeria and Benin to the south. Mali and Upper Volta lie to the west and Chad to the east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 28°C (84°F). The official language is French but numerous indigenous languages are used, including Hausa (spoken by half the population), Tuareg, Djerma and Fulani. About 85 per cent of the population are Muslims. Most of the remainder follow traditional beliefs and there is a small Christian minority. The national flag (proportions 8 by 7) is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and green, the central white stripe being charged with an orange disc. The capital is Niamey.

Recent History

Formerly a part of French West Africa, Niger became a self-governing member of the French Community in December 1958 and was granted independence on August 3rd, 1960. Hamani Diori, Prime Minister since December 1958, became Head of State. He was elected President in November 1960, and re-elected in 1965 and 1970. His one-party Government, having repressed an attempted rebellion in 1963-64, seemed one of the most secure in Africa, and President Diori himself gained considerable international prestige as a spokesman for francophone Africa. He maintained very close links with France, and received aid from Nigeria and Libya. The discovery of uranium in Niger, and its exploitation by France, provided an opportunity for the economic development of the country, but the drought in the Sahel of 1968-74, which affected Niger more severely than any other country, had serious economic and political consequences.

Amidst widespread civil disorder during the drought, and after a four-month education strike, the army staged an almost bloodless coup in April 1974. Diori was arrested, and Lieut.-Col. (later Col.) Seyni Kountché, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, became President. The new military Government suspended the Constitution, dissolved the National Assembly and announced that its main objectives were the elimination of corruption and greater efficiency in dealing with the famine.

The new Government's major preoccupation was planning an economic recovery after the Sahel drought. In the interest of national independence, it obtained the withdrawal of French troops and weakened French control of uranium exploitation. In February 1977 a new co-operation agreement was concluded with France, which was claimed to have eradicated all traces of paternalism in their relations.

In August 1975 the Vice-President of the ruling Supreme Military Council was arrested, along with two other prominent figures, on a charge of plotting to seize power, and in January 1976 the Secretary of State for Information was detained. In March 1976 Major Moussa Bayere, dismissed from the Government in February, led an abortive coup. Nine of those implicated, including Bayere, were subsequently sentenced to death.

In 1977 and 1978, faced with the difficulties of renewed drought, the Government attempted to broaden the basis of its support, and in March 1978 released a number of political prisoners, including senior members of ex-President Diori's administration. In April 1980 ex-President Diori was released from prison. All members of the former administration are now free.

The proportion of army officers in the Government was reduced in December 1977 as the unpopular and corrupt administration was gradually replaced. In September 1978, after a minor reshuffle, civilians outnumbered officers in the Government by 11 to six; further reorganizations took place in September 1979, June 1980, February 1981 and September 1981, when Col. Kountché took over the post of Minister of the Interior. In November 1980 public demonstrations took place in Niamey against the critical attitude of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya towards the Niger Government's treatment of the nomadic populations of the Niger-Libya frontier. In January 1981 Libyan diplomats were expelled from Niger. Libya continued, however, after a temporary suspension, to import a large proportion of Niger's uranium.

Government

Since the military coup of April 1974, Niger has been ruled by a Supreme Military Council of army officers, and by a Council of Ministers appointed by the President.

Defence

Niger's armed forces are on a small scale. In July 1981 there was an army of 2,150 men and paramilitary forces totalling 2,060 men. Arms and equipment come mainly from France. The air force consists of 70 men and a few transport planes.

Economic Affairs

Niger is one of the world's poorest countries. The World Bank estimated its 1979 G.N.P. to be \$1,410 million, or \$270 per head. The economy is predominantly agricultural; this sector accounted for about 44 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980, and 90 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture and the raising of livestock, although less than 10 per cent of the land is cultivated. The principal crops are millet, sorghum, cassava and beans. The herds of cattle, sheep and goats are large but often of poor quality. Much of the land is desert, over three-quarters of the country receiving an average annual rainfall of less than 250 mm. Persistent drought and the depredations of pests are the main problems. Niger was very seriously affected by the Sahelian drought in the early 1970s. Livestock herds were drastically reduced, the number of cattle falling from 4.4 million in 1968 to 2.2 million in 1973. In 1976/77 cereal production exceeded domestic requirements for the first time since 1970, but in 1978 there was a deficit of 50,000 tons. In 1979, however, Niger imported a total of only 20,000 tons of foodstuffs, and basic food imports became unnecessary in 1980, when livestock numbers almost reached pre-drought levels and production of the principal crops increased by about 10 per cent, but lack of rainfall

again led to a shortage of cereals in 1981. The main cash crop was formerly groundnuts but production has not recovered to the pre-drought level.

Uranium deposits, comprising 200,000 metric tons of proven reserves, were discovered in 1966 at Arlit, in the Air mountains of northern Niger, and production by French interests began in 1971. In 1974 the mines were nationalized and in 1977 a new agreement with France increased Niger's share in their exploitation from 17 to 33 per cent and allowed the Government to set prices, which had been previously dictated by France. In 1978 a second mine was opened at Akouta with Japanese investment. In 1980 Niger was the fifth largest uranium producer in the non-communist world, producing 4,300 metric tons. Revenue from uranium exports enabled a reduction in the tax threshold and a raising of the guaranteed minimum industrial wage in 1977 and 1978. Uranium provided about 75 per cent of Niger's exports by 1980, but a drop in world prices led to a reduction in revenue, from 26,000 million francs CFA in 1979 to a predicted 6,700 million in 1982. Lack of transport facilities hampers development but a "uranium road" between the mines and the capital was completed in 1981. Cassiterite, a tin-bearing mineral, is mined in three locations. Mining of phosphate deposits, estimated at 250 million tons, 151 km. west of Niamey began in 1978, and open-cast mining of coal at Anou Araren, where reserves are estimated to be 5 million tons, started in 1980. Petroleum deposits in the Madama Termit area, north-east of Lake Chad, were discovered in 1978.

Industry is on a small scale and manufacturing and handicrafts accounted for 6.4 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. In 1982 plans were announced for state investment in industries derived from agricultural produce and in the manufacture of construction materials and agricultural machinery, amounting to some 10,000 million francs CFA by 1985. Plans to reduce dependence on imported energy included the construction of an electricity-generating station using local coal, and in 1981 the feasibility of a dam at Kandadji, providing irrigation for over 140,000 hectares and hydroelectricity at 125 MW capacity, was being studied by aid donors. The share of rural development was increased in the 1976-78 plan and maintained in the 1979-83 plan, in an attempt to check the rural exodus. The plan originally envisaged total expenditure of 730,200 million francs CFA, of which just under half comprises private investment in the mining sector and in a sugar refining complex, while state investment concentrates on rural development, social services and transport. Niger depends on foreign aid and investment, particularly from France, and although uranium earnings are a major source of development finance, the fall in uranium prices from 1980 onwards led to an appeal for further foreign aid to meet the requirements of the plan. The fall in prices reduced the annual rate of economic growth from about 15 per cent in 1979 to an estimated 5 per cent in 1981.

Transport and Communications

The construction of two railways is being studied; one to give access to the port of Cotonou, in Benin, and the other to Lomé, in Togo, via Ouagadougou (Upper Volta). Two highways cross the country from east to west and from north to south, giving access to neighbouring

countries. In 1980 there were 8,219 km. of main roads, of which 32.5 per cent were paved. Many road extension and improvement schemes are in progress, and a 648-km. "uranium road" from Agadez and Arlit to Tahoua was opened in February 1981. The River Niger is navigable for 300 km. In 1973 a river route between Gaya, in the south of Niger, and Port Harcourt, in Nigeria, was opened, giving access to the sea. The internal airways system is operated by Air Niger. The main international airport is at Niamey. Work on a satellite telecommunications network, financed by France, was due to start in March 1981.

Social Welfare

There is a guaranteed national basic wage. There are two hospitals, 36 departmental medical centres, 116 dispensaries and a number of mobile clinics. In 1981 the country had 118 physicians, one for every 47,000 people. The 1979-83 development plan includes allocations for a further 118 rural dispensaries and 40 clinics and maternity centres, and the expansion of a system of village health teams to give basic treatment.

Education

Education is free but there are insufficient schools; the proportion of children of school age receiving education rose from 13 per cent in 1977 to 17 per cent in 1979. By 1983 it is planned that 25 per cent of Niger's primary-aged children will be in school. A university was opened at Niamey in 1973 and in 1976 the construction of the Islamic University of West Africa began at Say. Scholarships are provided for higher education in France and Senegal.

Tourism

There is an abundance of wild life and hunting is the chief tourist attraction. Lake Chad also provides game fishing. In 1979 there were 17 hotels. Provision has been made in the 1979-83 plan for the extension of tourist facilities, which by 1982 were to increase from 421 to 972 rooms. An international-class hotel of 250 rooms was due to open in Niamey in 1981.

Public Holidays

1982: July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 3rd (Independence Day), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 18th (Republic Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Note: The Christian community in Niger also observes Easter, Whitsun, Ascension Day, Assumption, All Saints' Day and Christmas.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;
 £1 sterling=545.6 francs CFA;
 U.S. \$1=283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)†						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978
1,267,000 sq. km.*	4,356,000	4,476,000	4,600,000	4,727,000	4,859,000	4,994,000	3.9

* 489,191 sq. miles.

† Not revised to take account of the 1977 census (*see below*).**1977 Census:** Population 5,098,427 (provisional).**1979 estimate:** Population 5,354,266.

ETHNIC GROUPS*
(estimated population at July 1st, 1972)

Hausa	2,279,000
Djerma-Songhai	1,001,000
Fulani (Peulh)	450,000
Tuareg, etc.	127,000
Berberi-Manga	386,000
TOTAL	4,243,000

* Provisional figures. Revised total is 4,239,000.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(population in 1977)

Niamey (capital)	225,314	Tahoua	31,265
Zinder	58,436	Agadez	20,475
Maradi	45,852	Birni N'Konni	15,227

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 50.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 51.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 23.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture etc.	859	90	949	1,066	122	1,188
Industry	14	—	14	28	—	28
Services	32	3	34	59	5	64
TOTAL	904	93	997	1,153	127	1,280

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,449; Total 1,648 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1976	1979
Arable land	2,734	3,290
Permanent meadows and pastures	10,046	9,668
Forests and woodland	3,140*	2,960*
Other land	110,750	110,752
Inland water	30	30
TOTAL AREA	126,700	126,700

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	9	9	9*
Millet	1,123	1,246	1,371
Sorghum	371	346	380
Rice	32	24	32
Sugar cane	170	189	190*
Sweet potatoes and yams	24	28	28*
Cassava (Manioc)	205	224	225*
Onions	77	104	100*
Other vegetables	35	32	33*
Pulses	280	312	269
Dates	6*	6*	6*
Other fruit	28*	30*	32*
Groundnuts (in shell)	99	81	100
Cottonseed	3†	3†	4†
Cotton lint	2†	2†	2†

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses	227	230	233*
Asses	437	440*	444*
Cattle	2,990	3,112	3,206
Camels	352	353*	353*
Pigs*	29	30	31
Sheep	2,650	2,500†	2,600†
Goats	6,700	7,127†	7,318†
Poultry*	7,500	7,600	7,750

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	32	34	37
Mutton and lamb	7	7	7
Goats' meat	22	25	26
Horsemeat	3	3	3
Poultry meat	7	7	7
Cows' milk	92	93	96
Sheep's milk	11	12	12
Goats' milk	125	130	135
Cheese	7.1	7.3	7.5
Butter	4.4	4.5	4.6
Hen eggs	5.1	5.3	5.4
Cattle hides	5.5	6.0	6.1
Sheep skins	2.0	1.8	1.9
Goat skins	4.3	5.0	5.2

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood .	189	194	199	205
Fuel wood .	2,434	2,505	2,580	2,656
TOTAL .	2,623	2,699	2,779	2,861

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1980
Total catch .	4.7	7.4	8.8	8.9

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Cassiterite	metric tons	136	143	n.a.	n.a.
of which: Tin	" "	84	84	96	90
Uranium*	" "	1,305	1,459	1,609	2,109

* Uranium oxide content of ores.

1979: Uranium 3,540 metric tons.

1980: Uranium 4,300 metric tons.

Sources: UN, Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of Industrial Statistics; Europe Outremer, L'Afrique d'Expression française et Madagascar.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Beer ('000 hl.)	n.a.	50	54	65
Woven cotton fabrics (million sq. metres) .	7	n.a.	2.5	1.3
Groundnut oil ('000 metric tons)	27	3	5	5
Cement ('000 metric tons)	18	38	35.8	40.8
Electricity (million kWh.)	70	70	25	48.4

1980: Cement 36,000 metric tons, Beer 90,000 hl.

Sources: UN, Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of Industrial Statistics; L'Afrique noire politique et économique.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=283.65 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.833=\$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs CFA, years ending September 30th)

REVENUE	1977	1978	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978
General Budget	34,180	43,400	General Budget	34,180	43,400
Direct taxation	8,480	10,980	National Debt	1,870	2,310
Indirect taxation and levies	17,780	20,440	Wages	8,930	10,640
<i>of which:</i> Customs	12,750	14,180	Working stock and others	7,870	8,120
Stamp duty and fees	1,300	2,850	Maintenance	410	480
Land revenues	2,060	2,970	Contributions, subsidies and dis-		
Miscellaneous duties	370	1,620	count	4,670	6,020
Repayment of loans and advances	330	270	<i>of which:</i>		
Contributions, subsidies and dis-			Contributions	3,370	4,120
count	330	310	Subsidies	20	20
<i>of which:</i>			Payments and discount	420	970
Communes, collectivities and			Interest	860	910
public premises	330	310	Loans	8,900	13,870
Suspense account	1,530	1,960	Transfers*	—	—
Allocation of reserves	2,000	2,000	to working stock value account		
Working stock value account	910	990	to government investment		
General budget contributions	900	870	stocks	8,000	13,000
Miscellaneous revenues	10	120	Suspense account	1,530	1,960
TOTAL	35,090	44,390	Working stock value account	910	990
Capital operations (government in-			Wages	120	190
vestment stocks)			Other	790	800
General budget contribution	8,000	13,000	TOTAL	35,090	44,390
TOTAL	8,000	13,000	Capital operations (government in-		
GRAND TOTAL†	32,660	41,560	vestment stocks)		
			Direct investment	6,750	8,140
			Subsidies, contributions and		
			interest	1,250	4,860
			TOTAL	8,000	13,000
			GRAND TOTAL†	32,660	41,560

* This comprises the general budget contributions to the working stock value account and the government investment stock account.

† After adjustment for double counting.

1979 estimate: 56,747 million francs CFA.

1980 estimate: 72,145 million francs CFA.

1981 estimate: 80,700 million francs CFA.

1982 estimate: 93,900 million francs CFA.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1979-83
(proposed investment, million francs CFA at 1979 prices)

	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Mines, energy and industry . . .	70,200	305,500	375,700
Rural sector . . .	116,500	—	116,500
Health and education . . .	84,800	—	84,800
Transport and infrastructure . . .	67,800	32,900	100,700
Services . . .	20,000	5,700	25,700
Others . . .	25,200	1,600	26,800
TOTAL . . .	384,500	345,700	730,200

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	0.4	0.5	0.5
IMF Special Drawing Rights . . .	5.7	8.0	7.4
Reserve position in IMF . . .	6.6	6.6	7.7
Foreign exchange . . .	116.1	117.1	110.8
TOTAL	128.8	132.2	126.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY*
(million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks . . .	19,740	27,280	31,180
Demand deposits at deposit money banks . . .	25,910	29,000	32,280
Checking deposits at Post Office	740	980	1,260
TOTAL MONEY . . .	46,390	57,270	64,730

* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 million francs CFA.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, NIAMEY
(base: 1970=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
All items, except rent . . .	132.2	144.2	178.2	219.7	241.8	261.9	285.2
Food	147.8	139.9	201.3	255.1	273.0	292.1	318.4

* Averages of less than 12 months.

Source: International Labour Office.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs CFA at current prices)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	53,725	50,959	50,101	59,900
Mining and quarrying	34	119	105	11,800
Manufacturing	6,169	6,489	6,282	
Electricity, gas and water supply	405	436	604	
Construction	2,175	2,364	3,144	29,200*
Trade, restaurants and hotels	13,788	13,301	14,421	
Transport, storage and communications	2,768	2,639	3,131	
Other producers and services	18,525	19,211	20,020	
TOTAL (in purchasers' values) . . .	97,592	95,518	97,808	100,900

* Including 5,900 million francs CFA for public administration and defence.

Sources: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Total G.D.P.: (million francs CFA at 1972 prices): 93,500 in 1973; 103,300 in 1974; 104,400 in 1975; 123,900 in 1976.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	71.0	99.5	81.4	138.4	171.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-67.9	-112.1	-144.9	-147.9	-198.3
TRADE BALANCE	3.1	-12.6	-63.5	-9.5	-26.7
Exports of services	20.3	27.3	26.1	33.6	31.4
Imports of services	-47.7	-58.5	-79.3	-96.6	-117.0
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-24.3	-43.8	-116.7	-72.5	-112.3
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-8.8	-16.6	-16.7	-18.9	-19.9
Government unrequited transfers (net)	45.1	84.3	120.1	82.8	104.1
CURRENT BALANCE	12.0	24.5	-13.3	-8.6	-28.1
Direct capital investment (net)	9.1	0.8	6.7	16.5	11.5
Other long-term capital (net)		8.7	10.1	20.3	44.0
Short-term capital (net)		-10.7	6.6	2.2	-10.3
Net errors and omissions		-18.3	-16.5	-24.7	14.1
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	6.2	5.0	-6.4	5.7	31.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.5	—	—	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	0.1	4.3	1.2	-1.0	-5.6
EEC STABEX grants	—	—	—	—	6.6
CHANGES IN RESERVES	7.8	9.3	-5.2	4.7	32.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs CFA)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Imports c.i.f.	14,975	16,576	19,098	23,144	21,889	30,383	48,221
Exports f.o.b.	10,670	13,712	13,817	12,621	19,556	31,979	39,335

* Figures taken from the records of the Customs Posts at the frontiers. These records are not fully representative of external trade, since much smuggling occurs, particularly between Niger and Nigeria.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Road vehicles	2,812	2,397	5,394	Uranium concentrates	6,322	11,882	20,476
Petroleum products	3,139	2,750	3,525	Live animals	2,093	3,653	4,798
Non-electric machinery	2,224	2,080	3,142	Vegetables	152	575	2,785
Iron and steel, cast iron	1,292	1,150	2,093	Groundnut oil	1,143	699	919
Textile yarn and fabrics	1,380	1,188	1,951	Groundnuts, shelled	—	2	697
Electrical machinery, etc.	1,175	1,065	1,295	Groundnut cake	185	185	369
Paper, paperboard, printed matter	312	338	827	Hides and skins	607	177	477
Sugar and confectionery	1,367	642	739	Raw cotton	16	14	384
Rubber and rubber products	467	454	496	Meat and offals	124	283	210
Tobacco	242	374	470	Cotton yarn and fabrics	218	32	158
Pharmaceutical products	407	277	432	Artificial and synthetic fabrics	456	250	n.a.
Groundnuts	462	2,066	7				
TOTAL (incl. others)	23,144	21,889	30,383	TOTAL (incl. others)	12,621	19,556	31,979

1977: Uranium 29,234 million francs CFA.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1974*	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974*	1975	1976
Algeria	765	1,686	1,757	Benin	300	471	143
China, People's Republic . .	410	402	881	France	6,875	12,450	17,270
France	8,575	6,649	13,197	Germany, Federal Republic	935	141	1,140
Germany, Federal Republic	1,805	1,081	2,062	Italy	225	72	4,973
Ivory Coast	765	957	2,492	Ivory Coast	135	229	334
Japan	180	260*	909	Japan	5	140*	—
Netherlands	755	674	866	Nigeria	3,400	4,284	7,440
Nigeria	n.a.	514	1,303	United Kingdom	180	245	—
Senegal	260	2,300	456	U.S.A.	95	505*	45
U.S.A.	2,955	2,675*	1,949	Upper Volta	160	402	273
TOTAL (incl. others)	23,145	21,889	30,383	TOTAL (incl. others)	12,620	19,556	31,979

* Figures rounded to the nearest 5 million francs CFA.

Source: *Statistiques douanières du Niger*.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978
Cars and vans	16,578	18,825	20,750
Buses and coaches	471	542	646
Goods vehicles	3,031	3,321	3,597
Tractors (non-agricultural)	884	1,115	1,402
Trailers	668	908	1,093
Motor cycles and scooters . .	1,138	1,899	2,634

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION

(scheduled services: Passengers carried—thousands;
others—millions)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	2.2	2.4	2.4
Passengers carried	69	75	83
Passenger-km	117	137	154
Freight ton-km	11.6	13.2	13.1
Mail ton-km	0.6	0.7	0.7

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Passengers carried: (1978) 112,853; (1979) 125,641.
(Source: *L'Afrique noire politique et économique*.)

EDUCATION

(1978/79)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-school	16	42	1,676
Private	9	42	1,289
Public	7		387
Primary	1,471	4,762	187,151
Private	26	4,762	6,446
Public	1,445		180,705
Secondary	62	961	27,104
Degré Général	57	866	25,491
Enseignement normal	4	64	1,259
Technical	1	31	354
Higher*	1	34	782†

* Figures for 1977/78.

† Including 409 Niger students; about 600 students studied abroad for higher and technical education.

Source: Service de la Planification de l'Education et de Constructions Scolaires, Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Niamey.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Commissariat Général au Développement, Présidence, Niamey, Niger.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1960 Constitution was suspended following the military coup of April 1974. Niger is ruled by a Supreme Military Council of army officers, who have taken over the direction of the executive.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Supreme Military Council: Col. SEYNI KOUNTCHÉ (assumed power April 15th, 1974).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior and Minister of National Defence: Col. SEYNI KOUNTCHÉ.

Minister of Finance: Intendant MOUSSA TONDI.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ABDOU MALLA MOUSSA.

Minister of National Education: Capt. YOUSSEUFA MAIGA.

Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture: OUMAROU MAMANE.

Minister of Planning: BRAH MAHAMANE.

Minister of Mines and Industry: ANNOU MAHAMANE.

Minister of Water Resources: YAHAYA TOUNKARA.

Minister of Commerce: HAMID ALGABID.

Minister of Justice: ALOU HAROUNA.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Urban Planning: UMAROU DIALLO.

Minister of Rural Development: IBRAHIM ARI TOUBO.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: MOUMOUNI DJERMAKOYE AMADOU.

Minister of Higher Education and Research: GARBA SIDIKOU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: DAOUA DIALLO.

Minister of Information: MAHAMADOU HALILOU.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: MAYAKI ISSOUFOU.

Secretary of State for Education: AMADOU MODIELL.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly was dissolved following the military coup of April 15th, 1974. A National Development Council was created in July 1974 to advise the Government on the needs and potentialities of the country.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The military Government installed by the coup of April 1974 ordered the suppression of all political organizations. The *Parti progressiste nigérien* was previously the only legal party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NIGER

(In Niamey unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: B.P. 142; *Ambassador:* NADJIB BOULBINA.

Austria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Benin: B.P. 11544; *Ambassador:* ABDOULAYE SANGARE OUMAR.

Canada: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 732; *Ambassador:* WANG CHUANBIN.

Egypt: B.P. 254, El Nasr Bldg.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ZAGHLOUL MAHMOUD HAMDY.

Ethiopia: Lagos, Nigeria.

France: B.P. 240, route de Yantala; *Ambassador:* ALAIN PIERRET.

Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

German Democratic Republic: Bamako, Mali.

Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 629; *Ambassador:* HARALD GANNS.

Ghana: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

Greece: Lagos, Nigeria.

Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria.

Hungary: Lagos, Nigeria.

India: Lagos, Nigeria.

Iran: Lagos, Nigeria.

Iraq: Dakar, Senegal.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Liberia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mauritania: Tripoli, Libya.

Morocco: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Nigeria: B.P. 617, Niamey; *Ambassador:* Alhaji ADAMU USMAN.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Pakistan: *Chargé d'affaires:* MUHAMMAD SAEED KHALID.

Peru: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Poland: Lagos, Nigeria.

NIGER

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publisher, etc.

Romania: Lagos, Nigeria.

Rwanda: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Saudi Arabia: B.P. 339; *Chargé d'affaires:* GHASSAN AL-RACHACH.

Sierra Leone: Lagos, Nigeria.

Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Sudan: N'Djamena, Chad.

Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria.

Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.

Niger also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cuba, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Oman, the Philippines, Senegal and Tunisia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: suspended following the coup of April 1974; replaced by **Court of State Security:** Martial court for criminal offences.

Court of Appeal: Niamey: Pres. JEAN NIER.

Chambre d'accusation: hears appeals from assizes.

Assize Courts: at Niamey, Maradi and Zinder.

Tribunaux de première instance (District Magistrate's Courts): at Niamey, Maradi and Zinder; with sections at Tahoua, Birni-N'Konni, Agadez, Diffa and Dosso.

Justices of Peace: at Tillabéri, Ouallam, Dosso, Madaoua, Tessaoua, Gouré, N'Guigmi, Bilma and Birni-N'Gaoure.

Labour Courts: are set up at Niamey, Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, Birni-N'Konni, Agadez, Dosso and Diffa.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 97.5 per cent of the population are Muslims, 0.5 per cent are Christians and the remainder follow traditional beliefs. The most influential Muslim groups are the Tijaniyya, the Senoussi and the Hamallists.

Roman Catholic Missions: Diocese of Niamey, B.P. 10270, Niamey; f. 1961; 18 schools, 25 priests, 13,000 Catholics; Bishop of Niamey Mgr. HIPPOLYTE BERLIER.

Protestant Missions: 13 mission centres are maintained, with a personnel of 90.

THE PRESS

Le Sahel: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1960; mimeographed daily news bulletin of the Service de l'Information; circ. 3,000; Dir. SAHIDOU ALOU.

Sahel Hebdo: B.P. 368, Niamey; edited by the Service de l'Information; weekly; circ. 3,000; Dir. SAHIDOU ALOU.

Journal Officiel de la République du Niger: B.P. 211, Niamey; monthly.

Nigerama: B.P. 860, Niamey; quarterly.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAU

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 424, Niamey; Correspondent JÉRÔME MAINGUET.

PUBLISHER

Société de l'Imprimerie Nationale du Niger: B.P. 61, Niamey; f. 1962; Government printer and publisher; Dir. E. WOHLRAB.

Uganda: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 10153; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR KOUDACHKINE.

United Kingdom: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

U.S.A.: B.P. 11201; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Vatican City: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Yugoslavia: Lagos, Nigeria.

Zaire: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Zambia: Lagos, Nigeria.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

"La Voix du Sahel", Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Niger (ORTN): B.P. 361, Niamey; Government station; programmes in French, Hausa, Zerma, Tamacheq Kanuri, Fulfuldé, English (twice a week) and Arabic Dir. ISSOUF ZOUDI.

An estimated 103,000 radio receivers were in use in 1981. Satellite links to outlying regions are being developed and there are nine television broadcasting stations. An estimated 5,000 television sets were in use in 1981.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; br. = branch; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: B.P. 3108, Dakar, Senegal; B.P. 487, Rond-Point de la Poste, Niamey; bank of issue and central bank for members of the West African Monetary Union, including Niger; f. 1955; cap. and res. 4,341m. (Sept. 1977); br. at Zinder; Man. in Niamey BOUKARY ADJI.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Arabe Libyenne Nigérienne pour le Commerce Extérieur et le Développement (BALINEX): Immeuble El Nasr, B.P. 11363, Niamey; f. 1978; cap. 500m. (50 per cent Republic of Niger, 50 per cent Libyan Arab Foreign Bank); Dir.-Gen. SULEIMAN KUSHLI.

Banque de Développement de la République du Niger: B.P. 227, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 2,500m. (1980); 37 per cent state-owned; Pres. Minister of Finance; Dir. AMADOU NOUHOU; 11 brs.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Niger: Niamey; f. 1978; cap. 100m. Fr. francs; Pres. CLAUDE DOMERCQ; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH DETRAUX.

Banque Internationale pour le Niger: 9 ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris, France; B.P. 628, Niamey; f. 1980 (subsidiary of Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale); brs. in Arlit, Tahoua, Zinder and Maradi; Dir. A. ESCALANT.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 212, Niamey; Man. PHILIPPE PROUST.

Caisse de Prêts aux Collectivités Territoriales: B.P. 730, ave. de la Présidence, Niamey; f. 1964; 90 per cent owned by collectives; cap. 500m.; Pres. Minister of the Interior; Dir. ALBORA NABA.

NIGER

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: B.P. 201, Niamey; f. 1967; cap. 620m.; Pres. MOUSSA TONDI; Dir. ABDOU KANE.

Crédit du Niger: B.P. 213, Niamey; f. 1957; cap. 220m. of which 45.25 per cent state-owned; Pres. MAÏ MAIGANA; Dir. ALBORA NABA.

Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Co-opération: B.P. 296, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 224.7m.; Government-owned; Pres. Minister of Rural Development; Dir. AMADOU GARBA; 7 brs.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA): B.P. 201, ave. du Général de Gaulle, Niamey; f. 1967; cap. 650m.; Dir. ABDOU ISSAKA.

INSURANCE

Agence Nigérienne d'Assurances (ANA): B.P. 423, Niamey; f. 1959; cap. 1.5m. francs CFA; owned by *Union des Assurances de Paris*; Dir. at Niamey JEAN LASCAUD.

Société Civile Immobilière des Assureurs de Niamey: B.P. 311, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 14m. francs CFA; Dir. M. HIPPOLYTE.

Several French insurance companies are represented in Niger.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Conseil National de Développement: c/o Ministry of Planning, Niamey; f. 1974; consultative body with responsibility for all aspects of the economy; Pres. Minister of Planning.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix des Produits du Niger (CSPPN): B.P. 480, Niamey; price control office for Niger goods; Dir. IBRAHIM KOUSSOU.

Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI): Niamey; f. 1969 by the Government; finances development projects with revenues from tax on uranium and foreign aid.

Institut National de Gestion: B.P. 109, Niamey; f. 1972; Pres. AMADOU HASSANE; Dir. AMADOU IBOUNE.

Office des Eaux du Sous-Sol: B.P. 734, Niamey; Government office for the maintenance and development of wells and boreholes in the country; Dir. ADOU ADAM.

Office du Lait du Niger: B.P. 404, Niamey; Government office for development and marketing of milk produce; Pres. Minister of Rural Development; Dir. ALOUA MOUSSA.

Office National de L'Energie Solaire: B.P. 621, Niamey; Government office for building and commercial exploitation of solar-powered machinery; Dir. Prof. ABDOU MOUMOUNI.

Office National des Ressources Minières (ONAREM): B.P. 210, Niamey; government office for the prospecting, exploitation and development of trade in all minerals; Pres. Minister of Mines; Dir. SANI KOUTOUBI.

Office des Produits Vivriers du Niger: B.P. 474, Niamey; Government office for developing agricultural and food production; Dir. AMADOU SOUNA.

Société Nationale des Grands Travaux du Niger: B.P. 11623, Niamey; f. 1969; public building and engineering projects; cap. 529m. francs CFA; 81 per cent state-owned; Pres. Minister of Economic Affairs; Dir.-Gen. BOUBACAR ZEZI.

Société Nigérienne de Produits Pétroliers: B.P. 2735, Niamey; f. 1977; state-owned company for the distribution and marketing of petroleum products; cap.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

500m. francs CFA; Pres. ALFIDJA ABDERRAHMANE; Dir.-Gen. MAMAN DJATAO.

Mission permanente de coopération: B.P. 12090, Niamey; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the co-operation agreements signed in 1961 and renegotiated in 1977; Dir. GEORGES MARTRES.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Société Nationale de Commerce et de Production du Niger (COPRO-Niger): B.P. 615, Niamey; f. 1962; 47 per cent state-owned; cap. 600m. francs CFA; export marketing; Dir. BERTRAND DEJEAN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Artisanat et d'Industrie de la République du Niger: B.P. 209, Niamey; f. 1954; 40 elected mems.; 20 official mems.; Pres. JACQUES NIGNON; Sec.-Gen. OUSMANE BEN MAMADOU; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Zinder: B.P. 83, Zinder.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs du Niger (SCIMPEXNI): Niamey, B.P. 535; Pres. PATRIG RADENAC; Sec.-Gen. Mme. C. SALEZ.

Syndicat des Petits et Moyens Commerçants du Niger (SPMC): B.P. 30, Niamey; Pres. El Hadji YACOUBA DJIBO.

Syndicat National des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises et Industries Nigériennes (SYNAPEMEIN): B.P. 356, Niamey; Pres. El Hadj ALI SOUMANA; Sec.-Gen. ZEZI BOUBACAR.

Syndicat Patronal des Entreprises et Industries du Niger (SPEIN): Niamey, B.P. 415; Pres. AMADOU OUSMANE.

TRADE UNIONS

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Niger—USTN: Niamey; f. 1960; divided into three sections for Maradi, Niamey and Zinder; affiliated to the African Trade Union Confederation; 31 affiliates; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BOUREÏMA MAÏNASSARA.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1980 there were 8,219 km. of main roads, of which 32.5 per cent were paved. Under the 1979–83 development plan 42,500 million francs CFA was to be spent on road improvements.

Société Nationale des Transports Nigériens: B.P. 135, Niamey; f. 1961; 53 per cent state-owned; national road hauliers; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; Dir. AMADOU OUSMANE.

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Bénin-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports (OCBN): Niamey; B.P. 16, Cotonou, Benin; f. 1959; manages the Benin-Niger railway (begun in 1978) in which Niger has a share; there are as yet no railways in Niger.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Niger is navigable from Gaya (Niger) to the coast at Port Harcourt, Nigeria, between September and March.

NIGER

Société Nigérienne des Transports Fluviaux et Maritimes (SNTFM): B.P. 802, Niamey; cap. 64.6m. francs CFA; river and sea transport organization; 99 per cent state-owned; Dir.-Gen. BERTRAND DEJEAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Niamey and four other major airports at Agadez, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder.

Air Afrique: Niger Delegation, B.P. 84 or B.P. 11096, Immeuble Air Afrique, Niamey; Niger has a 7 per cent share in Air Afrique; *see* under Ivory Coast.

Air Niger: B.P. 865, Immeuble Sonara, Niamey; f. 1966; 50.5 per cent state-owned; domestic services; fleet of

Transport, Tourism

1 Fokker F-27, 1 Boeing 737 (presidential); Pres. ABDOUL ALKALI; Dir.-Gen. AMANTE ASSANI.

Niamey is also served by the following airlines: Air Algérie, Air Mali, Libyan Arab Airlines and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme du Niger: B.P. 612, Niamey; Dir. ISSOUFOU SEYFOU.

Société Nigérienne pour le Développement du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie (NIGERTOUR): B.P. 781, Niamey; Pres. Minister of Economic Affairs.

NIGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a West African coastal state within the Gulf of Guinea, with Niger to the north, Benin to the west and Cameroon to the south-east. The climate is tropical in the south, with an average temperature of 32°C (90°F) and high humidity. It is drier and semi-tropical in the north. Rainfall reaches more than 380 cm. in parts of the south-east. The official language is English. Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba are the principal languages spoken in the north, east and west respectively. Islam is the main religion in northern and part of western Nigeria. Some of the population follow animist beliefs and about a quarter are Christians. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has vertical bands of green, white and green. The capital is Lagos; there are plans to move the capital to Abuja.

Recent History

The British dependencies of Northern and Southern Nigeria were merged in 1914. In 1947 the United Kingdom introduced a new Nigerian constitution, establishing a federal system of government based on three regions: Northern, Eastern and Western. The Federation of Nigeria became independent, within the Commonwealth, on October 1st, 1960. In June 1961 the northern part of the British-administered Trust Territory of Cameroon was incorporated into the Northern Region. Legislation approved in August 1963 created a fourth region by dividing the Western Region. In October 1963 Nigeria became a republic. In January 1966 civil government was brought to an end by the overthrow and death of two Regional Premiers and of the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. A Supreme Military Council was set up by the Army Commander, Maj.-Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, who proposed to abolish the federal structure and establish a unitary state. Inter-communal violence, in which many Ibos living outside their homeland in the Eastern Region were killed or forced to leave, resulted in dislocation of the country and the breakdown of central authority. Aguiyi-Ironsi was killed in July 1966 and his successor, Lt.-Col. (later Gen.) Yakubu Gowon, revived federalism.

Early in 1967 there was a rapid deterioration in relations between the Federal Government and the Military Governor of the Eastern Region, Lt.-Col. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, and in May Ojukwu announced the secession of the Eastern Region and its independence as the Republic of Biafra. War between the Federal Government and Biafra broke out in July 1967 and continued until January 1970, when, after Ojukwu's departure to the Ivory Coast, Biafra surrendered. Meanwhile a 12-state structure proposed by the Federal Government to replace the four regions came into effect in April 1968.

After Biafra's surrender, Gen. Gowon's regime reunited the nation and reconstructed the areas devastated in the civil war. Internal stability and increasing economic prosperity derived from petroleum gave Nigeria an influential voice in African affairs and allowed it to pursue an open

foreign policy. After revoking a promise to restore civilian rule by 1976 and failing to curb widespread corruption, Gen. Gowon faced mounting opposition which culminated in his overthrow in a bloodless coup in July 1975. Brigadier (later Gen.) Murtala Ramat Muhammed, formerly Federal Commissioner for Communications, was nominated as Head of State by Nigeria's new military leaders. General Muhammed was killed in an abortive coup in February 1976 and was succeeded as Head of State by Lt.-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, Chief of Staff of the armed forces.

In 1975 the Federal Military Government purged the civil service and armed forces and took over the media in an attempt to reduce corruption. A programme to restore democracy and civilian rule by October 1979 was announced. In March 1976 the 12 existing states were replaced by 19 and the decision was taken to build a new, more central, federal capital near Abuja in Niger State. Local government councils were elected at the end of 1976 and a Constituent Assembly (mainly elected by these councils) was formed the following year to debate a new Constitution.

In September 1978 the Constitution was issued and the state of emergency, in force since 1966, was ended. At the same time the 12-year ban on political activity was lifted and by the following January five parties had registered. Federal, State and Presidential elections were held in July and August 1979. In the Federal elections the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) emerged as the party with the most widespread support and its leader, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, was elected President. On October 1st the military Government handed over power according to its promise, and the new Constitution came into effect.

The new Government adopted no dramatic changes of policy, and the first few months of President Shagari's rule were occupied with gaining a working majority in the House of Representatives and with setting up a balanced Cabinet. Revenue allocation to the Federal and State Governments proved to be very controversial. In 1981 Shagari had to contend with the collapse of the NPN's parliamentary alliance with the Nigerian People's Party and the latter's subsequent "progressive" pact, made for electoral purposes, with the Unity Party of Nigeria and factions of the People's Redemption Party and the Greater Nigeria People's Party.

Nigeria has taken a leading role in African affairs and, as a prominent member of the Organization of African Unity, sent peace-keeping troops to Chad. It condemns military intervention by both Western and Communist powers in the continent, and has been sharply critical of the white regimes in southern Africa.

Government

Under the 1979 Constitution, the federal legislature is a bicameral National Assembly, comprising a Senate of 95 members (five for each State) and a House of Representatives (449 members). Both chambers are elected by universal adult suffrage for four years. Executive power is vested in the President, similarly elected (with a Vice-

President) for four years. The President appoints and leads the Federal Executive Council (Cabinet). Each State is partly autonomous and has an elected Governor and unicameral House of Assembly.

Defence

In July 1981 the army totalled 140,000 men, naval strength was 6,000 and the air force had 10,000 men. Military service is voluntary. Defence expenditure in 1980 was ₦987 million.

Economic Affairs

The huge rise in the price of petroleum after 1973 gave an extra impetus to the Nigerian economy. As a member of OPEC and the world's sixth largest producer of oil in 1980, the benefits for Nigeria from the oil boom were enormous. The foreign exchange position was strengthened and the economy expanded at an estimated annual rate of 8 per cent in real terms between 1971 and 1977; foreign aid was greatly reduced and large numbers of jobs created. Daily production of petroleum in 1975–80 averaged about 2.2 million barrels and earnings, U.S. \$23,405 million in 1980, increased considerably, due partly to OPEC price increases and reduced production in the Middle East. The Government has a majority shareholding in Shell/BP, AGIP/Phillips, SAFRAP, Mobil and Texaco; in 1979 BP interests were nationalized, in protest at that company's policy with regard to South Africa and as a warning gesture to Britain over its policy in Zimbabwe. There are oil refineries at Elesha Eleme, near Port Harcourt and at Warri, while another, opened at Kaduna in 1980, should eliminate the need for imports of refined oil altogether. Nigeria has large reserves of natural gas, and a gas liquefaction plant was to begin construction on the River Bonny by 1984. The Fourth National Development Plan (1981–85) aims to create a significant petrochemical industry.

Agriculture used to be the mainstay of the economy and in the 1960s provided 66 per cent of the G.D.P. By 1980, because of the vast growth in the volume and value of petroleum output, agriculture's share had dropped to about 20 per cent though it still employs about two-thirds of the working population, almost entirely on smallholdings. Actual production, particularly of cash crops such as groundnuts, declined during this period, affected by the civil war, by drought and disease, and by distribution and payment problems which discouraged farmers. The situation was exacerbated by a demographic drift to urban areas in search of higher wages.

In 1980 President Shagari launched the "Green Revolution", in an effort to reduce food imports and diversify the revenue base away from petroleum, as reserves will probably be seriously depleted by the end of the century. The project aimed at self-sufficiency in food crops by 1985, and to export them by 1987; it was to be supported by the establishment of agro-based industries.

There is extensive exploitation of forests for various timbers. Fishing provides a living for an estimated 1.5 million people, but large-scale trawling accounts for only 1 per cent of catches, so that it has not been possible to develop fish processing as a major industry.

Minerals other than petroleum include tin, columbite (of which Nigeria supplies 95 per cent of the world's industrial requirements), coal, iron ore, lead, zinc and uranium. The U.S.S.R. is helping to build a major iron and steel complex

at Ajaokuta, which is due to become fully operational in 1985; a further plant at Aladja opened in 1981, and steel rolling mills at Jos, Oshogbo and Katsina were also to be built. Industry is diversified, and there has been rapid expansion of manufacturing. "Indigenization" has been energetically pursued, alien participation in many small businesses has been barred, and Nigerian majority shareholding in numerous larger firms made compulsory. The brewing, aluminium products, motor vehicles, textiles, cigarettes, footwear, pharmaceuticals, pulp and paper and cement sectors are important. The 1981–85 Development Plan laid emphasis on development of agriculture, agro-based industries and the industrial infrastructure, projecting a drop in petroleum's contribution to G.D.P. from 15.3 per cent in 1980 to 11 per cent by 1985. A total of ₦82,000 million was to be invested and G.D.P. was expected to rise by 8 per cent annually. A vigorous policy of self-sufficiency was to be pursued, and the importance of education and housing for all was stressed.

Despite the fall in world demand for petroleum in 1977–78, the civilian Government inherited a relatively healthy economy. President Shagari indicated that he intended to maintain the policy of restraint on public spending and wages, to restrict imports and to encourage foreign investment while insisting on Nigerian participation. However, because of a surplus of petroleum on the world market, Nigeria was forced to cut its oil prices and production fell to only 700,000 b/d in August 1981. Coupled with a 25 per cent increase in the minimum wage, this caused a budget shortfall of an estimated ₦4,000–5,000 million and considerably depleted foreign exchange reserves. Austerity measures were introduced and the economy consequently recovered in the latter half of 1981. It was feared, however, that some of the larger development projects would have to be delayed or cancelled.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,504 km. of railways and 107,990 km. (1980) of roads. The Nigerian Government has embarked on a major road construction and maintenance programme to which it allocated ₦3,650 million from the 1981–85 Development Plan. The narrow-gauge railway system is being extensively rebuilt and the standard-gauge system extended throughout Nigeria. A rail link is to be built between Port Harcourt and the Ajaokuta steel complex. Work on an overhead monorail was begun in Lagos in 1981. The Niger and other rivers are navigable. The chief ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. An internal air network links the principal towns, and international services are provided by Nigerian Airways and foreign lines from Lagos and Port Harcourt. Each of the state capitals is eventually to have a modern airport and five are to be of international standard.

The development of telecommunications was given priority in the 1975–80 Development Plan. In 1977 there were 121,032 telephones. There is a satellite earth station at Lanlate and a second is to be built at Kaduna under the Fourth Development Plan.

Social Welfare

The National Provident Fund provides against sickness, retirement and old age. A scheme of retirement pensions and other benefits covers government employees. During 1974 the Federal Government introduced legislation to

provide a workers' welfare scheme and a National Emergency Relief Agency. In 1977 Nigeria had 7,552 medical practitioners (80 per cent Nigerians), 277 dental surgeons, 2,450 pharmacists and 34,000 nurses and midwives. There were 7,163 health care institutions, with a total of 57,944 beds. The Basic Health Service Scheme, introduced in 1977, aimed to provide primary health care for the whole population. There were plans to incorporate traditional folk medicine into the modern health service. The Federal Government has pledged to build 2,000 housing units per year in each state.

Education

Education is partly the responsibility of the State governments although the Federal Government has played an increasingly important role since 1970. Only 20 per cent of the adult population is literate. In 1979 there were 11,570,000 pupils in primary schools and about 53,000 at the country's 13 universities. The Universal Primary Education scheme, launched in 1976, led to a huge increase in enrolment, although facilities, especially for secondary education were still largely inadequate. Problems include shortages of schools and trained teachers; in 1980 there were 260 teacher-training colleges with a total of 234,680 students. Education is given high priority in budgets and development projects, and in 1981 seven new universities were planned, with a mass literacy

campaign and an Open University scheme to be launched in 1982. Technical training is important because of the shortage of skilled workers.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed. The country has fine coastal scenery, thick forests and a stimulating climate on the northern plateau. Nigerian traditional art has exceptional richness and diversity. The All Nigerian Festival of Arts and Culture is held annually in different states.

Public Holidays

1982: July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id ul Kabir), October 1st (National Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kobo = 1 naira (₦).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.2685 naira;

U.S. \$1 = 65.95 kobo.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	MID-YEAR POPULATION (UN estimates)†					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
923,768 sq. km.*	65,662,000	67,759,000	69,942,000	72,218,000	74,596,000	77,082,000

* 356,669 sq. miles.

† These estimates are part of a series, beginning in 1963, which assumes a steady growth of population and takes no account of the military activities and economic blockade which followed the attempted secession of the former Eastern Region ("Biafra") in 1967-70. A census taken in November 1963 recorded a total population of 55,670,055 but the UN estimated the mid-1963 population at 46.0 million. Another census was held in November 1973 but the results have been officially repudiated. The registration of voters by the Federal Electoral Commission in January-February 1978 recorded a total of 47,710,680 inhabitants of voting age (over 18 years), suggesting that the total population may be 95 million. The extent of possible over-enumeration of voters is not known.

STATES*
(population at census of November 5th-8th, 1963)

STATE	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	STATE CAPITAL	
				Town	Population
Ogun	17,409	1,550,966	89.1	Abeokuta	187,292
Ondo	21,138	2,727,676	129.0	Akure	71,106
Oyo	36,818	5,208,884	141.5	Ibadan	627,379
Bendel	38,646	2,535,839	65.6	Benin City	100,694
Lagos	3,576	1,443,568	403.7	Ikeja	9,073
Anambra	19,233	3,114,472	161.9	Enugu	138,457
Imo	10,675	4,113,087	385.3	Owerri	131,003
Cross River	28,361	3,662,592	129.1	Calabar	76,418
Rivers	18,090	1,544,313	85.4	Port Harcourt	179,563
Kwara	74,256	1,714,485	23.1	Ilorin	208,546
Benue	74,339	2,427,017	32.6	Makurdi	53,967
Plateau	29,193	2,026,657	69.4	Jos	90,402
Niger	74,240	1,194,508	16.1	Minna	59,988
Sokoto	94,470	4,538,787	48.0	Sokoto	89,817
Gongola	99,245	2,650,573	26.7	Jimeta	36,291
Borno	105,106	2,952,188	28.1	Maiduguri	139,965
Kaduna	70,206	4,098,306	58.4	Kaduna	149,910
Bauchi	67,647	2,431,296	35.9	Bauchi	37,778
Kano	43,069	5,774,840	134.1	Kano	295,422
TOTAL	955,717†	55,710,054	58.3		

* Figures refer to the 19 states established by the administrative reorganization of March 1976. The population figures may be unreliable as it is generally believed that the 1963 census results overstated the number of inhabitants.

† Other sources give the total area as 923,768 sq. km.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(estimated population at July 1st, 1975)

Lagos (Federal capital)	1,060,848	Zaria	224,000	Enugu	187,000
Ibadan	847,000	Ilesha	224,000	Ede	182,000
Ogbomoshos	432,000	Onitsha	220,000	Aba	177,000
Kano	399,000	Iwo	214,000	Ife	176,000
Oshogbo	282,000	Ado-Ekiti	213,000	Ila	155,000
Ilorin	282,000	Kaduna	202,000	Oyo	152,000
Abeokuta	253,000	Mushin	197,000	Ikere-Ekiti	145,000
Port Harcourt	242,000	Maiduguri	189,000	Benin City	136,000

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 50.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 49.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 19.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 17.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	7,647	5,528	13,175	8,506	5,319	13,825
Industry	1,475	461	1,936	2,124	958	3,082
Services	1,803	1,689	3,492	2,611	2,760	5,371
TOTAL	10,925	7,678	18,603	13,241	9,037	22,278

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

1963 Census: Total economically active 18,305,810 (males 13,886,756; females 4,419,054), including 344,925 unemployed.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares)

Arable land	27,780*
Land under permanent crops	2,530*
Permanent meadows and pastures	20,880*
Forests and woodland	15,200†
Other land	24,687
Inland water	1,300
TOTAL	92,377

*FAO estimate.

†Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	515	600†	725†
Maize*	1,480	1,500	1,550
Millet†	3,100	3,130	3,200
Sorghum†	3,760	3,785	3,800
Potatoes*	35	35	35
Sweet potatoes*	220	230	240
Cassava*	10,500	10,500	11,000
Other roots and tubers*	16,900	16,900	17,500
Pulses*	852	883	903
Groundnuts (in shell)†	450	540	570
Sesame seed*	70	73	73
Seed cotton*	111	110	90
Cotton (lint)	37	37	30†
Cottonseed	74*	74*	60†
Coconuts*	90	90	90
Palm kernels	239	335†	345†
Palm oil*	670	650	675
Tomatoes*	335	360	400
Chillies, peppers (green)*	67	68	69
Sugar cane*	710	750	750
Plantains*	2,100	2,150	2,250
Other fruit (excluding melons)*	900	920	930
Cocoa beans†	160	180	175
Tobacco (leaves)	12†	12†	13*
Natural rubber (dry weight)	58	60†	60*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

NIGERIA

Statistical Survey

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	11,800	12,000	12,300
Sheep	11,000	11,350	11,700
Goats	24,000	24,000	24,000
Pigs	1,000	1,050	1,000
Horses	250	250	250
Asses	700	700	700
Camels	17	17	17
Poultry	100,000	110,000	120,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	216	244	251
Mutton and lamb	38	39	40
Goats' meat	123	123	123
Pigmeat	37	40	42
Poultry meat	150	180	231
Other meat	95	95	100
Edible offals	71	76	78
Cows' milk	330	342	357
Butter	7.5	7.8	8.1
Cheese	6.0	6.2	6.5
Hen eggs	144.0	163.0	178.0
Cattle hides	34.6	38.2	39.2
Sheep skins	6.8	7.1	7.3
Goat skins	19.4	19.4	19.4

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1972*	1973*	1974	1975	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,400	1,633	1,150	2,195	2,195	2,195	2,195	2,195
Pitprops (mine timber)	110	110	26	26*	26	26	26	26
Other industrial wood	1,740	1,788	1,837*	1,888*	1,942	1,999	2,057	2,116
Fuel wood	68,223	70,070	71,991*	73,997*	76,143	78,352	80,624	82,963
TOTAL	71,473	73,601	75,004	78,106	80,306	82,572	84,902	87,300

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total (in ' boxboards)	566*	566*	770	795	937	937*	937*	937*	1,000*

Railway sleepers ('000 cubic metres): 12* per year in 1973-79.

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters	239.4	240.0	240.8	240.2	246.0	259.6
Atlantic Ocean	233.9	226.2	255.8	263.9	272.6	275.8
TOTAL CATCH	473.2	466.2	496.6	504.0	518.6	535.4

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	237	310	565	264
Crude Petroleum	" " "	88,440	103,479	102,970	94,900
Natural Gas	million cubic metres	402	632	500	380
Gold	kilogrammes	77	—	—	—
Tin Concentrates (metal content)	metric tons	4,652	3,710	3,267	2,751
Columbite	" "	1,312	700	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos; UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

1979: Crude petroleum 114.5 million metric tons; tin concentrates 2,750 metric tons.

1980: Crude petroleum 102.2 million metric tons; tin concentrates 2,530 metric tons.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Tinned Meat	metric tons	430	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Margarine	" "	5,066	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnut Oil	'000 metric tons	73	1	3	n.a.
Wheat Flour	" "	280	385	441	707
Biscuits	metric tons	21,800	28,989	32,796	35,900
Raw Sugar	" "	39,000	30,000	40,000	30,000†
Sugar Confectionery	" "	16,601	22,840	31,414	35,900
Prepared Animal Feed	" "	11,000	18,083	18,877	36,000
Beer (including stout)	'000 hectolitres	2,968	3,161	3,150	4,694
Soft Drinks and Mineral Waters	" "	1,401	2,037	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	metric tons	9,356	11,596	10,664	12,178
Cotton Yarn, Pure	" "	4,952	7,265	7,234	5,000
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	276,000	367,885	398,887	386,000
Knitted Fabrics	metric tons	3,221	5,156	6,207	6,200
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	6,294	6,284	} 24,200†	n.a.
Plastic Footwear	" "	19,096	13,178		n.a.
Plywood	cubic metres	64,000	66,000	66,000	66,000†
Paints	'000 litres	18,794	20,828	25,786	34,600
Soap and Detergents	metric tons	75,240	97,741	137,612	n.a.
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" "	535,000	632,000	726,000	730,000†
Kerosene	" "	294,000	386,000	310,000	315,000†
Distillate Fuel Oils	" "	509,000	703,000	677,000	680,000
Residual Fuel Oils	" "	855,000	986,000	557,000	600,000†
Lubricating Oils	" "	41,000	57,000	60,000	50,000
Bicycle and Motor Cycle Tyres	'000	893	2,982	3,557	n.a.
Other Road Vehicle Tyres	" "	1,655	757	1,177	n.a.
Rubber Footwear	'000 pairs	1,715	1,359	n.a.	n.a.
Cement*	'000 metric tons	1,276	1,273	1,306	1,541
Tin Metal (unwrought)	metric tons	4,829	3,667	3,315	2,698†
Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, etc.	" "	8,547	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Radio Receivers and Radiograms	number	103,000	122,579	127,046	92,000
Television Receivers	" "	7,000	13,626	26,218	26,000
Vehicles Assembled	" "	12,244	41,309	68,868	51,000
Electric Energy	million kWh.	3,211	3,400	4,106	4,848

* Incomplete coverage.

† Includes rubber footwear.

‡ Estimate.

Sources: mainly Federal Office of Statistics, *Economic Indicators*; United Nations, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 kobo = 1 naira (₦).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10 and 25 kobo.

Notes: 50 kobo; 1, 5, 10 and 20 naira.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 1.2685 naira; U.S. \$1 = 65.95 kobo;

100 naira = £78.83 = \$151.63.

Note: The naira was introduced on January 1st, 1973, replacing the Nigerian pound (£N) of 20 shillings (240 pence) at the rate of £N1 = 2 naira. Between September 1949 and August 1971 the Nigerian pound was valued at U.S. \$2.80. In December 1971 the value was revised to \$3.04. The value of the naira was consequently fixed at \$1.52 (U.S. \$1 = 65.79 kobo). Despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in February 1973, this exchange rate remained in effect until April 1974, since when the naira has been allowed to "float". The average value of the naira was \$1.5904 in 1974; \$1.6248 in 1975; \$1.5959 in 1976; \$1.5514 in 1977; \$1.5745 in 1978; \$1.6591 in 1979; \$1.8297 in 1980. The Nigerian pound was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £N1 = £1.167 sterling until June 1972.

FEDERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1981—₦ million)

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

National Assembly	138.5
Presidency	401.9
Police	489.9
Agriculture	33.9
Civil aviation	39.9
Defence	725.1
National planning	30.5
Education	543.7
External affairs	69.7
Finance	133.8
Health	119.8
Social development	117.1
Internal affairs	91.9
Science and technology	86.2
Housing and environment	75.4
Works	278.2
Consolidated revenue fund charges	1,176.0
Non-Statutory appropriation of revenue	2.0
Contingencies	150.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,847.7

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Agriculture	181.7
Livestock	75.3
Mining and quarrying	207.7
Manufacturing and craft	350.3
Power	227.5
Commerce and finance	560.8
Land transport system	1,254.9
Water transport system	177.7
Air transport system	117.8
Posts and telecommunications	419.3
Education	629.9
Health	183.4
Information	61.3
Water resources	710.5
Housing	510.5
Police	102.1
Defence	594.0
General administration	528.9
External financial obligations	260.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,154.1

Revenue (₦ million): (1977/78) 6,300; (1978/79) 5,200; (1979/80, estimate) 8,805; (1980, nine months ending December 31st, estimate) 11,859; (1981) 14,745.

1982 budget proposals (₦ million): capital expenditure 7,420.4; revenue 11,630.4.

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO THE
STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE
FEDERAL BUDGET
(1981—N million)

	STATE ALLOCATIONS	LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
Anambra . . .	252.0	67.2
Bauchi . . .	198.5	52.9
Bendel . . .	333.3	56.0
Benue . . .	204.1	54.4
Borno . . .	224.7	59.9
Cross River . . .	224.4	63.9
Gongola . . .	205.5	54.8
Imo . . .	276.7	67.3
Kaduna . . .	270.7	72.2
Kano . . .	337.0	89.9
Kwara . . .	166.7	44.4
Lagos . . .	184.2	49.1
Niger . . .	144.4	38.5
Ogun . . .	159.3	42.5
Ondo . . .	215.5	57.3
Oyo . . .	309.5	82.5
Plateau . . .	179.4	47.6
Rivers . . .	296.8	45.4
Sokoto . . .	287.8	76.7
TOTAL . . .	4,470.5	1,222.5

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

FOURTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

January 1981–December 1985

Investment Programme—N million

SECTOR	ALLOCATION	SECTOR	ALLOCATION
Agriculture	5,588.9	Education	7,533.5
Power	3,278.7	Teacher Training Institutions	782.7
Electricity Distribution	271.0	Secondary Education	1,908.6
Rural Electrification	1,345.4	Technical Education	1,077.3
Transport	10,504.1	Scholarships	752.8
Roads	8,863.0	Health	3,066.6
Railways	1,630.0	Labour and Social Welfare	178.5
Air Transport	653.1	Information	624.1
Water Transport	988.0	Regional Development	4,869.9
Communications	2,000.0	Housing	2,661.7
Telecommunications	1,700.0	Water Supply	2,940.4
Postal Services	300.0	Defence and Security	3,940.0
		General Administration	2,247.0
		Public Sector Investment	70,500.0
		State Governments	28,000.0
		Private Sector Investment	11,500.0

Under the Plan, Gross Domestic Product at constant 1973/74 factor cost is projected to rise from about N18,740 million in 1979/80 to N27,941.1 million in 1984/85, implying an average annual growth rate of 8.3 per cent.

Source: Central Planning Office, Lagos.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	25	25	28	34	35
IMF Special Drawing Rights	71	80	87	142	169
Reserve position in IMF	388	413	477	389	473
Foreign exchange	4,721	3,739	1,323	5,017	9,593
	5,205	4,257	1,915	5,582	10,270

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(₦ million at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency with Non-Bank Public	1,351.2	1,940.8	2,157.2	2,350.8	3,185.9
Demand Deposits at Commercial Banks	1,941.8	2,853.6	2,932.5	3,795.8	6,040.9
TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY	3,293.0	4,794.4	5,089.7	6,146.6	9,226.8
Savings and Time Deposits	1,979.2	2,255.1	2,601.7	3,702.1	5,163.2

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

COST OF LIVING
Consumer Price Index for all income groups. Base: 1975=100.

	1975*	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All Items	186.2	123.9	143.0	166.7	186.3	204.8
Food	214.4	122.0	144.7	171.9	185.7	199.9

* Index for low-income group in Lagos (base: 1970=100).

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria and Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(₦ million at current prices, years ending March 31st)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Compensation of employees	5,726.1	6,833.9	8,342.7
Operating surplus	14,840.9	19,176.3	22,520.0
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	20,567.0	26,010.2	30,862.7
Consumption of fixed capital	759.8	946.1	1,129.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	21,326.8	26,956.3	31,991.9
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	250.3	335.4	367.7
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	21,577.1	27,291.7	32,359.6
Net factor income from abroad	-219.9	-274.0	-475.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	21,357.2	27,017.7	31,884.5
Less Consumption of fixed capital	759.8	946.1	1,129.2
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	20,597.4	26,071.6	30,755.3
Other current transfers from abroad (net)	-76.8	-97.8	-118.7
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	20,520.6	25,973.8	30,636.6

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Government final consumption expenditure	2,236.9	2,582.5	3,826.9	3,273.2	5,046.2
Private final consumption expenditure	13,486.8	16,017.2	18,673.5	17,201.5	19,255.8
Increase in stocks	494.3	469.5	501.3		
Gross fixed capital formation	5,019.8	8,107.3	9,420.6	12,891.1	14,942.5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	21,237.8	27,179.2	32,422.3	33,365.8	39,244.5
Exports of goods and services	5,317.7	6,592.5	8,370.0	7,189.4	11,026.1
Less Imports of goods and services	4,978.4	6,480.0	8,432.7	9,260.7	9,513.3
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	21,577.1	27,291.7	32,359.6	31,294.5	40,757.3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5,730.0	6,426.5	7,473.8	7,854.2	8,346.1
Mining and quarrying	4,668.4	6,797.3	7,905.0	6,874.3	10,903.9
Manufacturing	1,170.4	1,464.4	1,555.0	1,972.4	2,227.7
Electricity, gas and water	57.9	72.0	98.7	121.7	133.3
Construction	1,814.6	2,605.8	2,990.8	3,548.4	5,534.1
Trade, restaurants and hotels	4,378.6	5,564.8	6,838.5	6,282.7	8,206.1
Transport, storage and communications	673.5	852.2	1,039.2	1,277.7	1,525.6
Other services	2,833.4	3,173.4	4,090.9	2,948.1	3,456.0
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	21,326.8	26,956.3	31,991.9	30,879.5	40,332.8
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	250.3	335.4	367.7	415.0	424.5
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	21,577.1	27,291.7	32,359.6	31,294.5	40,757.3

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	8,329	10,122	12,430	10,509	16,740	23,422
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-5,484	-7,478	-9,721	-11,686	-11,803	-15,948
TRADE BALANCE	2,845	2,644	2,709	-1,177	4,937	7,474
Exports of services	801	802	918	1,175	1,294	1,977
Imports of services	-3,477	-3,647	-4,460	-3,512	-4,167	-5,958
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	169	-200	-833	-3,514	2,064	3,493
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-112	-162	-178	-253	-350	-410
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-15	6	-5	-19	-38	-168
CURRENT BALANCE	42	-355	-1,016	-3,786	1,676	2,915
Direct capital investment (net)	418	339	441	213	304	595
Other long-term capital (net)	-209	-367	-18	1,401	1,020	998
Short-term capital (net)	-22	-39	-184	152	10	49
Net errors and omissions	-42	45	-51	-101	187	85
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	187	-376	-827	-2,121	3,197	4,642
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	48	49
Valuation changes (net)	-203	-29	-121	-223	417	-4
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-16	-405	-948	-2,344	3,662	4,687

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(₦ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	1,224.7	1,733.5	3,721.5	5,148.5	7,093.7	8,211.7	7,472.5	9,658.1
Exports f.o.b.*	2,437.2	5,945.2	4,948.5	6,751.1	7,630.7	6,064.4	10,836.8	14,077.0

* Including stores and bunkers for foreign ships (but not for aircraft).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(₦ million)

IMPORTS	1978	1979*	1980†
Food and live animals	1,020.7	766.5	1,091.0
Beverages and tobacco	70.7	49.8	67.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	108.4	112.1	135.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	174.6	206.8	241.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	73.3	52.3	77.3
Chemicals	647.9	540.3	734.0
Basic manufactures	1,850.3	1,524.1	2,076.5
Machinery and transport equipment	3,587.5	3,791.5	4,548.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	664.5	414.8	666.4
Other commodities and transactions	13.8	14.3	20.3
TOTAL	8,211.7	7,472.5	9,658.1

* Provisional.

† Estimate.

EXPORTS	1977*	1978*	1979*
Food and live animals	392.0	444.7	306.7
Beverages and tobacco	—	—	0.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	67.6	52.7	82.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,092.6	5,689.4	9,331.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3.6	9.6	16.2
Chemicals	1.6	0.7	1.4
Basic manufactures	28.4	27.5	32.8
Machinery and transport equipment	0.7	—	1.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.2	0.1	2.4
Other commodities and transactions	35.0	83.7	36.7
TOTAL	7,621.7	6,308.5	9,812.0

* Provisional.

Petroleum (₦ million): 5,401.6 in 1978; 10,166.8 in 1979 (provisional); 13,523.0 in 1980 (estimate).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (₦ million)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979*	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979*
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	172.1	164.1	112.0	Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	19.8	28.9	52.6
China, People's Republic . . .	94.6	130.5	152.5	Denmark	9.8	14.4	n.a.
Czechoslovakia . . .	14.1	20.6	n.a.	France	565.7	609.3	747.2
Denmark	83.8	65.0	n.a.	Germany, Fed. Republic	456.8	595.0	763.9
France	496.0	596.4	529.5	Ghana	80.3	68.7	n.a.
Germany, Fed. Republic	1,117.7	1,253.3	1,002.6	Italy	97.5	196.1	376.6
Hong Kong	88.2	154.3	n.a.	Japan	7.6	3.5	11.2
India	33.4	43.4	n.a.	Netherlands	853.5	897.7	1,342.1
Italy	499.4	549.1	354.6	Norway	50.8	53.1	n.a.
Japan	756.6	871.7	669.5	Switzerland	2.7	24.7	48.8
Netherlands	299.0	337.0	285.3	U.S.S.R.	6.2	—	1.1
Norway	31.0	35.6	n.a.	United Kingdom . . .	616.9	404.8	591.9
Poland	65.5	53.4	n.a.	U.S.A.	3,013.9	2,667.0	4,452.9
Switzerland	129.0	166.5	129.0				
U.S.S.R.	16.2	20.2	n.a.				
United Kingdom . . .	1,563.7	1,785.1	1,072.6				
U.S.A.	791.9	864.6	644.0				
TOTAL (incl. others) .	7,089.7	8,140.8	6,164.3	TOTAL (incl. others) .	7,621.7	6,308.5	9,838.6

* Provisional.

Source (all external trade statistics): Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

TOURISM ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Western Europe	41,911	48,940	69,015	53,869	55,443
Africa	44,337	50,501	71,141	71,129	62,010
Others and unspecified . . .	8,479	9,974	13,752	11,898	11,639
TOTAL	95,727	109,415	153,908	136,896	129,092

1976: Nigeria received a total of 113,827 foreign visitors.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

(Twelve months ending March 31st)

	1976/77	1977/78*	1978/79*	1979/80*	1980*
Passengers carried ('000) . . .	7,491	5,382	6,813	9,473	8,236
Goods carried ('000 metric tons) .	1,452	1,170	995	1,296	2,295

* Provisional. 1980 figures are for the nine months April-December.

Source: Nigeria Railway Corporation.

NIGERIA

Statistical Survey

ROAD TRAFFIC
MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

	1978	1979	1980
Private cars	153,812	172,270	215,436
Buses and coaches	66,841	77,535	95,243
Goods vehicles	28,322	32,570	33,150
Motor cycles and scooters	199,392	239,270	287,124
Tractors (excl. agricultural)	1,057	1,184	2,315
TOTAL	449,424	522,829	633,268

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET
(registered at June 30th each year)

	DISPLACEMENT (gross tons)
1974	121,000
1975	142,000
1976	182,000
1977	336,000
1978	324,000

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

		1972	1973
Vessels entered	'000 net reg. tons	8,824	n.a.
Goods loaded	'000 metric tons	87,588	100,100
Crude petroleum	" " "	n.a.	98,719
Goods unloaded*	" " "	4,727	4,800

* Including transshipment.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES
('000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nigerian Registered Airlines				
Kilometres Flown	9,400	9,500	10,200	17,600
Passengers Carried	325	450	485	1,044
Passenger-km.	355,000	430,000	470,000	852,000
Freight ton-km.	7,400	6,800	7,300	4,100
Total ton-km.	41,000	49,000	51,000	93,000

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Radio Receivers	1,500,000	1,550,000	3,500,000	5,000,000
Television Receivers	n.a.	75,000	85,000	110,000
Telephones in Use	87,000	97,000	106,300	111,000
Daily Newspapers	n.a.	17	17	12
Total Circulation*	n.a.	238,000	213,000	660,000

* 1972 figures refer to 8 dailies only, 1973 figures to 7 dailies only.

1978 and 1979: 5,500,000 radio receivers; 450,000 television receivers; 15 daily newspapers.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*; UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION

	TEACHERS			PUPILS		
	1971	1972	1973	1972	1973	1974
Primary	116,640	130,434	136,142	4,391,197	4,662,400	4,368,778
Secondary	18,341	16,722	20,448	400,803	516,658	544,520
General	15,278	13,775	17,215	346,819	452,372	476,507
Vocational	965	1,032	1,111	14,953	21,515	20,423
Teacher Training	2,108	1,915	2,122	39,031	42,771	47,590
Higher Education	2,515	2,655	3,459	20,889	23,228	26,448

Primary: (students) 6,081,000 (1975); 8,268,000 (1976); 9,485,300 (1977).

Secondary: 998,609 students (1976), of whom 144,503 in teacher-training.

Higher: (students) 32,971 (1975); 41,499 (1976); 48,928 (1977); 5,019 teachers (1975).

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was promulgated in November 1978 and came into effect on October 1st, 1979. The following is a summary of the General Provisions:

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a Federation consisting of 19 States and a Federal Capital Territory.

Legislative powers are vested in a National Assembly for the Federation, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and in the House of Assembly of each State. All these bodies are directly elected. The Senate contains five members for each State. The House of Representatives consists of 450 members, and each State House of Assembly contains three times as many members as that State sends to the House of Representatives. The National and State Assemblies each sit for not less than 181 days per year, and their maximum duration is four years. If a law enacted by the House of Assembly of a State is inconsistent with one enacted by the National Assembly, the latter prevails. The exercise of legislative powers by the National Assembly or by the House of Assembly of a State is subject to the jurisdiction of courts of law. The Assemblies may not enact any law with retrospective effect.

The executive power of the Federation is vested in the President (who is directly elected for a period of four years), and may be exercised either directly or through the Vice-President, Ministers of Government, or officers in the public service. The executive power of a State is vested in its Governor (who is directly elected for a period of four years) and may be exercised either directly or through the Deputy Governor, the Commissioners of Government of that State or officers in the public service; such powers are to be exercised so as not to impede the executive powers of the Federation or endanger Federal Government. The appointment of Federal Ministers and State Commissioners is subject to the approval of the Senate or the State House of Assembly respectively, and any members of the Federal or State legislatures so appointed must

resign their seats. There must be at least one Federal Minister from each State. The President shall not declare war on another country without the consent of both Houses of the National Assembly. Without prior approval by the Senate, no member of the armed forces is to take part in combat duty outside Nigeria.

The judicial powers of the Federation are vested in the Supreme Court, the Federal Court of Appeal and the Federal High Court. The judicial powers of a State are vested in a High Court and, where required, a Sharia Court of Appeal and a Customary Court of Appeal. Judicial powers may also be vested in such other courts as may be authorized by law.

Local government by democratically elected local councils is guaranteed. The Government of each State is to ensure the existence of such councils under a law providing for their establishment, structure, finance and functions, taking local traditions and conditions into account. Each local government council is to participate in the economic planning and development of the area for which it is responsible. Statutory allocations of public revenue are made to local councils by the National Assembly and by the House of Assembly of the State.

The National Assembly may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution, except for the sections regarding creation of new states, boundary alterations, and fundamental rights, provided that the proposal is supported by a two-thirds majority in the Houses of the National Assembly and by the Houses of Assembly of at least two-thirds of the States.

The Government of the Federation or of a State shall not adopt any religion as a state religion.

The National Assembly may make laws for all or part of the Federation for the maintenance of public security and order and the provision of essential supplies and services.

The National Assembly must approve any treaty between the Federation and another country.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Alhaji SHEHU SHAGARI (took office October 1st, 1979).

Vice-President: Dr. ALEX EKWUEME.

CABINET

(February 1982)

Minister of External Affairs: Prof. ISHAYA AUDU.

Minister of Defence: Alhaji AKANBI M. ONIYANGI.

Minister of Finance: VICTOR MASI.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice: Chief RICHARD AKINJIDE.

Minister of Education: Dr. SYLVESTER UGOH.

Minister of Health: DANIEL C. UGWU.

Minister of Steel Development: MALAM ALI MAKELE.

Minister of Transport: Alhaji UMARU DIKKO.

Minister of Aviation: JOHN JATAU KADIYA.

Minister of Agriculture: Alhaji MALAM ADAMU CIROMA.

Minister of Commerce: Alhaji BELLO MAITAMA YUSUF.

Minister of Communications: AUDU OGBEH.

Minister of Industries: Alhaji IBRAHIM GUSAU.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Alhaji ALI BABA.

Minister of Housing and Environment: Alhaji AHMED MUSA.

Minister of Science and Technology: Dr. WAHAB OLASEINDE DOSUNMU.

Minister of Mines and Power: Alhaji MOHAMMED IBRAHIM HASSAN.

Minister of Water Resources: Dr. E. U. ATANU.

Minister of Works: Prof. SUNDAY MATTHEW ESSANG.

Minister for the Federal Capital Territory: Alhaji IRO DAN MUSA.

Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity: Prof. EMMANUEL OSAMOR.

Minister of Police Affairs: Alhaji NDAGI MAMUDU.

Minister of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture: SAMUEL ADEBISI OGEDENGBE.

Minister of National Planning: Mrs. ADENIKE EBUN OYAGBOLA.

Minister of Information: Alhaji G. WUSHISHI.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(August 11th, 1979)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Alhaji SHEHU SHAGARI (NPN) . . .	5,688,857
Chief OBAFEMI AWOLOWO (UPN) . . .	4,916,651
Dr. NNAMDI AZIKIWE (NPP) . . .	2,822,523
Alhaji AMINU KANO (PRP) . . .	1,732,113
Alhaji WAZIRI IBRAHIM (GNPP) . . .	1,686,489

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE

President: Dr. JOSEPH WAYAS.

(Senate Election, July 7th, 1979)

	SEATS
NPN . . .	36
UPN . . .	28
NPP . . .	16
GNPP . . .	8
PRP . . .	7
TOTAL .	95

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

Speaker: E. UME-EZEOKE.

(Election, July 14th, 1979)

STATE	NUMBER OF SEATS	GNPP	UPN	NPN	PRP	NPP
Anambra . .	29	—	—	33	—	27
Bauchi . .	20	1	—	18	—	1
Bendel . .	20	—	12	6	—	2
Benue . .	19	—	—	18	—	1
Borno . .	24	22	—	2	—	—
Cross River . .	28	4	2	22	—	—
Gongola . .	21	8	7	5	—	1
Imo . .	30	—	—	2	—	28
Kaduna . .	33	1	1	19	10	2
Kano . .	46	—	—	7	39	—
Kwara . .	14	1	5	8	—	—
Lagos . .	12	—	12	—	—	—
Niger . .	10	—	—	10	—	—
Ogun . .	12	—	12	—	—	—
Ondo . .	22	—	22	—	—	—
Oyo . .	42	—	38	4	—	—
Plateau . .	16	—	—	3	—	13
Rivers . .	14	—	—	10	—	4
Sokoto . .	37	6	—	31	—	—
TOTAL . .	449	48	111	168	49	79

* The Constitution provides that the House shall have 450 members. One seat remains vacant until constitutional provisions concerning the Federal Capital Territory come into effect.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

STATE	CAPITAL	GOVERNOR	STATE	CAPITAL	GOVERNOR
Anambra	Enugu	JIM NWOBODO (NPP)	Kwara	Ilorin	Alhaji ADAMU ATTA (NPN)
Bauchi	Bauchi	Alhaji TATARI ALI (NPN)	Lagos	Ikeja	Alhaji LATEEF JAKANDE (UPN)
Bendel	Benin City	Prof. AMBROSE FOLORUNSHO ALLI (UPN)	Niger	Minna	Alhaji MUHAMADU AWWAL IBRAHIM (NPN)
Benue	Makurdi	APER AKU (NPN)	Ogun	Abeokuta	Chief VICTOR OLABISI ONABAJO (UPN)
Borno	Maiduguri	Alhaji MOHAMMED GONI (GNPP)	Ondo	Akure	MICHAEL A. AJASIN (UPN)
Cross River	Calabar	Dr. CLEMENT ISONG (NPN)	Oyo	Ibadan	BOLA IGE (UPN)
Gongola	Yola	Alhaji A. BARDE (GNPP)	Plateau	Jos	SOLOMON LAR (NPP)
Imo	Owerri	SAMUEL MBAKWE (NPP)	Rivers	Port Harcourt	Chief MELFORD OKILO (NPN)
Kaduna	Kaduna	Alhaji ABBA MUSA RIMI (PRP)	Sokoto	Sokoto	Dr. GARBA NADAMA (NPN)
Kano	Kano	Alhaji MOHAMMED ABUBAKAR RIMI (PRP)			

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned in May 1966 after the military coup. It was announced in October 1975 that political parties could be formed as from October 1978 in preparation for the return to civilian rule by October 1979. When the ban was lifted in September 1978, more than 30 political associations sprang up, but only five qualified for registration as political parties with the Federal Electoral Commission by satisfying the rule that they should have functioning offices in at least 13 states and that their National Executive Committees should include members from at least 13 states. The five were:

Greater Nigeria People's Party (GNPP): Lagos; broke away from the Nigerian People's Party; Leader Alhaji

WAZIRI IBRAHIM; faction led by MAHMUD WAZIRI broke away after 1979 elections.

National Party of Nigeria (NPN): Lagos; Nat. Chair. ADISA AKIMLOYE.

Nigerian People's Party (NPP): 4 Ikorodu Rd., Yaba, Lagos; f. 1978; Leader Dr. NNAMDI AZIKIWE; 2,146,183 mems. (1980).

People's Redemption Party (PRP): Lagos; Leader Alhaji AMINU KANO; faction led by Chief MICHAEL IMOUDU broke away after 1979 elections.

Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN): Lagos; Leader Chief OBAFEMI AWOLOWO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NIGERIA

(In Lagos unless otherwise stated)
(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

- Algeria:** 26 Maitama Sule St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 7288 (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER EDDINE HAFADH.
- Angola:** 5 Kasumu Ekemode St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 50437 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGHEL NETO.
- Argentina:** 93 Awolowo Rd., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 51940 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* CARLOS ALBERTO RIASTE-IBAZETA.
- Australia:** 16 Adeola Hopewell St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2427 (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. C. MOTT.
- Austria:** 8-10 Broad St., P.O.B. 1914 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL LEIFER.
- Belgium:** 8-10 Broad St., P.O.B. 149 (E); *Ambassador:* F. L. CRAENINCKX.
- Benin:** 4 Abudu Smith St., P.O.B. 5705 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Brazil:** 84 Norman Williams St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1931 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO VASCONCELLOS DA COSTA-SILVA.
- Bulgaria:** 25 Norman Williams St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.M.B. 4441 (E); *Ambassador:* A. K. ATANASOV.
- Cameroon:** 5 Femi Pearce St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2476 (E); *Ambassador:* YERIMA LAMINE.
- Canada:** New Niger House, Tinubu St., P.O.B. 851 (HC); *High Commissioner:* CLAYTON G. BULLIS.
- Central African Republic:** 108 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2642 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Chad:** 2 Goriola St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2801 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Chile:** 9 Ademola St., Ikoyi (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- China, People's Republic:** 19A Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 5653 (E); *Ambassador:* LEI YANG.
- Cuba:** 15 Louis Solomon Close, P.O.B. 328, Victoria Island (E); *Ambassador:* RODOLFO SARRACINO.
- Czechoslovakia:** 2 Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1009 (E); *Ambassador:* VACEK EVZEN.
- Denmark:** 4 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2390 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDERS BRANDSTRUP.
- Egypt:** 81 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 538 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ATIF AL-NAWAWI.
- Equatorial Guinea:** 7 Bank Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 4162 (E); *Ambassador:* A -S. MALABO.
- Ethiopia:** 14 Ademola St., Ikoyi, P.M.B. 2488 (E); *Ambassador:* KESATE BADIMA.
- Finland:** Western House, 10th Floor, 8-10 Broad St., P.O.B. 4433 (E); *Ambassador:* BOH A. ADAHL.
- France:** 1 Queen's Drive, P.O.B. 51223, Falomo (E); *Ambassador:* YVES PLATTARD.
- Gabon:** 8 Norman Williams St., P.O.B. 5989 (E); *Ambassador:* E. AGUEMINYA.
- Gambia:** 162 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi (HC); *High Commissioner:* RUTH SOWE (acting).
- German Democratic Republic:** 8 Reeve Rd., P.O.B. 1106, Ikoyi (E); *Ambassador:* WOLF SCHUNKE.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 15 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 728 (E); *Ambassador:* BERND OLDENKOTT.
- Ghana:** 21-23 King George V Rd., P.O.B. 889 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Alhaji YOUSSEF PATTY.
- Greece:** Plot 722A, Adetokunboh Ademola St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 1199; *Ambassador:* NOTIS BOTSARIS.
- Guinea:** 8 Abudu Smith St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2826 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI BANGOURA.
- Haiti:** Suite 550, Federal Palace Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* V. PIERRE-LOUIS.
- Hungary:** 9 Louis Solomon Close, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3168 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIGYES VADÁSZ.
- Iceland:** London, England.
- India:** 107 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2322 (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. SRINIVASAN.
- Indonesia:** 5 Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3473 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral IWAN STAMBOEL KAR.
- Iran:** 1 Alexander Ave., Ikoyi (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** Plot 708A, Adeola Hopewell St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2859 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ALI.
- Ireland:** 31 Marina, P.O.B. 2421 (E); *Ambassador:* AIDAN MOLLOY.
- Italy:** Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2161 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GIOVANNI JANNUZZI.
- Ivory Coast:** 3 Abudu Smith St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 7786 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS ADUKO.
- Japan:** 24-25 Apese St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2111 (E); *Ambassador:* KAZUO WACHI.
- Kenya:** 52 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 6464 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALFRED IMBAHALE MACHAYO.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 31 Akin Adesola St., Victoria Island (E); *Ambassador:* HAN DOK-IL.
- Korea, Republic:** 52 Adetokumbo St., Victoria Island (E); *Ambassador:* DONG WON LIM.
- Lebanon:** Plot 18, Eleke Crescent, S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 651 (E); *Ambassador:* FAWZI SALLOUKH.
- Lesotho:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Liberia:** Bldg. No. 3, Plot 162, Idejo St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3007 (E); *Ambassador:* CYRANIUS FORH.
- Malawi:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Malaysia:** 1 Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3729 (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAW CHING HONG.
- Mali:** Accra, Ghana (E).
- Mauritania:** Federal Palace Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED MOCTAR.
- Mexico:** 271 Kofo Abayomi Rd., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 12721, Lagos; *Chargé d'affaires:* NICHOLAS ESCALANTE-BARRETT.
- Mongolia:** Algiers, Algeria (E).
- Morocco:** Plot 1318, 27 Karimu Katun St., Victoria Island (E); *Ambassador:* T. OUAZZANI.
- Netherlands:** 24 Ozumba Mbadiwe Ave., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2426 (E); *Ambassador:* C. J. M. KRAMERS.
- New Zealand:** London, England (HC).
- Niger:** 15 Adeola Odeku St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2736 (E); *Ambassador:* MAMADOU MALLAM AOUANI.
- Norway:** 2 Adeola Hopewell St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2431 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLF BERGENDAHL.
- Pakistan:** 20 Keffi St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2450 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Philippines:** Plot 51, Kofo Abayomi St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2948 (E); *Ambassador:* S. T. SABALONES.

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Poland: 32 Gerard Rd., Old Ikoyi, P.O.B. 410 (E); *Ambassador:* WITOLD JURASZ.

Portugal: 23 Alhaji Bashorun St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 8593; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: 30 Raymond Njoku Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 595 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OCTAVIAN CARARE.

Saudi Arabia: Plot 1912, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2836 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MOHAMMED H. FAKI.

Senegal: 14 Kofo Abayomi Rd., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2197 (E); *Ambassador:* SALOUM KANDE.

Sierra Leone: 31 Waziri Ibrahim St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2821 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. E. MONDEH.

Somalia: Plot 1270, off Odelo Odeka St., P.O.B. 6355 (E); *Ambassador:* H. H. FARAH.

Spain: 9 Queen's Drive, P.M.B. 2738 (E); *Ambassador:* J. L. FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTILLEJO.

Sudan: 40 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2428 (E); *Ambassador:* ELRASHID ABUSHAMA.

Sweden: 26 Moloney St., P.O.B. 1097 (E); *Ambassador:* BO EDVIN ELFWENDAH.

Switzerland: 7 Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 536 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER RIESER.

Syria: 78 Raymond Njoku Rd., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3088 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MUSTAFA HAJ-ALI.

Tanzania: 45 Ademola St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 6417 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Maj.-Gen. MIRISHO SAM HAGAI SARA-KIKYA.

Thailand: 1 Ruxton Rd., Old Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3095 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nigeria also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Oman, São Tomé and Príncipe, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet-Nam, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and up to 15 Justices, appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. It has original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Federation and a State, or between States, and hears appeals from the Federal Court of Appeal. The Federal Court of Appeal consists of a President and at least 15 Justices, of whom three must be experts in Islamic law and three experts in Customary law. The Federal High Court consists of a Chief Judge and a number of other judges (as prescribed by the National Assembly).

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Togo: 96 Awolowo Rd., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1435 (E); *Ambassador:* FOLI-AGBENOZAN TETTEKPOE.

Trinidad and Tobago: Plot 1374, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 6392; *High Commissioner:* LYLE EVERETT WILLIAMS.

Tunisia: Eko-Holiday Inn Hotel; *Ambassador:* AMOR ARDHAOU.

Turkey: 3 Okunola Martins Close, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1758 (E); *Ambassador:* YUKSEL SOULEMEZ.

Uganda: Accra, Ghana (HC).

U.S.S.R.: 5 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2723 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SNEGUIREV.

United Kingdom: 11 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.M.B. 12136 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir MERVYN BROWN, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

U.S.A.: 2 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS R. PICKERING.

Upper Volta: Norman Williams St., Ikoyi (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Vatican City: 9 Anitowoshe St., Victoria Island; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop CARLO CURIS.

Venezuela: 19 Elsie Femi Pearse St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3727 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROMER A. BOSCAN.

Yugoslavia: 7 Maitama Sule St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.M.B. 978 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIRAN MEJAK.

Zaire: 23A Kofo Abayomi Rd., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 1216 (E); *Ambassador:* NZEKELE KITSHODI.

Zambia: 11 Keffi St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.M.B. 6119 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. B. MUTEMBA.

Each State has a High Court, consisting of a Chief Judge and a number of Judges, appointed by the Governor of the State with the approval of the State House of Assembly. If required, a State may have a Sharia Court of Appeal (dealing with Islamic personal law) and a Customary Court of Appeal.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of the Federation: Justice ATANDA FATAYI-WILLIAMS.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The beliefs, rites and practices of the people of Nigeria are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family. About 10,000,000 persons profess local beliefs.

ISLAM

There are large numbers of Muslims in Northern and Western Nigeria, and over 26 million were enumerated in the whole of Nigeria in the 1963 Census.

Spiritual Head: The Sultan of Sokoto.

CHRISTIANITY

The 1963 Census recorded over 19 million Christians in Nigeria.

ANGLICAN

Archbishop of the Province of Nigeria: P.O.B. 3075 Mapo, Arigidi St., Bodija Estate, Ibadan; Most Rev. TIMOTHY OMOTAYO OLUFOSOYE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

National Episcopal Conference of Nigeria: c/o Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria, Force Rd., P.O.B. 951, Lagos; Pres. H.E. DOMINIC, Cardinal EKANDEM, Bishop of Ikot-Ekpene; Sec. Rt. Rev. Dr. JULIUS ADELAKUN, Bishop of Oyo.

Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria: P.O.B. 951, Lagos; Sec.-Gen. Rev. Dr. A. OBINE.

Archbishop of Kaduna: PETER YARIYOK JATAU, P.O.B. 248.

Archbishop of Lagos: Most Rev. ANTHONY OLUBUNMI OKOGIE, P.O.B. 8.

Archbishop of Onitsha: Most Rev. FRANCIS A. ARINZE, P.O.B. 411.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Express: Commercial Amalgamated Printers, 5-11 Apogbon St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos; Editor Alhaji AHMED ALAO (acting); circ. 20,000.

Daily Sketch: Sketch Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; State-owned company; Chair. DOTUN OKUBANJO; Editor SOLA OYEGBEMI; circ. 80,000.

Daily Star: 9 Works Rd., P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; Editor JOSEF BEL-MOLOKWU.

Daily Times: 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1925; 60 per cent government-owned; Chair. Alhaji MOGAJI DAMBATA; Editor MARTIN IROABUCHI; circ. 400,000.

Evening Times: Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; Editor MARTIN IROABUCHI; circ. 75,000.

Imole Owuro: People's Star Press Ltd., N4/496B Yemetu Aladerin, P.M.B. 5239, Ibadan; f. 1962; Editor LAWUYI OGUNNIRAN.

National Concord: 42 Concord Way, P.O.B. 4483, Ikeja, Lagos; f. 1980; Editor DOYIN ABOABA.

New Nigerian: Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O.B. 254, Kaduna; office in Lagos; f. 1965; government-owned; Chair. IBRAHIM SULAIMAN; Editor AMINU ABDULLAH; circ. 80,000.

Nigerian Chronicle: publ. by Cross River State Newspaper Corp., Barracks Rd., P.M.B. 1074, Calabar; f. 1970; Editor OFFIONG OKON; circ. 80,000.

Nigerian Herald: Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, P.M.B. 1369, Ilorin; f. 1973; Editor AHMAD HAMEED; circ. 100,000.

Nigerian Mirror: Iwaka Rd., Onitsha.

Nigerian Observer: P.M.B. 1334, The Bendel Newspaper Corporation, 18 Airport Rd., Benin City; f. 1968; Editor NEVILLE M. UKOLI; circ. 150,000.

Nigeria Standard: publ. by Plateau Publishing Co. Ltd., P.M.B. 2112, Jos; Editor JOEL PWAL; circ. 20,000.

Nigerian Statesman: P.M.B. 1095, Owerri; daily.

Nigerian Tide: publ. by Rivers State Newspaper Corporation, 4 Ikwerre Rd., P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt; Editor MAURICE DEMBOH (acting); circ. 30,000.

Nigerian Tribune: P.O.B. 78, 98 Shittu St., Adeoyo Rd., Ibadan; f. 1949; Action Group of Nigeria; Editor FELIX ADENAIKE; circ. 96,000.

P.M.B. Independent: P.O.B. 5109, Ibadan; circ. 11,500.

The Punch: Kudeti St., P.M.B. 21204, Ikeja; f. 1976; Editor-in-Chief SOLA ODUNFA; Editor TAYO KEHINDE; circ. 150,000.

The Renaissance: P.O.B. 1139, Enugu; Editor E. O. OLOFIN; circ. 50,000.

The Statesman: Imo Newspapers Ltd., Owerri-Egbu Rd., P.M.B. 1095, Owerri, Imo State; f. 1978; sponsored by Imo State Government.

Yancin Dan Adam: Jos, Plateau State; Hausa; Chair. D. D. DINKA.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

The Nationalist: 226 Apapa Rd., Ijora; f. 1978; Gen. Man. ABIODUN ALOBA.

Sunday Chronicle: publ. by Cross River State Newspaper Corp., P.M.B. 1074, Calabar; f. 1977; Editor ETIM ANIM; circ. 90,000.

Sunday Concord: 42 Concord Way, P.O.B. 4483, Ikeja, Lagos; f. 1980; Editor DELE GIWA.

Sunday Express: 30 Glover St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos.

Sunday Herald: Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, P.M.B. 1369, Ilorin; f. 1981; Chair. Dr. P. DADA.

Sunday Observer: P.M.B. 1334, Bendel Newspapers Corporation, 18 Airport Rd., Benin City; f. 1968; Editor T. O. BORHA; circ. 60,000.

Sunday Punch: Kudeti St., P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja; f. 1973; Man. Editor SAM AMUKA-PEMU; Editor DAYO WRIGHT; circ. 150,000.

Sunday Sketch: Sketch Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; state-owned company; Editor FELIX ADENAIKE; circ. 85,000.

Sunday Standard: Plateau Publishing Co. Ltd., P.M.B. 2112, Jos; Editor BAGUDU HIRSE.

Sunday Star: People's Star Press Ltd., N4/496B Yemetu Aladerin, P.M.B. 5239, Ibadan; f. 1966; Editor A. ADEBAYO; circ. 150,000.

Sunday Sun: P.M.B. 1425, Okoro House, Factory Lane, off Upper Mission Rd., New Benin; P.O.B. 1025, Enugu.

Sunday Tide: 4 Ikwerre Rd., P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt.

Sunday Times: Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1953; Editor ANDY AKPORUGO (acting); circ. 500,000.

WEEKLIES

Business Times: Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; circ. 120,000.

Business Weekly: 125 Apapa Rd., Ebute-Metta.

Champion: Calabar Advertising Co., 31 Eyo Edem St., Calabar; twice-weekly.

Elet-i-Ofe: 28 Kosoko St., Lagos, P.O.B. 467; f. 1923; English and Yoruba; Editor OLA ONATADE; circ. 30,000.

Gbougbon: Sketch Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; state-owned Yoruba publication; Editor A. O. ADEBANJO (acting).

The Independent: Bodija Rd., P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan; f. 1960; English; Editor Rev. F. B. CRONIN-COLTSMAN; circ. 13,000; national Catholic weekly.

Irohin Imole: 15 Bamgbose St., P.O.B. 1495, Lagos; f. 1957; Yoruba; Editor TUNJI ADEOSUN.

Irohin Yoruba: 212 Broad St., P.M.B. 2416, Lagos; f. 1945; Yoruba; Editor S. A. AJIBADE; circ. 85,000.

Lagos Weekend: Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1965; news and pictures; Fri.; published by Daily Times group; Editor SUPO IBIKUNLE; circ. 300,000.

Mid-West This Week: Arin Associates, 508 New Lagos Rd., Benin City; Editors TONY OKODUWA, Prince A. R. Nwoko.

Nigerian Catholic Herald: Ondo St., P.O.B. 19, Lagos; English; St. Paul's Press Catholic Mission.

Nigerian Radio/TV Times: Nigerian Broadcasting Corp., P.O.B. 12504, Ikoyi.

Nigerian Star: 97 Aggrey Rd., P.M.B. 73, Port Harcourt.

Oluyole News: publ. by Hanber International, Morgan St., Ibadan; f. 1974; Editor JIDE PINHEIRO.

- Sporting Record:** Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor CYRIL KAPPO; circ. 50,000.
- Times International:** Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1974; Editor Dr. HEZY IDOWU; circ. 50,000.
- Truth (The Weekly Muslim):** 45 Idumagbo Ave., P.O.B. 418, Lagos; f. 1951; Editor M. A. SHAHID.
- Weekly Star:** 9 Works Rd., P.M.B. 1139, Enugu.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PERIODICALS

- African Challenge:** P.M.B. 2067, Lagos; monthly; religious; circ. 90,000.
- Afriscopes:** 29 Salami St., P.M.B. 1119, Yaba; monthly; current affairs.
- Benin Review:** Ethiope Publishing Corporation, P.M.B. 1332, Benin City; f. 1974; twice yearly review of black culture and art in Africa; circ. 50,000.
- Construction in Nigeria:** 34 McCarthy St., P.O.B. 5624, Lagos; monthly.
- Drum:** Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Ebute Metta; f. 1954; picture monthly; circ. 172,000; Editor OLU ADETULE; circ. 160,000.
- Entertainer:** Sketch Publishing Co. Ltd., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; monthly; Editor M. O. FATOKI.
- Flamingo:** P.O.B. 237, Lagos; f. 1960; monthly; Editor GERALD MALMED; circ. 100,000.
- Happy Home:** P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja; f. 1971; monthly; family magazine; Editor-in-Chief SOLA ODUNFA; Editor YOMI LEWIS; circ. 70,000.
- Headlines:** Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; monthly; Editor GBENGA ODUSANYA; circ. 205,000.
- Home Studies:** Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Editor GBENGA ODUSANYA; circ. 40,000.
- Image:** quarterly journal of Kwara State Council for Art and Culture; Editor MICHAEL B. ASAJU.
- Insight:** P.O.B. 139, 3 Kakawa St., Lagos; features about contemporary problems in Nigeria, Africa and the world; quarterly; Editor SAM ANUKA; circ. 5,000.
- Journal of the Nigerian Medical Association:** Times Press Ltd., Apapa; quarterly; Editor Prof. A. O. ADESOLA.
- Kano Studies:** Bayero University, Kano; journal of Saharan and Sudanic research; Editor IBRAHIM YARO YAHAYA.
- Lagos Educational Review:** University of Lagos; f. 1978; 2 a year; discusses trends in African education; Editor Prof. M. O. A. DUROYAIE.
- Management in Nigeria:** 145 Broad St., P.O.B. 2557, Lagos; monthly; journal of Nigerian Institute of Management; Editor GABRIEL OVIGBODU.
- Marketing in Nigeria:** publ. by Alpha Publications, P.O.B. 1163, Surulere, Lagos; f. 1977; monthly; Editor B. O. K. NWELIH; circ. 30,000.
- Modern Woman:** 47-49 Salami Saibu St., P.O.B. 2583, Marina, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Man. Editor TOUN ONABANJO.
- New Nation (The):** 43 Olumo St., Onike, Yaba, P.O.B. 896, Surulere, Lagos; monthly news magazine.
- Nigeria:** National Theatre, Lagos; f. 1927; travel, cultural, historical and general; Editor U. N. ABALOGU.
- Nigeria Trade Journal:** Federal Ministry of Information, Commercial Publications Section, P.O.B. 2280, Lagos; f. 1953; quarterly; Editor ENE IBANGA.

- Nigerian Businessman's Magazine:** 39 Mabo St., Surulere, Lagos; monthly; Nigerian and overseas commerce.
- Nigerian Grower and Producer:** P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; quarterly.
- Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies:** published March, July and November by the Nigerian Economic Society, c/o Dept. of Economics, University of Ibadan; f. 1959; 2 a year; Editor Dr. O. TERIBA.
- Nigerian Journal of Science:** P.M.B. 4039, University of Ibadan; publication of the Science Association of Nigeria; f. 1966; 2 a year; Editor Prof. T. ADESAYAGRILLO; circ. 2,000.
- Nigerian Medical Journal:** 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; monthly.
- Nigerian Opinion:** Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan; f. 1965; quarterly; economic and political commentary; Chief Editor BILLY DUDLEY.
- Nigerian Radio/TV Times:** Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 12504, Lagos; monthly.
- Nigerian Sportsman:** 34 McCarthy St., P.O.B. 5624, Lagos; quarterly.
- Nigerian Teacher:** 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly.
- Nigerian Worker:** United Labour Congress, 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Lagos; Editor LAWRENCE BORHA.
- The President:** publ. by New Breed Organization Ltd., 35 Ogunlana Drive, Surulere, P.O.B. 5414, Lagos; monthly management magazine; Chief Editor CHRIS OKOLIE.
- Quest:** publ. by Cross River State Newspaper Corp., P.M.B. 1074, Calabar; f. 1978; monthly; politics, economics and culture; Editor PAT OKON; circ. 100,000.
- Radio-Vision Times:** Western Nigerian Radio-Vision Service, Television House, P.O.B. 1460, Ibadan; monthly; Editor ALTON A. ADEDEJI.
- Sadness and Joy:** Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Ebute Metta; f. 1968; photo fortnightly; circ. 65,000; Editor OLU ADETULE.
- Savanna:** Ahmadu Bello University, P.M.B. 1094, Zaria; f. 1972; 2 a year; Editor OWONIYI OLOGE; circ. 1,100.
- Spear:** Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1962; publ. by Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.; monthly; family magazine; Editor Tony MOMOH; circ. 75,000.
- Teachers' Journal:** P.O.B. 139, Lagos; six a year.
- Teachers' Monthly:** General Publications Section, Ministry of Education, P.M.B. 5052, Ibadan.
- Technical and Commercial Message:** P.O.B. 1163, Surulere, Lagos; f. 1980; six a year; Editor B. O. K. NWELIH; circ. 12,500.
- Today's Challenge:** P.M.B. 2108, Jos; f. 1974; publ. by Challenge Publications Division of Evangelical Churches of West Africa Productions Ltd.; monthly; religious and educational; Editor G. ABIKOYE; circ. 21,000.
- Trust:** Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Ebute Metta; f. 1969; monthly pictorial; general interest; circ. 80,000; Editor NELSON BANKOLE.
- West African Builder and Architect:** P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; f. 1961; six a year.
- West African Medical Journal:** P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year; Editor Prof. H. ORISMEJOLONI THOMAS.
- Western Nigeria Illustrated:** Ministry of Information, Ibadan; quarterly.
- Woman's World:** Daily Times Publications, 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; monthly; Editor TAYO ADETOLA; circ. 40,000.

VERNACULAR PERIODICALS

- Atoka:** 37 Ibadan St. West, Ebute Metta; f. 1967; monthly; a Yoruba photoplay magazine; Editor ADEBOLU FATUNMISE; circ. 50,000.
- Aworerin:** General Publishing Section, Ministry of Education, Ibadan; circ. 125,000.
- Futula:** State Ministry of Information, Kaduna; Haduna; monthly.
- Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo:** Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O.B. 254, Kaduna; f. 1939; Hausa; Editor ABDULLAHI KHALIL; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

- News Agency of Nigeria (NAN):** c/o National Theatre, Iganmu, Lagos; f. 1978; Dir. ALFRED OPUBOR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** P.M.B. 2448, 26 Keffi St., S.W. Ikoyi; Rep. FRANÇOIS-XAVIER HARISPE.

- Agencia EFE (Spain):** P.O.B. 2738, Lagos; Rep. José NAVARRO FERRE.
- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.):** 4 Elsie Femi Pearce St., Victoria Island, Lagos; Chief Officer. SERGEI V. KISELEV.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic):** 4 Akanbi Danmola St., S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos; Rep. BRINGFRIED BEER.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** 24 Keffi St., P.O.B. 2454, Lagos; Correspondent BAYO ROTIBI.
- Ghana News Agency:** P.O.B. 2844, Lagos.

dpa (Federal Republic of Germany), Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan), Reuters (United Kingdom) and TASS (U.S.S.R.) also have offices in Lagos.

PUBLISHERS

- African Universities Press:** P.M.B. 5617, Ibadan; educational and general; Man. Dir. J. E. LEIGH.
- Africana Educational Publishers Nigeria Ltd.:** P.M.B. 1639, 79 Awka Rd., Onitsha; f. 1966; Man. Dir. P. C. OMABU.
- Ahmadu Bello University Press:** P.M.B. 1094, Zaria, Kaduna; f. 1974; Senior Editor Mrs. D. ADEOGUN.
- Aromolaran Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1800, Ibadan; f. 1968; general and educational; Man. Dir. ADEKUNLE AROMOLARAN.
- Book Representation Company Ltd:** P.M.B. 5349, Ibadan; Man. Dir. B. A. AJAYI.
- Cross Continent Press Ltd.:** 226 Murtala Muhammad Way, P.O.B. 282, Yaba; f. 1974; general and educational; Man. Dir. T. C. NWOSU.
- Daystar Press:** P.O.B. 1261, Ibadan; religious and educational books; Man. J. O. OPAKUNLE.
- ECWA Productions Ltd.:** P.M.B. 2010, Jos, Plateau State; religious and educational books; Man. Dir. PHILIP S. USMAN.
- Ethiopia Publishing Corporation:** P.M.B. 1332, Benin City; f. 1970; books and periodicals; Man. Dir. C. OKOSUN.
- Evans Brothers (Nigeria Publishers) Ltd.:** Jericho Road, P.M.B. 5164, Ibadan; f. 1966; educational; Man. Dir. B. O. BOLODEOKU; Admin./Trade Dir. R. A. OYEWOLE.
- Fatiregun Press & Publishing Company (Nig.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2, Oshogbo Rd., Ilesha; Man. Dir. V. A. FATIREGUN.
- Fourth Dimension Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 553, 4 Ikwaato St., Enugu; f. 1977; novels, verse, educational and children's books, periodicals; Chair. ARTHUR NWANKWO.
- Heinemann Educational Books (Nigeria) Ltd.:** P.M.B. 5205, Ibadan; f. 1962; educational and general; Man. Dir. AIGBOJE HIGO.
- Ibadan University Publishing House:** University of Ibadan, Ibadan; f. 1951; scholarly, general and educational; Man. Dir. O. AKANDE.
- Ilesanmi Press & Sons (Nigeria) Ltd.:** Akure Rd., P.O.B. 204, Ilesha; f. 1955; general and educational books; Man. Dir. G. E. ILESANMI.
- Kolasanya Way to Success Enterprises Ltd.:** P.O.B. 252, Ijebu-Ode; general and educational books; Man. Dir. Chief K. OSUNSANYA.

- Longman Nigeria Ltd.:** P.M.B. 1036, 52 Oba Akran Ave., Ikeja; f. 1961; general and educational books; Man. Dir. Chief F. A. IWEREBON.
- Macmillan Nigeria Publishers Ltd.:** Scheme 2, Oluyole Industrial Estate, P.O.B. 1463, Ibadan; f. 1965; educational and general books; Man. Dir. OLU ANULOPO.
- Thomas Nelson (Nigeria) Ltd.:** 8 Ilupeju Bye Pass, P.M.B. 21303, Ikeja, Lagos State; general and educational books; Man. Dir. S. O. DARAMOLA.
- Nigeria Publishers Services:** P.O.B. 62, Ibadan; f. 1969; academic, scholarly and educational books; Man. Dir. T. D. OTESANYA.
- Northern Nigerian Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 412, Zaria; f. 1966; general, educational and vernacular books; Man. Dir. H. HAYAT.
- Nwamife Publishers:** 10 Ibiam St., Uwani, P.O.B. 430, Enugu; f. 1971; educational books; Chief Exec. A. I. EKWUEME.
- Ogunsanya Press Publishers and Bookstores Ltd.:** P.O.B. 3096, Ibadan; Man. Dir. L. P. J. OGUNSANYA.
- Onibonofe Press and Book Industries (Nigeria) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 3109, Ibadan; f. 1958; educational and general publishers and printers; Man. Dir. G. O. ONIBONOJE.
- Signal Educational Services:** 10/12 Ibikunle Ave., Bodija Estate, P.O.B. 4048, Ibadan; Chief Exec. G. A. ALAWODE.
- Spectrum Books:** P.M.B. 6512, Ibadan; f. 1978; Man. Dir. J. BERKHOUT.
- University of Ife Press Ltd.:** University of Ife, Ile-Ife; f. 1968; scholarly books and periodicals, specializing in African law and local government, administration, music and general; Dir. G. SODIPO.
- University Press Ltd.:** P.M.B. 5095, Oxford House, Iddo Gate, Ibadan; f. 1978; educational books; Man. Dir. M. O. AKINLEYE.
- John West Publications Ltd.:** Plot A Block 2, Acme Rd., Ogba Industrial Estate, P.M.B. 21001, Ikeja, Lagos State; general books; Exec. Dir. BAYO FADOJU.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Nigerian Publishers Association:** P.M.B. 5164, Ibadan; Pres. B. O. BOLODEOKU.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN): Broadcasting House, P.M.B. 12504, Lagos; f. 1978 to replace the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; national radio network owned by the Federal Government and divided into five zones: Lagos (English); Enugu (English, Igbo, Izon, Efik and Tiv); Ibadan (English, Yoruba, Edo, Urhobo and Igala); Kaduna (English, Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde and Nupe); External Services (French, Hausa, Arabic, German and Swahili); Dir. Gen. G. BAKO.

In addition, each State has a Broadcasting Corporation owned and run by the State Government.

There were an estimated 5.6 million radio receivers in use in 1980.

TELEVISION

Nigerian Television Authority (NTV): 15 Awolowo Rd., S.W. Ikoyi, P.M.B. 12036, Lagos; f. 1976 by the Federal Government; responsible for all aspects of television; Dir. Gen. VINCENT MADUKA.

NTV Aba/Owerri: P.M.B. 7126, Aba, Imo State; Gen. Man. MAZI A. E. UKONU.

NTV Abeokuta: Ogun State; Gen. Man. H. O. ROBIN.

NTV Akure: Ondo State; Gen. Man. B. O. E. EDEROR.

NTV Bauchi: Bauchi State; Man. A. MOHAMMED.

NTV Benin City: P.M.B. 1117, Benin, Bendel State; Gen. Man. ROWLAND IFIDON.

NTV Calabar: Cross River; Officer-in-Charge F. A. OAIYA.

NTV Enugu: P.O.B. 350, Enugu, Anambra State, Gen. Man. G. C. UGWU.

NTV Ibadan: P.O.B. 1460, Ibadan; Gen. Man. YEMI FAROUNBI.

NTV Ilorin: P.M.B. 1453, Kwara; Chief Eng. D. AWONUYI.

NTV Jos: P.M.B. 2134, Jos, Plateau State; Gen. Man. Dr. GIRGIS SALAMA.

NTV Kaduna: P.O.B. 250, Kaduna; Gen. Man. M. A. MICHA.

NTV Kano: P.M.B. 3343, Kano; Gen. Man. DAHIRU IBRAHIM.

NTV Lagos: Victoria Island, P.M.B. 12005, Lagos; Gen. Man. O. OKUNRINBOYE.

NTV Maiduguri: Borno; Gen. Man. M. M. MAILAFIYA.

NTV Minna: Niger; Gen. Man. B. TUNAU.

NTV Port Harcourt: P.M.B. 5797, Port Harcourt, Rivers State; Gen. Man. R. AMAEWHULE.

NTV Sokoto: P.M.B. 2351, Sokoto; Gen. Man. A. K. AHMED.

NTV Yola: Gongola State; Dir. JOSHUA HASSAN.

There were about 450,000 television receivers in use in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; ₦ = naira)

Figures for capital and deposits in Commercial Banks relate to December 1975 unless otherwise stated. Under the Indigenization Decree, all foreign-owned banks were required to have a 60 per cent Nigerian holding from September 30th, 1976.

Central Bank of Nigeria: Tinubu Square, P.M.B. 12194, Lagos; f. 1958; issuing bank; cap. p.u. ₦3m.; dep. ₦4,739m.; general res. ₦64m.; 11 brs.; Gov. OLA O. VINCENT.

African Continental Bank Ltd.: 148 Broad St., P.M.B. 2466, Lagos; f. 1948; cap. ₦12m.; dep. ₦557,074m. (Sept. 1980); 75 brs.; Chair. HORATIO AGEDAH; Gen. Man. C. N. E. OLIEH.

Bank of the North Ltd.: 5A-6A Lagos St., P.O.B. 211, Kano; f. 1959; cap. p.u. ₦10m.; res. ₦21.5m.; dep. ₦685.8m.; (Dec. 1979); 40 brs.; Chief Exec. Alhaji BABA DUNA.

Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Co-operative Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5137, Ibadan; f. 1953; cap. p.u. ₦4m.; dep. ₦120m.; 22 brs.; Pres. Pastor E. T. LATUNDE; Gen. Man. OLAJIDE OSOBA.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Ltd.: 28 Okpara Ave., P.M.B. 1321, Enugu; Gen. Man. E. O. OKOYE; 12 brs.

Federal Savings Bank: Moloney St., P.M.B. 12512, Lagos; operates savings accounts; dep. ₦8.5m.; Man. Dir. J. O. OLAJIDE.

International Bank for West Africa Ltd.: 94 Broad St., P.O.B. 12021, Lagos; f. 1969; cap. p.u. ₦18m.; dep. ₦175m.; 26 brs.; Chair. Alhaji AMINU WALI; Man. Dir. O. OLASHORE.

ICGN Ltd.: 63-71 Broad St., P.M.B. 12689, Lagos; f. 1975; merchant bank; cap. ₦5.5m.; dep. ₦130.4m. (1979); Man. Dir. I. E. EBONG; 1 br.

International Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Ltd.: 77 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.M.B. 12028, Lagos; f. 1974; merchant bank; cap. ₦3m.; dep. ₦106m.; Man. Dir. EBITIMI E. BANIGO; 2 brs.

Kaduna Co-operative Bank Ltd.: P.M.B. 2121, Kaduna; cap. ₦2m.; dep. ₦15m.; Gen. Man. Alhaji M. S. KUTIGI; 6 brs.

Kano Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 10E Bello Rd., P.M.B. 3229, Kano; Gen. Man. Alhaji T. C. SANUSI.

Mercantile Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: 1 Barracks Rd., P.M.B. 1084, Calabar; cap. p.u. ₦2m.; dep. ₦54m.; 13 brs.; Chair. E. N. ESSIEN; Man. Dir. A. G. SIDDIQUE.

NAL Merchant Bank: 50/52 Broad St., P.O.B. 2413, Lagos; f. 1960; 3 brs.; dep. ₦80m. (1980); Chief Exec. O. ADEOSHUN.

National Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: 82-86 Broad St., P.M.B. 12123, Lagos; f. 1933; nationalized 1961; auth. cap. ₦30m.; dep. ₦382m. (1980); 70 brs. in Nigeria, 1 in London; Chair. Chief MICHAEL OMISADE; Man. Dir. SAMSON O. BANJO.

New Nigeria Bank Ltd.: Mission Rd., P.M.B. 1193, Benin City; f. 1970; 28 brs.; cap. p.u. ₦5.6m.; dep. ₦201.5m.; Chair. G. E. MAKIABU; Gen. Man. M. O. ODARO.

Nigerian Merchant Bank Limited: 40 Marina, P.O.B. 2413, Lagos; Chair. Alhaji DABO SAMBO; Man. Dir. S. O. OGUNDIPE.

Pan African Bank Ltd.: Azikiwe Rd., P.M.B. 5239, Port Harcourt; f. 1971; cap. p.u. ₦5m.; dep. ₦140m.; res. ₦455,000; 14 brs.; Chair. Dr. S. J. COOKEY; Gen. Man. B. P. WADIRI.

Savannah Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: 196 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; cap. ₦3m.; dep. ₦67m.; 7 brs.; Chair. Alhaji MAHMUD ALIYU; Man. Dir. J. Y. LOT.

Wema Bank Ltd.: 52-54 Murtala Muhammad Way, Ebute-Metta, P.M.B. 1033, Lagos; 21 brs.; cap. p.u. ₦3m.; dep. ₦49m.; Chair. A. A. K. DEGUN; Gen. Man. Alhaji Y. A. AKANDE.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Allied Bank of Nigeria Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1252, 47-48 Breadfruit St., Lagos; f. 1962 as Bank of India; cap. ₦2.25m.; res. ₦2.2m.; dep. ₦16.4m. (1978); 8 brs.; Man. Dir. M. BELLO.
- Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Nigeria) Ltd.:** 42-44 Warehouse Rd., P.M.B. 1040, Apapa, Lagos; f. 1979; cap. U.S. \$225m.; Man. Dir. S. QUISSI RAZA.
- Chase Merchant Bank Nigeria Ltd.:** 23 Awolowo Rd., P.M.B. 12035, Ikoyi, Lagos; 3 brs.; Chair. Dr. OKOI ARIKPO; Man. Dir. W. R. RICHARDS.
- First Bank of Nigeria Ltd.:** Unity House, 37 Marina, P.O.B. 5216, Lagos; f. 1969 as Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd.; cap. p.u. ₦55.6m.; dep. ₦2,000m. (Dec. 1980); 131 brs.; Chair. M. A. COOMASSIE; Man. Dir. R. E. PIERCY.
- Indo-Nigerian Mercantile Bank:** Lagos; f. 1981; affiliated to State Bank of India; cap. U.S. \$3m.
- Nigerian-American Merchant Bank Ltd.:** 25 Boyle St., Onikan, P.O.B. 8616, Lagos; affiliate of First National Bank of Boston; Man. Dir. PETER G. BATES.
- Nigeria-Arab Bank Ltd.:** 96/102 Broad St., P.M.B. 12807, Lagos; 11 brs.; Chair. Alhaji IBRAHIM EL YAKUBU.
- Société Générale Bank (Nigeria) Ltd.:** 126/128 Broad St., P.M.B. 12741, Lagos; f. 1977; cap. ₦15m.; Chair. N. A. B. KOTOYE; Gen. Man. M. BARAT; 7 brs.
- Union Bank of Nigeria Ltd.:** P.M.B. 2027, 40 Marina, Lagos; f. 1969 as Barclays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.; cap. ₦30m. (1979); 135 brs.; Chair. Alhaji SHEHU MALAMI; Man. Dir. PAUL OGWUMA.
- United Bank for Africa (Nigeria) Ltd.:** 97/105 Broad St., P.O.B. 2406, Lagos; f. 1961; cap. ₦30m.; dep. ₦2,407m. (1981); 53 brs.; Chair. M. AUDU BUBA; Man. Dir. Alhaji U. A. MUTALLAB.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

- Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria:** 11 Breadfruit St., Lagos; f. 1977; credit facilities to individuals and mortgage institutions; auth. cap. ₦20m.; Man. Dir. Chief S. B. FALEGAN.
- Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank:** 18-19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna; f. 1973; for funds to farmers and co-operatives to improve production techniques; cap. ₦24.0m.; Man. Dir. Dr. G. E. DUREME.
- Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry:** 9 Prison St., P.O.B. 4424, Lagos; f. 1973; government bank to aid indigenization; cap. p.u. ₦10m.; Chair. Alhaji SULE KATAGUN; Man. Dir. C. E. OKOBI.
- Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2357, NIDB House, 63-71 Broad St., Lagos; f. 1964 to provide medium and long-term finance to industry, manufacturing, non-petroleum mining and tourism which includes hotels of international standard; welcomes foreign investment in partnership with Nigerians; Chair. Chief G. AJEIGBE; Man. Dir. Alhaji A. ABDULKADIR.

STOCK EXCHANGE

- Nigerian Stock Exchange:** P.O.B. 2457, 63/71 Broad St., Lagos; f. 1960; 3 brs.; Pres. Chief J. O. UDOJI; Dir.-Gen. H. I. ALLILE.

INSURANCE

From January 1978 the 62 insurance companies operating in Nigeria were required to reinsure 20 per cent of the sum insured with the Nigeria Reinsurance Corporation.

African Reinsurance Corporation: Lagos; f. 1978; owned by 36 African Governments and the African Development Bank; the countries participate by contributing at least 5 per cent of their overall reinsurance business.

Nigeria Reinsurance Corporation: Bookshop House, 50-52 Broad St., P.O.B. 12766, Lagos; all classes of reinsurance; Man. Dir. J. O. IRUKWU.

African Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2276, 112 Broad St., Lagos; life insurance; Man. Dir. T. A. BRAITHWAITE.

African Insurance Co. Ltd.: 134 Nnamdi Azikiwe St., P.O.B. 274, Lagos; all classes.

Ark Stewart Wrightson: New Africa House, 31 Marina, P.O.B. 3771, Lagos; 5 brs.

H. Clarkson, Edu & Partners: Nasco House, 29 Burma Rd., P.O.B. 2853, Apapa, Lagos; 3 brs.

Glanville Enthoven Group: P.M.B. 2273, Western House, 8/10 Broad St., Lagos; general, life, pensions and reinsurance.

Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 39-41 Martins St., P.O.B. 2314, Lagos; f. 1960; all classes; cap. p.u. ₦800,000; Man. Dir. E. B. ONIFADE.

Guinea Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21/25 Broad St., P.O.B. 1136, Lagos; f. 1958; all classes; Chair. MICHAEL AUDU BUBA; Man. F. C. OZMAH.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. of Nigeria Ltd.: 88/92 Broad St., P.O.B. 944, Lagos; all classes; 5 brs.; Chair. Col. S. BELLO.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2055, Ebani House, 149/153 Broad St., Lagos; f. 1952; all classes; Man. Dir. M. J. S. BEDI.

Mercury Assurance Co. Ltd.: 17 Martins St., P.O.B. 2003, Lagos; general.

Minet (Nigeria): Western House, 8/10 Broad St., Lagos.

National Co-operative Insurance Society: 1 Zaria Rd., P.O.B. 4733, Kano; f. 1977; provides life insurance for members of co-operatives etc.

National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria: 96/102 Broad St., P.O.B. 1100, Lagos; f. 1969; all classes; cap. ₦10m.; 17 brs.; Chair. Alhaji YAHAYA A. SHANTALI; Man. Dir. O. LIJADU.

N.E.M. Insurance Co. (Nig.) Ltd.: 12/14 Broad St., P.O.B. 654, Lagos; all classes; Man. Dir. B. A. LAWSON.

New Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: 31 Marina, Lagos; f. 1955; life, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Alhaji SHEHU AHMED.

New India Assurance Co. (Nigeria) Ltd.: 34 Balogun Sq., P.O.B. 650, Lagos; all classes; Chair. Alhaji T. A. B. OLATUNJI; Chief Exec. V. NARAYANASWAMY.

Niger Insurance Company Ltd.: 47 Marina, P.O.B. 2718, Lagos; all classes; 6 brs.

Nigerian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Nnamdi Azikiwe St., P.O.B. 2210, Lagos; f. 1951; all classes; 15 brs.; Chair. DIPO ODUNIRIN; Gen. Man. J. A. AWOYINKA.

Phoenix of Nigeria Ltd.: Mandilas House, 96/102 Broad St., P.O.B. 2893, Lagos; all classes; 5 brs.

Royal Exchange Assurance (Nigeria) Group: 31 Marina, P.O.B. 112, Lagos; all classes; 5 brs., 10 sub-brs.; Chair. Alhaji YUSUF JEGA; Man. Dir. K. A. ONALAJA.

Sun Insurance Office (Nigeria) Ltd.: Unity House, 37 Marina, P.O.B. 2694, Lagos; all classes; 6 brs.

United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 53 Marina, P.O.B. 588, Lagos; all classes; brs. throughout Nigeria; Chair. H. A. EJUEYITCHIE; Gen. Man. F. C. NWOKOLO.

Unity Life and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3681, 9 Nnamdi Azikiwe St., Lagos; all classes of insurance.

Veritas: 19 Martins St., P.O.B. 2036, Lagos; all classes.

West African Provincial Insurance Co.: Wesley House, 21 Marina, P.O.B. 2103, Lagos; all classes; Gen. Man. R. B. JOHNSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Abeokuta Chamber of Commerce:** Pres. Chief TOYE COKER.
Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 487, Benin City; Pres. TONY A. ANENIH.
Benue Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Pres. SOLOMON T. HEMBAH.
Calabar Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 76, Calabar; 56 mems. (trading and shipping companies); Pres. Chief C. U. NYONG.
Enugu Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture: No. 1, Red Cross Way, P.O.B. 734, Enugu, Anambra State; f. 1963; Pres. Dr. N. E. OKEKE; publ. *Enugu Quarterly*.
Ibadan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.M.B. 5165, Idiapa, Ibadan; Pres. Chief I. A. OLUNLOYO; publ. *Commercial Directory*.
Ijebu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines: Ijebu; Pres. OTUNBA OGUNSANYA.
Kaduna Chamber of Commerce: Pres. Alhaji M. B. G. DOGONYARO.
Kano Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 10, Kano; 131 mems.; Pres. Alhaji FARUK MOHAMMED; Sec. G. R. POTTANGER.
Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 131 Broad St., P.O.B. 109, Lagos; f. 1885; 500 mems.; Pres. Chief JOHN AKIN-GEORGE.
The Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines & Agriculture: P.O.B. 109, 131 Broad St., Lagos; mems. Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Calabar, Ibadan, Kano, Jos, Warri, Benin, Sapele, Ijebu, Port Harcourt, Kwara and Enugu; Pres. Chief A. O. LAWSON.
Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce: 131 Broad St., P.O.B. 109, Lagos; f. 1977; Pres. Chief J. AKIN-GEORGE.
Ondo Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 3, Ondo.
Onitsha Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 50 Old Market Rd., P.O.B. 181, Onitsha; f. 1953; Pres. L. E. EJIN-KEONYE.
Owerri Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Pres. EZE ONU EGWUNWOKE.
Oyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Pres. Chief C. A. OGUNNIYI.
Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 71, Port Harcourt; Vice-Pres. S. A. HAMEEN.
Sapele Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 109, Sapele; Hon. Sec. Chief M. O. ORIGBO.
Warri Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 302, Warri; Pres. Chief N. A. MENE-AFEJURU.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- Abeokuta Importers' and Exporters' Association:** c/o Akeweje Bros., Lafenwa, Abeokuta.
Ijebu Importers' and Exporters' Association: 16 Ishado St., Ijebu-Ode.
Nigerian Association of African Importers and Exporters: Lagos.
Nigerian Association of Native Cloth Dealers and Exporters: 45 Koesch St., Lagos.
Nigerian Association of Stockfish Importers: 10 Egerton Rd., Lagos.
Union of Importers and Exporters: P.O.B. 115, Ibadan; f. 1949; Chair. E. A. SANDA; Sec. C. A. ADEGBESAN.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- Association of African Miners:** 32 Lonsdale St., Jos.
Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers of Nigeria: 13-15 Custom St., P.O.B. 4, Lagos; f. 1951; 250 mems.; Acting Pres. J. ADE TUNO; Sec. M. A. OKI.
Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria: 34 McCarthy St., P.O.B. 282, Lagos; publ. *Construction in Nigeria*.
Indian Merchants' Association: Inlaks House, 19 Martins St., P.O.B. 2112, Lagos.
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria: Plot 16, Professional Layout Centre, Idowu Taylor St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 1580, Lagos.
Lagos Association of Benin Carvers: 16 Tinubu St., Lagos.
Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria: 37 Marina, P.O.B. 3835, Lagos; f. 1971; Exec. Sec. Dr. UMA O. ELEAZU; publs. *The Manufacturer*, *Industry News*.
Newspaper Proprietors' Association of Nigeria: Pres. (vacant).
Nigerian Chamber of Mines: P.O.B. 454, Jos; f. 1950; Pres. J. F. AWONIYI.
Nigeria Employers Consultative Association: P.O.B. 2231, 31 Marina, Lagos; f. 1957; 500 mems.; Dir. G. C. OKOGWU; publ. *NECA News*.
Nigerian Livestock Dealers' Association: P.O.B. 115, Sapele.
Nigerian Recording Association: 9 Breadfruit St., P.O.B. 950, Lagos.
Nigerian Rubber Dealers' Association: Sapele.
Nigerian Society of Engineers: Lagos.
Nigeria Timber Association: 19 Shopeju St., Shogunle, P.M.B. 1185, Ikeja; f. 1957; Pres. S. A. PITAN; Sec. J. H. BEELEY.
Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria: 4 Tinubu Square, P.O.B. 546, Lagos.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Anambra State Agricultural Development Authority:** P.M.B. 1024, Enugu.
Anambro-Imo Basin Development Authority: Chair. SAMUEL C. ELUWA.
Benin River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976 to irrigate the basin; Chair. FRANK O. OGBEMI.
Chad Basin Development Authority: P.M.B. 1130, Maiduguri; f. 1973; irrigation and agriculture-allied industries; Chair. Alhaji MOHAMMED ABBA HABIB; Gen. Man. MALAM A. IMAM; publs. *Annual Report*, *Quarterly News*.
Cross River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976.
Cross River State Agricultural Development Corporation: P.M.B. 1024, Calabar.
Federal Capital Development Authority: government agency for design, construction and management of Abuja; Perm. Sec. Alhaji ABUBAKAR KOKO.
Federal Housing Authority: Gen. Man. S. P. O. FORTUNE EBIE.
Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRI): P.M.B. 21023, Murtala Muhammad Airport, Ikeja, Lagos; f. 1956; plans and directs industrial research and provides technical assistance and information to Nigerian industry; specializes in foods, minerals, textiles, natural products, industrial intermediates and others; Dir. Dr. O. A. KOLEOSO.

Gaskiya Corporation Ltd.: Tadun Wada, Zaria; f. 1938; owned by Kaduna State Government; undertakes printing; Chair./Man. Dir. Alhaji M. I. MORA.

Gongola State Housing Corporation: Yola; Chair. DOMINIC M. MAPEO.

Hadejia Jama'are Basin Development Authority: Bauchi State; f. 1976; began building four dams for irrigation and hydroelectric power in 1980; Gen. Man. Alhaji AHMADU RUFAI.

Imo State Housing Corporation: 61 Mbaize Rd., P.M.B. 1224, Owerri; f. 1976 to develop house building and industrial estates, grant mortgages and loans for house purchase and operate a savings scheme.

Industrial Training Fund: 37A Ibrahim Taiwo Ave., Jos, Plateau State; also a branch in Lagos; f. 1971 to promote and encourage skilled workers in industry; Dir. Alhaji LAWAL TUDUN WADA.

Kaduna State Investment Company Ltd.: c/o Ministry of Finance, Finance Division, Kaduna State, P.M.B. 2008, Kaduna.

Kwara State Investment Corporation: P.M.B. 1344, Ilorin.

Lagos State Development and Property Corporation: Ilupeju Industrial Estate, Ikorodu Rd., P.M.B. 1050, Ikeja, P.O.B. 907, Lagos; f. 1972; planning and development of Lagos; Gen.-Man. G. B. JINADU.

Lower Benue Basin Development Authority: f. 1976.

National Electric Power Authority: 24-25 Marina, P.M.B. 12030, Lagos; Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. (vacant).

National Fertilizer Board: f. 1977.

National Freight Co. Ltd.: Kaduna South, P.M.B. 2175, Kaduna; f. 1976; government-owned, responsible to Ministry of Transport; Chair. Alhaji BELLO ALKAMAWA.

National Grains Production Company Ltd.: Grains House, Badawara, Ali Akilu Rd., P.M.B. 2182, Kaduna; production, purchase, storage, marketing and processing of grains; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. Alhaji M. ALKALI.

National Oil and Chemical Marketing Co.: 38-39 Marina, P.M.B. 2052, Lagos; marketing of petroleum, petroleum products and chemicals; Man. Dir. D. SHYLLON.

National Science and Technology Development Agency: 8 Strachan St., P.M.B. 12695, Lagos; f. 1977; promotion and development of science and technology, including initiation of policy in relation to research.

National Supply Company Ltd.: P.M.B. 12662, Lagos; Gen. Man. Alhaji DABO MOHAMMED.

New Nigeria Development Company Ltd.: 18/19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Development House, P.M.B. 2120, Kaduna; f. 1968; development/investment agency owned by the Governments of the ten Northern States of Nigeria; 13 subsidiaries, 73 associate companies; Chair. Alhaji AHMED TALIB.

New Nigeria Development Company (Properties) Ltd.: 18-19 Ahmadu Bello Way, P.M.B. 2040, Kaduna; housing development agency.

Niger Delta Basin Development Authority: f. 1976.

Niger River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976; Chair. Alhaji HALIRU DANTORO.

Nigeria Cotton Board: Funtua Kaduna State; reconstituted 1981; Chair. SHUAIBU KAZUARE.

Nigerian Cement Co. Ltd. (NIGERCEM): Nkalugu, P.O. Box 331, Enugu, Anambra State; Chair. AMA OJI.

Nigerian Coal Corporation: P.M.B. 1053, Enugu; operates four mines; Chair. (vacant).

Nigerian Electric Power Authority (NEPA): Government-owned; distributes electricity throughout the Federation.

Nigerian Engineering and Construction Company Ltd. (NECCO): 16 Aloba St., P.M.B. 12684, Lagos; Chair. MALAM AMINU WALI.

Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board: 72 Campbell St., P.M.B. 12553, Lagos; f. 1972; to promote indigenization of Nigerian enterprises; Chair. MINSO GADZAMA.

Nigerian Export Promotion Council: f. 1977; Chair. Prof. AYO OGUNSEYE.

Nigerian Industrial Products Agencies Co. Ltd. (NIPAGO): 11 Martins St., P.O.B. 1035, Lagos; supplies building and agricultural materials.

Nigerian Livestock and Meat Authority: P.O.B. 479, Kaduna.

Nigerian Mining Corporation: 24 Naraguta Ave., P.M.B. 2154, Jos; f. 1972; exploration, production, processing and marketing of minerals; Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. (vacant).

Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation: Broad St., P.M.B. 12701, Ikoyi, Lagos; f. 1977; holds the Nigerian Federal Government's share in the oil companies and deals with oil exploration, production, refining, marketing and transportation; Chair. HORATIO AGEBAH; Man. Dir. LAWRENCE AMU.

Nigerian National Supply Company Ltd.: 29 Burma Rd., Apapa, P.M.B. 12662, Lagos; government import body.

Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company Ltd. (NPRC): 21-25 Broad St., Lagos.

Nigerian Steel Development Authority: 138-146 Broad St., P.M.B. 12015, Lagos; f. 1971.

Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd.: P.O.B. 138, Kaduna; f. 1959 to investigate, promote and invest in commercially viable industrial and agricultural projects in the ten northern states of Nigeria; share capital ₦8.8m.; Gen. Man. MALAM MOHAMMED I. YAHAYA.

Odua Investment Co. Ltd.: P.M.B. 5435, Ibadan; f. 1976; to take over the functions of the Western State Industrial Investment Corp.; jointly owned by Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States; Man. Dir. C. S. O. AKANDE.

Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976; Chair. Mrs. D. B. A. KUFORIJI; Gen. Man. Dr. LEKAN ARE.

Ogun State Agricultural Credit Corporation: P.M.B. 2029, Abeokuta; f. 1976.

Ogun State Housing Corporation: P.M.B. 2077, Abeokuta; f. 1976 to develop house building and industrial estates, grant mortgages and loans for house purchase and operate a savings scheme; Gen. Man. F. O. ABIODUN.

Ondo State Housing Corporation: P.M.B. 693, Akure; f. 1976 to develop house building and industrial estates, grant mortgages and loans for house purchase and operate a savings scheme.

Ondo State Investment Corporation: P.M.B. 700, Akure; f. 1976 to investigate and promote both agricultural and industrial projects on a commercial basis in the State.

Oyo State Property Development Corporation: f. 1976 to develop house building, commercial property and industrial estates, grant mortgages and loans for house purchase and operate a savings scheme.

Oyo State Investment and Credit Corporation: P.M.B. 5085, Ibadan; f. 1976; initiates industrial and agricultural schemes and grants loans for such projects; Gen. Man. E. A. EGBEDEYI.

Plateau State Housing Corporation: Jos; plans to build 1,000 housing units a year in addition to another 1,000 units built in the state by the Federal Government.

Plateau State Water Resources Development Board: Jos; incorporates the former Plateau River Basin Development Authority and Plateau State Water Resources Development Board.

Price Intelligence Agency: c/o Productivity, Prices and Income Board, Lagos; f. 1980 to replace Price Control Board; monitors prices.

Projects Development Agency: 3 Independence Layout, P.O.B. 609, Enugu; f. 1974; promotes the establishment of new industries and develops industrial projects utilizing local raw materials; Dir. Dr. EZEKWE.

Rivers State Development Corporation: Port Harcourt; f. 1970.

Rivers State Housing Corporation: 15/17 Emekuku St., P.M.B. 5044, Port Harcourt.

Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria: P.M.B. 1049, Benin City.

Sokoto-Rima Basin Development Authority: f. 1976; Chair. Alhaji MU'AZU LAMIDO.

Upper Benue Basin Development Authority: Chair. Alhaji MOHAMMADU MAI.

COMMODITY BOARDS

The State Marketing Boards were disbanded and replaced in April 1977 by national commodity boards for cocoa (including coffee and tea), groundnuts (including soya beans, sesame seed, shea nuts and ginger), cotton, palm produce, rubber and grains. Their competence includes fixing the legal minimum buying price of primary produce for the whole season and supplying produce to industries and consumers.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 11,000 Co-operative Societies in Nigeria.

Co-operative Federation of Nigeria: c/o Co-operative Division, Ministry of Employment, P.M.B. 12505, Lagos.

National Council for Co-operative Development: reconstituted 1981; Chair. KANU OJI.

Anambra State Co-operative Produce Marketing Association Ltd.: Ministry of Trade, Enugu; Pres. J. U. AGWU; Vice-Pres. S. O. IHEANACHO.

Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: New Court Rd., P.O.B. 477, Ibadan; f. 1945; producers/exporters of cocoa and other cash crops.

Co-operative Supply Association Ltd.: 349 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Lagos; importers and dealers in agricultural chemicals and equipment, fertilizers, building materials, general hardware, grocery and provisions.

Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 5101, New Court Rd., Ibadan; education, publicity.

Kabba Co-operative Credit and Marketing Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 25, Kabba; f. 1953; producers of food and cash crops and dealers in consumer goods; Pres. Alhaji S. O. ONUNDI; Man. H. A. ORISAFUNMI.

Kwara Co-operative Federation Ltd.: Ilorin; operates transport and marketing services in Kwara State; Gen. Man. J. OBARO.

Lagos State Co-operative Union Ltd.: c/o Co-operative Div., 147 Broad St., P.M.B. 12505, Lagos; co-operative education and publicity.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC): f. 1975 and composed of the former Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC), Nigerian Workers' Council (NWC), Labour Unity Front (LUF) and United Labour Congress (ULC); the NLC was dissolved by the Government in 1976 but inaugurated again in February 1978; Pres. HASSAN ADEBAYO SUNMONU.

In 1981 several of the unions in the NLC broke away to form the **Congress of Democratic Trade Unions** and submitted a bill to the National Assembly to amend the 1978 trade union decrees which registered the NLC as the only central labour organization.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS (Membership over 3,000)

The Government announced in 1977 that under a government reform the trades unions would be re-grouped into 70 industrial unions; 43 for junior workers, 18 for senior staff and 9 for employers. Guidelines for their conduct were drawn up. Existing unions include:

Association of Locomotive Drivers, Firemen, Yard Staff and Allied Workers of Nigeria: 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba; 3,200 mems.; Pres. P. C. OKOLO; Sec. DEJI OYEYEMI.

Ikeja Textile Workers' Union: 6 Oba Akran Ave., Ikeja; f. 1964; 7,200 mems.; Pres. A. L. OSHITTU; Sec.-Gen. RUFUS ADEYOOLA.

Ministry of Defence Civil Employees' Union: 9 Aje St., Yaba; 3,634 mems.; Pres. J. O. OGUNLESI; Sec. B. N. OBUA.

National Union of Electricity and Gas Workers: 200 Herbert Macaulay St., P.O.B. 212, Yaba; f. 1972; 7,895 mems.; Pres. P. OLU ERO-PHILLIPS; Gen. Sec. P. KIRI-KALIO.

Nigeria Union of Construction and Civil Engineering Workers: 51 Kano St., P.M.B. 1064, Ebute-Metta; f. 1978 (formerly Amalgamated Union of Building and Wood Workers); 150,000 mems.; Pres. R. O. SANYAOLU; Gen. Sec. M. O. FANIYI.

Nigerian Civil Service Union: 23 Tokunboh St., P.O.B. 862, Lagos; f. 1912; 13,272 mems.; Pres. DAVID OJELI; Sec.-Gen. Chief ALABA KALEJAIYE.

Nigerian Mines Workers' Union: 23A Bot St., P.O.B. 763, Jos; f. 1948; 13,050 mems.; Pres. ADAMU DANBAUCHI; Sec.-Gen. A. O. LANYAN.

Nigerian Nurses' Association: Lagos; f. 1943; 7,098 mems.; Pres. S. O. OKPOMU; Gen.-Sec. S. S. OKEZIE.

Nigerian Railway Permanent Way Workers' Union: 81B Simpson St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1950; 5,630 mems.; Pres. A. A. EHIZOYANYAN; Sec.-Gen. E. C. OKEI-ACHAMBA.

Nigerian Textile, Garment and General Workers' Union: NK 6 Junction Rd., Kaduna; f. 1969; 25,600 mems.; Pres. Alhaji A. D. O. ABUTU; Sec.-Gen. ALIYU SULAIMAN.

Nigerian Union of Bank, Insurance and Allied Workers: 310 Herbert Macaulay St., P.M.B. 1139, Yaba; 15,000 mems.; Pres. A. EYENIKE; Sec.-Gen. N. F. PEPPE.

Nigerian Union of Farm, Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 1245, Ibadan; 7,000 mems.; Pres. A. E. Mfon; Sec.-Gen. E. B. AKPAN.

Nigerian Union of Industrial and Mercantile Workers: 122 Griffith St., Ebute-Metta; 7,015 mems.; Pres. T. ALAJE; Sec. S. A. ODUNTAN.

NIGERIA

Nigerian Union of Journalists: 2 Eric Moore Close, Surulere, P.M.B. 2453, Lagos; 4,500 mems.; Pres. Alhaji BOLA ADEDOJA.

Nigerian Union of Teachers: 29 Commercial Ave., P.M.B. 1044, Yaba; f. 1941; 135,196 mems.; Pres. Chief A. A. EZENWA; Sec. S. K. BABALOLA.

Public Works, Construction, Technical and General Workers' Union: 9 Aje St., Yaba; f. 1941; 7,510 mems.; Pres. J. ONIPINSAIYE; Sec.-Gen. W. O. GOODLUCK.

U.A.C. and Associated Companies African Workers' Union: 81B Simpson St., Ebute-Metta; 8,000 mems.; Pres. J. O. OJEWANDE; Sec. F. N. KANU.

Union of Posts and Telecommunications Workers of Nigeria: 33 Ekolulu St., P.O.B. 1020, Surulere; 4,095 mems.; Pres. Mr. SODEINDE; Sec. JEJE ODEAJO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nigerian Railway Corporation: Ebute Metta, Lagos; f. 1955; Chair. Alhaji CARBA JA ABDULKADIR; publs. *Nigerail* (House Journal), *Nigerian Railway Annual*.

Length of railways: 3,504 km. A major project to rebuild the railway is under way, including a new line from Port Harcourt to Ajaokuta, site of the proposed iron and steel complex. The standard-gauge system is being extended throughout Nigeria. A three-year contract awarded to Rail India Technical and Economic Services to improve all aspects of Nigerian railway development was due to terminate in early 1982. Work on sub-Saharan Africa's first overhead monorail system began in Lagos in 1981.

ROADS

Nigerian Road Federation.

In 1980 there was a road network totalling 107,990 km., of which 115 were motorways, 29,625 main roads and 17,815 secondary roads; of the total almost 28 per cent were paved.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are plans to develop the River Niger as a shipping route which included dredging for all-year-round navigability.

Inland Waterways Department: Federal Ministry of Transport, Lagos; responsible for all navigable waterways; publ. *Navigational Bulletin*.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Lagos-Apapa, Tin Can Island, near Lagos, the Delta Port complex (including Warri, Koko, Burutu and Sapele ports), Port Harcourt and Calabar. The main petroleum ports are Bonny and Burutu. In 1976/77 total freight loaded for international sea-borne shipping was 12.5 million metric tons.

Nigeria Shipping Federation: NPA Commercial Offices, Block "A", Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 107, Apapa; f. 1960; Chair. E. MARTIN; Gen. Man. D. B. ADEKOYA.

Nigerian Ports Authority: 26-28 Marina, P.M.B. 12588, Lagos; f. 1955; has a 51 per cent share in the Container Terminal Co.; Chair. Brig. GODWIN ALLEY; Gen. Man. Alhaji BAMANGUR TUKUR; publs. *NPA News* (quarter-

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture

ly), *NPA Annual Report*, *NPA Brochure*, *The History of the Ports of Nigeria*.

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.: Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 326, Apapa; f. 1959; government-owned; operates cargo and limited fast passenger services between west Africa, the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean and the Far East; Chair. I. O. DINA; Gen. Man. H. DENMEL; Sec. J. O. ITODO.

Nigerian Green Lines Ltd.: Unity House, 13th Floor, 37 Marina, P.O.B. 2288, Lagos; 6 vessels totalling 57,900 g.r.t.; Chair. Alhaji W. L. FOLAWIYO.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal international airports are Murtala Muhammad (at Ikeja, Lagos), Kano, Ilorin, Port Harcourt and Sokoto. Other airports at Kaduna, Enugu and Maiduguri are being redeveloped. The terminal at Benin was to become fully operational by April 1982.

Nigerian Airports Authority: Chair. EVANS ENWEREM.

Nigeria Airways: Airways House, P.O.B. 136, Murtala Muhammad Airport; f. 1958; wholly government-owned; scheduled domestic and international cargo and passenger services to Angola, Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, the Congo, France, The Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.; fleet consists of 2 DC-10, 3 Boeing 707-320C, 2 Boeing 727-200, 6 Boeing 737-200, 6 Fokker F.28-2000, 2 Fokker F.27, 2 Fokker F.28-4000, 1 Aztec; Chair. Alhaji AMINU SANUSI.

Aero Contractors Company of Nigeria: P.M.B. 21090, Murtala Muhammad Airport, Ikeja; f. 1959; air charter services; Man. Dir. P. P. BELGEONNE.

Central Airlines: Ilorin; f. 1981; domestic passenger services.

Intercontinental Airlines: 25 Adeniyi Jones Ave., Industrial Estate, P.M.B. 21611, Ikeja; f. 1978; passenger and cargo charter flights, domestic and international; fleet of 1 DC-6B, 1 HS.125; Chair. G. O. ONOSODE.

The following international airlines also serve Nigeria: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air India, Air Niger, Air Togo, Air Zaire, Alitalia (Italy), British Caledonian, Cameroon Airlines, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Ghana Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MEA (Lebanon), Sabena (Belgium), Saudia, Swissair, UTA (France) and VARIG (Brazil).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Nigerian Tourist Board: P.O.B. 2944, Tafawa Balewa Square Complex, Lagos; f. 1963; Chair. Alhaji IBRAHIM KATUNE; Dir.-Gen. Alhaji GAIBA ADAMU GUMEL; publ. *National Tourist Guide* (annual).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

National Council for Arts and Culture: Lagos; f. 1975 to coordinate activities of state councils of Art and Culture; organizes National Festival of Arts and Culture; Exec. Sec. FRANK A. AIG-IMOUKHUEDE.

OMAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Sultanate of Oman lies at the extreme south-east of the Arabian peninsula and is flanked by the United Arab Emirates on the extreme north, by Saudi Arabia on the north and west, and by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the extreme west. All frontiers are ill-defined and none is demarcated. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer (maximum temperature 42°C (108°F)) and mild in the winter. The official language is Arabic, though English is spoken in business circles. The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims. The national flag has horizontal stripes of white, red (one-fifth of the depth) and green, with a vertical red stripe at the hoist. In a canton at the upper left is the state badge, in white. The capital is Muscat, but there is a capital area extending from Muscat through Mutrah to Seeb.

Recent History

Officially known as Muscat and Oman until 1970, the Sultanate has had a special relationship with Britain since the nineteenth century. Full independence was recognized by a treaty of friendship with the United Kingdom on December 20th, 1951, but the armed forces and police still have some British officers. Sultan Said bin Taimur succeeded his father in 1932 and maintained a strictly conservative and isolationist rule until July 1970, when he was overthrown by his son in a bloodless palace coup. The new Sultan, Qaboos bin Said, then began a liberalization of the regime, and increased spending on development.

A major problem in the early 1970s was a conflict with guerrilla forces in Dhofar Province, which after 1974 operated under the name of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) and were supported by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.). In March 1976 a ceasefire between Oman and P.D.R.Y. was arranged by Saudi Arabia and peaceful development of the Dhofar region began. The situation in Dhofar has remained tense, however, particularly since the fall in early 1979 of the Shah of Iran, whose forces had supported Oman. The Iranian revolution and, more recently, the Gulf War in late 1980 have also increased Sultan Qaboos's concern for the safety of the Strait of Hormuz in the north. Other factors which have increased tension in the area have been the growing influence of the U.S.S.R. in the P.D.R.Y. in 1979, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. In February 1980 Qaboos agreed in principle to U.S. forces using Masirah Island as a base in an emergency. A defence pact was signed with the U.S.A. in June 1980, and the U.S. is spending over \$200 million in 1981-83 on constructing potential military bases.

Oman has supported Egypt in its peacemaking attempts with Israel.

Government

The Sultan rules with the advice of an appointed Cabinet. Oman has a Consultative Assembly of 45 nominated members but no political parties. Legislation is by decree. The country is divided into 40 wilayats (governorates).

Defence

The Omani armed forces numbered 14,500 in July 1981, excluding expatriate personnel on secondment or contract. Defence expenditure was budgeted at 304 million rials in 1980.

Economic Affairs

Cereal crops are grown for local consumption, while dates, limes and pomegranates are the chief export crops. Cattle breeding is extensive in Dhofar, and the Oman camel is highly valued throughout Arabia. Production of oil was begun in August 1967 by Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd., in which the Oman Government took a 60 per cent share in July 1974. Oman's oil revenues were RO457.7 million in 1978, RO634.6 million in 1979 and RO831.2 million in 1980. Although oil production declined to just under 300,000 b.p.d. in 1979 and 1980, from a peak of 365,000 b.p.d. in 1976, discoveries in Dhofar boosted production to about 330,000 b.p.d. in 1981. Natural gas is being developed from the Yibal field and the aim of the RO7,365 million Second Five-Year Plan, which began in 1981, is to concentrate on alternatives to oil as a source of wealth and to assist the private sector. The drop in oil prices in late 1981 has meant that the Five-Year Plan may need to be trimmed.

Transport and Communications

Many new roads have been constructed since 1970. A 362-km. highway links Oman with Dubai, and there is a coastal highway between Muscat and Mutrah. Mina Qaboos is the principal port and the main oil terminal is at Mina-al-Fahal. The Government has a share in Gulf Air, and there are international airports at Seeb and Salalah.

Social Welfare

Oman has a free National Health Service, and in 1980 there were 14 hospitals, 300 doctors and 851 nurses. There were also more than 60 clinics.

Education

Since 1970 great advances have been made in education and by 1981 107,000 children were receiving education in 373 schools.

Public Holidays

1982: May 21st* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), July 23rd* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th* (Muslim New Year), November 18th (National Day), November 19th (Birthday of the Sultan), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

* Dependent on the Muslim lunar calendar; these dates may vary by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all used although the metric system was officially adopted in 1974.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 baiza = 1 rial Omani (RO).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 664.4 baiza;

U.S. \$1 = 345.4 baiza.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 300,000 sq. km. (120,000 sq. miles).

Population: for planning purposes the population is assumed to be 1,500,000 (1981); Capital area (Muscat to Seeb) estimated 50,000. Estimated number of gainfully employed 150,000; agriculture 109,000; fisheries 15,000; government 10,000; construction 6,000; oil, banking, services 5,000; others 5,000 (1972).

Agriculture: Total area under cultivation 1978/79

(hectares): 41,156 (Batinah and Capital Area 20,842, Oman interior 5,169, Sharqiya and Ja'alan 4,285). Crops include dates, lucerne, limes, onions, wheat, bananas, mangoes, tobacco, sorghum, sweet potatoes, chickpeas and coconuts.

Livestock (1978/79 Agriculture Census result, '000 head): goats 1,165, cattle 319.5, sheep 138.3, camels 229.3 donkeys 43.0.

PETROLEUM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Production (million barrels)	134.7	124.1	114.7	107.7	103.3
Exports (million barrels)	134.3	122.0	115.6	107.5	101.8
Value of exports (RO million)	543.8	545.9	521.8	745.7	n.a.

FINANCE

1,000 baiza = 1 rial Omani (RO).

Coins: 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 baiza.

Notes: 100, 250 and 500 baiza; 1, 5, 10 and 20 rials.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 664.4 baiza; U.S. \$1 = 345.4 baiza.

100 rials Omani = £150.52 = \$289.52.

Note: The rial Saidi (renamed the rial Omani in 1972) was introduced in May 1970, replacing the Persian Gulf Indian rupee at the rate of 1 rial = 21 rupees = £1 sterling. The initial value of the rial was U.S. \$2.40 (\$1 = 416.7 baiza), which remained in operation until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the rial's value was \$2.6057 (\$1 = 383.8 baiza). The present dollar valuation has been effective since February 1973. The rial was at par with the pound sterling until the latter was allowed to "float" in June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES*

(RO million)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979	1980
Oil revenues . . .	457.7	634.6	831.2	Defence . . .	264.5	269.0	406.8
Other receipts . .	44.6	57.6	92.5	Other current expendi- ture . . .	172.9	188.3	271.2
Balance on grants and loans . . .	26.1	10.3	36.5	Capital expenditure . .	147.7	204.9	271.5
TOTAL . .	528.4	702.5	960.2	TOTAL . .	585.1	662.2	949.5

1981 Budget: Revenue RO 1,399 million; Expenditure RO 1,410 million.

1981-85 Development Plan: Expenditure RO 7,365 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(RO million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports							
Recorded	40.7	135.6	264.3	250.5	302.1	327.2	430.5
Unrecorded estimate	45.1	78.5	120.0	155.0	104.0	108.3	n.a.
TOTAL	85.8	214.1	371.3	405.5	406.2	435.5	n.a.
Exports							
Petroleum	114.3	418.7	488.1	543.8	545.9	521.8	745.7
Other	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	6.5	43.2
Re-exports	—	—	—	6.0	12.0	24.0	
TOTAL	114.9	419.1	489.2	551.2	559.4	552.3	788.9

Source: Central Bank of Oman.

1980: Imports RO 598 million; Exports (excluding oil) RO 49.8 million.

RECORDED IMPORTS

(RO '000)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES			PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS		
	1979	1980		1979	1980
Food and live animals	56,314	72,904	Australia	10,389	11,424
Beverages and tobacco	18,761	14,843	Bahrain	10,216	26,575
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,068	9,863	Belgium	4,273	9,740
Mineral fuels and lubricants	29,953	64,574	China, People's Republic	5,187	6,200
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2,927	3,222	France	15,390	11,095
Chemicals	16,348	20,820	Germany, Fed. Repub.	26,983	33,435
Basic manufactures	68,272	96,310	India	15,825	17,235
Machinery and transport equipment	171,433	235,726	Italy	9,277	10,519
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	32,318	45,147	Japan	66,342	117,630
TOTAL	430,517	598,245	Netherlands	33,745	33,508
			Singapore	11,252	20,010
			Sweden	5,825	4,626
			United Arab Emirates	64,934	103,470
			United Kingdom	72,255	93,331
			U.S.A.	34,586	34,071
			TOTAL (incl. others)	430,517	598,245

EXPORTS

Non-oil exports consist mainly of limes, dates, fish and tobacco: 1974 RO 430,300; 1975 RO 1,078,231; 1976 RO 1,409,500; 1977 RO 1,527,900; 1978 RO 3,322,900; 1979 RO 4,717,200; 1980 RO 4,563,500.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(vehicles in use)

	1980
Private cars	42,596
Taxis	3,114
Public service	928
Commercial	43,941
Government	9,142
Motor-cycles	7,459
Private hire	87
Diplomatic	360
TOTAL	107,627

CIVIL AVIATION
(Seeb International Airport)

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers ('000)	527.0	636.0	694.4
Cargo handled ('000 tons)	11.1	10.8	11.9

EDUCATION

	PRIMARY		PREPARATORY		SECONDARY	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1976/77	44,668	17,962	1,609	406	233	97
1977/78	49,294	21,377	3,819	861	397	139
1978/79	53,025	24,949	5,765	1,513	529	156
1979/80	56,409	27,294	7,838	2,339	708	235
1980/81	60,290	31,362	10,284	3,445	1,168	383

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance:
Sultan QABOOS BIN SAID (assumed power July 24th, 1970).

CABINET

(February 1982)

Deputy Premier for Security and Defence: Sayyid FAHAR BIN TAIMOUR AL-SAID.

Deputy Premier for Legal Affairs: Sayyid FAHAD BIN MAHMOUD AL-SAID.

Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs: QAIS ABDUL MUNIM AL-ZAWAWI.

Personal Adviser to the Sultan and Governor of Muscat: Sayyid THUWAINI BIN SHIHAB AL-SAID.

Minister of Diwan Affairs: Sayyid HAMAD BIN HAMUD AL-HAMED.

Minister of Justice and of Awkaf and Islamic Affairs: Sayyid HILAL BIN HAMAD AL-SAMMAR.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: YOUSEF AL-ALAWI ABDULLAH.

Minister of Information and Youth Affairs: ABDULAZIZ AL-ROWASS.

Minister of Electricity and Water: HAMOUD ABDULLA AL-HARTHY.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: KARIM AHMED AL-HAREMY.

Minister of Civil Aviation, Ports and Roads: SALIM BIN NASSIR AL-BUSAIDY.

Minister of Education and Acting Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: YAHYA MAHFOODH AL-MANDHRI.

Minister of Land Affairs and Municipalities: AHMAD ABDULLA AL-GHAZALI.

Minister of National Heritage and Culture: Sayyid FAISAL BIN ALI AL-SAID.

Minister of the Interior: Sayyid BADR BIN SAYD BIN HAREB.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: MUHAMMAD ZUBAIR.

Minister of Petroleum and Minerals: SAID AHMED AL-SHAN-FARI.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: ABDEL HAFIZ SALEM RAJAB.

Minister of Health: Dr. MUBAREK AL-KHADDURI.

Governor of Dhofar and Minister of State: HILAL BIN SAUD AL-BUSAIDY.

Minister of Public Works: ASSEM AL-JAMALI.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

In October 1981, Sultan Qaboos issued a decree setting up a Consultative Assembly of 45 nominated members, 17 of whom are government officials. Members are nominated for a term of two years. The Assembly meets four times a year.

Speaker: KHALFAN BIN NASSIR AL-WAHAIBI.

Deputy Speaker: ALI SULTAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO OMAN

(In Muscat unless otherwise stated)

- Argentina:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Australia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Austria: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Bangladesh: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Belgium: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Brazil: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Canada: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Chile: Amman, Jordan.
China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 3315; *Ambassador:* YUAN LOULIN.
Denmark: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Egypt: P.O.B. 5252; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SAID AL-DESOUKEY.
Finland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
France: P.O.B. 591; *Ambassador:* PIERRE MORIZOT.
Gambia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 3128, Ruwi; *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH REINERS.
Greece: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Guinea: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
India: P.O.B. 4727; *Ambassador:* KHIANGITE C. LALVUNGA.
Indonesia: Teheran, Iran.
Iran: P.O.B. 702; *Chargé d'affaires:* SAHIB SHASHTARY ZADA.
Iraq: P.O.B. 4848; *Ambassador:* YASEEN AL-WAAN ABOUD.
Italy: Islamabad, Pakistan.
Japan: Room 218, Muscat Intercontinental Hotel; *Chargé d'affaires:* KEISABURO YAMASHITA.
Jordan: P.O.B. 528; *Ambassador:* SAHAIL AL-TAL.
Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 5220; *Ambassador:* KYUNG HOON LEE.
Kuwait: P.O.B. 4798; *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ ABDUL WAHAB AL-OTHTMAN.
Mali: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Mauritania: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Mexico: Teheran, Iran.
Morocco: P.O.B. 6125; *Ambassador:* AHMED BEN AL-BASHIR AL-HASSANI
Nepal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Netherlands: Teheran, Iran.
Niger: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Norway: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Pakistan: P.O.B. 4302; *Ambassador:* ANWAR SAID.
Portugal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Qatar: P.O.B. 802; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDUL REHMAN AL-NIFTAH.
Romania: Teheran, Iran.
Saudi Arabia: P.O.B. 4411; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD AL-MUTLAQ.
Somalia: P.O.B. 4767, Ruwi; *Ambassador:* HASSAN KID ABDULA.
Spain: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Sudan: P.O.B. 5205; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDEL RAHMAN NIMEIRI.
Sweden: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Switzerland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Tunisia: P.O.B. 5755; *Ambassador:* ABDUL MALIK AL-ARIF.
Turkey: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
United Arab Emirates: P.O.B. 335; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ABDUL ALI ABDULLAH AL-HUM AidAN.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 300; *Ambassador:* DUNCAN SLATER.
U.S.A.: P.O.B. 966; *Ambassador:* J. COUNTRYMAN.
Yemen Arab Republic: P.O.B. 3701; *Ambassador:* AHMED MUHAMMAD ANARWDA.
Yugoslavia: Islamabad, Pakistan.
Zaire: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Oman also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, the Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gabon, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Kenya, Maldives, Malta, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand and Togo.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Jurisdiction is exercised by the Sharia Courts, applying Islamic Law. Local courts are officered by *Qadhis* appointed by the Minister of Justice. The Chief Court is at Muscat. Appeals from local courts, including the court in the capital, go to the Court of Appeal at Muscat.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Al Watan (*The Nation*): P.O.B. 463, Muscat; f. 1971; weekly; circ. 10,000.

Oman: P.O.B. 6002, Ruwi; daily; Arabic; published by Oman Newspaper House.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Akhbar Oman: P.O.B. 5884, Ruwi; f. 1977; weekly; Chief Editor R. D. NAIR; circ. 10,000.

Gulf Mirror: P.O.B. 455, Manama, Bahrain; f. 1971; weekly; Man. Editor ALAN G. BROWN; circ. 16,000 in Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, U.A.E., Kuwait and eastern Saudi Arabia.

Oman Daily Observer: P.O.B. 6002, Ruwi; f. 1981; daily; Editor-in-Chief G. REID-ANDERSON.

Times of Oman: P.O.B. 3770, Ruwi, Muscat; weekly; Editor-in-Chief NORMAN CUTHBERT.

PERIODICALS

Al-Akidah (*The Faith*): P.O.B. 4001, Ruwi; weekly illustrated magazine; Editor SAID AL-SAMHAN AL-KATHIRI; circ. 18,000.

Al Mawared Al Tabeiah: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum and Minerals, P.O.B. 551, Muscat; English and Arabic; Editor KHALID AL-ZUBAIDI.

Al Nahda (*The Renaissance*): P.O.B. 1178, Mutrah; fortnightly illustrated magazine; Editor TALEB SAID AL-MEAWALY.

Al Usra (*The Family*): P.O.B. 1440, Mutrah; socio-economic; fortnightly illustrated magazine; Chief Editor SADEK ABDOWANI.

Jund Oman (*Soldiers of Oman*): P.O.B. 113, Muscat; monthly illustrated magazine of the Department of Defence; Supervisor: Deputy Minister for Defence.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Oman: Muscat; f. 1970; transmits in Arabic 13 hours daily, English 2 hours daily; Acting Dir.-Gen. of Radio ABDUL RAHIM ESSA.

Radio Salalah: f. 1970; transmits daily programmes in Arabic and the Dhofari languages; Director: HAMMAD AL-GHAFFRY.

A colour television station built at Qurm outside Muscat by the German Company Siemens A.G. was opened in November 1974. A colour television system for Dhofar opened in late 1975.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has built a powerful medium-wave relay station on Masirah Island. It is used to expand and improve the reception of the B.B.C.'s Arabic, Farsi and Urdu services.

There were an estimated 35,000 TV receivers in use in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; RO = rials Omani)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Oman: P.O.B. 4161 Ruwi, Muscat; f. 1975; cap. RO 50m.; dep. RO 28m.; Chair. SAYYID TARIQ BIN TAIMUR; Deputy Chair. and Pres. Dr. ABDUL WAHAB KHAYATA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Al Bank al-Ahli al-Omani S.A.O.: P.O.B. 3134, Ruwi, Muscat; f. 1976; cap. p.u. RO 2m.; 20 per cent Société Générale (France), 80 per cent Omani; Chair. Sheikh ZAHER AL-HARTHY; Gen. Man. DEREK J. FLETCHER.

Bank of Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait S.A.O.: P.O.B. 4708, Ruwi; f. 1974; cap. p.u. RO 2m.; dep. RO 28.5m. (July 1981); 9 brs.; Chair. MOHSIN HAIDER DARWISH; Gen. Man. MICHAEL MCKINLAY.

Commercial Bank of Oman Ltd.: P.O.B. 4696, Ruwi, Muscat; Gen. Man. SAJID ALI ABBASI.

National Bank of Oman Ltd.: P.O.B. 3751, Ruwi, Muscat; f. 1973; cap. p.u. RO 4m.; dep. RO 11m. (Dec. 1980); Dir. and Gen. Man. S. M. SHAFI.

Oman Arab African Bank: P.O.B. 484, Muscat; Man. BASEM R. NAJJAR.

Union Bank of Oman: P.O.B. 4565, Ruwi, Muscat; f. 1976; cap. p.u. RO 4m., dep. RO 13m. (November 1981); Gen. Man. R. S. D. FRANK.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd. (Jordan): P.O.B. 991, Muscat; Man. ABDUL QADER ASKALAN.

Bank of Baroda (India): P.O.B. 1231, Mutrah; Man. S. N. AMIN; P.O.B. 4610, Ruwi.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): P.O.B. 840, Muscat; Country Man. M. ASHRAF KHAN.

Bank Melli Iran: P.O.B. 410, Muscat; Man. MOHSEN PIRZADEH.

Bank Saderat Iran: Muscat; Man. MASOOD AHMED.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France): P.O.B. 425, Muscat.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; f. 1889; P.O.B. 234, Muscat; 15 brs.; Area Man. F. X. PAUL.

The Chartered Bank (U.K.): P.O.B. 210, Muscat; Man. K. F. WAINFORTH; brs. in Mutrah, Ruwi, Salalah, Birkah and Sur.

Citibank NA (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 918, Muscat.

Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 91, Muscat; Gen. Man. I. G. MCINTOSH; 5 brs. in Muscat, Mutrah, Seeb and Salalah.

Habib Bank AG-Zürich (Switzerland): P.O.B. 7338, Mutrah; f. 1969.

Habib Bank Ltd. (Pakistan): P.O.B. 7326, Mutrah; br. in Greater Mutrah; Man. S. M. BIRJEES ZAIDI.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi: P.O.B. 303, Muscat; Man. ALI ABDEL SADEQ.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Oman Development Bank S.A.O.: P.O. 309, Muscat; f. 1976; cap. RO 10m.; 40 per cent Oman Government, 40 per cent foreign, 20 per cent Omani private; Chair. MUHAMMAD MUSA ABDULLAH.

Oman Housing Bank: Muscat; f. 1977; cap. RO 10m.; 60.9 per cent Oman Government, 39 per cent Government of Kuwait, 0.1 per cent Oman Development Bank; Gen. Man. MAHMOUD ABUTEEN.

INSURANCE

Oman National Insurance Co. S.A.O.: P.O.B. 5254, Ruwi.

Oman United Agencies Ltd: Muscat; representatives of several British insurance companies; subsidiary of Gray, MacKenzie and Co. Ltd.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 4400, Ruwi-Muscat; Pres. Sheikh AHMAD MUHAMMAD BIN OMAIR; Dir.-Gen. ALI AL-DAHAB.

PETROLEUM

Petroleum Development Oman: P.O. Box 81, Muscat; incorporated in Sultanate of Oman since 1980 by Royal Decree as limited liability company; 60 per cent owned by Oman Government, 34 per cent by Shell, 4 per cent by CFP and 2 per cent by Partex; current production (May 1981) just over 300,000 b/d from 12 fields situated in N., Central and S. Oman linked by a pipeline system to terminal at Mina al-Fahal, nr. Muscat; Man. Dir. H. M. BRINKHORST.

Amoco: holds concession area of 13,560 square km. south of Masirah Island; consortium composed of Amoco, Sun Oil, Home Oil of Canada, Canadian Superior, Deutsche Schachtbau and three others; exploration is in progress.

Elf/Sumitomo: concession granted in 1975 for exploration in the onshore region of Butabul; area of 7,000 square km.; converted to a production sharing agreement in October 1976; 48 per cent owned by Elf, 32 per cent by Sumitomo and 20 per cent by Wintershall.

The Government is hoping that more oil will be found in Dhofar and has granted exploration rights over a large area of western and south-western Dhofar to BP, Deminex, AGIP, Hispanoil, Elf/Aquitaine I, Quintana/Gulf and Cluff Oil.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

A network of adequate graded roads links all the main centres of population and only a few mountain villages are not accessible by Land Rover. A rapid road construction programme began in 1970 and by 1977 there were 1,447 km. of asphalt road and 10,500 km. of graded roads. The final link in the 362 km. Dubai-Oman highway was finished in November 1977. A new coastal highway between Muscat and Mutrah was opened in November 1978. In Dhofar tarmac roads have been completed from Raysut through Salalah to Taqa. Roads between Seeb and Nizwa and Salalah and Thumrait have been completed. 1,590 km. of asphalt road are to be built during the 1981-85 plan.

SHIPPING

Port Services Corporation Ltd.: Mina Qaboos, P.O.B. 133, Muscat; Chair. Sayed SALIM BIN NASSER AL-BUSAIDI; Gen. Man. AWAD SALIM SHANFARI.

The new port at Mina Qaboos, which was completed in 1974 at a cost of RO 18.2 million, provides 13 berths. Nine of these can take vessels with draughts of up to 36 feet. The port also provides warehousing facilities and a harbour for dhows and coastal vessels. By 1979 about 1,000 ships were calling at the port, which was handling about one million tons of cargo (about half its capacity). Mina Qaboos is to be extended under the 1981-85 development plan.

The oil terminal at Mina-al-Fahal can also accommodate the largest super-tankers on off-shore loading buoys. Similiar facilities for the import of refined petroleum products exist at Mina-al-Fahal and Riyam (near Muscat). In 1977 the Government created the Port Services Corporation to operate Mina Qaboos. The Corporation is 60 per cent Government financed, with the remainder being supplied by the private sector.

Mina Raysut, near Salalah, has 4 berths. Loading facilities for smaller craft exist at Sohar, Khaboura, Sur, Marbet and Salalah.

CIVIL AVIATION

Domestic and international flights operate from Seeb International Airport, whose extended runway was opened in December 1979. Oman's second international airport at Salalah was completed in 1978. Most towns of any size have small air strips.

Gulf Aviation Ltd (Gulf Air): P.O.B. 138, Bahrain; f. 1950; jointly owned by the Governments of Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman; services linking Bahrain, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Salalah and Muscat with London, Amsterdam, Paris, Larnaca, Beirut, Cairo, Kuwait, Dhahran, Ras-al-Khaimah, Shiraz, Karachi, Bombay, Baghdad, Amman, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Manila; fleet consists of nine Boeing 737-200, eight L-1011 TriStars.

Other airlines using Seeb for passenger flights include Alia (Jordan), Air India, Air Tanzania, British Airways, EgyptAir, Kuwait Airlines, MEA (Lebanon), PIA (Pakistan), Saudia, Somali Airlines and UTA (France). Cargo flights are operated by TMA (Lebanon) and Tradewinds Airways (United Kingdom).

PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is bordered by India to the east and Afghanistan and Iran to the west. It has a short frontier with China in the far north-east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 27°C (80°F) except in the mountains where the winters are cold. The national language is Urdu. Punjabi, Sindhi and Pushtu are also widely spoken and English is extensively used. The state religion is Islam, embracing about 97 per cent of the population, the remainder being mainly Hindu or Christian. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is dark green, charged with a white crescent moon and a five-pointed white star, with a vertical white stripe at the hoist. The capital is Islamabad.

Recent History

Pakistan was created in August 1947 by the partition of the former British India into the independent states of *India and Pakistan*. It originally had two parts, East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separated by about 1,000 miles of Indian territory. The new nation was formed in response to demands by the Muslim League (led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah) for a specifically Islamic state, to free Muslims from domination by the Hindu majority in the sub-continent. Partition led immediately to religious and frontier conflicts in which hundreds of thousands of lives were lost. Jinnah, also known as Quaid-i-Azam ("Great Leader"), became the first Governor-General of Pakistan but died in 1948. Since 1949 a cease-fire line has separated Pakistani and Indian forces in the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

From the time of partition the eastern and western sections of Pakistan were united only by religion, with no geographical, economic or racial coherence. The majority of the population lived in the smaller wing, East Pakistan, but political and military power was concentrated in the West. In 1956 a republic was established but in 1958 parliamentary government ceased and was replaced by martial law. General (later Field-Marshal) Muhammad Ayub Khan was appointed Martial Law Administrator and in 1960 was elected President by the "basic democracy" system he had established. Widespread disorders led to Ayub Khan's resignation in 1969. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan replaced him and martial law was reimposed.

In December 1970 elections were held for an assembly which was to draw up a new constitution. For the first time the East Pakistanis were to be allowed a majority in the assembly. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League, standing for autonomy, won with an overwhelming majority in East Pakistan while the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) won most seats in the West. Yahya Khan tried to persuade Sheikh Mujib to form a coalition government with the PPP, but negotiations broke down and in March 1971 the army was sent in to settle the matter by force. East Pakistan declared its independence as the People's Republic of Bangladesh and civil war broke out. Indian support for Bangladesh grew and in December 1971 the Indian army intervened, forcing the Pakistani

army to surrender. Yahya Khan resigned and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, head of the PPP, became President of the truncated Pakistan. After Bangladesh received widespread international recognition, Pakistan left the Commonwealth in January 1972. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in February 1974.

In 1972 President Bhutto proposed a constitution but in 1973 opposition parties of the right and left formed a United Democratic Front to demand amendments. An amended constitution came into force in August 1973 and Bhutto became Prime Minister. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, Speaker of the National Assembly, became constitutional President.

In February 1973 presidential rule was promulgated in Baluchistan following an outbreak of tribal fighting. In April 1974 the Government announced the ending of army operations in Baluchistan and an amnesty for political opponents, but fighting continued. In December 1975 Governor's rule was imposed on Baluchistan, but was lifted a year later and a new PPP Cabinet sworn in. At the beginning of 1975 violence increased in the North-West Frontier Province, a result of the activities of the "Pakhtoonistan" separatist movement.

Following accusations by the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) of vote-rigging in the elections for the National and Provincial Assemblies in March 1977, there was a breakdown in law and order, and martial law was imposed in Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad. In July 1977 the Army deposed Bhutto. A martial law regime was established, with Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the Army Chief of Staff, as Chief Martial Law Administrator. President Chaudhry remained in office as Head of State and a four-member Military Council was formed. In September the seven-year-old state of emergency was ended in preparation for elections. Bhutto was imprisoned for allegedly ordering the murder of the father of a former political opponent and additional charges were later brought against him. In March 1978 the Lahore High Court sentenced Bhutto to death for conspiracy to murder, and an appeal was lodged with the Supreme Court.

In January 1978 Gen. Zia appointed a 16-member Council of Advisers which was to be subordinate to the Military Council. In July the Council of Advisers was replaced by a Cabinet of 22 military and civilian members but, following the PNA's decision to participate in government, a new civilian Cabinet was sworn in in August 1978. At the same time Gen. Zia pledged to hold elections by October 1979. President Chaudhry resigned in September 1978 and his office was assumed by Gen. Zia.

During late 1978 the PPP repeatedly demanded an early election in the hope of winning a large majority and releasing Bhutto. However, in February 1979 the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence against Bhutto, and he was hanged in April. After the resignations of the PNA members of the Cabinet later in the month, a new Cabinet was formed, composed mainly of military personnel and bureaucrats.

Local elections, held on a non-party basis, took place in

September; following the refusal by the two largest parties, the PPP and the PNA, to participate in the general election scheduled for the autumn because of the conditions imposed, Gen. Zia announced in October the indefinite postponement of the polls.

In 1980 there was widespread dissatisfaction amongst politicians and lawyers at the severe restrictions imposed on the judiciary and on personal freedom through Gen. Zia's martial law orders of May 1980. Political activity, although officially banned since October 1979, continued. In March 1981 nine political parties, including the PPP, formed an alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, calling for a return to parliamentary government. However, the hijacking of a PIA airliner in the same month by PPP activists caused the movement to lose popularity and seven of its members left. Several hundred opposition politicians were arrested or placed under house arrest.

Also in March a new 23-member Federal Council was formed, with a greatly enlarged civilian element, and provincial cabinets were established in the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Sind. The Government also promulgated an interim Constitution which was to remain in force as long as Pakistan remained under martial law. In January 1982 a new advisory committee, the Majlis-i-Shura, was formally inaugurated to advise on religious questions until Pakistan had a new political system based on Islamic teachings.

Pakistan became a member of the non-aligned movement in 1979. General Zia has pursued a policy of maintaining close links with other Islamic states in the Middle East and Africa, which have provided considerable economic support, as has the People's Republic of China. Pakistan's controversial nuclear programme prompted the U.S.A. to cut off development aid in April 1979 but, as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S.A. agreed in 1981 to provide Pakistan with a \$3,200 million military and economic aid package. This agreement, in particular the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, caused relations with India to deteriorate as the Indian Government felt that it would upset the balance of power in the sub-continent and precipitate an arms race. Consequently, initial discussions were held in early 1982 on the possibility of a non-aggression treaty, proposed by Pakistan. In October 1981 Pakistan's attempt to rejoin the Commonwealth was blocked by India. Relations with Afghanistan were strained, as rebel Afghan tribesmen used areas inside Pakistan as bases for their activities and the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan had exceeded 2.5 million by September 1981. During 1980 and 1981 attempts were made to begin talks between the Governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, but these continued to be frustrated by disagreements on all sides.

Government

In July 1977 a martial law administration was set up and the 1973 constitution (which provided for a bicameral Federal Legislature, including a 216-member elected National Assembly, and a Prime Minister as the chief executive, elected by the Assembly) was put into abeyance until elections are held and a new government is formed. In March 1981 a Provisional Constitutional Order was promulgated, which retained, wholly or in part, 119 articles of the 1973 Constitution (*see* Constitution).

Pakistan comprises four provinces (each with an appointed Governor and provincial government), the federal capital of Islamabad and federally administered "tribal areas".

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 450,000 men including 420,000 in the army, 13,000 in the navy and 17,600 in the air force. The defence budget for 1981/82 was 17,712 million rupees. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, employing more than half the labour force and providing over 30 per cent of G.D.P. Wheat, rice, sugar cane and cotton are the main crops. Agricultural production increased by 4.4 per cent during 1980/81 after a marked improvement of 6.9 per cent in 1979/80. Wheat production increased by 5 per cent to 11,340,000 metric tons. The sugar cane crop set a new record with an increase of 16.9 per cent in 1980/81, compared with only 0.6 per cent in 1979/80. Production of milled rice, however, declined 4.7 per cent to 3,070,000 metric tons, compared with a decline of 1.5 per cent in 1979/80. Cotton output remained almost unchanged at around 4 million bales (each of 392 lb. or 178 kg.). In order to increase agricultural output, the Government has implemented policies aimed at reclaiming waterlogged land and reorienting agricultural credit in favour of small farmers.

Pakistan has a wide range of minerals, but mining is not greatly developed. The Government aims to exploit deposits of graphite and limestone, discovered in 1977, for export. In 1979 deposits of copper were discovered in Baluchistan and there are coal deposits of some 477 million tons, mostly around Lakhra. Oilfields are being worked at Dhulian, Balkassar, Tut Doudal and Meyal, and there are gas deposits in Baluchistan. The large earth-filled Tarbela Dam, as well as providing irrigation, has a generating capacity of 700 MW, which should double by 1985.

Nationalization of major industries began in 1972, but the Martial Law Government reversed this policy and has introduced a number of measures to restore levels of private sector investment. Pakistan's first steel plant, built with Soviet aid at Bin Qasim near Karachi, was inaugurated in 1981.

In 1980/81 exports totalled \$2,960 million, an increase of 25.1 per cent over 1979/80. A large part of this increase was due to good performances in the rice and cotton crops: exports of raw cotton and rice accounted for 36.9 per cent of total exports. Despite the favourable export performance, imports increased by 14.1 per cent to reach \$5,410 million, partly due to liberalization of some imports, particularly raw materials and capital goods, and higher international prices. This resulted in a trade deficit of \$2,450 million, a large part of which is met by remittances from Pakistanis working abroad (\$2,100 million in 1980/81), but crude oil and petroleum products alone accounted for \$1,530 million of the total import bill in 1980/81.

Foreign aid is needed to offset the trade deficit and, since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, aid has been received from the World Bank Consortium, the IMF, the U.S.A., Japan and other donors. Total foreign aid to Pakistan is around \$5,000 million per year, and external

sources were expected to provide 47.9 per cent of planned development expenditure in 1981/82.

During 1980/81 G.D.P. grew in real terms by 5.7 per cent, compared with 7 per cent in 1979/80. In 1979 movement towards an "Islamic economy" was announced. In June 1980 *zakat* (poor-tax at the rate of 2½ per cent annually on banks' deposits and savings accounts) was deducted from all savings accounts, while *ushr* (tax on agricultural produce at the rate of 5 per cent) was also due to be implemented. In January 1981 Pakistan introduced interest-free banking. The current Five-Year Plan (1978-83) lays emphasis on greater production of basic foodstuffs, including improvements in the rural infrastructure, improved manpower to enable Pakistanis to work abroad and a larger role in industry for the private sector.

Transport and Communications

The "Friendship Highway" through the Himalayas, linking northern Pakistan with Xinjiang in China, was completed in mid-1978. Modernization of Pakistan's railway system was due to be completed by 1982. The principal port is Karachi. A second port 32 km. (20 miles) away, Port Mohammad bin Qasim, started partial operation in 1980. International air transport is provided by Pakistan International Airways Corporation (PIA) and numerous foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services are run mainly through the Development Schemes and Urban Community Projects. Government support is given to voluntary bodies providing social relief. The National Council of Social Welfare provides care for children, women, delinquents and the handicapped. An Old-Age Benefits Scheme was inaugurated in 1976, managed by the State Life Insurance Corporation. In 1976 the Government doubled the birth control budget and planned sterilization of 7 per cent of couples by the 1980s. In 1977 there were over 3,500 hospitals, with 39,512 beds, and 19,922 registered physicians (not all resident or working in Pakistan).

Education

Universal free primary education is a constitutional right but less than half Pakistan's children in fact receive it. In

1979/80 there were 7,090,000 enrolled at primary schools and 1,996,000 at secondary schools. The Government's target is to achieve universal primary education for boys by 1983 and for girls by 1987. All institutions except missions are nationalized. From 1976 agrotechnical subjects were introduced into the school curriculum and 25 trade schools were established in 1976. There are 15 universities. Adult literacy averaged about 23 per cent in 1979.

Tourism

The Himalayan hill stations of Pakistan provide magnificent scenery, a fine climate and excellent opportunities for field sports, mountaineering and winter sports.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 23rd-25th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 14th (Independence Day), September 6th (Defence of Pakistan Day), September 11th (Anniversary of Death of Quaid-i-Azam), September 29th-October 1st* (Id ul Azha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 27th, 28th* (Ashura), November 9th* (Allama Iqbal Day), December 25th (Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam and Christmas), December 26th (Boxing Day)†, December 28th* (Eid-i-Milad-un-Nabi, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: March 23rd (Pakistan Day, proclamation of republic in 1956), April 1st (Good Friday)†, April 4th (Easter Monday)†.

* Dates of Muslim religious holidays are subject to the sighting of the moon.

† Optional holidays for Christians only.

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been introduced, but imperial and local weights are still in use:

1 maund = 82.28 lb. (37.32 kg.).
1 seer = 2.057 lb. (933 grammes).
1 tola = 180 grains (11.66 grammes).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa = 1 Pakistani rupee.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 19.04 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 9.90 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION*

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		
	February 1st, 1961	September 16th, 1972§			1978	1979	1980
		Male	- Female	Total			
310,403 sq. miles†	42,978,261†	34,417,000	30,475,000	64,892,000	76,770,000	79,078,000	81,451,000

* Excludes data for the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Pakistan-held parts of this region are known as Azad ("Free") Kashmir, with an area of 4,494 sq. miles (11,639 sq. km.) and an estimated population of 1,700,000 in 1977, and Northern Areas, with an area of 28,000 sq. miles (72,520 sq. km.) and an estimated population of 500,000 in 1977. Also excluded are Junagardh and Manavadar.

† 803,943 sq. kilometres.

‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated by the Pakistan Planning Commission to have been 8.3 per cent for the whole of Pakistan (including what is now Bangladesh).

§ Provisional figures. Revised total is 64,979,732.

Source: Pakistan Statistical Yearbook.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

(estimated population in March 1981)

Provinces:	
Baluchistan	4,305,000
North-West Frontier Province	10,885,000
Punjab	47,116,000
Sind	18,966,000
Federally Administered Tribal Area	2,175,000
Federal Capital Territory: Islamabad	335,000
TOTAL	83,782,000

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES

	1961 CENSUS	1972 CENSUS		1961 CENSUS	1972 CENSUS
Islamabad (capital)	—	77,318	Peshawar	218,691	268,368
Karachi	1,912,598	3,498,634	Sialkot	164,346	203,779
Lahore	1,296,477	2,165,372	Sargodha	129,291	201,407
Faisalabad (Lyallpur)	425,248	822,263	Sukkur	103,216	158,876
Hyderabad	434,537	628,310	Quetta	106,633	156,000*
Rawalpindi	340,175	615,392	Jhang	95,000	135,722
Multan	358,201	542,195	Bahawalpur	84,000	133,956
Gujranwala	196,154	360,419			

* Provisional.

Population (March 1981): Karachi 5,103,000, Lahore 2,922,000, Faisalabad 1,092,000, Rawalpindi 928,000, Hyderabad 795,000, Multan 730,000, Gujranwala 597,000, Peshawar 555,000, Sialkot 296,000, Sargodha 294,000, Quetta 285,000, Islamabad 201,000.

Births and Deaths: Annual average birth rate 44.2 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 43.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 16.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 15.0 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(sample surveys, '000 persons at January 1st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11,332	11,670	12,018	12,383
Mining and quarrying	31	32	33	34
Manufacturing	2,819	2,903	2,989	3,080
Electricity, gas and water	102	105	107	111
Construction	866	891	919	946
Trade, restaurants and hotels	2,293	2,362	2,432	2,506
Transport, storage and communications	1,007	1,037	1,068	1,100
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	138	142	147	151
Community, social and personal services	2,023	2,083	2,145	2,210
Activities not adequately described	68	70	72	75
TOTAL EMPLOYED	20,679	21,295	21,930	22,596
Unemployed	356	367	378	390
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	21,035	21,662	22,308	22,986

Source: International Labour Office, Year Book of Labour Statistics.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(unofficial estimates, '000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	19,191	19,508	19,900*
Land under permanent crops	190*	252	275*
Permanent meadows and pastures	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*
Forests and woodland	2,853	2,860	2,810
Other land	50,638	50,252	49,887
Inland water	2,522	2,522	2,522
TOTAL AREA	80,394	80,394	80,394

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(July 1st to June 30th)

	AREA ('000 acres)			PRODUCTION ('000 long tons)		
	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Rice (milled)	4,322.7	4,692.9	5,005.5	3,220.0	3,272.0	3,119.5
Wheat	15,790.5	15,716.2	16,546.2	9,787.5	10,587.7	11,302.8
Cat-tail millet (Bajra)	1,601.3	1,584.0	1,627.5	312.5	272.8	214.4
Sorghum (Jowar)	1,104.3	1,283.7	n.a.	248.0	246.6	233.5
Maize	1,542.0	1,621.3	1,606.0	785.8	861.5	946.5
Barley	430.7	411.9	436.9	127.1	116.2	n.a.
Chick-peas (Gram)	2,704.6	2,716.0	3,025.6	529.3	308.5	n.a.
Other pulses	1,081.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	194.0	n.a.
Rape and mustard	1,282.0	1,018.8	1,037.6	238.8	246.1	n.a.
Sesame	74.9	78.0	91.0	14.0	17.2	18.3
Cotton: production seed	4,607.9	4,554.5	4,674.2	934.6	4,095.8*	714.4
production lint				2,670.0*		
Groundnuts	111.4	125.3	90.2	44.8	49.6	n.a.
Sugar cane	1,946.7	2,032.5	1,859.6	26,895.2	27,325.5	32,157.0
Tobacco	124.8	131.7	118.4	67.5	76.5	n.a.

* Production in thousand bales. One bale of cotton weighs 392 lb. (177.8 kg.).

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle . . .	14,946	14,992	15,083
Buffaloes . . .	11,069	11,305	11,547
Sheep . . .	22,291	24,185	26,239
Goats . . .	25,597	27,804	30,203
Chickens . . .	42,144	48,872	56,672
Ducks . . .	931	1,079	1,251
Horses . . .	466	480	494
Asses . . .	2,298	2,371	2,447
Mules . . .	64	66	68
Camels . . .	819	835	850

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . . .	166	167	167
Buffalo meat . . .	169	173	177
Mutton and lamb . . .	115	124	135
Goats' meat . . .	151	164	178
Poultry meat . . .	34	40	46
Other meat . . .	10	10	10
Cows' milk . . .	2,176	2,183	2,189
Buffaloes' milk . . .	6,119	6,250	6,383
Sheep's milk . . .	31	34	36
Goats' milk . . .	344	374	406
Butter and ghee* . . .	209.5	213.1	216.8
Hen eggs . . .	71.1	82.4	95.7
Other poultry eggs . . .	1.9	2.2	2.6
Wool: greasy . . .	36.2	39.3	42.6
clean . . .	22.2	24.0*	26.0*
Cattle and buffalo hides* . . .	78.1	79.1	80.2
Sheep skins* . . .	25.8	28.0	30.4
Goat skins* . . .	30.3	33.0	35.8

*FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(^{'000} cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978*	1979*	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	121	121	121	131*	131*	131*	252	252*	252*
Other industrial wood . . .	15	16	16	241	249	257	256	265	273
Fuel wood . . .	452*	466	482	16,230*	16,760*	17,308*	16,682	17,226	17,790
TOTAL . . .	588	603	619	16,602	17,140	17,696	17,190	17,743	18,315

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(FAO estimates, ^{'000} cubic metres)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood* . . .	71	15	45	45	45
Broadleaved sawnwood* . . .	5	—	—	—	—
Railway sleepers . . .	76	15	45	45	45
3	3	15	15	15	15
TOTAL . . .	79	30	60	60	60

* Including boxboards.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
land waters	26.2	26.3	26.6	26.2	27.2	28.5	33.1	35.2	40.7
Indian Ocean	148.4	185.0	209.1	163.3	167.8	177.2	236.8	257.8	259.7
TOTAL CATCH	174.6	211.3	235.7	189.5	195.0	205.7	270.0	293.0	300.4

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

(July 1st to June 30th)

	PRODUCTION (tons)				
	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Chromite	12,000	9,470	4,885	3,835	1,181
Limestone	3,699,000	3,699,504	3,298,000	3,269,000	3,288,000
Gypsum	289,000	273,991	284,000	364,000	579,000
Fireclay	30,000	50,471	52,387	56,503	52,007
Silica sand	38,653	61,744	84,000	104,000	88,000
Celestite	728	446	548	357	295
Schists	11,530	15,153	790	267	445
Rock salt	335,000	428,877	48,600	495,000	515,000
Coal and lignite ('000 metric tons)	n.a.	1,196	1,279,000	1,504,000	1,035,000
Crude petroleum ('000 barrels)	3,576	3,529	3,733	3,649	3,582,000
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	5,575	5,834	6,300	7,534	8,651

INDUSTRY**SELECTED PRODUCTS**

(July 1st to June 30th)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Cotton cloth	'000 sq. metres	391,347	339,352	342,335	307,882
Cotton yarn	metric tons	297,894	327,798	362,862	374,947
Art silk and rayon cloth	'000 metres	15,585	13,996	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	'000 tons	860.8	607.0	586	851.3
Vegetable ghee	" "	360.3	422.3	451	504.9
Sea salt	" "	215.1	163.5	197.1	218.8
Cement	" "	3,223.3	3,022.0	3,343	3,538.0
Urea	" "	594.9	620.0	641	962.9
Superphosphate	" "	75.0	97.8	101	101.8
Ammonium sulphate	" "	95.6	97.0	99	96.6
Sulphuric acid	" "	46.6	56.4	57	56.9
Soda ash	" "	68.8	71.3	79	96.4
Caustic soda	" "	31.1	35.9	40	38.5
Chlorine gas	" "	4.9	7.8	9	8.3
Cigarettes	million	31,304	32,537	34,647	35,791

* '000 sq. yards.

FINANCE

100 paisa = 1 Pakistani rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 rupees.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 19.04 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 9.90 rupees.

100 Pakistani rupees = £5.25 = \$10.10.

Note: From July 1955 to May 1972 the par value of the Pakistani rupee was 21 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 4.7619 rupees). Between May 1972 and February 1973 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 11.00 rupees and the market rate \$1 = 11.031 rupees. In February 1973 a new central rate of \$1 = 9.90 rupees was established. In January 1982 the link with the U.S. dollar was ended and the rupee was pegged to a trade-weighted "basket" of currencies. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate was £1 = 11.43 rupees from November 1967 to August 1971, and £1 = 12.41 rupees from December 1971 to May 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET
(million rupees, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1980/81	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1980/81	1981/82
Taxes on income	6,145	7,785	<i>Non-development expenditure:</i>		
Customs duties	13,750	17,410	Interest on public debt	8,016	8,893
Excise duties	11,070	11,263	National defence	14,083	17,712
General turnover tax	3,000	33,997	Education and health	1,233	1,800
Other taxes and surcharges	1,437	1,324	Transfers to provinces		
Other receipts	8,951	10,450	Grants	1,103	1,705
			Other current expenditure		
			on administration	4,337	4,983
TOTAL	44,353	52,232	Subsidies	2,577	1,844
Less transfer to Provinces	7,172	9,762	Other non-development ex-		
			penditure	5,832	5,527
			Unallocable	—	6
NET REVENUE	37,181	42,470	TOTAL	37,181	42,470

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE*
(million rupees, July 1st to June 30th)

	1980/81	1981/82
Sectoral Programme:		
Agriculture	3,165.6	2,929.9
Water	2,605.0	3,386.6
Power	4,015.7	4,968.7
Industry	3,967.2	2,825.4
Fuels	1,500.0	1,756.5
Minerals	83.7	154.9
Transport and Communication	4,147.5	4,945.1
Physical Planning and Housing	561.7	741.2
Mass media	111.5	153.2
Education and training	491.0	672.4
Social Welfare	7.7	15.6
Health	413.7	507.2
Population Planning	160.0	195.0
Manpower and employment	13.1	66.6
Rural Development	65.5	76.9
Relief and Construction Programme	72.0	57.0
Special Programme for Women	40.0	70.0
Culture and sports	162.8	172.8
Total Sectoral Programme	21,574.0	23,693.6

* In 1978 the Fifth Development Plan was announced, covering the years from July 1st, 1978, to June 30th, 1983. Development outlay is 210,000 million rupees, of which over 150,000 million rupees is to be financed from domestic resources.

† Revised.

STATE BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million, last Thursday of the year*)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	67	67	68	68	332	728	1,188
IMF Special Drawing Rights	24	29	37	35	40	45	29
Foreign Exchange	368	311	429	414	368	168	467
TOTAL	459	407	534	517	740	941	1,684

* Prior to 1977, figures refer to the last Friday of the year.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million rupees, last Thursday of the year*)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	11,427	11,884	13,853	17,349	21,040	26,447	32,476
Demand deposits at Scheduled Banks	10,614	13,107	19,519	21,926	25,887	29,981	33,926
TOTAL MONEY†	22,518	25,621	34,044	39,966	47,194	56,829	66,893

* Prior to 1977, figures refer to the last Friday of the year.

† Including also private sector deposits at the State Bank.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
Consumer Price Index for industrial, commercial and government employees
(base: 1969/70=100)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1979/80*	1980/81†
Food, beverages and tobacco	231.0	255.2	270.9	316.7	398.6
Clothing	240.9	242.9	262.2	306.9	347.3
Housing and household expenditure	201.3	221.9	234.8	315.6	367.9
Miscellaneous	209.0	226.7	247.9	355.2	415.9
ALL ITEMS	222.4	242.9	n.a.	322.4	391.2

* Based on figures for June 1980.

† Based on figures for September 1981.

Source: Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, *Statistical Yearbook*; Development Advisory Centre, Karachi.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million rupees at current prices, year ending June 30th)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Domestic factor incomes*	128,230	147,389	167,781	199,471	233,393
Consumption of fixed capital	7,456	9,782	11,020	13,000	15,645
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	135,686	157,171	178,801	212,471	249,038
Indirect taxes	15,650	19,604	24,058	30,151	34,751
Less Subsidies	1,884	3,110	6,987	7,099	6,974
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	149,452	173,665	195,872	235,523	276,815
Net factor income from abroad	5,480	12,139	14,514	18,187	26,094
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	154,932	185,804	210,386	253,710	303,909
Less Consumption of fixed capital	7,456	9,782	11,020	13,000	15,645
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	147,476	176,022	199,366	240,710	288,264

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Government final consumption expenditure	15,816	17,977	19,177	22,551	26,200
Private final consumption expenditure	118,965	141,683	164,499	196,752	230,851
Increase in stocks	1,000	1,000	1,750	2,000	2,800
Gross fixed capital formation	26,421	28,976	31,427	39,275	43,829
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	162,202	189,636	216,853	260,578	303,680
Exports of goods and services	13,991	16,629	21,529	29,535	35,311
Less Imports of goods and services	26,741	32,600	42,510	54,590	62,176
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	149,452	173,665	195,872	235,523	276,815
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1959/60 PRICES	45,583	49,150	51,103	55,360	58,587

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(at factor cost)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Agriculture and livestock	42,842	48,403	56,165	64,202	73,634
Forestry and logging	292	411	445	486	547
Fishing	552	708	801	1,034	1,444
Mining and quarrying	1,196	1,234	1,378	2,226	2,865
Manufacturing	22,234	25,201	28,133	34,796	42,006
Electricity and gas	1,916	2,448	3,397	4,789	5,627
Construction	7,376	8,291	9,336	11,762	13,755
Wholesale and retail trade	19,769	23,106	26,033	30,782	37,127
Transport, storage and communications	9,252	11,260	13,044	15,451	18,712
Banking and insurance	3,573	4,273	4,931	5,356	6,035
Ownership of dwellings	4,931	5,460	6,082	7,000	8,255
Public administration and defence	10,371	13,155	13,898	16,858	18,732
Other services	11,382	13,221	15,158	17,729	21,299
TOTAL	135,686	157,171	178,801	212,471	249,038

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,049	1,167	1,121	1,397	1,948	2,567
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,207	-2,191	-2,487	-3,220	-4,289	-5,454
TRADE BALANCE	-1,158	-1,024	-1,366	-1,823	-2,341	-2,887
Exports of services	301	307	343	440	580	733
Imports of services	-596	-609	-702	-856	-1,104	-1,240
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-1,453	-1,326	-1,725	-2,239	-2,865	-3,394
Private unrequited transfers (net)	275	434	885	1,419	1,579	2,229
Government unrequited transfers (net)	128	110	119	99	167	236
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,050	-782	-721	-721	-1,119	-929
Direct capital investment (net)	25	8	16	27	62	57
Other long-term capital (net)	426	433	612	455	458	613
Short-term capital (net)	92	61	37	181	272	37
Net errors and omissions	-13	-16	-3	-11	67	-14
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-520	-296	-59	-69	-260	-236
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	38	39
Valuation changes (net)	18	-22	-9	-29	-10	30
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	3	7	7	6	5
Other grants	—	30	—	—	—	53
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	29	91	—	172
Other loans	308	301	10	—	100	100
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	—	25	270
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-194	16	-22	-0	-101	433

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees, July 1st to June 30th)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Imports	23,012.2	26,010.2	36,390.5	46,931.7	53,543.7
Exports	11,436.0	13,016.6	17,098.7	23,714.6	29,279.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million rupees)

IMPORTS	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Chemicals	3,345.4	5,147.4	5,778.3	7,342.2
Drugs and medicines	513.4	600.9	750.9	936.2
Dyes and colours	363.0	310.8	392.2	461.8
Chemical fertilizers	1,047.9	2,807.6	2,711.1	3,537.3
Electrical goods	1,594.0	1,698.8	1,804.3	1,915.3
Machinery, non-electrical	4,146.5	4,251.0	5,589.9	5,686.4
Transport equipment	1,635.0	2,474.0	5,902.9	3,989.2
Paper, board and stationery	377.5	658.4	589.0	718.8
Tea	1,257.9	999.9	953.5	1,183.7
Sugar, refined	1.0	2.9	410.5	378.3
Art-silk yarn	16.5	96.0	138.3	179.2
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,660.3	2,305.7	2,790.9	2,607.6
Non-ferrous metals	343.9	327.7	483.9	581.7
Oil minerals (including greases)	4,918.3	5,247.0	10,684.6	15,199.3
Oil vegetables	1,553.6	3,279.9	2,294.9	2,625.3
Grain, pulses and flour	1,338.6	3,507.6	1,050.1	637.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	27,814.7	36,388.1	46,929.1	53,543.7

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Fish and fish preparations	342.4	342.4	530.5	559.2
Rice	2,408.5	2,408.5	4,179.3	5,601.6
Hides and skins	—	—	53.5	23.0
Raw wool	72.8	99.9	106.3	80.2
Raw cotton	1,093.6	655.4	3,321.0	5,203.4
Leather	636.5	1,247.4	1,264.4	891.9
Cotton waste	16.1	14.9	18.6	18.7
Cotton yarn	1,059.5	1,957.2	2,038.0	2,044.0
Cotton thread	70.7	57.4	70.1	100.6
Cotton fabrics	1,741.2	2,135.4	2,416.6	2,389.6
Petroleum and products	625.9	607.9	1,764.2	1,675.2
Synthetic textiles	154.0	65.3	57.8	1,272.3
Footwear	71.6	97.0	105.8	100.8
Animal casings	26.4	30.7	410.8	60.0
Cement and products	—	—	—	—
Guar and products	202.6	271.3	332.6	286.3
Oil cakes	98.9	71.3	41.4	34.3
Paints and varnishes	7.6	7.9	2.0	14.1
Tobacco, raw and products	126.1	100.9	80.6	53.7
Ready-made garments and hosiery	397.3	999.9	731.1	745.1
Drugs and chemicals	138.7	122.8	751.0	224.9
Surgical instruments	160.5	210.9	140.2	264.0
Carpets and rugs	1,170.6	1,762.2	2,198.4	2,245.7
Sports goods	194.9	211.8	244.6	312.3
Others	2,164.0	3,446.6	2,551.3	5,078.3
TOTAL	12,980.4	16,925.0	23,410.1	29,279.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 rupees)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Australia	806,032	905,712	501,928	130,517	129,576	252,389
Bahrain	14,296	114,850	942,382	86,424	175,160	111,189
Belgium and Luxembourg	379,204	596,650	597,080	164,593	323,485	232,352
Canada	768,866	825,313	618,984	97,771	137,312	137,579
China, People's Republic	980,721	1,463,850	1,765,431	142,669	1,441,688	3,570,827
France	1,061,191	2,148,851	1,509,162	423,362	581,189	623,251
Germany, Federal Republic	2,083,454	2,368,698	2,693,989	1,036,779	1,429,629	1,260,246
Hong Kong	283,792	227,719	259,014	1,394,002	1,841,226	1,141,001
India	208,847	129,671	21,850	166,668	962,317	478,895
Indonesia	447,187	496,017	244,801	75,406	151,541	73,365
Italy	1,254,215	1,813,715	1,690,296	678,389	881,804	750,112
Japan	4,148,695	5,422,357	6,187,846	1,669,840	1,812,707	1,877,254
Kuwait	2,310,324	4,738,891	4,276,193	215,113	486,621	510,044
Malaysia	830,090	1,291,280	1,506,381	15,507	23,727	41,491
Netherlands	1,862,006	1,093,531	1,040,949	334,660	376,153	375,193
Saudi Arabia	1,962,017	3,235,203	6,868,693	944,883	1,269,131	1,742,784
Sri Lanka	423,041	442,890	419,319	423,422	381,380	300,282
Sudan	10,219	3,714	992	64,504	212,673	122,633
United Kingdom	2,278,986	2,877,972	3,296,736	1,289,162	1,127,905	1,163,198
U.S.A.	5,790,714	5,219,278	5,850,820	1,164,308	1,201,136	1,769,588

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(July 1st to June 30th)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*
Number of passengers ('000)	149,000	145,998	143,673	122,106
Passenger-kilometres (million)	15,221	16,713	17,315	16,265
Freight ('000 tons)	14,260	11,958	11,780	11,147
Net freight ton-kilometres (million)	7,805	9,375	8,516	7,770

* Provisional.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars (incl. taxis)	203,325	221,564	227,262	262,516	303,738
Buses and coaches	36,370	38,991	41,650	43,358	47,618
Goods vehicles	58,197	61,864	56,898	60,424	66,537
Motorcycles (incl. rickshaws)	233,979	276,443	314,256	369,810	469,131
Others	43,287	57,542	75,972	94,086	128,837
TOTAL	575,558	656,404	716,038	830,194	1,015,861

SHIPPING
(port of Karachi)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Vessels ('000 net reg. tons):					
Entered	7,203	8,767	9,707	9,840	10,246
Cleared	7,085	8,764	10,566	9,899	10,193
Goods ('000 long tons):					
Loaded	2,374	2,811	3,038	3,398	3,617
Unloaded	7,215	8,918	11,987	11,259	11,037

CIVIL AVIATION
(domestic and international flights, July to June—'000)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Kilometres flown	33,490	35,490	42,710	58,443	67,459
Passenger-kilometres	2,929,201	3,751,925	4,408,559	4,799,355	5,176,021
Freight ton-kilometres	132,200	144,432	180,029	211,838	705,528
Mail ton-kilometres	4,352	4,218	4,762	5,070	5,228

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tourist arrivals	197,323	220,448	291,358	318,558	299,012

Receipts from tourism (U.S. \$ million): 41 in 1976; 61 in 1977; 82 in 1978; 95 in 1979.

EDUCATION

(1979/80)

	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	139,300	7,090,000
Middle	52,400	1,448,000
Secondary	63,200	548,000
Higher:		
Arts and science colleges	13,435	248,500
Professional*	3,563	72,479
Universities	2,880	28,280

* Including Educational Colleges.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Development Advisory Centre, Karachi.**THE CONSTITUTION**

The Constitution was promulgated on April 10th, 1973, and amended in 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Preamble upholds the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam. The rights of religious and other minorities are guaranteed.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of four provinces—Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Sindh—and the tribal areas under federal administration. The provinces are autonomous units.

Fundamental rights are guaranteed and include equality of status (women have equal rights with men), freedom of thought, speech, worship and the press and freedom of assembly and association. No law providing for preventive detention shall be made except to deal with persons acting against the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan. No such law shall authorize the detention of a person for more than one month.

PRESIDENT

The President is Head of State and acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is elected at a joint sitting of the Federal Legislature to serve for a term of five years. He must be a Muslim. The President may be impeached for violating the Constitution or gross misconduct.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature consists of the President, a lower and an upper house. The lower house, called the National Assembly, has 200 members elected directly for a term of five years, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, while the upper house, called the Senate, has 63 members who serve for four years, half retiring every two years.*

* Although the Constitution provides for a Senate of 63 members, the number in 1977, when the Senate was dissolved, was still 45, the same as before the promulgation of the Constitution in 1973.

Each Provincial Assembly is to elect 14 Senators. The tribal areas are to return five and the remaining two are to be elected from the Federal Capital Territory by members of the Provincial Assemblies. Six seats in the National Assembly are reserved for minorities and for a period of 10 years from 1973 women are to get 10 seats, raising the strength of the Assembly to 216.

There shall be two sessions of the National Assembly and Senate each year, with not more than 120 days between the last sitting of a session and the first sitting of the next session.

The role of the Senate in an overwhelming majority of the subjects shall be merely advisory. Disagreeing with any legislation of the National Assembly, it shall have the right to send it back only once for reconsideration. In case of disagreement in other subjects, the Senate and National Assembly shall sit in a joint session to decide the matter by a simple majority.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution provides that bills may originate in either house, except money bills. The latter must originate in the National Assembly and cannot go to the Senate. A bill must be passed by both houses and then approved by the President, who may return the bill and suggest amendments. In this case, after the bill has been reconsidered and passed, with or without amendment, the President must give his assent to it.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

In the matter of relations between Federation and Provinces, the Federal Legislature shall have the power to make laws, including laws bearing on extra-territorial affairs, for the whole or any part of Pakistan, while a Provincial Assembly shall be empowered to make laws for that Province or any part of it. Matters in the Federal Legislative List shall be subject to the exclusive authority of the Federal Legislature, while the Federal Legislature and a Provincial Assembly shall have power to legislate with regard to matters referred to in the Concurrent Legislative List. Any matter not referred to in either list

may be subject to laws made by a Provincial Assembly alone, and not by the Federal Legislature, although the latter shall have exclusive power to legislate with regard to matters not referred to in either list for those areas in the Federation not included in any Province.

Four provisions seek to ensure the stability of the parliamentary system. First, the Prime Minister shall be elected by the National Assembly and he and the other Ministers shall be responsible to it. Secondly, any resolution calling for the removal of a Prime Minister shall have to name his successor in the same resolution which shall be adopted by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the lower house. The requirement of two-thirds majority is to remain in force for 15 years or three electoral terms, whichever is more. Thirdly, the Prime Minister shall have the right to seek dissolution of the legislature at any time even during the pendency of a no-confidence motion. Fourthly, if a no-confidence motion is defeated, such a motion shall not come up before the house for the next six months.

All these provisions for stability shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Provincial Assemblies also.

A National Economic Council, to include the Prime Minister and a representative from each province, shall advise the Provincial and Federal Governments.

There shall be a Governor for each Province, appointed by the President, and a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him, with a Chief Minister appointed by the Governor. Each Province has a provincial legislature consisting of the Governor and Provincial Assembly.

The executive authorities of every Province shall be required to ensure that their actions are in compliance with the Federal laws which apply in that Province. The Federation shall be required to consider the interests of each Province in the exercise of its authority in that Province. The Federation shall further be required to afford every Province protection from external aggression and internal disturbance, and to ensure that every Province is governed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

To further safeguard the rights of the smaller provinces, a Council of Common Interests has been created. Comprising the Chief Ministers of the four provinces and four Central Ministers to decide upon specified matters of common interest, the Council is responsible to the Federal Legislature. The constitutional formula gives the net proceeds of excise duty and royalty on gas to the province concerned. The profits on hydro-electric power generated in each province shall go to that province.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions include the procedure for elections, the setting up of an Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology and an Islamic Research Institute, and the administration of tribal areas.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Constitution shall require a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly and endorsement by a simple majority in the Senate.

In 1975 the Constitution (3rd Amendment) Bill abolished the provision that a State of Emergency may not be extended beyond six months without the approval of Parliament and empowered the Government to detain a person for three months instead of one month.

In July 1977, following the imposition of martial law, several provisions, including all fundamental rights provided for in the Constitution, were suspended.

An amendment of September 1978 provided for separate electoral registers to be drawn up for Muslims and non-Muslims.

In October 1979 a martial law order inserted a clause in the Constitution establishing the supremacy of military courts in trying all offences, criminal and otherwise.

On May 26th, 1980, the President issued a Constitution Amendment Order, which amended Article 199, debarring High Courts from making any order relating to the validity of effect of any judgment or sentence passed by a military court or tribunal granting an injunction; from making an order or entering any proceedings in respect of matters under the jurisdiction or cognizance of a military court or tribunal, and from initiating proceedings against the Chief Martial Law Administrator or a Martial Law Administrator.

By another amendment of the Constitution, the Federal Shariat Court will replace the Shariat Benches of the High Courts. The Shariat Court, on the petition of a citizen or the Government, may decide whether any law or provision of law is contrary to the injunction of Islam as laid down in the Holy Koran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet.

In March 1981 the Government promulgated Provisional Constitutional Order 1981, whereby provision is made for the appointment of one or more Vice-Presidents, to be appointed by the Chief Martial Law Administrator, and a Federal Council (*Majlis-i-Shura*) consisting of persons nominated by the President. All political parties not registered with the Election Commission on September 13th, 1979, will be dissolved and their properties made forfeit to the Federal Council. Any party working against the ideology, sovereignty or security of Pakistan may be dissolved by the President.

The proclamation of July 1977, imposing martial law, and subsequent orders amending the Constitution and further martial law regulations shall not be questioned by any court on any grounds.

All Chief Justices and Judges shall take a new oath of office. New High Court benches for the interior of the provinces shall be set up and retired judges are debarred from holding office in Pakistan for two years. The powers of the High Courts shall be limited for suspending the operation of an order for the detention of any person under any law provided for preventative detention, or release any person on bail, arrested under the same law.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President: Gen. MOHAMMAD ZIA UL-HAQ (assumed office September 16th, 1978).

GABINET

(February 1982)

Chief Martial Law Administrator, responsible for Science and Technology, Cabinet Division, Establishment Division, and Chairman of the Planning Commission: Gen. MOHAMMAD ZIA UL-HAQ.

Minister of Defence: ALI AHMED TALPUR.

Minister of Housing and Works: Air Marshal INAMUL HAQ KHAN.

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs: GHULAM ISHAQ KHAN.

Minister of Education: MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN HOTI.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives: Vice-Adm. MOHAMMAD FAZIL JANJUA.

Minister of Industries: ELAHI BUX SOOMRO.

Minister of Local Government and Rural Development: FAKHAR IMAN.

Minister of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis: GHULAM DASTEGIR KHAN.

Minister of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs: Maj.-Gen. (retd.) JAMAL DAR.

Minister without Portfolio: ALHAJ ABBAS KHAN ABBASI.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Dr. NASIRUDDIN JOGEZAI.

Minister of Water and Power: RAJA SIKANDAR ZAMAN.

Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources: Maj.-Gen. (retd.) RAO FARMAN ALI KHAN.

Minister of Production Division and National Logistic Board: Lt.-Gen. SAEED QADIR.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: ZAFARUL HAQ.

Minister of Interior: MAHMOOD A. HAROON.

Attorney-General: SHARIFUDDIN PIRZADA.

Minister of Communications: MOHYUDDIN BALOCH.

Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism: ARBAB NIAZ MOHAMMAD.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Lt.-Gen. SAHIBZADA YAKUB ALI KHAN.

Minister of State for Social Welfare: Begum AFIFA MAMDOT.

Minister of State and Chairman of the National Council of Social Welfare: MAHMUD ALI.

Minister of State for Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives: ZAFARULLAH KHAN JAMALI.

**ADVISERS WITH THE RANK OF
FEDERAL MINISTER**

Adviser on Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau: HAMID D. HABIB.

Adviser on Overseas Pakistanis: MUAZZAM ALI.

Adviser on Shipping: MUSTAFA K. GOKAL.

Adviser on Business Co-ordination and Internal Trade: Sheikh ALI ISHRAT.

**ADVISERS WITH THE RANK OF
MINISTER OF STATE**

Adviser on Population Welfare: Dr. ATTIYA INAYATULLAH.

Adviser on Health: Dr. BASHARAT JAZBI.

Adviser on Science and Technology: M. A. KAZI.

Adviser on Higher Education: Dr. MOHAMMAD AFZAL.

Chairman, Pakistan Tourist Development Corporation: Begum VIQARUNNISA NOON.

Adviser on Natural Medicine: HAKIM MOHAMMAD SAID.

MILITARY COUNCIL

On July 5th, 1977, the Government was overthrown in a bloodless military coup. A Military Council was formed to assist the President and Cabinet in the administering of the country until general elections are held.

Chief of Military Council: Gen. MOHAMMAD ZIA UL-HAQ, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Members of the Military Council:

Gen. MOHAMMAD IQBAL KHAN, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.

Admiral KARAMAT RAHMAN NIAZI, Chief of Naval Staff.

Air Marshal MOHAMMAD ANWAR SHAMIM, Chief of Air Staff.

General SAWAR KHAN, Vice-Chief of Army Staff.

Lt.-Gen. MOHAMMAD ARIF, Chief of Staff to the President.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Under the 1973 Constitution, the Federal Legislature comprises a lower house (the National Assembly) and an upper house (the Senate).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is elected for five years. It comprises 200 directly elected members and 10 women members elected by the Assembly. Six seats are reserved for minorities. The National Assembly which came into existence after the March 1977 elections was dissolved in July 1977, following the imposition of martial law.

SENATE

The Senate serves for four years. In 1973, when the new Constitution came into effect, the Senate comprised 45 members. The Constitution provides for an increase to 63 members, including 56 elected by the provincial assemblies. The Senate was dissolved in July 1977, following the imposition of martial law.

PAKISTAN

Federal Legislature, Provinces, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

MAJLIS-I-SHURA

The Consultative Committee/Council was established in 1982 and acts in an advisory capacity to evolve a democratic system in accordance with the requirements of Islam, to advise the Government on possible legislation, to discuss Five-Year plans and budgets, etc.; 350 nomi-

nated mems. (maximum); Chair. KHWAJA MOHAMMAD SAFDAR; Vice-Chair. QARI SAEED-UR-REHMAN (Punjab), AGHA SADRUDDIN (Sind), KHAN FIDA MOHAMMAD KHAN (North-West Frontier Province), MIR JAM GHULAM QADIR KHAN (Baluchistan).

PROVINCES

Pakistan comprises the four provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, plus the Federal capital and "tribal areas" under federal administration.

Governors:

Sind: Lt.-Gen. S. M. ABBASI.

Baluchistan: Lt.-Gen. RAHIMUDDIN KHAN.

Punjab: Lt.-Gen. GHULAM GILANI KHAN.

North-West Frontier Province: Lt.-Gen. FAZLE HAQ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Note: Political activities were suspended from July 1977, following the imposition of martial law, although some political activity was subsequently allowed. In October 1979, following the postponement of the general elections scheduled for November, all political activity was banned.

Nine parties joined to form the **Pakistan National Alliance (PNA)**, with the late MAULANA MUFTI MAHMUD as President, in January 1977. Tehrik-i-Istiqlal originally formed part of the Alliance, but broke away in 1977, as did the Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Pakistan and the National Democratic Party in 1978. The Jamaat-i-Islami was expelled in 1979.

All Pakistan Jammu and Kashmir Conference: f. 1948; advocates free plebiscite in the whole of Kashmir; Pres. SARDAR SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN.

Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Islam: advocates constitution in accordance with Islamic teaching; Pres. MAULANA FAZLUR RAHMAN.

Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP): f. 1969; aims to uphold "democratic and Islamic values"; Leader NAWABZADA NASRULLAH KHAN; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh NASIM HASAN.

Pakistan Khaksar Party: f. during British rule, dissolved 1947, later revived; upholds Islamic values but emphasizes military training for all persons; Pres. MOHAMMAD ASHRAF KHAN.

Pakistan Muslim League: Muslim League House, 33 Davis Rd., Lahore; split into two groups in 1979; Pres. PIR SAHIB PAGARO (Pagaro group), KAWAJA KHAIRUDDIN (Chatta group).

Jamaat-i-Islami: Mansoorah, Multan Rd., Lahore; f. 1941; aims at the establishment of the Islamic state; Pres. MIAN TUFAIL MUHAMMED; Sec.-Gen. QAZI HUSSAIN AHMAD.

Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Pakistan: f. 1968; advocates legislation in accordance with Islamic teaching; Pres. SHAH AHMAD NOORAIN; Sec.-Gen. MAULANA ABDUS SATTAR NIAZI.

National Democratic Party (NDP): f. 1975 after ban on National Awami Party; demands civil liberties; Pres. SHERBAZ KHAN MAZARI; Sec.-Gen. ZAHORUL HEQUE.

Pakistan Musawat Party: f. 1978; advocates rule of the people; Chair. HANIF RAMAY.

Pakistan National Party (PNP): Karachi; f. 1979 from breakaway group of the NDP; advocates higher degree of decentralization; Chair. MIR GHASUS BAKHSH BIZENJO; Sec.-Gen. SYED QASWAR GARDEZI.

Pakistan People's Party (PPP): f. 1967; Islamic socialism, democracy and an independent foreign policy; Chair. Begum NUSRAT BHUTTO; Sec.-Gen. DR. GHILAM HUSAIN.

Progressive People's Party: f. 1978 after breaking away from the PPP; Chair. MAULANA KAUSAR NIAZI.

Tehrik-i-Istiqlal (Solidarity Party): f. 1968; upholds democratic and Islamic values; Acting Pres. ASHAF VARDAG; Sec.-Gen. MUSHEER AHMAD PESH IMAM.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO PAKISTAN

(In Islamabad unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: 176 Shalimar 7/3; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RASHID ARIAN.

Albania: Cairo, Egypt.

Algeria: 72, St. 26, Shalimar F-6/2; *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHMANE SETTOUTI.

Argentina: 7, St. 17, Shalimar 6/2; *Ambassador:* DR. RAUL DESMARAS-LUZURIAGA.

Australia: Plot No. 17, Sector G-4/4, Diplomatic Enclave No. 2; *Ambassador:* W. P. HANDMER.

Austria: 13, 1st St., Shalimar 6; *Ambassador:* DR. EGON LIBACH.

Bangladesh: House 21, St. 88, G-6/3; *Ambassador:* A. K. M. NAZRUL ISLAM.

Belgium: 40, St. 12, Shalimar 6; *Ambassador:* GUY COPPAT.

Brazil: 194 Embassy Rd., Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CARLOS DINIZ DE ANDRADA.

Bulgaria: 66 Attaturk Ave., Shalimar G-6/3; *Ambassador:* ASEN STANEV YANKOV.

- Burma:** 368, Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* U-THA TUN.
- Canada:** Diplomatic Enclave, Sector G-5, P.O.B. 1042; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM T. WARDEN.
- China, People's Republic:** 23-24, Shalimar 6/4; *Ambassador:* XU YIXIN.
- Czechoslovakia:** House No. 49, 27th St., Shalimar F-6/2; *Ambassador:* PETER KADLEC.
- Denmark:** P.O.B. 1118, 121, 90th St., Ramna 6/3; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MOGENS PREHN (*Ambassador* resident in Teheran, Iran).
- Egypt:** 449-F, Sector Ramna 6/4; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD EZELDIN SHARIF.
- Finland:** Teheran, Iran.
- France:** 217-C, 54th St., Shalimar 7/4; *Ambassador:* JEAN GORY.
- German Democratic Republic:** Shalimar 6/3, St. 3, House 218; *Ambassador:* KURT MEIER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Ramna 5, Diplomatic Enclave, P.O.B. 1027; *Ambassador:* Dr. KLAUS TERFLOTH.
- Ghana:** H. No. 178, St. 88, Shalimar; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM WALDO KOFI VANDERPUYE.
- Greece:** Teheran, Iran.
- Guinea:** Beijing, People's Republic of China.
- Guyana:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Hungary:** 164, Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF FERRÓ.
- India:** 42a-F, Sector D6/4; *Ambassador:* KANWAR NATWAR SINGH.
- Indonesia:** 10-12, Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* FOUZI ABDUL RENI.
- Iran:** 36-37 Attaturk Ave., Ramna 6; *Chargé d'affaires:* ABBAS ZAMANI.
- Iraq:** House 1, St. 15, Sector F/7-2; *Ambassador:* AHMED ZAFAR AL-GAILANI.
- Italy:** 448, Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAOLO TORELLA DI ROMAGNANO.
- Japan:** Plot Nos. 53-70, Ramna 5/4; *Ambassador:* TATEO SUZUKI.
- Jordan:** 435, Ramna 6/4; *Ambassador:* RIYAD SABRI.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 9, 89th St., Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* YU SONG CHIN.
- Kuwait:** 148-G, Attaturk Ave., Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM AL-NAJRAN.
- Laos:** Bangkok, Thailand.
- Lebanon:** 24, Khayaban-e-Iqbal, Shalimar F-6/3; *Ambassador:* SOUHEIL FREIJY.
- Libya:** P.O.B. 1024, 20 Hill Rd., Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED BASHIR MOGHERBI.
- Malaysia:** 224, Shalimar 7/4; *Ambassador:* DALI BIN MAHMUD HASHIM.
- Mauritania:** Beijing, People's Republic of China.
- Mauritius:** 532-F, Ramna 6/4; *Ambassador:* AMEEN KASENALLY.
- Mexico:** Ankara, Turkey.
- Mongolia:** Beijing, People's Republic of China.
- Morocco:** 19, 87th St., Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* SAAD EDDINE TAIB.
- Nepal:** 506, 84th St., Attaturk Ave., Ramna 6/4; *Ambassador:* GOVIND PRASAD LOHANI.
- Netherlands:** 5, 61st St., Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* B. C. PEYRA.
- New Zealand:** Teheran, Iran.
- Nigeria:** 6, 22, Shalimar 6/2; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Norway:** Teheran, Iran.
- Oman:** 440 Bazar Rd., Ramna 6/4; *Ambassador:* AWADAH BADER AL-SHANFARI.
- Paraguay:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Philippines:** 11, St. 26, Shalimar 6/2; *Ambassador:* PEDRO ANGARA-ARAGON.
- Poland:** 172, St. 88, Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* WLADYSLAW NENEMAN.
- Portugal:** 8, 90th St., Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* Dr. FREDERICO TEIXEIRA DE SAMPAYO.
- Qatar:** 201 Masjid Rd., Shalimar 6/4; *Ambassador:* AHMED ALI AL-ANSARI.
- Romania:** 10, St. 90, Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN BURADA.
- Saudi Arabia:** Plot 436-F, Ramna 6/4; *Ambassador:* Sheikh SAMIR ALI SHIHABI.
- Senegal:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Sierra Leone:** Beijing, People's Republic of China.
- Singapore:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Somalia:** 174 Margalla Rd., F-7/3; *Ambassador:* ADAM ISAAC AHMED.
- Spain:** P.O.B. 1144, 180-G, Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* IGNACIO DE CASSO.
- Sri Lanka:** 28, Street 28, Shalimar F6/1; *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Col. L. E. OSCAR DE LIVERA.
- Sudan:** 203, Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* SAYED AWAD GILKARIM FADLALLA.
- Sweden:** 6-A, Agha Khan Rd., Markaz Shalimar 6, P.O.B. 1100; *Ambassador:* CARL-JOHAN GROTH.
- Switzerland:** 11, 84th St., Ramna 6; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL STAUFFER.
- Syria:** 343, Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SHAHIR DREI.
- Thailand:** 23, St. 25, Shalimar 6/2; *Ambassador:* THANOM NOPHAWAN.
- Tunisia:** 426, St. 2, Shalimar F-6/3; *Ambassador:* JAMELED-DINE GORDAH.
- Turkey:** 125-H, Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* AYHAN KAMAL.
- U.S.S.R.:** Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 4; *Ambassador:* V. S. SMIRNOV.
- United Arab Emirates:** 228, 1st St., Shalimar 6/3; *Ambassador:* SAEED ALI AL-NOWAIS.
- United Kingdom:** Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, P.O.B. 1122; *Ambassador:* OLIVER G. FORSTER, C.M.G., M.V.O.
- U.S.A.:** Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 4; *Ambassador:* RONALD L. SPIERS.
- Vatican City:** P.O.B. 1106, Diplomatic Enclave (Apostolic Nunciature); *Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. EMMANUEL GERADA.
- Viet-Nam:** Beijing, People's Republic of China.
- Yugoslavia:** 14, St. 87, Ramna 6/3; *Ambassador:* MIRKO MILUTINOVIC.

Pakistan also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Suriname, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Rawalpindi

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice MOHAMMAD HALIM.

HIGH COURT OF BALUCHISTAN

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice ZAKAULLAH LODHI (acting).

HIGH COURT OF LAHORE

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice SHAMIM HUSAIN QADRI.HIGH COURT OF NORTH-WEST
FRONTIER PROVINCE**Chief Justice:** Mr. Justice USMAN ALI SHAH (acting).

HIGH COURT OF PESHAWAR

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice MIAN BURHANUDDIN.

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice SHAMIM HUSAIN QADRI.

HIGH COURT OF SIND

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice ABDUL HAYEE KURESHI.

FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice AFTAB HUSAIN.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Islam is the state religion. The majority of the population are Sunni Muslims, while about one-tenth of the total population are of the Shi'a sect.

HINDUISM

Hindus make up 1.6 per cent of the population.

CHRISTIANITY

There is a small minority of Christians, including about 423,762 Catholics in 1978.

THE PRESS

In 1980 there were 115 daily newspapers and 327 weeklies and bi-weeklies. The first Urdu-language newspaper, the daily *Urdu Akhbar*, was founded in 1836. After 1947, with the establishment of Pakistan and the introduction of modern equipment, the more influential English newspapers, such as *Dawn* and *The Pakistan Times*, were firmly established, while several new Urdu newspapers, for example *Nawa-i-Waqt* and *Daily Jang*, became very popular. The Urdu Press comprises 797 newspapers, with *Daily Jang*, *Musawat*, *Imroze*, *Nawa-i-Waqt*, *Jasarat* and *Mashriq* being the most influential. The largest daily is *Daily Jang* (circulation c. 290,000). Although the English-language Press reaches only 2 per cent of the population and totals 128 publications, it is influential in political, academic and professional circles.

The Press has always been subject to Government scrutiny and "guided reporting", especially in political matters. After the July 1977 coup the martial law administration closed down two daily papers. In October 1979 press censorship was imposed and publication of *Musawat*, *Sadaqat* and other opposition papers was suspended. In December 1981 censorship was lifted from literary and educational books and magazines, and in January 1982 pre-censorship on daily newspapers was also lifted. Pre-censorship continued, however, on political, semi-political and non-literary weeklies, monthlies and periodicals.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

RAWALPINDI

Daily Jang: Edwards Rd.; f. 1937; published simultaneously in Quetta and Karachi; Urdu; independent national; Editor MIR JAVED REHMAN; circ. (Rawalpindi) 65,000.

Daily Ta'Meer: Jamia Masjid Rd.; f. 1949; Urdu; independent; Editor BASHIRUL ISLAM USMANI.

The Muslim: 9 Hameed Chambers, Aabpara; f. 1979 English; independent; Editor (vacant).

Daily Wifaq: 7/A Commercial Area, Satellite Town; f. 1976; Urdu; Editor MUSTAFA SADIQ.

KARACHI

Aghaz: Preedy St., 11 Japan Mansion, Saddar, Karachi 2, f. 1963; Urdu; evening; Editor M. A. FARUQI; circ. 25,000.

Amn: Akhbar Manzil, off I. I. Chundrigar Rd.; Urdu; Editor AFZAL SIDDIQI.

Business Recorder: Recorder House, Business Recorder Road, Karachi 0509; f. 1965; English; Editor M. A. ZUBERI.

Daily Jang: H.O. Printing House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 52; f. 1937; Urdu; morning; editions also in Quetta, Rawalpindi and Lahore; Editor-in-Chief MIR KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 291,000 (weekdays), 370,000 (Friday).

Daily News: Printing House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., f. 1962; evening; English; Editor WAJID SHAMSUL HASAN; circ. 43,000.

Dawn: Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., Karachi 4; f. 1947; English, Gujarati; Chief Exec. MAHMUD HAROON; Editors AHMAD ALI KHAN (English edn.), GHULAM NABI MANSURI (Gujarati edn.); circ. 70,000.

Hilal-e-Pakistan: 2nd Floor, Court View Bldg., M. A. Jinnah Rd.; Sindhi; Editor (vacant).

Hurriyet: Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; Urdu; Editor MOHAMMAD AHMAD.

Inqilab: Grand Hotel Bldg., I.I. Chundrigar Rd.; Editor ABDUL MAJID.

- Jasarat:** Everready Chambers, Mohammad bin Qasim Rd.; Urdu; Editor MOHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN; circ. 50,000.
- Leader:** 191 Altaf Hussain Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1958; English; independent; Editor MANZARUL HASAN; circ. 11,100.
- Millat:** 191 Altaf Hussain Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1946; Gujarati; independent; also published from Faisalabad; Editor INQILAB MATRI; circ. 16,200.
- Morning News:** Saifee House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., P.O.B. 2804; f. 1942; English; Editor RAFIQ JABIR.
- Star:** Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., Karachi 4; evening; English; Editor G. N. MANSURI.
- Vatan:** Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; f. 1942; Gujarati; Editor N. J. M. NOOR; circ. 12,000.

LAHORE

- Imroze:** Rattan Chand Rd.; f. 1948; morning; Urdu; Editor HAROON SAAD; circ. 48,000 (Lahore), 17,000 (Multan).
- Mahgribi Pakistan:** Beadon Rd.; Urdu; Editor M. SHAFAT.
- Mashriq Daily:** 7 Abbot Rd.; f. 1963; Urdu; simultaneous editions in Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta; Man. Editor IQBAL AHMAD ZUBERI; circ. 100,000.
- Nawa-i-Waqt Daily:** 4 Shar-e-Fatima Jinnah, Lahore; f. 1940; English, Urdu; simultaneous editions in Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi and Multan; Editor MAJID NIZAMI; circ. 200,000.
- Pakistan Times:** Rattan Chand Rd., P.O.B. 223; f. 1947; English; liberal; simultaneous edition in Rawalpindi; Chief Editor Z. A. SULERI; circ. 40,000.
- Sadaqat:** Nairobi Mansion, Napier Rd.; Editor Prof. M. I. QURESHI.
- Sayasat:** 6-C Data Darbar Market, Lahore.
- Tijarat:** 14 Abbot Rd., opp. Nishat Cinema; Urdu; Editor JAMIL ATHAR.
- Wifaq:** Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, 3A Shahdin Bldg.; Urdu; simultaneous editions in Rawalpindi, Sargodha and Rahimyar Khan; Editor MOSTAFA SADIQ.

OTHER TOWNS

- Aftab:** Risala Rd., nr. Circular Bldg., Hyderabad; Sindhi; also published from Multan; Editor SHEIKH ALI MOHAMMAD.
- Al Falah:** Al Falah Bldg., Saddar Rd., Peshawar; f. 1939; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor S. ABDULLAH SHAH.
- Al-Jamiat-e-Sarhad:** Kocha Gilania Chakagali, Karimpura, Peshawar; f. 1941; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor S. M. HASSAN GILANI.
- Baluchistan Times:** Jinnah Rd., Quetta; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL.
- Daily Meezan:** Meezan Chambers, Prince Rd., Quetta; Urdu; Editor JAMIL UR-REHMAN.
- Daily Rehbar:** Bahawalpur Office, 17/B-East Trust Colony, Bahawalpur; f. 1952; Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT, T.K.; circ. 9,970.
- Jehad:** 15A Islamia Club Bldg., Khyber Bazar, Peshawar; also in Karachi and Lahore; Editor SHARIF FAROOQ.
- Kaleem:** Queen's Rd., P.O.B. 88, Sukkur; Urdu; Editor MEHR ELAHI SHAMSHI.
- Khyber Mail:** Saddar Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1932; English; independent; Editor SH. ZAKAULLAH; circ. 5,000.
- Maghribi Pakistan:** Sukkur; Urdu; Editor JAVED ASHRAF.
- Punjab News:** Kutchery Bazar, Faisalabad.
- Sarhad:** New Gate, Peshawar.
- Sind News:** P.O.B. 289, Garikhata, Hyderabad; Editor SALIM AKBAR QAZI.

- Sind Observer:** Garikhata, Hyderabad; English; Editor SALIM AKBAR QAZI.
- Watan:** 10 Nazar Bagh Flat, Peshawar.
- Zamana:** Jinnah Rd., Quetta; Urdu; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL; circ. 5,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

- Afro-Asia:** 42 Commercial Bldg., Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Editor ABDUL QADIR HASAN.
- Akhbar-e-Jehan:** Printing House, off I.I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1967; Urdu; independent national; illustrated family magazine; Editor NISAR A. ZUBERI; circ. 50,000.
- Al Wahdat:** Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor NURUL HAQ.
- Amal:** Aiwan-a-Abul Kaif, Abul Kaif Rd., Shah Qabool Colony, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor AGAI ABUL KAIF KAIFI SARHADDI.
- Awam:** Iftikhar Chambers, Altaf Husain Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1958; Urdu; political; Editor ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 3,000.
- Badban:** Nai Zindagi Publications, Rana Chambers, Old Anarkali, Lahore; Editor MUJIBUR REHMAN SHAMI.
- Chatan:** 88 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor MASUD SHORISH.
- Current:** Shaikha House, Faiz Mohammad Fateh Ali Rd., nr. Haqqani Chowk, Karachi; English; Editor ZAHID ALI.
- Dawn Overseas:** Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., Karachi.
- Fanoos Digest:** 689-c, Central Commercial Area, Allama Iqbal Rd., Karachi; Chief Editor RUKHSANA SEHAM MIRZA.
- Hilal:** Hilal Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Friday; Illustrated Services journal; Editor MOHAMMAD RASHID AKHTAR; circ. 25,000.
- Insaf:** P-929, Banni, Rawalpindi; f. 1955; Editor MIR ABDUL AZIZ.
- Lahore:** 113B Balwant Mansion, Beadon Rd., Lahore 5; f. 1952; Editor SAQIB ZEERVI; circ. 8,200.
- Mahwar:** D23, Block H, North Nazimabad, Karachi; Editor SHAHIDA NAFIS SIDDIQI.
- Meyar:** 110K Block 2, P.E.C.H.S. 29; f. 1976; Editor MAHMUD SHAM; circ. 15,000.
- Memaar-i-Nao:** 39 K.M.C. Bldg., Leamarket, Karachi; Labour magazine; Urdu; Editor M. M. MUBASIR.
- Nairang Khayal:** 8 Mohammadi Market, Rawalpindi; f. 1924; Urdu; Chief Editor SULTAN RASHK.
- Nigar Weekly:** Victoria Mansion, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi; Editor ILYAS RASHIDI.
- Noor Jehan Weekly:** Kohinoor Cinema Bldg., Marston Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; film journal; Urdu; Editor SAEED CHAWLA; circ. 16,000.
- Ofaq:** 20 Press Chamber, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1978; Editor WAHAJ UDDEEN CLINT; circ. 2,000.
- Pakistan Economist:** 3rd Floor, Cotton Exchange Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1960; English; Editor IBNUK HASAN; circ. 5,000.
- Pak Kashmir:** Pak Kashmir Office, Soikarno Chowk, Liaquat Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED FAYYAZ ABBASI.
- Parbat:** Nawabshah; Editor WAHAB SIDDIQI.
- Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak:** Marston Rd., Karachi; f. 1909; English and Gujarati; Wed. and Sat.; Editor MEHERJI P. DASTUR.

- Parwaz:** Madina Office, Bahawalpur; Urdu; Editor MUSTQA AHMED.
- Pictorial:** Jamia Masjid Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1956; English; Editor MUHAMMAD SAFDAR.
- Qallandar:** Peshawar; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor M. A. K. SHERWANI.
- Quetta Times:** Albert Press, Jinnah Rd., Quetta, Baluchistan; f. 1924; English; Editor S. RUSTOMJI; circ. 4,000.
- Rahbar-e-Sarhad:** Peshawar; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor M. SHABIR AHMAD.
- Sahafat:** 38 Multan Rd., Lahore; Editor RIAZ SHAHID.
- Shahab-e-Saqib:** Shahab Saqib Rd., Maulana St., Peshawar; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor S. M. RIZVI.
- Shah Jahan:** Akber Manzil, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Editor ZAKI USMANI.
- Shkbar-e-Khwateen:** 42/8/6 P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 28; Editor IRSHAD AHMAD.
- The Statesman:** 260-C Central Commercial Area, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29; f. 1955; English; Editor MOHAMMAD OWAIS.
- Tanvir:** Bazar Qissa Khani, Peshawar; independent; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor AMIR SDDIQI.
- Tarjaman-i-Sarhad:** Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor MOHAMMAD SHAFI SABIR, M.A.
- Viewpoint:** 4 Lawrence Rd., Lahore; English; Editor MAZHAR ALI KHAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS (Karachi unless otherwise stated)

- Aalmi Digest:** 120-A Maneckji St., Garden West; Urdu; monthly; Editor JOHN ALIYA.
- Adabarz:** Misbat Rd., Lahore; monthly; Editor IBNE WAHSHI MAHREHARVI.
- Afkar:** Robson Rd.; f. 1945; Urdu; art, literature; monthly; Editor SAHBA LUCKNAVI.
- Ahang:** 4th Floor, Qassim Manzil, Randle Rd.; fortnightly; Urdu; Chief Editor SABIH MOHSIN.
- Akhbar-e-Watan:** Noor Mohammed Lodge, 444 Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; monthly.
- Albalagh:** Darul Uloom, Karachi 14; monthly; Editor MOHAMMED TAQI USMANI.
- Al-Ma'arif:** Institute of Islamic Culture, Club Rd., Lahore 3; f. 1954; Urdu; monthly; Editor M. ISHAQ BHATTI; Dir. Prof. M. SAEED SHEIKH.
- Anchal:** 24 Saeed Mansion, I. I. Chundrigar Rd.; monthly.
- Bayanat:** New Town, Karachi 5; monthly; Editor MAULANA MOHAMMAD ASAD BANORI.
- Chand:** Nisbet Rd., Lahore; monthly; Editor PIR JUNGLI.
- Defence Journal:** 16-B, 7th Central St., Defence Housing Society; f. 1975; English; monthly; Editor Brig. (retd.) A. R. SDDIQI; circ. 2,000.
- Director:** 42 Commercial Bldgs., Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; monthly; films, literature and the arts; Editor M. FAZALHAQ; circ. over 21,000.
- Dosheez:** 689, C-Central Commercial Area, Allama Iqbal Rd., P.E.C.H.S.; Urdu; monthly; Editor RUKHSANA SEHAM MIRZA.
- Eastern Message:** Pakistan Union Store, Jamia Masjid Rd., Mipur Khas; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor Sultan AHMAD ANSARI.
- Economic Review:** Al-Masiha, 3rd Floor, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd., P.O.B. Box 7843, Karachi 3; f. 1969; monthly; Pakistan's economic development; Editor IQBAL HAIDARI; circ. 10,000.
- Flyer International:** 187/3-B2, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29; f. 1964; aviation and tourism; Man. Editor BASHIR A. KHAN; circ. 9,750.
- Ghuncha:** Aurangzeb Market; monthly; Editor MAZHAR YUSUFZAI.
- Hamdard-i-Sehat:** Institute of Health and Tibbi Research, Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1933; Urdu; monthly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 2,750.
- Hamdard Islamicus:** Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1978; English; quarterly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 2,000.
- Hamdard Medicus:** Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1957; quarterly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 2,000.
- Hamdard Naunehal:** Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1952; Urdu; quarterly; Editor MASOOD AHMED BARAKATI; circ. 25,000.
- The Herald:** Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Karachi 4; f. 1970; English; monthly; Editor RAZIA BHATTI; circ. c. 10,000.
- Hikayat:** 26 Patiala Ground, Link McLeod Rd., Lahore; monthly; Editor INAYATULLAH.
- Hoor:** Hoor St., Nishtar Rd., Lahore; monthly; Editor AMMATULLAH QURESHI.
- Islami Jumhuriya:** Laj Rd., Old Anarkali, Lahore; monthly; Editor NAZIR TARIQ.
- Islamic Studies:** Islamic Research Institute, P.O.B. 1035, Islamabad; f. 1962; quarterly; Editor MAZHERUDDIN SDDIQI.
- Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society:** 30 New Karachi Housing Society; f. 1950; English; quarterly; Editor Dr. MOINUL HAQUE.
- Jugnoo:** Adabi Market, Chowk Anarkali, Lahore; monthly; Editor ARSHAD NIAZ.
- Karan:** 37 Urdu Bazaar; Editor MAHMUD BABAR FAISAL.
- Khel-Ke-Duniya:** 6/13 Alyusaf Chamber.
- Khwateen Digest:** Urdu Bazar, M. A. Jinnah Rd.; Urdu; monthly; Editor MAHMUD RIAZ.
- Kiran Digest:** 37 Urdu Bazar, M. A. Jinnah Rd.; monthly.
- Mah-i-Nau:** P.O.B. 183, Pakistan Publications; f. 1948; illustrated cultural; Urdu; monthly; circ. 14,000.
- Medicus:** Pakistan Chowk, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1950; English; medical journal; monthly; Editor M. S. QURESHI.
- Naey-Ufaq:** 24 Saeed Mansion, I. I. Chundrigar Rd.; fortnightly.
- Naqqad:** Bander Rd.; Editor AZHAR NIAZI.
- Naya Daur:** Pakistan Cultural Centre Society, Karachi 6; quarterly.
- Pakeeza Digest:** Frere Market; monthly.
- Pakistan Digest:** 4 Amil St., off Robson Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1974; English; monthly; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.
- Pakistan Exports:** Export Promotion Bureau; f. 1950; English; monthly; Editor MOHAMMAD HUSAIN.
- Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research:** Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd., Karachi 0310; f. 1958; English; 6 times a year; Editor A. H. KHAN.
- Pakistan Management Review:** Pakistan Institute of Management, Shahrah Iran, Clifton, Karachi 6; f. 1960; English; quarterly; Editor SYED ALI ABID.

Pakistan Medical Forum: 15 Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1966; English; monthly; Man. Editor M. ANSON.

Pallak: Chowk Anarkali, Lahore; monthly; Editor ARSHAD NIAZ.

Pasban: Faiz Modh Rd., Quetta; Urdu; fortnightly; Editor MOLVI MOHD. ABDULLAH.

Printer: Alyusaf Chambers, First Floor, Shahrah-e-Liaquat; f. 1981; Urdu; monthly; Editor MOHAMMAD IRFAN QURESHI.

Qaumi Digest: Rana Chamber, Old Anarkali, Lahore; monthly; Editor MUJIBUR REHMAN SHAMI.

Sayyarah: Zaildar Park Ichhra, Lahore 12; monthly; Editor NAEEM SIDDIQI.

Sayyarah Digest: c/o Paradise Book Stall, Hameed Nizami Rd., Lahore; Urdu; monthly; Editor ATTASH DURRANI.

Seep: Alam Market, Block No. 16, Federal B Area; quarterly; Editor NASIM DURRANI.

Sehar: Shaikh Bldg., Royal Park, Lahore; fortnightly; Editor ASIM JILANI.

Sind Quarterly: 36-D Karachi Administrative Co-operative Housing Society, Off Shaheed-e-Millat Rd., Karachi 8; Editor SAYID GHULM MUSTAFA SHAH.

Subrang Digest: 47-48 Press Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1970; Urdu; monthly; Editor SHAKEEL ADIL ZADAH; circ. 150,000.

Taj: Jamia Tajia, Street 13, Sector 14/B, Buffer Zone, Karachi 36; P.O.B. 18084; monthly; Editor BABA ANWAR SHAH TAJI.

Talimo Tarbiat: Ferozons Ltd., 60 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1941; children's monthly; Urdu; Chief Editor A. SALAM; circ. 40,000.

Tot Batot: 110K Block 2, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29; f. 1978; children's monthly; Editor MAHMUD SHAH; circ. 10,000.

Trade Chronicle: Altaf Husain Rd.; f. 1953; English; monthly; trade and economics; Editor ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 5,500.

Turjamaney Ahle Sunnat: Mohammadi Mansion, Marston Rd.; monthly; Editor RAZA AL MUSTAFA AZHARI.

UNESCO Payami: Hamdard Foundation, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1978; Urdu; monthly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 2,000.

Universal Message (Journal of the Islamic Research Academy): 10/C/163, Mansurah, Federal "B" Area, Karachi 3805; f. 1979; literature, politics, religion; English; monthly; Editor MEHDI ALI SIDDIQI.

Urdu Digest: 5 Main Rd., Samnabad, Lahore; Urdu; monthly; Editor ALTAF HUSSAN QURESHI.

Voice of Islam: Jamiyat-ul-Falah Bldg., Akbar Rd., Saddar, P.O.B. 7141; f. 1952; English; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. MANZOOR AHMAD; Man. Editor Prof. SYED LUTFULLAH.

Yaqeen International: Mujahidabad, Hub River Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1952; English and Arabic; Islamic organ; Editor KHALIQUE AHMAD.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of Pakistan (APP): House 7, St. 45, Shalimar 6/1, Islamabad; f. 1948; Dir.-Gen. MUKHTAR ZAMAN.

Pakistan Press International (PPI): Assembly Bldg., Karachi; f. 1959; Editor FAZAL QURESHI.

United Press of Pakistan: 1 Victoria Chambers, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi; f. 1949; Man. Dir. MAHMUDUL AZIZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 1276, Islamabad; Chief Rep. ALAIN FAUDEUX.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): P.O.B. 263, Rawalpindi; Chief Corresp. ABSAR H. RIZVI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 32, Mirza Kalegbeg Rd., Karachi 3; Corresp. ZAMIR SIDDIQI.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): c/o Pakistan Press Institute, R. A. Bazar, Rawalpindi; Bureau Chief ANWAR MANSURI.

Reuters (U.K.): No. 149, 19th St., Shalimar 6, Islamabad.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): c/o 4-A Mrs. Davis' Hotel, Rawalpindi; Corresp. ASRAR AHMED. TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) also have offices in Pakistan.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All Pakistan Newspaper Employees Confederation: Karachi Press Club, M. R. Kayani Rd., Karachi; f. 1976; confederation of all press industry trade unions; Chair. MINHAJ BARNA; Sec.-Gen. HAFEZ RAQIB.

All Pakistan Newspapers Society: 3rd Floor, 32 Farid Chambers, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1949; Pres. IQBAL MANJAL.

Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors: c/o Daily Jang, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Pres. S. A. ZUBERI.

Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists: Dawn Bureau, Lahore; f. 1950; objectives: better working conditions and freedom of the Press; Pres. (Barna Group) NISAR USMANI, Pres. (Bashid Group) RASHID SIDDIQI.

PUBLISHERS

Aina-e-Adab: Chowk Minar, Anarkali, Lahore; f. 1957; general fiction; Proprietor ABDUS SALAM.

Anjuman Tarraghi-i-Urdu Pakistan: Baba-i-Urdu Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1903 in pre-partitioned India; literature, religion, textbooks, Urdu dictionaries, specializes in Urdu literature and criticism; publs. *Qaumi Zabab* (monthly), *URDU* (quarterly); Pres. AKHTAR HUSAIN; Sec. JAMILUDDIN A'ALI.

Barque and Co.: Barque Chambers, Barque Sq., Shahrah-e-Liaquat Ali Khan, Lahore; f. 1930; trade directories, Who's Who, periodicals; Man. Dir. A. M. BARQUE.

Camran Publishers: Jalaluddin Hospital Bldg., Circular Rd., Lahore; f. 1964; general, technical, textbooks; Proprietor ABDUL HAMID.

Chronicle Publications: Iftikhar Chambers, Altaf Husain Rd., Karachi; reference books, directories; Dir. ABDUR RAFAI.

Crescent Publications: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Daira-i-Moinul Maarif: 30, New Karachi Housing Society, Karachi 29; f. 1958; general literature, religion, history; Pres. Dr. S. MOINUJ HAQ.

Economic and Industrial Publications: Al-Masiha, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1965; industrial research service on Pakistan's specific industries, weekly investors' service on corporate companies in Pakistan and fortnightly labour research service.

Elite Publishers Ltd.: 16/A, Mohammad Ali Housing Society, Karachi; Chair. JAMIL AHMAD MIRZA.

PAKISTAN

Ferozsons Ltd.: 60 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1894; books, periodicals, maps, atlases; Man. Dir. A. HAMEED KHAN.

Frontier Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Ghulam Ali and Sons: Adabi Market, Chowk Anarkali, Lahore; f. 1887; general, religion, technical, textbooks; Partner NIAZ AHMAD.

Government Publications: Manager of Publications, Central Publications Branch, Government of Pakistan, Block University Rd., Karachi.

Idara Taraqqi-i-Urdu: S-r/363 Saudabad, Karachi 27; f. 1949; general literature, technical and professional books and magazines; Proprietor IKRAM AHMED.

Ilmi Kitab Khana: Kabeer St., Urdu Bazar, Lahore; f. 1948; technical, professional, historical and law; Proprietor Haji SARDAR MOHAMMAD.

Islamic Book Centre: P.O.B. 1625, 25-B Masson Rd., Lahore 29; religion in Arabic, Urdu and English; Islamic and historical reprints; Man. Dir. ROZINA NIGHAT.

Islamic Publications Ltd.: 13-E Shahalam Market, Lahore 7; Islamic literature in Urdu and English; Man. Dir. ASHFAQUE MIRZA.

Jamiyat-ul-Falah Publications: Jamiyat-ul-Falah Bldg., Akbar Rd., Saddar, P.O.B. 7141, Karachi 1; f. 1952; Islamic history and culture and monthly English journal; Sec.-Gen. Prof. SYED LUTFULLAH.

Kazi Publications: 121 Zulfarnain Chambers, Ganpat Rd., Lahore; f. 1978; Islamic literature, religion, law, biographies; Man. MUHAMMAD IKRAM SIDDIQI; Chief Editor MUHAMMAD IQBAL SIDDIQI.

Lark Publishers: Urdu Bazar, Karachi 1; f. 1955; general literature, magazines; Proprietor MAHMOOD RIAZ.

Lion Art Press Ltd.: 112 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.

Maktabe-i-Darut Tasnif: Shahrah-e-Liaquat, Karachi 3; f. 1965; Koran and Islamic literature; Dir. RIAZ AHMAD.

Malik Sons: Karkhana Bazar, Faisalabad.

Medina Publishing Company: M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1960; general literature, textbooks; Proprietor HAKIM MOHAMMAD TAQI.

Mercantile Guardian Press and Publishers: 81-83 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1949; trade directories, etc.; Editor MAHMOOD AHMAD MIR.

Mina Press and Publishing House Ltd.: D-152, S.I.T.E., Manghopir Rd., Karachi; Dir. MOHAMMAD DIN SHAMSI.

Mohammad Hussain and Sons: Kashmiri Bazar, 17 Urdu Bazar, Lahore 2; f. 1941; religion, textbooks; Partners: MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN, AZHAR ALI SHEIKH, PERVAIZ ALI SHEIKH.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Muhammad Ashraf: 7 Aibak Rd., New Anarkali, Lahore; f. 1923; books on all aspects of Islam in English; Chief Literary Adviser M. ASHRAF DARR.

Pakistan Law House: Pakistan Chowk, P.O.B. 90, Karachi; f. 1950; importers and exporters of legal books; Partners M. NOORANI, K. NOORANI.

Pakistan Publication: Shahrah-e-Iraq, P.O.B. 193, Karachi 1; general interest and literary books and magazines about Pakistan in English, Urdu and Arabic, etc.

Pakistan Publishing House: Victoria Chambers, 2 A. Haroon Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1959; Dir. M. NOORANI.

Peco Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Lahore; f. 1936; Koran and Islamic literature; Man. Dir. JAMEEL MAZHAR.

Pioneer Book House: 1 Avan Lodge, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 37, Karachi; periodicals, gazettes, maps and reference works in English, Urdu and other regional languages.

Publishers International: Bandukwala Bldg., 4 I. I. Chun-drigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; reference books, advertising; Man. Dir. KAMALUDDIN AHMAD.

Publishers United Ltd.: 176 Anarkali, Lahore; textbooks, technical, reference, military and general books.

Punjab Religious Books Society: Anarkali, Lahore 2; educational, religious, law and general.

Sindhi Adabi Board (Sindhi Literary and Publishing Organization): P.O.B. 12, Hyderabad, Sind; f. 1951; history, literature, culture of Sind, in Sindhi, Urdu, English, Persian and Arabic; translations into Sindhi, especially of literature and history; Chair. Prof. MAULANA GHULAM MUSTAFA QASMI; Sec. GHULAM RABBANI A. AGRO.

M. Siraj-ud-Din & Sons: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore 8; f. 1905; religious books in many languages; Man. M. SIRAJ-UD-DIN.

Taj Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 530, Karachi; f. 1929; religious books; Man. Dir. SH. ENAYATULLAH.

Times Press: Mansfield St., Saddar, Karachi 3; f. 1948; Government printers (security and confidential division) and registered publishers of Quran and text books; Man. Dir. SHUJADDIN.

Urdu Academy Sind: 16 Bahadur Shah Market, M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi; f. 1947; brs. in Hyderabad and Lahore; reference books, general and textbooks; Man. Partner A. D. KHALID.

West-Pak Publishing Co. Ltd.: 56-N, Gulberg, Lahore; f. 1932; textbooks; government printers; Man. Dir. S. M. SHAH.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Chair. NIAZ AHMAD; Sec. SALAH-UD-DIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Pakistan Broadcasting Corp.: Broadcasting House, Constitution Ave., Islamabad; f. 1947 as Radio Pakistan, incorporated 1972; Chair. Maj.-Gen. MUJIB-UR-REHMAN KHAN; Dir.-Gen. Q. A. SAEED; Dir. (Programmes) A. F. KALIMULLAH; Dir. (Finance) EJAZ AHMAD.

National broadcasting comprises fourteen stations in Bahawalpur, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi, Khaipur Mir, Khuzder (Baluchistan), Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Skardu and Turbat. Home service 220 hrs. daily in 21 languages; external services 31 hrs. daily in 18 languages.

There were 1.56 million radio licences issued in 1980.

TELEVISION

Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd.: Federal TV Complex, Constitution Ave., P.O.B. 1221, Islamabad; f. 1967; Chair. Maj.-Gen. MUJIB-UR-REHMAN KHAN; Man. Dir. ZIA NISAR AHMAD.

Programmes daily 16.30-23.00 hours (winter), 17.00-23.30 (summer). Extended transmissions on Fridays.

Colour television was launched in December 1976.

In 1980 there were 787,500 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; Rs. = rupees; brs. = branches)

In January 1974 all Pakistani banks were nationalized. Foreign banks were not affected, but were not permitted to open any new branches in Pakistan. By March 1979 there were 45 foreign banks operating in Pakistan. Since nationalization the number of commercial bank branches has risen from 3,000 to 7,128 (June 1981), while deposits have risen to 69,041 m. (June 1981).

CENTRAL BANK

State Bank of Pakistan: Central Directorate, P.O.B. 4456, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; bank of issue; controls and regulates currency and foreign exchange; cap. p.u. Rs. 100m., dep. Rs. 19,743m. (June 1981); Gov. and Chair. A. G. N. KAZI.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1942; cap. p.u. Rs. 18m., dep. Rs. 4,365m. (Dec. 1980); 697 brs. in Pakistan and three overseas; Pres. KHADIM H. SIDDIQUI.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Bank Plaza, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 21; f. 1941; cap. p.u. Rs. 95m., res. Rs. 481m., dep. Rs. 27,958m. (Dec. 1980); 1,831 brs. throughout Pakistan and 78 overseas brs.; Pres. ABDUL JABBAR KHAN.

Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.: Adamjee House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1948; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m., dep. Rs. 9,887m. (Dec. 1980); 1,340 brs. in Pakistan and 25 brs. overseas; Pres. M. AJMAL KHALIL.

National Bank of Pakistan: NBP Building, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4937, Karachi; f. 1949; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m., res. Rs. 189m., dep. Rs. 21,383m. (Dec. 1980); over 1,625 brs. in Pakistan and 27 brs. overseas; Pres. MOHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN; publs. weekly and monthly economic newsletters, quarterly economic journal.

United Bank Ltd.: State Life Bldg. No. 1, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; cap. p.u. and res. Rs. 288m., dep. Rs. 22,101m. (June 1981); 1,674 brs. in Pakistan and 70 brs. overseas; Pres. ABDUS SAMI.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V. (Netherlands): P.O.B. 4096, Mackinnon's Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; Man. J. H. VAN DIJK.

American Express International Banking Corp. (U.S.A.): Standard Insurance House, P.O.B. 4847, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1950; Asst. Vice-Pres. and Man. MAJID HUSAIN; 3 brs.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (U.S.A.): 4th Floor, Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1961; Man. RONALD A. MATHIAS; 3 brs.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): 19 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; cap. (U.S. \$) 220m., total assets (U.S. \$) 370m.; Gen. Man. E. A. GARDA; 3 brs.

Bank of Dubai (United Arab Emirates): No. 4, Old Bandukwala Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 6776, Karachi; Gen. Man. ANVER MAJID; 2 brs.

Bank of Oman: Variava Bldg., P.O.B. 930, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Man. RAHAT H. KHAN; 2 brs.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd., P.O.B. 4232, Karachi; Gen. Man. H. HIRANO.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 6942, Karachi.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): P.O.B. 4896, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Man. D. R. SCOTCHMER; 4 brs.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): State Life Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4889, Karachi; f. 1961; Vice-Pres. ROBERT S. EICHFELD; 3 brs.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 4925, Unitowers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1962; Man. R. MUELLER.

Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 5556, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Gen. Man. D. S. WHITTALI; 16 brs.

Middle East Bank Ltd. (United Arab Emirates): Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chief Man. S. K. A. KAZMY; 3 brs.

Rupali Bank (Bangladesh): I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1976; Man. D. H. CHOUDHURY; Sub. Man. ASHA FUD-DAULLAH.

Union Bank of the Middle East Ltd. (United Arab Emirates): Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Gen. Man. HUSAIN LAWAI; 3 brs.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Federal Bank for Co-operatives: P.O.B. 1218, Islamabad; f. 1976; owned jointly by the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments and the State Bank of Pakistan; provides credit facilities to each of four provincial co-operative banks and regulates their operations; supervises policy of provincial co-operative banks and of multi-unit co-operative societies; assists Federal and Provincial Governments in formulating schemes for development and revitalization of co-operative movement; carries out research on rural credit, etc.; cap. p.u. Rs. 200m., res. Rs. 81.5m.; Chair. A. G. N. KAZI.

Under legislation passed in 1976 all existing co-operative banks were dissolved and given the option of becoming a branch of the appropriate Provincial Co-operative Bank or of reverting to a credit society.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Faisal Ave., P.O.B. 1400, Islamabad; f. 1961; provides credit facilities to agriculturists and cottage industrialists in the rural areas and for allied projects; cap. auth. Rs. 400m.; total loans p.u. Rs. 2,503m. (June 1980); Chair. A. JAMIL NISHTAR; Exec. Dir. AMJAD ALI QURESHI; 18 regional offices and 172 field offices.

Bankers Equity Ltd.: Karachi; f. 1980 to centralize rupee investment in large-scale projects in both public and private sectors; cap. p.u. Rs. 100m.; Man. Dir. D. M. QURAISHI.

House Building Finance Corporation: Shaikh Sultan Trust Bldg., 10 Beaumont Rd., Karachi; provides construction loans; Man. S. AZAMALI.

Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan: State Life Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1961; provides credit facilities in Pakistani and foreign currencies for establishment of new industrial units and to meet needs of existing industrial enterprises; cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; Man. Dir. S. AFTAB AHMAD ZAIDI (acting); 10 brs.

Investment Corporation of Pakistan: National Bank Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 5410, Karachi 2; f. 1966 by the Government "to encourage and broaden the base of investments and to develop the capital market"; auth. cap. Rs. 200m., cap. p.u. Rs. 100m.; Chair. AKHTER HUSAIN; Man. Dir. M. W. FAROOQUI.

National Development Finance Corporation: N.S.C. Bldg., Tamizuddin Khan Rd., P.O.B. 5094, Karachi; f. 1973; sanctions loans for industrial development; shareholders equity Rs. 350m., dep. Rs. 1,327m; Chair. ZAFAR IQBAL; 10 brs.

National Investment (Unit) Trust: 6th Floor, National Bank Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; mobilizes domestic savings to meet the requirements of growing economic development and enables investors to share in the industrial and economic prosperity of the country; Man. Dir. N. H. JAFFERY.

Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited (P.I.C.I.C.): State Life Bldg. 1, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1957 as an industrial development bank to provide financial assistance for the establishment of new industries and balancing modernization of existing ones in the private sector; in 1979 approved the financing of 22 industrial projects, sanctioning loans equivalent to Rs. 350.5m. in foreign currencies; auth. cap. Rs. 150m.; cap. p.u. Rs. 91.63m.; public joint stock company with 65 per cent and 35 per cent shareholdings of local and foreign investors respectively; Chair. N. M. UGAILI; Man. Dir. M. I. A. HANAFI; publ. *PICIC News* (quarterly); 5 brs.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Banks' Association: National Bank of Pakistan Bldg., P.O.B. 4937, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. M. NAWAZ KHAN; Sec. Sheikh LAL JANI.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd.: Stock Exchange Bldg., Stock Exchange Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1947; 200 mems.; Pres. DARA F. DASTOOR.

Lahore Stock Exchange Ltd.: 17 Bank Square, Lahore; f. 1970; 107 mems.; publs. daily quotation and analysis reports; Pres. MIAN TAJAMMAL HUSSAIN.

INSURANCE

Department of Insurance: Hajra Mansion, Zaibun-Nisa St., Saddar, Karachi; f. 1948; a government department attached to the Ministry of Commerce; regulates insurance business; Controller of Insurance A. M. KHALFE.

LIFE INSURANCE

In 1972 all life insurance companies and the life departments of composite companies were nationalized and merged into the State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan.

State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan: State Life Bldg. No. 2, P.O.B. 5725, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1972; life and group insurance and occupational pension schemes; Chair. N. A. JAFAREY.

Postal Life Insurance Organization: Tibet Centre, M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Adamjee House, 6th Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4850, Karachi; f. 1960; Man. Dir. MOHAMMED CHOUDHURY.

Alpha Insurance Co. Ltd.: State Life Bldg. No. 1-B, State Life Sq., off I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1951; Man. Dir., Gen. Man. and Sec. V. C. GONSALVES.

Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Karachi; f. 1980; Man. Dir. ZAFAR IQTAL SHEIKH.

Central Insurance Co. Ltd.: Dawood Centre, P.O.B. 3988, Karachi 4; Chair. N. M. UGAILI; Gen. Mans. KHURSHID MINHAS, S. JAWAD GILLANI.

Co-operative Insurance Society of Pakistan Ltd.: Co-operative Insurance Bldg., P.O.B. 147, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Gen. Man. MAZHAR ALI KHAN.

Crescent Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4616, Karachi; Gen. Man. MUNIR AHMAD.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd., P.O.B. 5005, Karachi 2; f. 1932; Pres. SULTAN AHMAD; Chair. ROSHEN ALI BHIMJEE; Man. Dir. NAWAB HASAN.

Eastern General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. and Dir. HUSSAIN AFTAB.

Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 5217, Insurance House; No. 1 Habib Sq., M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi; f. 1942; Chair. YUSUF A. HABIB; Chief Gen. Man. M. H. MAHOMED; Gen. Man. R. N. DUBASH.

International General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Finlay House, 1st Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1953; Gen. Man. and Sec. YUSUF J. HASWARY.

Khyber Insurance Co. Ltd.: 719-726 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1961; Dir. SUHAIL ZAHEER LARI; Man. A. RAZZAK POLANI.

Mercantile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: 17 Chartered Bank Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1958; Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN A. LOTIA.

The Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bank Sq., The Mall, Lahore; f. 1934; brs. throughout Pakistan; Man. Dir. YOUSUF H. SHIRAZI.

National Insurance Corporation: Shafi Court, Mereweather Rd., Karachi; Chair. N. A. JAFFERY.

National Security Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Aiwan-e-Auqaf, P.O.B. 671, Lahore; f. 1963; Gen. Man. M. SARWAR SHEIKH.

New Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4795, Karachi; f. 1953; Pres. M. Y. FAROOQI.

Pakistan General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1364, Bank Sq., Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Gen. Man. KYALID MASOOD KHAN LASHARIE; Chair. AMIR ABDULLAH KHAN.

Pakistan Guarantee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Serai Rd., P.O.B. 5436, Karachi 2; Gen. Man. FAZAL REHMAN.

Pakistan Insurance Corporation: Pakistan Insurance Bldg., M. A. Jinnah Rd., P.O.B. 4777, Karachi 2; f. 1953; handles all classes of reinsurance except life; majority of shares held by the Government; Chair. M. YAKUB.

The Pakistan Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 17/B Shah Alam Market, Lahore; f. 1946; Chair. M. ABDULLAH; Man. Dir. FATEH MUHAMMAD; Gen. Man. ALI AHMED KHAN.

Pioneer Insurance Co. Ltd.: 311-313 Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd., P.O.B. 5117, Karachi 3; Man. Dir. ABDI ZUBERI.

Premier Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Wallace Rd., off I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; P.O.B. 4140; f. 1952; Chair. and Chief Exec. MOHAMMED M. BASHIR.

Raja Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Panorama Centre, Saddar, Karachi 3; Chair. RAJA ABDUL RAHMAN.

Shalimar General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, 3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Dir. MANZOOR HUSAIN.

Standard Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9th Floor, Mohammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Gen. Man. SHAMIMUR REHMAN.

Sterling Insurance Co. Ltd.: 26 The Mall, P.O.B. 119, Lahore; f. 1949; 250 mems.; Man. Dir. S. A. RAHIM.

Union Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: 9th Floor, Adamjee House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. MIAN MOHAMMED AYUB.

United Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Valika Chambers, Altaf Husain Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. KAMRUDDIN VALIKA.

Universal Insurance Co. Ltd.: 63 The Mall, P.O.B. 539, Lahore; Chair. Lt.-Gen. (retd.) M. HABIBULLAH KHAN.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurance Association of Pakistan: Jamshed Katrak Chambers, Machi Miani, P.O.B. 4932, Karachi 2; f. 1948; membership comprises 40 cos. (Pakistani and foreign) transacting general insurance business in Pakistan; issues tariffs and establishes rules for insurance in the country; brs. in Lahore; Chair. M. CHOUDHURY; Vice-Chair. SHARAFUL ISLAM KHAN; Sec. M. MAROOF.

Pakistan Insurance Institute: Shafi Court, 2nd Floor, Mereweather Rd., Karachi 4; f. 1951 to encourage insurance education; Sec. A. E. ISMAIL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry: St. 28, Block 5, Share Firdousi, Clifton, Karachi 6; f. 1950; 80 mems.; Pres. MOHAMMAD YOUSAF ZIA; Sec.-Gen. AZIZ Y. SIDDIQUI.

The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange: NBP Bldg., Kahkashan, Clifton Rd., Karachi; Pres. ISMAIL ABU DAWOOD; Sec.-Gen. SAMI CANSAN ONARAN.

SELECTED AFFILIATED CHAMBERS

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, P.O.B. 4158, Karachi 2; f. 1960; 5,621 mems.; Pres. HAJI RAZAK JANOO; Sec. M. NAZIR ALI.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Quetta: D-5/2(7) Ingle Rd., P.O.B. 117, Quetta; Pres. SHARFUDDIN PIRACHA; Sec. UMAR HAYAT MALIK.

Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Muslim Commercial Bank Bldg., 5th Floor, Circular Rd., Faisalabad; Pres. SYED NAZAR HUSAIN SHAH; Sec. M. M. SIDDIQI.

Gujranwala Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 499-B Satellite Town, Gujranwala; Pres. HAJI MANZOOR HUSSAIN; Sec. RAJA ASMATULLAH.

Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 326 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.B. 99, Cantonment, Hyderabad; Pres. HIDAYATULLAH; Sec. A. U. MALIK.

Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 597, 11 Race Course Rd., Lahore; f. 1923; 5,000 mems.; Pres. MIAN SHAHZADA A. MONNOO; Sec. IKRAM H. SYED.

Mirpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 12, Mirpur; Pres. Brig. (retd.) M. DILAWAR KHAN.

Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 90, Kutchery Rd., Multan; Pres. MOHD. SHAMIM KHAN; Sec. A. D. MALIK.

Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber House, 108 Adamjee Rd., Rawalpindi; Pres. PERVEZ ASLAM; Sec. MUSHTAQ AHMAD.

Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sarhad Chamber House, Panj Tirath, G.T. Rd., Peshawar; f. 1958; 700 mems., including four Trade Groups and three Town Associations; Pres. HAJI MOHAMMAD UNIS ELLAHI; Sec. S. MOHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN.

Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Cloth Market, Sukkur; Pres. MUNAWAR ALI KHAN; Sec. MIRZA IQBAL BEG.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

Baluchistan Development Authority: Civil Secretariat, Block 7, Quetta; created for economic and industrial

development of Baluchistan; exploration and exploitation of mineral resources; establishment of industries, development of fish harbours, water resources, etc.; Chair. ABU SHAHMIM M. ARIFF.

Cotton Board: Dr. Abbasi Clinic Bldg., 76 Strachan Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1950; Chair. HAMID D. HABIB; Sec. M. INAYAT.

Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.: State Life Bldg. No. 3, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., P.O.B. 3738, Karachi; f. 1973; handles cotton exports exclusively in the public sector; Chair. NUSRAT HASAN; Sen. Man. MOHAMMAD ALI MEMON.

Export Promotion Bureau: Press Trust Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. HAMID D. HABIB.

Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation Ltd.: 15th Floor, N.S.C. Bldg., Karachi; Chair. Dr. M. H. CHAUDHRY.

Ghee Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.: Bank Sq., Lahore; Chair. HYDER ALI SHORO.

Karachi Electricity Supply Corporation: Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi; Chair. M. D. PARVEZ AHMAD BUTT.

Mechanized Construction of Pakistan Ltd.: 39 Main Gulberg, Lahore; operating infrastructure projects worth U.S. \$307 million (1980), including the Simly Dam and tunnel, Indus River training works, projects in Iraq, also land reclamation and irrigation projects.

National Design & Industrial Services Corporation: Hotel Ambassador Bldg., 7 Davis Rd., Lahore; Chair. RIYAZ H. BOKHARI.

National Economic Board: f. 1979 by the President as an advisory body to review and evaluate the state of the economy and to make proposals, especially to further the adoption of the socio-economic principles of Islam; Chair. Pres. ZIA UL-HAQ; Vice-Chair. GHULAM ISHAQ KHAN.

National Economic Council: supreme economic body with the President as Chairman; the Governors and Chief Ministers of the four Provinces and Federal Ministers in charge of economic Ministries are its members; senior Federal and Provincial officials in the economic field are also associated.

National Fertilizer Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.: Alfalah, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.B. 1730, Lahore; Chair. RIYAZ H. BOKHARI.

National Power Construction Corporation Ltd.: 46 Main Gulberg, Lahore; Man. Dir. M. AJAZ MALIK; Man. (contracts and planning) TAUQIR A. SHARIFI.

Oil and Gas Development Corporation: 4th Floor, Shafi Chambers, Club Rd., Karachi 4; f. 1961; Chair. SYED MAHMOUD HASAN RIZVI; Admin. Dir. Brig. SAEED-UD-DIN AHMED.

Overseas Employment Corporation: P.O.B. 861, Red Crescent Bldg., Dawood Pota Rd., Karachi.

Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO): 6th Floor, N.S.C. Bldg.; f. 1972; Chair. Maj.-Gen. (retd.) MOHAMMAD JALALUDDIN; Man. Dir. Brig. (retd.) M. KARI-MULLAH.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC): P.I.D.C. House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Rd., Karachi; f. 1962 by Act of Parliament; semi-autonomous; manufacturers of woollen and cotton textiles, carpets, sugar; gas distributors; Chair. M. A. G. M. AKHTAR.

Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC): Ferozepur Rd., Lahore 16; f. 1962 by the Government to provide technical assistance to industry by the production of tools, moulds, jigs, dies and fixtures; also provides training in the metal trades, foundry practice and design protective coating techniques; Chair. S. NISAR ALI SHAH; Gen. Man. Brig. M. A. FARUQI.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation: P.I.D.C. House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., Karachi 4; Man. A. A. MALIK.

Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation Ltd.: Pipri, Karachi; f. 1968 to implement all activity connected with iron and steel manufacturing; responsible for steel mill project near Karachi with an annual capacity of 1.1 million tons, which started partial production in 1981 and is expected to achieve full production by 1984; Chair. ABD HUSAIN.

Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: WAPDA House, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1958; for development of irrigation, water supply and drainage, building of replacement works under the World Bank sponsored Indo-Pakistan Indus Basin Treaty; flood-control and watershed management; reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands; inland navigation; generation of hydroelectric and thermal power and its transmission and distribution; Chair. Maj.-Gen. GHULAM SAFFAR BUTT; publs. *Indus* (English, monthly), *Barqab* (Urdu, monthly), *WAPDA News* (fortnightly), *Annual Report* (English).

Punjab Seed Corporation: 4 Lytton Row, Lahore.

Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan: State Life Bldg., No. 1 (3rd Floor), I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1974; procures, mills, cleans, stores, packs and sells rice for export on monopoly basis and implements government policy on ensuring maximum exports of standard quality rice; Chair. RIAZ AHMAD NAIK.

Sind Sugar Corporation Ltd.: 6th Floor, Shaikh Sultan Trust Bldg., Beaumont Rd., Karachi 3.

State Cement Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.: P.E.C. Bldg., 97-A/B-D Gulberg III, Lahore; Chair. ASLAM IQBAL.

State Engineering Corporation Ltd.: 10th Floor, N.S.C. Bldg., Karachi 2; f. 1979; Chair. JAWAID AHMAD MIRZA.

State Petroleum, Refining and Petro-Chemical Corporation: 4th Floor, Karim Chambers, Merewether Rd., Karachi; Chair. MOHAMMAD SALIM.

Textile Machinery Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.: 5th Floor, P.I.D.C. House, Karachi.

Trading Corporation of Pakistan: Press Trust House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1967; sole importer of country's total requirements in bulk ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coal, coke, quicksilver, edible oil and sugar from world-wide sources, and for guaranteed quality exports of miscellaneous commodities; Chair. AFTAB AHMAD.

EMPLOYERS' AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association: Muhammadi House,

3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 5446, Karachi 2; Chair. M. NASIM SAIGOL; Sec. S. M. USMAN.

Karachi Cotton Association: The Cotton Exchange, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. TAHIR SHAFIQUE; Sec. N. A. SYED.

Pakistan Automobile Spare Parts Importers' and Dealers' Association: 8 Masjid Al-Sattar, M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi; Chair. S. M. IDREES.

Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: PIIA Bldg., 2nd Floor, Strachan Rd., Karachi; Chair. KHAWAJA ZUBAIR AHMAD; Sec. S. M. AKHTAR ZAIDI.

Pakistan Cotton Ginners' Association: Bungalow 159, Block 'C', Unit 2, Shah Latifabad, Hyderabad; Chair. MUNAWWAR KHAN; Sec. SYED ABBAS HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Film Producers' Association: Regal Cinema Bldg., Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Chair. A. MAJEED; Sec. MUSHTAQ AHMAD (acting).

Pakistan Hardware Merchants' Association: Mandviwala Bldg., Serai Rd., Karachi; Chair. MOHAMMED ARSHAD; Sec. M. A. SIDDIQUE.

Pakistan Iron and Steel Merchants' Association: 2nd Floor Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Rd., Karachi; Pres. MAHER H. ALAVI; Gen. Sec. S. Z. ISLAM.

Pakistan Paint Manufacturers' Association: ST/6-A, Block 14, Federal 'B' Area, Karachi 38; f. 1953; Chair. ABDULLAH ISMAIL; Sec. S. ABDUR RAHMAN.

Pakistan Shipowners' Association: c/o Pakistan National Shipping Corporation, N.S.C. Bldg., Moultvi Tamizuddin Khan Rd., Karachi; Chair. (vacant); Sec. D. J. PATEL.

Pakistan Silk and Rayon Mills' Association: 10 Bank House, 3 Habib Sq., M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1974; Chair. KH. MOHAMMAD RAFIQ; Sec. M. H. K. BURNEY.

Pakistan Steel Re-rolling Mills' Association: Rashid Chambers, 6-Link McLeod Rd., Lahore; Chair. MR. SHAHNAWAZ; Sec. Lt.-Col. (retd.) S. H. A. BOKHARI.

Pakistan Sugar Mills' Association: 329 Alfalah Bldg., Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Chair. MALIK MANZOOR HAYAT NOON; Sec. ALI AHMAD.

Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association: 404 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi.

Pakistan Wool and Hair Merchants' Association: 27 Idris Chambers, Talpur Rd., Karachi; Pres. MIAN MOHAMMAD SIDDIQ KHAN; Sec. KHALID LATEEF.

Employers' Federation of Pakistan: 2nd Floor, State Life Bldg., No. 2, off Wallace Rd., off I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; P.O.B. 4338; Pres. KHAWAJA MOHAMMED ILYAS; Sec. MOHAMMED MUSTAFA SHARIF.

TRADE UNIONS

Pakistan National Federation of Trade Unions: 406 Qamar House, M.A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi; f. 1962; 270 unions with total of 130,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED SHARIF; Sec.-Gen. RASHID MOHAMMAD; Publ. *PNFTU News*.

The principal affiliated federations are:

All Pakistan Federation of Labour: Hotel Peshawar, Karachi; about 50 affiliates; Pres. RAHMATULLAH KHAN DURRANI; Gen. Sec. RAHMATULLAH CHAUDHRY.

All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions: 28 Nisbat Rd., Lahore; c. 150,000 mems.; Pres. BASHIR BAKHTIAR; Gen. Sec. KHURSHID AHMED.

National Labour Federation: Pak Colony, nr. Bara Board, Karachi.

Pakistan Central Federation of Trade Unions: 20 Alnoor Chambers, Karachi.

Pakistan Railway Employees' Union (PREM): Karachi; Sec. ABDUL JABBAR QURESHI.

Pakistan Trade Union Federation: Khamosh Colony, Karachi; Pres. Mrs. KANIZ FATIMA; Gen. Sec. SALEEM RAZA.

Pakistan Transport Workers' Federation: 110 McLeod Rd., Lahore; 17 unions; 92,512 mems.; Pres. MEHBOOB-UL-HAQ; Gen. Sec. CH. UMAR DIN.

United Workers' Federation: Labour Welfare Centre, Shershah, Karachi; c. 150,000 mems.; Pres. NAYAB H. NAQVI; Gen. Sec. NABI AHMED.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Department of Railways: Islamabad; f. 1974 to ensure proper functioning of the Pakistan Railways; Sec. H. ZAHEER.

Pakistan Railways: Lahore; state-owned; 12,514 km. of track in 1979; six divisions (Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Sukkur); Chair. M. SIDDIQ.

ROADS

The total length of main roads in June 1980 was 38,385 km., while secondary roads totalled 48,684 km. In 1978 the 800-km. Karakoram highway was opened, linking Xinjiang province in the People's Republic of China with Havelian, north of Islamabad, after being under construction for 20 years. In 1980 the 106-km. Karachi-Ormara coastal highway was completed at a cost of Rs. 5 million.

Government assistance comes from the Road Fund, financed from a share of the excise and customs duty on sales of petrol and from development loans.

Punjab Road Transport Board: Transport House, 11-A Egerton Rd., Lahore.

Punjab Urban Transport Corporation: Lahore; Man. Dir. Brig. (retd.) MUHAMMAD AHMAD.

Sind Urban Transport Corporation: 3-Modern Housing Society, Dright Rd., Karachi 8; Man. Dir. Brig. (retd.) QASIM.

SHIPPING

The chief port is Karachi. A second port, Port Mohammad bin Qasim, started partial operation in July 1980. In 1974 the Government took control of maritime shipping companies.

National Tanker Company Ltd.: f. 1981 with the joint participation of the Pakistan National Shipping Corp., the State Petroleum Refinery and the Petrochemical Corp. Ltd.; auth. cap. Rs. 100m.; aims to make Pakistan self-reliant in the transport of crude oil and petroleum products; Chair. Rear-Adm. ABDUL WAHEED BHOMBAL.

Pakistan National Shipping Corporation: Head Office: P.N.S.C. Bldg., Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1979 by the merger of the National Shipping Corporation of Pakistan and the Pakistan Shipping Corporation; Chair. Rear-Adm. ABDUL WAHEED BHOMBAL; Sec. RAFIQ A. ZUBERI; 45 vessels; 608,593 d.w.t. (1981).

CIVIL AVIATION

The Department of Civil Aviation comes under the Ministry of Defence; Dir.-Gen. M. Y. WAZIRDEA.

Karachi and Rawalpindi have international airports.

Pakistan International Airlines Corp. (PIA): PIA Bldg., Karachi Airport; f. 1955; operates domestic services and international services to Afghanistan (suspended October 1981), Bahrain, Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the U.S.A. and Europe; fleet of 4 Boeing 747, 3 DC-10-30, 6 Boeing 720B, 6 Boeing 707, 9 Fokker F-27, 4 Airbus A300B4, on order: 2 Airbus; Chair. Maj.-Gen. (retd.) M. RAHIM KHAN; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. M. M. SALIM.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Pakistan: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air India, Air Lanka, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia (Italy), Biman (Bangladesh), British Airways, EgyptAir, Garuda (Indonesia), Gulf Aviation Ltd. (Bahrain), Indian Airlines, Iranian Airways, Iraqi Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Kenya Airlines, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Nigerian Airlines, Pan Am (U.S.A.), Saudia, SIA (Singapore), Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Thai Airways International, Tunis Air.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Pakistan Tourism Development Corp.: 177A Sarwar Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1970; Chair. Begum VIQARUNNISA NOON; Man. Dir. SYED IQBAL IMAM; publs. *Focus on Pakistan* (quarterly), *Pakistan Tourism Review* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Karachi Arts Council: R. Kayani Rd., Karachi; Exec. Dir. IRFAN HUSAIN.

National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage: P.O.B. 1184, Islamabad; Dir.-Gen. KHALID SAEED.

National Institute of Sports and Culture: Kashmir Highway, Islamabad.

Pakistan National Council of Arts: 73-F6/2, Islamabad.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 1114, Islamabad; responsible for (i) harnessing nuclear energy for economic development and development of nuclear technology as part of the nuclear power programme; KANUPP and power station planned at Kundian; (ii) establishing research centres; PINSTECH; (iii) promoting peaceful use of atomic energy in agriculture, medicine, industry and hydrology; (iv) search for indigenous nuclear mineral deposits; (v) training engineers, scientists, technicians for manning projects; Chair. Dr. MUNIR AHMAD KHAN; publs. *Nucleus* (quarterly), *PakAtom* (monthly).

Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (PINSTECH): Nilore, Rawalpindi; f. 1961; centre for nuclear studies and research; controlled by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission; equipped with 5 MW. swimming-pool-type reactor (critical 1966); Dir. Dr. NAEEM AHMAD KHAN.

There also exist several institutes for nuclear research in the fields of agriculture, food stuffs and medicine.

RELATED TERRITORIES

The status of Jammu and Kashmir has remained unresolved since the 1949 cease-fire, whereby the area was divided into sectors administered by India and Pakistan separately. Pakistan administers Azad (Free) Kashmir and the Northern Areas as *de facto* dependencies, being responsible for foreign affairs, defence, coinage, currency and the implementation of UN resolutions concerning Kashmir.

AZAD KASHMIR

Area: 11,639 sq. km. (4,494 sq. miles).

Estimated population: 1,700,000 (1977).

Administration: Government is based on the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Interim Constitution Act of 1974. There are four administrative districts: Kotli, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Punch.

Legislative Assembly: consists of 42 members: 40 directly elected and two women nominated by the other members.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir Council: consists of the President of Pakistan as Chairman, the President of Azad Kashmir as Vice-Chairman, five members nominated by the President of Pakistan, six members by the Legislative Assembly, and the Pakistan Minister of Kashmir affairs and Northern affairs (*ex officio*). President and Chief Executive: Brig. MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN.

NORTHERN AREAS

Area: 72,520 sq. km. (28,000 sq. miles).

Estimated population: 500,000 (1977).

Administration: There are three administrative districts: Baltistan, Diamir and Gilgit. The Northern Areas Council consists of 16 elected members, headed by a Resident Commissioner who is appointed by the Pakistan Government.

PANAMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Panama is a narrow country situated at the southern end of the isthmus separating North and South America. It is bounded to the west by Costa Rica and to the east by Colombia in South America. The Caribbean Sea is to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. The climate is tropical maritime, with temperatures of 23°–27°C (73°–81°F) in coastal areas. The rainy season is from April until December. Spanish is the official language and Roman Catholicism the religion of most of the people. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has four quarters: on the top row the left-hand quarter is white with a five-pointed blue star in the centre, while the right-hand quarter is red; on the bottom row the left quarter is blue and the right quarter is white with a five-pointed red star in the centre. The capital is Panama City.

Recent History

In 1821 Panama declared itself independent from Spain and joined in a union with Colombia. In 1903 it declared its separate independence with the support of the U.S.A. In that year the U.S.A. bought the rights to build the Panama Canal, which was opened in 1914. The early years of independence were characterized by frequent changes of government. President José Antonio Remón was assassinated in 1955 and was succeeded as President by Ernesto de la Guardia, elected in 1956. His successor was Roberto Chiari (1960–64), followed by Marco Aurelio Robles (1964–68). In October 1968, after only eleven days in office, the next elected President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, was deposed by the National Guard, led by Col. (later Brig.-Gen.) Omar Torrijos Herrera. The National Assembly was dissolved and political activity suspended. Political parties were banned in February 1969. Elections were held in August 1972 for a National Assembly of Community Representatives. In October the Assembly conferred extraordinary powers on Gen. Torrijos as Chief of Government for six years. Considerable agrarian reform was undertaken during Gen. Torrijos's administration.

The terms of the treaty by which the Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the U.S.A. in 1903 have bedevilled relations between the two countries ever since. In 1974 agreement was reached on principles for a new treaty by which the U.S.A. would surrender its jurisdiction over the Canal Zone, but negotiations continued for a further three years. In September 1976 the worst student riots for eight years took place, resulting from disagreement with the Government's handling of the Canal Zone negotiations and increases in rice and milk prices while wages were frozen and unemployment high.

Intensified negotiation in 1977 resulted in the signing by the two Governments in September 1977 of two new Canal treaties. In a subsequent referendum 66 per cent of voters approved the new treaties. In March and April 1978 the U.S. Senate ratified the two treaties and on October 1st, 1979, they finally came into effect. Panama assumed control of the former Canal Zone, which was abolished. The Canal was placed under a joint body, the Panama Canal Commission, on which the U.S.A. will retain

majority representation until 1989. U.S. military forces will remain in Panama until the year 2000, and the U.S.A. will be entitled to defend the Canal's neutrality thereafter.

In August 1978 elections for a new National Assembly took place. On October 11th the new representatives elected Dr. Aristides Royo, a former Minister of Education, to be President for a six-year term. On the same day Gen. Torrijos resigned as Chief of Government but retained the post of Commander of the National Guard. After the elections, political parties were again allowed and direct presidential and legislative elections are scheduled for 1984.

In 1980 popular discontent with the Government, due to economic difficulties and American qualifications of the Canal treaties, was reflected in the results of the elections, held in September, to the new National Legislative Council. Although the government party won 10 of the 19 seats, the high rate of abstention afforded it support by only 40 per cent of the total electorate. President Royo subsequently made it known that he needed more authority to govern, and in January 1981 carried out a major Cabinet reshuffle. In July Gen. Torrijos was killed in an air crash and it was feared that his death would lead to political instability. However, despite an opposition move calling for the holding of elections at an earlier date, the National Guard pledged its support for the Government and the anticipated power struggle did not ensue.

Government

The National Assembly of Community Representatives has 505 members elected by popular vote for a six-year term. The Assembly elects the President, who is Head of State, and the Vice-President. In 1980 the 56-member National Legislative Council was created to act as an upper chamber; 19 members were elected and 37 appointed from the National Assembly. Panama is divided into nine provinces and three autonomous Indian Reservations. Each province has a governor appointed by the President.

Defence

There is a National Guard of some 11,000 men, but a military force is assembled only in emergencies.

Economic Affairs

Receipts from the Panama Canal and international capital inflows help to offset Panama's traditional trade deficit which reached \$689 million in 1979 and \$713 million in 1980. In 1980 services accounted for over 60 per cent of the G.D.P. Panama has developed its potential as an international finance centre based on the balboa's full transferability, the country's favourable tax law provisions and the absence of state controls. By May 1981 107 banks were domiciled in Panama and the banking and insurance sector grew by 11.1 per cent in that year. The Colón Free Zone has become the world's largest trading location after Hong Kong and there are plans to extend the present area of 37 hectares to 98 hectares.

Agriculture contributed 14 per cent of the G.D.P. and employed 35 per cent of the workforce in 1980.

The principal cash crops are bananas and sugar while the major food crops are rice, maize and beans. Agricultural output is traditionally poor because of the shortage of arable land, but the sector grew by 1 per cent in 1980, compared with a decline of 1.8 per cent in 1979. Fishing, especially for shrimps, is growing in importance and Panama claims to be the world's third largest exporter of shrimps. Prospects for fish production were improved with the completion of a new port and fishing terminal at Vacamonte in 1979. There are extensive timber resources, notably mahogany.

Industries include a petroleum refinery, breweries, producers of cement and other construction material, sugar mills, paper and food processing. Panama has an oil refining capacity of 100,000 b.p.d. and in 1981 received a \$6.5 million loan from the World Bank to finance further oil exploration surveys in the Gulf of Panama. The Cerro Colorado copper deposits are estimated to be the fifth largest in the world. The project should provide some 10,000 jobs in the construction stage, and an eventual 2,000 permanent posts. The principal exports are bananas, refined petroleum, shrimps and sugar, and considerable revenue comes from shipping registration fees and tourism. A 138-km. oil-pipeline, linking Puerto Armuelles on the Pacific Coast and the new port of Chiriquí Grande on the Caribbean, is due for completion in late 1982. With a capacity of 700,000 b.p.d., it should relieve congestion on the Canal and provide Panama with another source of revenue. In order to reduce Panama's dependence on petroleum, the Government is encouraging the development of hydroelectric projects. With the opening of the La Estrella and Los Valles plants in 1980, hydroelectric power supplied 60 per cent of Panama's energy needs and this proportion is expected to increase to over 90 per cent when the La Fortuna scheme opens in 1984.

In 1979 the incorporation of the Canal Zone into Panamanian territory provided a new stimulus for private investment and a larger domestic market for locally-produced goods. The G.D.P. increased by 7 per cent in 1979 and 5.5 per cent in 1980, compared with only 2.7 per cent in 1978. Panama has SDR90 million at its disposal but the Government has chosen to make cuts in public expenditure and increase taxation rather than draw on the IMF's extended credit facilities. The external public debt, which grew by 41 per cent in 1978, increased by only 10 per cent in 1980.

Despite the creation of 28,000 jobs in 1979, unemployment continues to be a major problem. The official rate for 1980 was 8.8 per cent, but estimates for Cón and the poorer areas of Panama City were as high as 30 per cent. Although the services account was in surplus in 1980, the overall current account showed a deficit of \$292.4 million. The Government's long-term economic policies aim to reduce the dependence of the country on the services sector by creating a broader-based economy in which mining, fishing, tourism and agriculture will be of equal importance to banking and shipping.

Transport and Communications

There is a government-owned railway and the trans-isthmus railway serving the former Canal Zone became part of the system in 1979. In 1980 there were about 7,680 km. of paved roads. The Pan-American Highway

runs from the Costa Rican frontier, through Panama City, to Chepo, and will eventually reach the Colombian border. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are linked by the 82-km. Panama Canal, a major international sea route, which carried 254 million d.w.t. of traffic in 1979. The Canal is expected to reach saturation point by the year 2010, and in 1982 the Government was to undertake a feasibility study for a sea-level channel 10 miles west of the Panama Canal. Panama's merchant fleet is the fifth largest in the world, with a total displacement of 23.5 million gross tons. Most of the vessels are foreign-owned but registered in Panama. There are plans to construct two new ports at a cost of 75.5 million balboas. Panama is well served by international airlines.

Social Welfare

The social security system provides health and retirement benefits. Both employers and employees contribute to the scheme, which is government operated. In 1981 Panama had 467 medical centres, 3,687 hospital beds and 1,693 physicians. In 1975 a new social security bill was published, proposing an increase in social security taxes to finance higher retirement pensions and improved medical treatment. In 1981, 919,908 people were covered by the national social security system.

Education

The education system is divided into elementary, secondary and university schooling, each of six years' duration. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15 years. There are two universities. About 15 per cent of the national budget is allocated to education. Adult illiteracy was 43 per cent in rural areas and 6 per cent in urban areas in 1980.

Tourism

Panama is a growing tourist centre with many attractions including Panama City, the ruins of Portobelo and 800 sandy tropical islands, including the resort of Contadora in the Pearl Island Archipelago, and the San Blas Islands in the Atlantic.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), August 15th (Assumption; Panama City only)*, October 11th (Revolution Day), November 1st (National Anthem Day)*, November 2nd (All Souls' Day)*, November 3rd (Independence from Colombia), November 4th (Flag Day)*, November 5th (Independence Day; Cón only), November 10th (First Call of Independence), November 28th (Independence from Spain), December 8th (Immaculate Conception, Mothers' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 9th (National Martyrs' Day), February 15th (Shrove Tuesday), April 1st (Good Friday).

* Official holiday: bank and government offices closed.

Weights and Measures

Both the metric and the imperial systems of weights and measures are in use. In 1972 the Government announced the gradual extension of the metric system to replace all other systems by 1982.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centésimos = 1 balboa (B).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.92 balboas;

U.S. \$1 = 1.00 balboa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Unless otherwise stated, figures exclude the former Canal Zone, incorporated on October 1st, 1979.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				DENSITY (per sq. km.)	
	Dec. 11th, 1960	May 10th, 1970			May 11th, 1980†	1980†
		Males	Females	Total		
75,650 sq. km.*	1,075,541	723,749	704,333	1,428,082	1,830,175	23.7

* 29,209 square miles.

† Figures for 1980 include Canal Zone.

Canal Zone: Area 1,432 sq. km. (553 sq. miles); population 44,198 at April 1st, 1970; 35,000 at June 30th, 1979.

Principal towns (1980 Census): Panama City (capital) 388,638; Colón 59,832.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973 .	52,091	33.2	7,351	4.9	9,161	5.8
1974 .	52,772	32.6	7,662	5.0	9,001	5.6
1975 .	53,790	32.3	8,140	5.1	8,683	5.2
1976 .	53,002	30.8	8,142	5.0	8,564	5.0
1977 .	52,722	29.8	8,804	5.2	8,036	4.5
1978 .	53,040	29.1	9,132	5.3	7,555	4.1
1979 .	52,919	28.1	9,949	5.6	8,188	4.4
1980† .	52,611	27.1	8,850	4.8	7,959	4.1

* Registration is incomplete.

† Provisional.

EMPLOYMENT

(Labour force sample surveys, '000 persons over 15 years of age)

	1976*	1977†	1978*	1979*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	148.7	148.0	144.3	154.9
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7
Manufacturing	47.9	48.0	49.1	53.4
Electricity, gas and water	5.6	5.6	7.0	6.4
Construction	29.2	24.0	25.7	30.8
Trade, restaurants and hotels	64.7	64.2	66.2	70.9
Transport, storage and communications	24.1	25.5	27.4	28.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.5	15.4	19.4	19.6
Community, social and personal services	118.0	120.9	141.4	144.1
Canal Zone	17.6	18.4	18.4	17.6
TOTAL	471.5	470.4	499.3	527.0

* August.

† October.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares, including Canal Zone)

	1973	1979
Arable land	432	455*
Land under permanent crops	111	115*
Permanent meadows and pastures	1,152	1,161*
Forests and woodland†	4,156	4,200†
Other land	1,748	1,668
Inland water	109	109
TOTAL AREA	7,708	7,708

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION* (⁰⁰⁰ quintals)			
	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Beans	15.6	14.9	11.8	11.0	72.7	88.9	72.0	81.9
Coffee	23.7	25.0	27.6	27.1	103.1	121.6	135.5	134.5
Maize	83.2	82.8	68.8	69.6	1,410.4	1,757.0	1,421.8	1,395.9
Rice	122.4	110.0	99.1	97.8	3,184.9	4,105.6	3,579.9	3,487.5
Sugar cane	52.4	57.6	51.0	49.8	52,829.2	60,779.2	57,850.0	52,586.6
Tobacco	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	28.3	30.7	33.3	30.7

* Figures are in terms of the old Spanish quintal, equal to 46 kg. (101.4 lb.).

Bananas (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 989 in 1975, 999 in 1976, 1,028 in 1977, 1,056 in 1978, 1,000 in 1979 (estimate).LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1978	1979	1980*
Cattle	1,395	1,437	1,525
Pigs	204	190	195
Chickens	4,872	4,914	5,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Eggs	15,387	14,772	15,600
Milk*	98,000	80,000	85,000

* FAO estimates.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fish	81,691	58,678	71,220	142,243	197,911	96,513	133,867
Shrimps and prawns	5,564	5,285	4,948	5,312	5,235	5,145	5,040

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1976	1977*	1978*	1979	1980
Salt	'000 metric tons	12.3	19.6	15.2	17.1	18.5
Alcoholic beverages	million litres	51.0	43.5	51.9	64.9	76.3
Soft drinks	" "	66.3	72.0	77.2	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	'000 metric tons	138.6	164.5	176.1	186.4	174.3
Condensed, evaporated, powdered milk	" "	16.6	21.4	17.6	19.6	24.7
Tomato derivatives	" "	5.0	5.5	5.9	8.0	6.4
Fishmeal	" "	23.1	30.9	17.6	26.0	35.2
Fish oil	" "	13.6	13.1	4.7	4.8	18.0
Cigarettes	million	1,077.5	983.1	1,081.1	1,057.2	1,083.6
Shoes	'000 pairs	1,178.9	1,195.3	1,306.8	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	1,433.7	1,509.8	1,529.0	1,469.0	1,307.5
Gas	million cu. ft.	104.8	59.2	53.1	49.1	22.4†

* Provisional.

† The gas power station at Colón was closed down in September 1980.

FINANCE

100 centésimos=1 balboa.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centésimos; 1 and 100 balboas (United States coinage is also legal tender).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 U.S. dollars (there are no Panamanian bank notes).

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=1.92 balboas; U.S. \$1=1.00 balboa.

100 balboas=£51.99=\$100.00.

Note: The balboa's value is fixed at par with that of the U.S. dollar and this parity has remained in effect despite two devaluations of the dollar, in December 1971 and February 1973. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate was £1=2.40 balboas from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=2.6057 balboas from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

('000 balboas)

REVENUE	1979	1980	1981	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980	1981
Direct taxes	162,068	214,417	289,189	National Assembly	3,721	4,679	6,481
Indirect taxes	207,435	254,318	268,608	Inspectorate of Taxes	4,670	5,548	6,349
Income from assets	13,632	79,083	79,712	President's Office	3,410	3,582	4,853
Income from state enterprises	42,630	50,284	52,818	Home Affairs and Justice	42,827	59,507	68,754
Other sources of income	33,467	40,198	62,573	Foreign Affairs	6,803	7,200	8,159
Current transfers	3,217	1,700	—	Treasury	8,119	9,456	11,388
				Education	85,037	110,913	120,153
				Public Works	17,452	19,981	27,000
				Agriculture and Livestock	11,842	14,308	14,560
				Price Control Office	712	901	1,024
				Health	38,295	47,500	53,044
				Commerce and Industry	3,716	3,782	4,670
				Labour and Social Security	3,348	6,796	7,661
				Ministry of Housing	4,880	4,000	4,147
				Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy	3,170	4,132	4,694
				Law Courts	2,750	3,480	4,050
				Public Services	1,950	2,434	2,666
				Electoral Tribunal	2,476	3,339	2,828
				External Debt	149,354	229,925	281,190
				Internal Debt	15,601	14,723	27,250
				Current Transfers	69,078	170,942	127,251
				Other Expenditure	16,762	—	—
TOTAL	462,449	640,000	752,900	TOTAL	462,449	727,128	788,172

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

('000 balboas)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gross International Reserves	2,992,750.1	4,571,097.2	7,878,281	5,618,460
of which:				
Gold	—	—	0.3	—
Foreign currency	42,119.0	50,311.9	107,151.0	82,233
of which:				
U.S. coin	787.9	685.6	1,076.0	1,314
U.S. notes	41,158.1	49,428.4	105,882.0	80,774
Bank deposits (incl. Canal Zone)	2,816,435.8	4,408,162.0	7,544,346	4,930,974

Note: U.S. treasury notes and coins form the bulk of the currency in circulation in Panama.

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PANAMA CITY

(base: 1975=100)

	1974	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food and drink	93.6	101.4	104.4	110.9	122.2	137.6
Housing	97.0	105.5	113.7	121.2	125.0	135.4
Clothing	93.4	103.3	108.5	112.0	118.2	130.5
Miscellaneous	95.4	105.5	109.7	110.7	121.8	145.6
ALL ITEMS	94.8	104.0	108.7	113.3	122.3	139.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million balboas)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2,170.8	2,458.2	2,840.2	3,390.9
Net factor income from abroad	—61.0	—48.8	—78.6	—143.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,109.8	2,409.4	2,761.6	3,247.0
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	87.3	137.0	239.3	88.1
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,258.1	2,595.2	3,079.5	3,479.0
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	1,407.7	1,513.0	1,882.7	2,033.1
Central government consumption expenditure	337.2	372.2	441.0	519.3
Private fixed capital formation	148.5	318.7	416.1	452.7
Public fixed capital formation	231.2	235.1	138.0	253.8
Central government fixed capital formation	99.5	88.0	82.5	84.3
Increase in stocks	30.6	62.9	116.8	134.6
Government agencies fixed capital formation	3.4	5.3	2.4	0.9

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	250.9	330.9	269.0	288.5	301.7	334.0
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-760.7	-823.1	-783.3	-790.4	-862.1	-1,104.9
TRADE BALANCE.	-509.8	-492.2	-514.3	-501.9	-560.4	-770.9
Exports of services	808.9	891.8	961.7	1,099.9	1,439.5	1,773.7
Imports of services	-519.9	-563.4	-619.6	-751.1	-1,086.0	-1,321.8
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-220.8	-163.8	-172.2	-153.1	-206.9	-319.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-25.6	-25.6	-27.7	-29.9	-33.6	-37.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	22.0	20.8	23.8	27.6	31.7	54.3
CURRENT BALANCE	-224.4	-168.6	-176.1	-155.4	-208.8	-301.9
Direct capital investment (net)	34.5	7.6	-10.6	10.9	-0.8	40.3
Other long-term capital (net)	78.9	177.8	733.8	-124.0	453.8	261.0
Short-term capital (net)	222.7	77.8	-377.2	331.3	-155.9	410.3
Net errors and omissions	-123.8	-116.8	-153.0	-70.1	-2.0	-437.0
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-12.1	-22.2	16.9	-7.3	86.3	-27.3
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights.	—	—	—	—	—	6.0
Valuation changes (net)	0.7	5.8	-1.4	-2.4	-8.0	0.6
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-11.4	-16.4	15.5	-9.7	78.3	-20.7

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 balboas)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	815,568	779,729	775,909	844,856	1,062,913	647,800*
Exports	280,222	228,102	244,600	244,235	294,739	338,727

* First six months only.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 balboas)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	55,229	54,044	58,330	61,108	77,064
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	334,522	269,328	268,178	219,178	319,428
Chemicals	74,325	70,537	79,295	87,639	113,413
Basic manufactures	123,162	133,493	136,830	181,527	210,206
Machinery and transport equipment	156,638	170,497	147,862	188,821	214,660
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	53,275	62,289	65,750	87,138	98,598
TOTAL (incl. others)	815,568	779,729	775,909	844,856	1,062,913

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Raw sugar	49,361	26,419	21,874	20,348	26,133	66,125
Bananas	59,513	61,728	66,454	71,927	65,675	61,566
Coffee	2,253	3,374	5,489	8,858	9,577	10,167
Shrimps	19,010	33,517	29,984	30,251	44,999	43,692
Fishmeal	1,686	4,468	10,463	4,180	7,873	10,116
Petroleum products	128,263	66,330	68,257	60,115	72,383	82,371
Other goods	20,136	32,266	36,950	51,136	68,119	76,578

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 balboas)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980*	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980*
Canada	11,052	12,533	10,514	Colombia	3,498	3,866	3,622
Costa Rica	22,395	31,783	33,807	Costa Rica	11,720	16,734	22,659
Ecuador	135,421	161,113	33,899	El Salvador	4,144	4,223	4,631
Free Zone of Colón	87,246	96,587	3,921	Germany, Fed. Republic	28,697	22,981	18,430
Germany, Fed. Republic	20,939	22,919	22,054	Guatemala	2,419	1,874	6,955
Guatemala	11,164	13,389	14,958	Italy	7,342	5,403	5,449
Italy	16,902	13,196	12,713	Netherlands	10,460	9,452	20,485
Japan	37,410	45,491	74,233	Nicaragua	7,602	5,140	10,714
Mexico	10,736	12,621	12,810	Norway	205	455	3,551
Sweden	10,427	10,737	6,668	Panama Canal Zone	27,736	45,400	51,261
Taiwan	12,529	13,587	14,006	Puerto Rico	5,783	1,673	3,999
United Kingdom	13,371	12,034	13,398	U.S.A.	105,019	136,845	168,958
U.S.A.	269,438	342,057	424,012	Venezuela	3,098	3,651	5,125
Venezuela	56,968	62,379	108,092				

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Railways:					
Passengers	389,973	327,241	277,278	215,018	215,483
Freight (tons)	18,815	26,321	23,887	23,443*	—
Roads (motor vehicles registered):					
Cars	66,193	67,859	71,003	75,429	90,176
Buses	3,806	3,452	4,150	3,769	4,561
Lorries	15,844	17,305	17,689	20,883	25,703
Others	150	164	116	159	134
Shipping (merchant fleet registered):					
Tankers: number	229	251	293	315	287
Displacement (g.r.t.)	4,942,004	4,898,118	4,765,200	4,824,547	5,335,224
Other vessels: number	8,480	8,647	8,794	8,961	9,178
Displacement (g.r.t.)	15,440,606	16,388,792	16,973,859	17,366,661	17,308,134
Air transport:					
Passengers arriving	571,166	605,545	657,157	747,413	794,771
Passengers departing	582,163	622,165	669,072	784,853	807,694

* The railway freight service was suspended indefinitely in July 1978.

Panama Canal (1978 traffic): 13,808 through transits; 142,816,393 long tons of cargo.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of visitors	278,698	308,599	362,666	388,045	385,817
Total expenditure ('000 balboas)	93,375	110,601	131,502	143,752	162,878

EDUCATION

(1980)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-primary .	331	558	16,150
Primary . .	2,306	12,107	338,674
Secondary .	310	8,301	172,422
University .	2	1,948	40,369
Higher . .	58	695	15,430
Adult . .	529	838	20,739

Source: Ministry of Education, Panamá.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría de la República, Panamá; Banco Nacional de Panamá, Panamá.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the 1972 Constitution the 505 members of the National Assembly of Community Representatives are elected by popular vote every six years. The Assembly in turn elects the President and Vice-President of the Republic. It meets for one month every year to elect the

President and Vice-President of the National Assembly and to discuss and approve public treaties, etc.

The President of the Republic appoints Ministers and holders of other key posts.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. ARÍSTIDES ROYO (took office October 11th, 1978).

Vice-President: Lic. RICARDO DE LA ESPRIELLA, Jr.

Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard: Col. RUBÉN DARÍO PAREDES.

CABINET

(March 1982)

Minister of the Interior and Justice: Dr. JORGE RITTER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JORGE ILLUECA.

Minister of Public Works: Dr. TOMÁS GABRIEL ALTAMIRANO DUQUE.

Minister of Finance and the Treasury: Lic. ROGELIO FÁBREGA ZARAK.

Minister of Agricultural Development: Ing. ALFREDO ORANGES.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Ing. ARTURO MELO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. JORGE A. MEDRANO.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. OYDEN ORTEGA D.

Minister of Education: Dr. SUSANA RICHARDE TORRIJOS.

Minister of Housing: Ing. ABEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Planning and Economic Policy: Dr. ERNESTO PÉREZ BALLADARES.

Minister of the Presidency: Lic. RICARDO ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ.

Comptroller-General: Lic. DAMIÁN CASTILLO.

LEGISLATURE**CONSEJO NACIONAL DE LEGISLACIÓN**

The National Legislative Council was formed in 1980 of 19 elected members and 37 members appointed from the National Assembly. It acts as an upper house.

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE REPRESENTANTES DE CORREGIMIENTOS

The National Assembly of Community Representatives consists of 505 members elected once every six years. There were elections in August 1978.

President: Dr. LUIS DE LEÓN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In the elections to the National Assembly of Community Representatives in August 1972 and August 1978, no candidate was allowed to represent a political party. However, as of October 1978 the Government allowed political parties to function. Since they met the required minimum of 10,000 members, the following parties were given official recognition in June 1981, and will be able to nominate candidates for the Presidency of the Republic in 1984:

Partido Revolucionario Democrático (PRD): Panama City; f. 1978; government party; 160,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GERARDO GONZÁLEZ VERNAZA; Under Sec.-Gen. NICOLÁS GONZÁLEZ REVILLA.

Frente Amplio Popular (FRAMPO): Panama City; f. 1978; supported Gen. Torrijos; 35,000 mems.; Leader RENATO PEREIRA.

Partido de Acción Popular (Papo): Panama City; grouping of social democrats and centrists; 34,000 mems.; Leader CARLOS IVÁN ZÚÑIGA.

Partido del Pueblo de Panamá (PPP): Panama City; f. 1943;

Moscow-line communist party; 36,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. RUBÉN DARÍO SOUSA.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Apdo. 6322, Panama City 5; f. 1960; 35,792 members; received 20.6 per cent of the votes in the 1980 legislative elections; Dir. RICARDO ARIAS CALDERÓN; Sec.-Gen. Lic. GUILLERMO COCHEZ, Jr.

Partido Liberal (PL): Panama City; 47,000 mems.; Leader ARNULFO ESCALONA RÍOS.

Partido Panameñista (PP): Panama City; f. 1938; nationalist, anti-communist party; 77,000 mems.; Leader Dr. ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID.

The following parties exist but did not meet the electoral registration requirements:

Movimiento Liberal Republicano y Nacionalista (MOLINARE): conservative grouping.

Partido Laborista Agraria: populist conservative party.

Partido Nacionalista Popular: Leader OLIMPO SAEZ.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores: Trotskyist.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO PANAMA (In Panama City unless otherwise stated)

Albania: *Ambassador:* LABO ABAZI.

Argentina: Avda. Balboa, Edif. de Diego 4°, Apdo. 1271, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* Gen. ALBERTO VALÍN

Australia: México D.F., Mexico.

Austria: Bogotá, Colombia.

Barbados: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Belgium: San José, Costa Rica.

Bolivia: Avda. Nicanor Obarrio 78, Apdo. 8187, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* ANGEL SALMÓN CÓRDOBA.

Brazil: Calle Elvira Méndez y Avda. Ricardo Arango, Urb. Campo Alegre, Edif. El Dorado 1°, Apdo. 4287, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* JORGE D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY.

Bulgaria: Havana, Cuba.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica.

Chile: Avda. 3ra Sur y Calle 51, Edif. el Caney 6°, Apdo. 7341, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

China (Taiwan): Vía España 120, Edif. Chase Manhattan Bank 1° 104, Apdo. 4285, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* PABLO S. K. TSENG.

Colombia: Ricardo Arias 9, Edificio Macondo 2°, Apdo. 4407, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. LIBARDO LÓPEZ GÓMEZ.

Costa Rica: Vía España, Edif. Regenci 2°, Apdo. 8963, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANGLADA.

Cuba: Avda. Cuba y Ecuador 33, Apdo. 6-2291, El Dorado; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL BRUGUERAS DEL VALLE.

Cyprus: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Czechoslovakia: México, D.F., Mexico.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia.

Dominican Republic: Avda. Federico Boyd 545, Apdo. 6250, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. VÍCTOR ELBY VIÑAS ROMÁN.

Ecuador: José Martí Edif. No. 16, 2° Apto. 4, Apdo. 530, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* LUIS YÉPEZ CALISTO.

Egypt: Calle Alberto Novaro 12, Apdo. 7080, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ABBAS.

El Salvador: Vía España 124, Edif. National City Bank 4°, oficina 408, Apdo. 8016, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* Col. CARLOS INFANTE GUERRA.

Finland: Caracas, Venezuela.

France: Plaza de Francia 1-06, Apdo. 869, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANDRÉ DUMONT.

Germany, Federal Republic: Vía Argentina 5, Edif. Altamira 11°, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 4228, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER BECKERS.

Greece: México, D.F., Mexico.

Guinea: Havana, Cuba.

Haiti: Calle 50, Esquina 67, Edif. Fatima, 1° piso, Apdo. 442, Panamá 9; *Ambassador:* PIERRE-JÉRÔME MUSSET.

Honduras: Edif. Tapia 3-80, 2° 202, Calle 31 y Justo Arosemena esq., Apdo. 8704, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Col. SALOMÓN CILIEZAR UCLÉS.

India: Edif. Ferrari, Calle 50, Apdo. 8400, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* Miss NEICHULIEV NIKKI HARALU.

Israel: Manuel María Icaza 12, Edif. Grobman 5°, Apdo. 6357, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* JANAN OLAMY.

Italy: Vía Argentina 56, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 3389, Panamá 4; *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLO ANDREA ORSINI BARONE.

Jamaica: Avda. Balboa y Calle 26, Edif. Reprico, Apdo. 5492, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* TREVOR DA COSTA.

Japan: Calle 50 y Calle 61, Edif. Don Camilo, Apdo. 1411, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* TOTO ISHIO.

Korea, Republic: Manuel María Icaza y Avda. Samuel Lewis, Edif. Comosa 14°, Apdo. 8096, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* SUK SHIN CHOI.

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia.

Libya: Vía España y Calle Colombia, Edif. Republic National Bank 6°, Apdo. 6-894 El Dorado; *Head of People's Bureau:* OMAR A. ABUAGHUB.

Malta: Calle Elvira Méndez, Edif. Banco de Boston 16°, Apdo. 8160, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* GIO PAOLO DE FERARI.

PANAMA

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Mexico: Edif. de Diego 5°, Avda. Balboa y Calle 40, Apdo. 8373, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO URRUCHÚA DURAND.

Netherlands: Vía Argentina, Edif. Limmar 2°, Apdo. 815, Panamá 9A; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CORNELIO VAN HESE.

Nicaragua: Avda. Federico Boyd y Calle 47 1, Apdo. 933, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Norway: Caracas, Venezuela.

Pakistan: México, D.F., Mexico.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador.

Peru: Avda. Federico Boyd y Avda. 5ta B Sur No. 1, Apdo. 4516, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* LUIS SOLARI TUDELA.

Philippines: México, D.F., Mexico.

Poland: Calle José Gabriel Duque 36, La Cresta, Apdo. 8782, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* KLEMENS WALKOWIAK.

Romania: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Panama also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Morocco, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa and Sweden.

Spain: Plaza Belisario Porras y Avda. Perú, Apdo. 1857, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Turkey: México, D.F., Mexico.

United Kingdom: Vía España 120, Apdo. 889, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* STANLEY STEPHENSON.

U.S.A.: Avda. Balboa, entre Calle 37 y 38, Apdo. 6959, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* GEORGE ROBERTS.

Uruguay: Calle 32 y Avda. Justo Arosemena, Edificio Vallarino 5°, Oficina 4°, Apdo. 8898, Panamá 5; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* GUIDO YERLAS.

Vatican City: Punta Paitilla, Apdo. 4251, Panamá 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Most Rev. Mgr. BLASCO FRANCISCO COLLACO.

Venezuela: Vía Brazil y Calle 50, Edif. Ferrari 2°, Apdo. 661, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* CÉSAR RONDÓN LOVERA.

Yugoslavia: Urbanización Los Angeles 29, Calle 62 1/2 30, Estafeta El Dorado, Apdo 6-91; *Ambassador:* ANTO TOPALI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary in Panama comprises the following courts and judges: Corte Suprema de Justicia (Supreme Court of Justice), with nine judges appointed for a ten-year term; Tribunales Superiores de Distrito Judicial (High Courts); 27 Jueces de Circuito (Circuit Judges) and 74 Jueces Municipales (Municipal Judges).

Panama is divided into three judicial districts. In the first functions the first High Court which deals with civil cases in the provinces of Panamá, Colón and Darién and the second, which deals with criminal cases in the same provinces. The third and fourth High Courts, in the second judicial district, both deal with civil and criminal cases. The third court is based in Penonomé and has jurisdiction over the provinces of Veraguas and Coclé, while the fourth is based in Las Tablas. The fifth High Court is in the third judicial district and is based in David City.

President of the Supreme Court of Justice: Lic. GONZALO RODRÍGUEZ MÁRQUEZ.

RELIGION

In the constitution it is stated that there is freedom of worship and it is also recognized that the Roman Catholic Church is the religion of the majority of the population.

Minorities include the Protestant, Anglican and Jewish faiths.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 6386, Panamá 5; Archbishop MARCOS GREGORIO McGRATH.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Crítica: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. 665, Panamá 9A; f. 1959; morning; Spanish; Editor RUBÉN D. MURGAS; circ. 27,000.

La Estrella de Panamá: Calle Demetrio H. Brid 7-38, Apdo. 159, Panamá; f. 1853; morning; Spanish; Man. TOMÁS ALTAMIRANO DUQUE; circ. 25,175.

El Matutino: semi-official daily; morning; Dir. ROLANDO TRELLES; circ. 23,000.

La Prensa: Avda. 11 de Octubre y Calle C Las Sábanas, Apdo. 6-4586, El Dorado; morning; Pres. ROBERTO EISEMANN; Dir. FABIÁN ECHEVERS; circ. 20,000.

La República: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panamá 9A; f. 1977; evening; Dir. JOSÉ FRANCO; circ. 7,000.

The Star and Herald: Calle Demetrio H. Brid 7-38, Apdo. 159, Panamá 1; f. 1849; morning; English; Man. Lic. TOMÁS ALTAMIRANO DUQUE; circ. 12,270.

Ya: Calle F, El Cangrejo, Edif. Rulimar Apdo. 1582, Panamá 1; morning; Dir. MIGUEL A. MORENO GÓNGORA; circ. 7,000.

PERIODICALS

PANAMA CITY

Diálogo Social: Panamá; monthly; economics and current affairs.

Estadística Panameña: Apdo. 5213, Panamá 5; f. 1941; published by the Contraloría General de la República; statistical survey in series according to subjects; Comptroller-Gen. Lic. DAMIÁN CASTILLO D.; Dir. of Statistics and Census JUAN MANUEL CABALLERO D.

Industria: Apdo. 952, Panamá 1; organ of the Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá; Pres. DANIEL VEGA.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Sindicato de Periodistas de Panamá: Calle 33A y Avda. Ecuador, Apdo. 2096, Panamá 1; f. 1949; Pres. NORMA NUÑEZ.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

ACAN-EFE (Central America): Vía Argentina, Calle 60 El Cangrejo, Apdo. 479, Panamá 9A; Bureau Chief FÉLIX PACHO REYERO.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Apdo. 1190, Panamá 1; Dir. RAMIRO OCHOA LÓPEZ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Apdo. 788, Panamá; Dir. LUIS ESPINOSA CASTILLO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Apdo. 6214, Panamá 5; Dir. INDALECIO RODRÍGUEZ.

PANAMA

- Central News Agency (Taiwan):** Apdo. 6-693, El Dorado, Panamá; Corresp. PEDRO LIU.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Fed. Repub. of Germany):** c/o La Estrella de Panamá, Apdo. 159, Panamá 1; Bureau Chief JUAN CARLOS DUQUE.
- Prensa Latina (Cuba):** Edif. Bacará, Apdo. 6-B, Avda. Chile y Calle 41; Corresp. SILVIO MENDIANDUA.
- Reuters (U.K.):** Vía España, Apdo. 2523, Panamá 9A.
- Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (U.S.S.R.):** Apdo. 6-1391, El Dorado; Bureau Chief NIKOLAI URMINTSEV.
- United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.):** Altos de Miraflores 4-H, Apdo. 393, Panamá 9A; Dir. TOMÁS A. CUPAS.
- Xinhua (People's Republic of China):** Apdo. 1467, Panamá 1; Dir. YE WEIPING.

PUBLISHERS

PANAMA CITY

- Editorial "La Estrella de Panamá":** Avda. 9A Sur 7-38, Apdo. 159, Panamá 1; f. 1853; Dir. CARLOS OZORES.
- Ediciones Inac Panamá:** Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Apdo. 662, Panamá 1; f. 1974; government publishing house; literature, anthropology, social sciences, archaeology; Dir.-Gen. ARÍSTIDES MARTÍNEZ ORTEGA.
- Editorial Litográfica, S.V.:** Vía España entre Calles 95 y 96, al lado de Orange Crush, Panamá; Dir. IGNACIO MALLOL.
- Editorial MAS, S.A.:** Vía España 500, Panamá.
- Editorial McGraw Hill Latinoamericana, S.A.:** Avda. Justo Arosemena.
- Editora de la Nación:** Apdo 6-92 El Dorado, Panamá; Dir. LUIS FIGUEROA.
- Editora Renacer, S.A.:** Calle 35 y Avda. Justo Arosemena, Edif. Ford 3°, Panamá; Dir. JULIO ALCEDO.
- Editora Renovación S.A.:** Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panamá 9A; newspapers; Gen. Man. LUIS ADAMES.
- Editoriales Unidas, S.A.:** Edif. Azteca, Avda. México y Calle 27, Panamá; magazines.
- Editorial Universitaria:** Vía José de Fábrega, Panamá; Dir. CARLOS MANUEL GASTEAZORO.
- Editorial y Ventas Internacionales, S.A.:** Edif. Dorchester 102, Vía España 117, Panamá.
- Focus Publications:** Panamá; Dir. EUSEBIO A. MORALES.
- Fondo Educativo Interamericano:** Apdo. 4289, Panamá 5; educational and reference; Man. ALICIA CHAVARRÍA.
- Publicar de Panamá S.A.:** Calle 46 Este 9, Apdo. 1182, Panamá 9A.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección Técnica de Telecomunicaciones: Avda. Central y Calle 3a, Apdo. 1628, Panamá 1; Dir. RAFAEL BOLÍVAR AYALA.

RADIO

Asociación Panameña de Radiodifusión: Apdo. 7387, Panamá; Pres. FERNANDO ELETA CASSANOVA.

In 1981 there were 68 AM and 12 FM stations. Most stations are commercial.

In 1981 there were approximately 285,000 radio sets.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

TELEVISION

In 1977 there were eight television channels.

Circuito R.P.C. (Canal 4): Edif. Chesterfield, Avda. 11 y Calle 28, Apdo. 1795, Panamá 1; f. 1960; commercial; Dir.-Gen. F. ELETA A.; Gen. Man. JAIMÉ DE LA GUARDIA.

Televisa (Canal 13): Calle 50, Panamá.

Televisora Nacional, S.A. (Canal 2): Carretera Transistmica, Urb. Los Angeles, Apdo. 8371, Panamá 7; f. 1961; private commercial station; Man. RODOLFO GARCÍA DE PAREDES CHIARI.

Telexperimental (Canal 11): Universidad de Panamá, Panamá; f. 1977; cultural; Dir. GRISELDA LÓPEZ.

In 1981 there were 220,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in balboas)

Comisión Bancaria Nacional (National Banking Commission): Edif. Hatillo, Avda. Justo Arosemena, Calle 35 y Calle 36, Apdo. 1686, Panamá 1; f. 1966 to license and control banking activities on Panamanian territory; 7 full mems. incl. 3 ministers, Man. of Banco Nacional de Panamá and 3 representatives of private banking; Exec. Dir. MARIO DE DIEGO, Jr.

NATIONAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Panamá: Vía España, Apdo. 5220, Panamá 5; f. 1904; government-owned; cap. and res. 44m., dep. 532.4m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Ing. RAFAEL ALEMÁN; Gen. Man. Lic. LUIS ALBERTO ARIAS; 41 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario—BDA: Apdo. 5282, Panamá; f. 1973; government-sponsored agricultural and livestock credit organization; Pres. Ing. ALFREDO ORANGES (Minister of Agricultural Development); Gen. Man. JAIMÉ ANGUIZOLA.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Calle 40 Bella Vista, Edif. Peña Prieta, Apdo. 222, Panamá 1; f. 1973; government-owned; Pres. Minister of Housing; Gen. Man. SILVERIO MELFI M.

SAVINGS BANK

Caja de Ahorros: Vía España y Calle Thais de Pons, Apdo. 1740, Panamá 1; f. 1934; cap. and res. 7.5m., dep. 153.8m. (1980); Dir. LUIS C. PABÓN; 23 brs.

PRIVATE BANKS

Banco Continental de Panamá, S.A.: Manuel María Icaza y Vía España, Apdo. 135, Panamá 9A; f. 1972; cap. and res. 1.5m., dep. 36.1m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. GUILERMO A. COCHEZ; 1 br.

Banco General, S.A.: Calle 34 y Avda. Cuba, Apdo. 4592, Panamá 5; f. 1955; cap. 3.5m., dep. 63.8m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. FEDERICO HÜMBERT; Gen. Man. FERNANDO DÍAZ G.; 2 brs.

Banco de Iberoamérica, S.A.: Esquina Calle 50 con 53, Apdo. 6553, Panamá 5; f. 1975; cap. 2m., dep. 128.5m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. AGUSTÍN GARCÍA HERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Internacional de Panamá, S.A.: Apdo. 11181, Panamá 6; f. 1973; cap. 1.2m., dep. 34.2m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. RENÉ A. DÍAZ; 2 brs.

Primer Banco de Ahorros, S.A.: Avda. Justo Arosemena y Calle 32, Apdo. 7322, Panamá 5; f. 1963; cap. and res. 1.5m., dep. 74.7m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. JULIO ROYO; 6 brs.

Tower International Bank Inc.: Apdo. 2117, Colón Free Zone; f. 1971; cap. 5m., res. 4m., dep. 59.5m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ABRAHAM KARDONSKI; Gen. Man. GYSBERTUS ANTONIUS DE WOLF.

FOREIGN BANKS

Panama is an international banking centre, with a total of 107 foreign banks represented in May 1981. Of these, 34 were offshore banks and 12 had representative offices only. The following lists comprise the most important banks on the basis of their deposits.

Banco de Bogotá S.A. (Colombia): Avda. Cuba y Calle 34, Apdo. 8653, Panamá 5; f. 1967; cap. and res. 17.2m., dep. 179.5m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. JORGE VILLA; 2 brs.

Banco do Brasil: Elvira Méndez, Edif. Interseco, 10, Apdo. 9696, Panamá 4; f. 1973; cap. and res. 1m., dep. 973.1m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. MANOEL DA RESSUR-REIÇÃO; 2 brs.

Banco Cafetero, S.A. (Colombia): Vía España 235, Apdo. 384, Panamá 9A; f. 1966; cap. and res. 10.0m., dep. 366.6m. (Dec. 1980); Resident Man. ALBERTO TISNÉS SIERRA; 3 brs.

Banco de Colombia, S.A.: Edif. Hatillo, Avda. Cuba y Calle 36, Apdo. 4213, Panamá 5; f. 1964; cap. and res. 17.1m., dep. 524.2m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. JOSÉ DÍAZ SEIXAS; 10 brs.

Banco del Comercio, S.A. (Colombia): Apdo. 4599, Panamá 5; cap. 4.0m., dep. 189.1m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. RAÚL ARIAS.

Banco Exterior, S.A. (Spain): Avda. Balboa y Calle 41, Apdo. 8673, Panamá 5; f. 1967; cap. 3.9m., dep. 149.8m. (Dec. 1980); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSÉ A. PÉREZ CALAMERO; 9 brs.

Banco Fiduciario de Panamá, S.A. (France): Vía España 200, Apdo. 1774, Panamá 1; f. 1948; cap. and res. 6.6m., dep. 255.3m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ROBERTO HEURTEMATTE; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ JULLIEN; 6 brs.

Banco Latinoamericano de Exportaciones, S.A. (BLADEX): Apdo. 6-1497, El Dorado, Panamá; cap. 33.8m., dep. 268.2m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. ARTHUR GIRALDI.

Banco de Santander y Panamá, S.A. (Spain): Vía España y Calle 55, Apdo. 484, Panamá 9A; f. 1962; cap. and res. 10.0m., dep. 367.7m. (Dec. 1980); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JUAN ANTONIO NIETO DALDA; 6 brs.

Banco Sudameris Internacional, S.A.: Apdo. 1846, Panamá 9A; cap. and res. 15.0m., dep. 365.7m. (Dec. 1980); Dir. CLAUDE P. GUINET.

Banco Unión, S.A. (Venezuela): Edif. Banco Unión, Calle Samuel Lewis, Apdo. A, Panamá 5; f. 1974; cap. and res. 9.3m., dep. 172.4m. (Dec. 1980); Man. ALBERTO J. PAREDES.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (U.S.A.): Calle 50 esq. con Calle 53, Apdo. 7282, Panamá 5; f. 1964; cap. and res. 7.5m., dep. 3,258.9m. (Dec. 1980); Man. ORLANDO R. ORTEGA; 5 brs.

Bank of London and South America Ltd. (U.K.): Avda. Manuel María Icaza 8, Campo Alegre, Apdo. 8522, Panamá 5; f. 1973; cap. and res. 1.4m., dep. 123m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. MICHAEL W. SHAW; 4 brs.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Vía España y Calle Aquilino de la Guardia, Apdo. 1313, Panamá 1; f. 1973; cap.

2.2m., dep. 1,301.1m. (Sept. 1981); Gen. Man. TOSHIO IMAI.

Bankers' Trust Co. (U.S.A.): Avda. Manuel María Icaza 7A, Campo Alegre, Apdo. 6360, Panamá 5; f. 1975; cap. 1m., dep. 1,677m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. GREGORIO A. OBREGÓN.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Vía España 120, Apdo. 76, Panamá 9A; f. 1915; cap. and res. 11.5m., dep. 402.2m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. LUIS H. MORENO; 12 brs.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Vía España 124, Apdo. 555, Panamá 9A; f. 1904; cap. and res. 11.5m., dep. 2,224.7m. (Dec. 1980); Vice-Pres. GABRIEL R. DE OBARRIO; 9 brs.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Calle 50 y Calle 55 Este, Apdo. 5400, Panamá 5; f. 1971; affiliated to Dresdner Bank A.G.; cap. and res. 1m., dep. 1,616m. (Dec. 1980); Man. EWALD DOERNER.

First National Bank of Chicago (U.S.A.): Edif. La Rotonda, Vía España y Calle Venezuela, Apdo. 8051, Panamá 7; f. 1970; cap. 1m., dep. 1,334.6m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. WILLIAM C. LINDQUIST.

Merrill Lynch International Bank Inc. (U.S.A.): Calle Aquilino de la Guardia 18 y Calle 52, Apdo. 5000, Panamá 5; f. 1977; cap. 37.4m., dep. 256.4m. (Dec. 1980); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. WILTON HEWITT.

Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. (Luxembourg): Manuel María Icaza 14, Apdo. 10709, Panamá 4; f. 1973; cap. and res. 22.5m., dep. 1,978.9m. (Dec. 1980); Man. ELÍAS BERAKHA.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Panama) Inc.: Panamá; f. 1975; cap. 5.0m., dep. 492.7m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. FRANZ JAGGI.

OFFSHORE BANKS

American Express Banking Corp. (U.S.A.): dep. 930m. (Dec. 1980).

B.A.I.L. (Middle East) Inc.: Edif. Fiduciario 4º, Vía España 200, Apdo. 2152, Panamá 1; f. 1976; cap. 2.5m., dep. 330m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. GERALD L. TEDDER.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Calle Aquilino de la Guardia 8, Apdo. 6-3298, El Dorado; f. 1978; cap. and res. 6.0m., dep. 6,076m. (Dec. 1980); Man. EULOGRO MANUEL BERRO.

The Bank of Tokyo (Panamá) S.A. (Japan): Panamá; cap. and res. 9.7m., dep. 422.3m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. TOSHIO IMAI.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Edif. Fiduciario, Vía España, Apdo. 201, Panamá 1; f. 1973; cap. and res. 1m., dep. 1,209m. (Dec. 1980); Man. PHILIPPE CORTUS.

Interamerican Bank Corp., S.A. (Bahamas): Panamá; f. 1974; cap. 50m., dep. 214m. (Feb. 1980); Gen. Man. PETER HANS STICHWEH B.

Security Pacific Bank (Panama) S.A. (U.S.A.): Panamá; f. 1974; cap. and res. 328m., dep. 102.3m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. JOHN MEYERS.

Swiss Banking Corp. (Overseas) S.A.: Edif. Interseco 6º, Calle Elvira Méndez 10, Apdo. 3370, Panamá 4; f. 1971; cap. 5m., dep. 949m. (Dec. 1980); Vice-Pres. and Man. WALTER BORER.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria de Panamá: Edificio Hatillo, Torre 2, 6º, Apdo. 4554, Panamá 5; f. 1962; 62 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL R. DE OBARRIO, Jr.; First Vice-Pres. JULIO FRANCESCHI; Exec. Dir. RICARDO M. ALBA.

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STOCK EXCHANGES

Panama City Stock Exchange: Panamá; f. 1960.

INSURANCE

Administración de Seguros, S.A.: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda. Balboa, Apdo. 5371, Panamá 5; Pres. VICENTE PASCUAL; Man. CARLOS A. RABAT MALLOL.

Aseguradora Mundial de Panamá, S.A.: Edif. Aseguradora Mundial, Avda. Balboa y Calle 41 Este, Apdo. 8911, Panamá 5; f. 1937; Man. ORLANDO SÁNCHEZ AVILES.

Cia. General de Seguros, S.A.: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda. Balboa, Apdo. 5371, Panamá 5; Pres. LEOPOLDO AROSEMENA; Man. CARLOS A. RABAT MALLOL.

Cia. Interamericana de Seguros, S.A.: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda. Balboa, Apdo. 5371, Panamá 5; Pres. ALFREDO DE LA GUARDIA; Man. CARLOS A. RABAT MALLOL.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Edificio Hatillo, Avda. Cuba y Calles 35 y 36, Apdo. 1036, Panamá 1; f. 1910; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN AROSEMENA.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros de Vida: Edificio Hatillo, Avda. Cuba y Calle 35 Este, Apdo. 1036, Panamá 1; f. 1957; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN AROSEMENA.

Cia. Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda. Balboa, Apdo. 3065, Panamá 3; Man. VICENTE PASCUAL.

Cia. Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Aquilino de la Guardia y Calle 47, Apdo. 5303, Panamá 5; f. 1957; Pres. J. DE LA GUARDIA; Gen. Man. DIEGO A. JIMÉNEZ.

Cia. Panameña de Seguros S.A.: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda. Balboa, Apdo. 3065, Panamá 3; f. 1948; Pres. LORENZO ROMAGOSA; Man. CARLOS A. RABAT MALLOL.

Cia. de Seguros Chagres, S.A.: Edif. Grobman 6°, Avda. Manuel María Icaza, Apdo. 6-1599 El Dorado, Panamá; Man. FABIO ALVARADO.

Colonial de Seguros de Panamá, S.A.: Edif. Bank of America 12°, Calle 50, Apdo. 4581, Panamá 5; Man. KLAUS BRÜCKNER.

La Seguridad de Panamá, Cia. de Seguros S.A.: Avda. Balboa y Federico Boyd, Apdo. 718, Panamá 1; Man. COURTNEY STEMEL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Colón Free Zone (CFZ): Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. 1118, Colón; f. 1948 to manufacture, import, handle and re-export all types of merchandise; some 300 companies were established by 1976. Well-known international banks, including the Bank of London and South America, operate in the CFZ where there are also customs, postal and telegraph services. The total CFZ turnover in 1976 was \$918 million. The main exporters to the CFZ are Japan, the U.S.A., Hong Kong, Taiwan and Brazil. The main importers from the CFZ are Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Netherlands Antilles and Colombia. In view of the rapid expansion in turnover of the Zone in recent years the total area, 37 hectares, is to be extended to 98 hectares. After completion of this enlargement, the movement of goods is expected to increase by approximately 15 per cent a year; Gen. Man. Dr. GUSTAVO GARCÍA DE PAREDES.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá: Avda. Cuba 33A-18, Apdo. 74, Panamá 1; f. 1915; Pres. CÉSAR A. TRIBALDOS G.; Dir. AURELIO BARRÍA, Jr.; publ. *Directorio Comercial e Industrial de Panamá*.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Apdo. 1857, Panamá 1; Pres. NORBERTO CALZADA; Sec.-Gen. ATILIANO ALONSO.

Cámara Panameña de la Construcción: Apdo. 6793 Panamá 5; Pres. Ing. HÉCTOR ORTEGA.

Codemín: Panamá; state mining organization; Dir. RUBÉN DARÍO HERRERA.

Corporación Azucarera La Victoria: Apdo. 1228, Panamá 1; state sugar corporation; Man. Ing. ARIEL BARNET.

Corporación del Bayano: Apdo. 6-3802, Estafeta El Dorado, Panamá 2; f. 1978; state agriculture, forestry and cattle-breeding corporation; Dir. AUGUSTO VILLALÁZ.

Corporación Financiera Nacional—COFINA: Panamá; f. 1976 to develop state and private undertakings in productive sectors; Dir. Lic. EDGAR AMEGLIO.

Dirección General de Industrias: Apdo. 9658, Panamá 4; government body which undertakes feasibility studies, analyses and promotion; Dir.-Gen. Lic. RITA MARIELA PÉREZ; Deputy Dir.-Gen. Ing. JUAN A. ALVARADO.

Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá: Apdo. 952, Panamá 1; Pres. Ing. VICENTE PASCUAL B.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de la Empresa Privada (CONEP): Apdo. 1276, Panamá 1; Dir. Lic. JOSÉ M. ESPINO GONZÁLEZ.

Panamanian Association of Business Executives—APEDE: Apdo. 1331, Panamá 1.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1981 the Labour Code promulgated in 1977 was amended, establishing the right to strike and increasing compensation for dismissal. Collective bargaining is permitted and employers must pay workers' salaries during the whole period of a legal strike.

Confederación de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá—CTRP (*Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama*): Apdo. 8929, Panamá 5; f. 1956; mems. 40,000 from 13 affiliated groups; admitted to ICFTU/ ORIT; Sec.-Gen. LUIS A. ANDERSON.

Acción Sindical Panameña—ASP (*Panamanian Syndicate Action*): Apdo. 4060, Panamá; admitted to CISC/ CLASC; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS J. GEORGE.

Central Istmeña de Trabajadores—CIT (*Isthmian Labour Confederation*): Vía España 16, Of. 5, Apdo. 6308, Panamá 5; f. 1971; Sec.-Gen. JULIO CÉSAR PINZÓN.

A number of unions exist without affiliation to a national centre.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chiriquí National Railroad: David City, Chiriquí; government-owned; operates 169 km. of track from Puerto Armuelles to David, via Concepción, with a branch line south to Pedregal; Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSÉ A. SEGOVIA F.

Chiriquí Land Co.: Apdo. 6-2637, Panamá; operates two lines which run in Costa Rica; the Northern Line (Almirante, Bocas del Toro) with 177 km. and the Southern Line (Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí) with 140 km.; purchased by the government in 1978.

Panama Railroad: Autoridad Portuaria Nacional, Ferrocarril de Panamá, Apdo. 2023, Balboa; government-owned and operated by the Ports Authority, mainly

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as a tourist attraction; operates 76 km.; Pres. Dr. ARÍSTIDES ROYO; Man. Lic. E. WILLIAMS.

ROADS

In 1980 there were about 7,680 km. of paved roads. The two most important highways are the Pan-American Highway and the Boyd-Roosevelt or Trans-Isthmian, linking Panama City and Colón. The Pan-American Highway to Mexico City runs for 545 km. in Panama. There is a highway to San José, Costa Rica. In 1981 a \$31.7 million road rehabilitation project was begun, aided by a \$19 million loan from the World Bank.

SHIPPING

The Panama Canal opened in 1914 and in 1981 handled 4.7 per cent of all the world's seaborne trade. It is 82 km. long and ships take an average of 8 hours to pass through the Canal. Terminal ports are Balboa on the Pacific and Cristóbal on the Caribbean.

Panama Canal Commission: Balboa Heights, Panamá; in October 1979 the Panama Canal Commission, a U.S. Government agency, was established to perform the mission, previously accomplished by the Panama Canal Company, of managing, operating and maintaining the Panama Canal. The Commission will operate the Canal until December 31st, 1999, when the waterway will be turned over to the Government of Panama. The supervisory board of the Commission consists of five U.S. and four Panamanian citizens. Until December 31st, 1989, the Administrator will be a U.S. citizen and from January 1st, 1990, until December 31st, 1999, the Administrator will be a Panamanian citizen; Administrator DENNIS P. McAULIFFE; Deputy Administrator FERNANDO MANFREDO, Jr.

There are also deep-water ports at Puerto Armuelles, Bocas del Toro, Almirante and Aguadulce.

The Panamanian merchant marine is the fifth largest in the world and, in 1980, 23.5 million gross tons of ships were registered under the Panamanian flag.

A number of lines make regular calls at Panamanian ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Tocumen international airport was inaugurated in June 1978; a 137-acre industrial zone is to be located within its perimeter.

Air Panama International, S.A.: Avda. Justo Arosemena y Calle 34, Apdo. 8612, Panamá 5; f. 1967; services from Panama City to Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the U.S.A., Venezuela and Central America; Pres. PEDRO ROGNONI; Dir. JORGE D. SOLÍS; fleet: 4 Boeing 727-100.

Compañía Panameña de Aviación S.A. (COPA): Avda. Justo Arosemena y Calle 39, Apdo. 1572, Panamá 1; f. 1944; services from Panama City to Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua and

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several domestic routes; Chair. Dr. CARLOS ICAZA; Pres. Dr. MARIANO J. OTEIZA; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE ESCALA; fleet: 2 Lockheed Electra L-188, 1 Boeing 737-100, 3 DC-3.

Internacional de Aviación, S.A. (Inair): Edif. El Embajador, Calle 50 y Elvira Méndez, Apdo. 4509, Panamá 5; f. 1967; cargo services between Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, U.S.A. and Venezuela; Chair. EDUARDO WONG; Gen. Man. GEORGE F. NOVEY III; fleet: 1 DC-6B, 1 Convair CV-880.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Panama is also served by the following foreign airlines: AERONICA (Nicaragua), Aeroméxico, Avianca (Colombia), Aviateca (Guatemala), Braniff (U.S.A.), British Airways, Eastern Airlines (U.S.A.), Ecuatoriana (Ecuador), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), LAB (Bolivia), LACSA (Costa Rica), LAN-Chile, Pan Am (U.S.A.), SAHSA (Honduras), SAM (Colombia), TACA (El Salvador), VARIG (Brazil) and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Instituto Panameño de Turismo: Edificio del Citibank, 5º, Vía España y Elvira Méndez, Apdo. 4421, Panamá 5; f. 1970; Gen. Man. Prof. JORGE R. AROSEMENA R.

Asociación Panameña de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (APAVIT): Apdo. 2533, Panamá 3.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Conciertos: Apdo. 7666, Panamá 9; f. 1962; organizes musical seasons with national and international artists; Artistic Dir. Prof. THELMA E. DE CARRIZO.

Instituto Nacional de Cultura: Apdo. 662, Panamá; responsible for cultural heritage and publications; Dir. Prof. ARÍSTIDES MARTÍNEZ ORTEGA.

Instituto Panameño de Arte: Apdo. 4211, Panamá 5; an adjunct of the Department of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Education; sponsors all aspects of culture; Pres. GRACIELA Q. DE ELETA; Exec. Dir. OLGA ZUBIETA DE OLLER.

Teatro en Circulo de Panamá: Calle 53 No. 28, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 742, Panamá 9A; f. 1961; presents theatrical works and encourages interest in the theatre in Panama; entirely non-profit-making organization; grants to cultural associations and social work amount to \$51,339; Pres. JORGE COWES; Exec. Sec. NETTY DE RETAMOZO.

THEATRE AND ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 9190, Panamá 6; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER DE CASTRO.

Teatro Nacional: Plaza Bolívar, Apdo. 662, Zona 1, Panamá; Dir. ALFONSO ALMANZA SERRATO.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea lies east of Indonesia and north of the north-eastern extremity of Australia. It comprises the eastern section of the island of New Guinea (the western section of which is Irian Jaya, part of Indonesia) and a number of smaller islands, including the Bismarck Archipelago (mainly New Britain, New Ireland and Manus) and the northern part of the Solomon Islands (mainly Bougainville and Buka). The climate is hot and humid throughout the year, with an average maximum temperature of 33°C and an average minimum of 22°C. Rainfall is heavy on the coast but lower inland. There are over 700 languages but Pidgin and, to a lesser extent, standard English are also spoken. The indigenous population is largely pantheistic but there are sizeable Anglican, Roman Catholic and Ecumenist congregations. The flag is divided diagonally from the upper hoist to the lower fly, the upper portion bearing a golden bird of paradise on a red ground and the lower portion bearing five white stars, in the form of the Southern Cross, on a black ground. The capital is Port Moresby.

Recent History

Papua New Guinea was formed by the merger of the Territory of Papua, under Australian rule from 1906, with the Trust Territory of New Guinea, a former German possession which Australia administered from 1914, first under a military government, then under a League of Nations mandate, established in 1921, and later under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. Parts of both territories were occupied by Japanese forces from 1942 to 1945.

A joint administration for the two territories was established by Australia in July 1949. The union was named the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. A Legislative Council was established in November 1951 and was replaced by a House of Assembly, with an elected indigenous majority, in June 1964. The territory was renamed Papua New Guinea in July 1971. It achieved internal self-government in December 1973 and full independence on September 16th, 1975, when the House of Assembly became the National Parliament.

Michael Somare, who from 1972 served as Chief Minister in an interim coalition government, became Prime Minister on independence. He remained in office until 1980, despite widespread allegations of inefficiency in government ministries and of discrimination against the Highland provinces. The first elections since independence were held in June and July 1977, and Somare's Pangu Pati and the People's Progress Party (PPP) formed a new coalition government in August.

A year of political conflict between the coalition partners led to a major cabinet reshuffle in October 1978, after which the PPP held a lower proportion of ministries in the National Executive Council. The PPP immediately withdrew from the coalition and its place was unexpectedly taken by the United Party.

Renewed tribal fighting in the Highlands, involving loss of life and destruction of crops and houses, forced the

Government to declare a state of emergency there from July to December 1979. The Government was also faced with the threat of a constitutional crisis in 1979, when five senior judges resigned after the Prime Minister overrode a judicial decision and freed the Minister for Justice, who had been jailed for contempt of court. In March 1980 the Government was defeated in a no-confidence vote, the fourth in 15 months, and Sir Julius Chan took over as Prime Minister.

In December 1978 Papua New Guinea and Australia signed the Torres Strait Border Treaty. As well as delineating a new sea boundary to ensure the sharing of fish and seabed resources, it contains provisions to protect traditional rights and the way of life of the inhabitants of the Torres Strait region. Relations between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia, which had been strained in 1977 and 1978 over Indonesia's campaign in Irian Jaya against the Free Papua Movement rebels who had won sympathy with some Papua New Guineans living in the border region, improved significantly when a new border treaty was signed in December 1979. The Papua New Guinea Defence Force sent about 250 troops to Vanuatu in August 1980 after it acceded to independence, to assist with crushing the secessionist rebellion on Espiritu Santo.

Government

Executive power is vested in the British monarch, represented by a Governor-General, who is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and acts on the advice of the National Executive Council (the Cabinet), led by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral National Parliament, with 109 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of five years. The Council is responsible to Parliament. Local government represents over 90 per cent of the population through more than 160 councils. As part of its policy of decentralization, the Government had set up provincial governments in each of the 20 provinces by 1978.

Defence

Papua New Guinea's national Defence Force comprises two infantry battalions, one engineer battalion and other support units, a squadron of five patrol boats and two landing craft, and a fleet of four DC-3 aircraft and two Nomad aircraft. Total strength of the armed forces was 3,500 in July 1981. Defence expenditure for 1981 was U.S. \$36.2 million.

Economic Affairs

Papua New Guinea's economy is based on its primary industries. Over two thirds of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, growing mainly roots and tubers, or small cash crop farming. After minerals, the chief exports are agricultural products, particularly copra, cocoa and coffee beans, timber and tuna fish.

A comparatively recent development is the exploitation of Papua New Guinea's extensive mineral resources, chiefly copper, gold, silver and, more recently, petroleum. The main source of copper and gold is the island of Bougainville, where copper mining began in 1972. Papua New Guinea is already a leading copper producer and the

fifth largest gold producer. Development of a new mine at Ok Tedi, in the Star Mountains on the mainland, which will be three-quarters the size of Bougainville, began in 1981, with gold mining due to start there in 1984 and copper mining in 1986. The potential of another large gold deposit at nearby Porgera was being assessed in 1981. Copper is the country's main export, accounting for 40 per cent of earnings in 1980. In these sectors, as in petroleum exploration and the development of gas and hydro-electricity, foreign investment, particularly by Japan, Australia and the U.S.A., is of paramount importance.

Forestry is a sizeable activity and exports of sawn timber are growing steadily. Fishing, mainly for prawns, tuna and perch, and secondary manufacturing, of beer, concrete, gases, paint and steel galvanizing, are developing sectors, although, once again, foreign capital is indispensable. Another new venture in its initial stages in 1978 was a silk industry, for which K1.2 million was set aside in the 1978-1981 Public Expenditure Plan. Silk will be processed for use by cottage weavers and for export through the new National Sericulture Station. Manufacturing industry grew by about 10 per cent in 1980.

Japan is the second overall trading partner (after Australia) but takes the largest volume of Papua New Guinea's exports. It is the biggest customer for copper ore and timber products. The U.S.A., the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom have substantial trade with Papua New Guinea.

Favourable world prices for copper, gold and some agricultural products created a generally healthy balance of payments position from 1970 until the end of 1979. A strong positive influence is direct Australian aid, which accounted for 59 per cent of budget revenue before independence in 1972 and still contributed 29 per cent in 1980. However, aid from Australia is to be cut in real terms by 5 per cent per year under its 1981-86 programme and will amount to \$A1,300 million. The temporary fall in world prices for copper, coffee and cocoa in 1978 was reflected in a low G.D.P. growth rate of 2 per cent, but producers were protected to a large extent by the stabilization funds the Government had successfully built up. Following the devaluation of the Australian dollar in November 1976 the kina was devalued by over 7 per cent, readjusted to 6 per cent in January 1977. The Government's long-term policy aims at stability and self-reliance; the anti-inflation strategy introduced in 1977 included a 4 per cent unilateral revaluation of the kina, wage indexation and extended justification procedures for price increases. The balance of payments strength was supplemented by an average annual inflation rate of just over 5 per cent from 1970 to September 1978 and the kina was again revalued by 5 per cent in December 1979 in an effort to maintain this position. A further decline in prices of all major agricultural commodities in 1980 caused an increase in rural unemployment and, together with a fall in copper and gold production to an estimated 150,000 and 14 metric tons respectively, due to lower grade ore being mined at Bougainville, led to the second deficit on the balance of payments since independence and a K25 million trade deficit. Inflation rose to 10 per cent in 1980,

but fell to 7 per cent in the year to September 1981, owing partly to a drop in the price of betelnuts. In August 1981 Papua New Guinea obtained a Eurodollar loan of \$100 million for development projects on terms which reflect widespread faith in the country's economy. The 1982 budget sought to eliminate growth of public spending in 1982 and 1983.

Transport and Communications

In 1981 there were 18,500 km. of roads, including 1,020 km. of urban roads and 4,800 km. of highway and trunk roads. There are 11 international ports, and regular passenger and cargo shipping services link Papua New Guinea with Australia, New Zealand, the U.S.A. and various Pacific territories. There are less frequent services to Asian ports and a cargo-only service to Europe. Papua New Guinea has an internal air service and an international airport at Port Moresby.

Social Welfare

There were four major base hospitals and 16 others, 11 urban clinics, 286 health centres and 1,752 aid posts in 1979, staffed by 200 doctors, 204 medical assistants and 3,091 nurses and aid-post orderlies. Christian missions also provide medical and health services with government assistance.

Education

Education is available from pre-school to tertiary level but shortages of staff, facilities and finance permit only about 58 per cent of children to attend community (primary) school. About one third of these continue to secondary level. Curricula are increasingly designed to permit school-leavers to return profitably to the rural areas in which over 90 per cent of the population live. School fees have recently been introduced. In 1981 there were 2,118 community schools, 106 secondary schools and 95 vocational and technical colleges. Tertiary education is provided by the University of Papua New Guinea and the University of Technology. There are also teacher training colleges and higher institutions catering for specific professional training. Estimated expenditure on education in 1981 was K\$7.6 million.

Tourism

Tourism is as yet only a minor industry. In 1980 there were 38,770 visitor arrivals, of whom 22,141 were tourists, mainly from Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Public Holidays

1982: June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), July 23rd (Remembrance Day), September 16th (Independence Day), December 25th-27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 toea = 1 kina (K).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.295 kina;

U.S. \$1 = 67.3 toea.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION (August 1980)		
Mainland	Islands	Total	Citizen	Non-citizen	Total
395,730	67,110	462,840*	2,973,799†	33,000‡	3,006,799‡

* 178,704 square miles.

† Estimate.

‡ Figure from 1980 census.

Administrative Capital: Port Moresby, with a population of 122,800 (including 12,000 non-nationals) at Aug. 1980.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 45.1 per 1,000; death rate 14.9 per 1,000 (National Health Plan, 1979 estimate).

EMPLOYMENT*
(Census of July 1971)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294,143
Mining and quarrying	5,742
Manufacturing	17,741
Building and construction	27,321
Transport, storage and communications	14,847
Commerce	16,582
Community and business services	39,924
Personal service (hotels, cafés and amusements)	17,286
Others (incl. activities not adequately described)	24,905
TOTAL	458,491

* Those engaged in paid employment only. The total economically active population was 1,080,347 (males 661,929, females 418,418).

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	1	2*	2*
Sorghum	4	4*	4*
Sweet potatoes*	430	436	440
Cassava (Manioc)*	90	92	94
Other roots and tubers*	552	559	572
Pulses*	21	21	22
Groundnuts (in shell)*	3	4	5
Coconuts*	800	870	780
Copra	146	160	140
Palm kernels*	13.3	13.4	13.4
Vegetables*	237	240	242
Sugar cane*	375	379	382
Pineapples*	8	8	8
Bananas*	880	889	898
Coffee (green)	46	44†	50†
Cocoa beans	32	30	30
Tea	7	8*	8*
Natural rubber	3†	5*	5*

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	130	135	140
Pigs	1,740	1,750	1,760
Goats	15	15	15
Chickens	1,102	1,119	1,137
Ducks	3	3	3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Pig meat	22	22	22
Other meat	18	18	19
Cows' milk	1	1	1
Hen eggs	1.7	1.7	1.7

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Industrial wood:							
Coniferous (soft wood) . . .	80	84	87	86	93	103	115
Broadleaved (hard wood) . . .	884	1,022	1,237	1,050	1,263	807	1,103
Fuel wood (all broadleaved) . . .	4,639*	4,753*	4,870*	4,995*	5,122*	4,832	10,936
TOTAL	5,603	5,859	6,194	6,131	6,478	5,742	12,154

* FAO estimates.

Source (1974-78): FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1974	1975*	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coniferous	28	24	29	25	34	47	54
Broadleaved	114	113	123	113	139	102	133
TOTAL	142	137	152	138	173	149	187

* FAO estimates.

Source (1974-77): FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch ('000 metric tons)	27.2	45.4	50.1	34.8	50.9	26.4	52.6	29.8

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING*

		1975	1976	1977†	1978†	1979†	1980†
Copper concentrates	'000 metric tons	172.5	176.5	182.3	198.6	170.8	146.8
Silver	metric tons	42	45	47	52.5	44.6	36.9
Gold	kilogrammes	19,574	20,770	23,419	23,367	19,703	14,050

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates mined.

† Provisional.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	31	49	53	55	80	n.a.
Beer	'000 litres	36,160	37,194	46,277	49,266	48,164	51,828
Electric energy*	million kWh.	982	974	1,015	1,187	1,215	1,249

* Twelve months ending June 30th of the year stated.

FINANCE

100 toea = 1 kina (K).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 toea; 1 kina.

Notes: 2, 5, 10 and 20 kina.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 1.295 kina; U.S. \$1 = 67.3 toea.

100 kina = £77.23 = \$148.54.

Note: The kina was introduced in April 1975, replacing (at par) the Australian dollar (\$A). Australian currency remained legal tender until December 31st, 1975. The kina maintained its parity with the Australian dollar until July 1976, when a new exchange rate of 1 kina = \$A1.05 was established. This remained in effect until November 1976, when the kina was revalued against the Australian dollar (to \$A1.181) but devalued against other currencies. The November devaluation was partially reversed in December 1976 and the exchange rate was later adjusted again. The average value of the kina in U.S. dollars was: 1.310 in 1975; 1.262 in 1976; 1.264 in 1977; 1.412 in 1978; 1.405 in 1979; 1.492 in 1980. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Kiribati.

BUDGET
(K '000)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Customs and excise . . .	97,505	111,866	Departmental . . .	296,650	587,621
Other taxation . . .	108,698	131,015	Capital works and services . . .	33,292	
Foreign Government grant* . . .	175,973	174,598	Other expenditure . . .	212,143	
Loans . . .	91,395	72,689			
Other revenue . . .	76,484	93,469			
TOTAL . . .	550,055	583,637	TOTAL . . .	542,085	587,621

* Mainly Australia.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
(\$A million)

	1980-82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Australian commitment	242	253	265	277	298

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Average for urban areas, June quarter. Base: 1977=100)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Food . . .	103.0	106.0	124.6	136.6
Drink, tobacco and betel nut . . .	100.9	110.1	117.6	130.5
Clothing and footwear . . .	108.0	111.3	118.2	122.3
Rents, council charges, fuel and power . . .	102.9	121.6	150.3	157.1
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	104.1	109.5	123.4	134.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(K million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b. . . .	536.6	532.6	720.3	660.9
Merchandise imports f.o.b. . . .	-442.3	-474.2	-557.8	-671.1
BALANCE OF TRADE . . .	94.4	58.4	162.5	-10.2
Net invisibles . . .	-157.1	-169.6	-220.0	-272.3
Net transfers . . .	148.2	117.9	112.0	108.6
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT . . .	85.5	6.8	54.5	-173.8
Balance on capital account . . .	15.3	11.5	26.8	68.9
Net errors and omissions . . .	-0.4	-20.1	-3.7	61.2
CHANGES IN RESERVES . . .	110.4	-1.8	77.6	-54.4

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(K million, July 1st to June 30th)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977†	1978†	1979†	1980†
Imports†	228.8	228.9	357.4	346.4	393.2	448.3	478.3	561.6	684.2
Exports f.o.b.	228.7	482.1	420.1	361.8	515.1	571.4	550.4	686.9	691.7

* Figures include outside packaging and migrants' and travellers' dutiable effects but exclude gold, some parcel post and arms, ammunition and other equipment for military use.

† Imports are valued f.o.b. or at current domestic value in the exporting country, whichever is higher.

‡ Year ending December 31st.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(K '000)

IMPORTS	1974/75	1975/76*	1980†
Food and live animals.	71,364	73,088	133,176
Beverages and tobacco	5,597	5,810	8,690
Crude materials, except fuel.	1,246	1,109	2,117
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	38,292	47,220	117,863
Animal and vegetable oils and fats.	805	846	1,870
Chemicals	22,939	18,945	36,584
Basic manufactures	61,631	48,051	91,607
Machinery and transport equipment	112,151	109,192	206,330
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30,117	27,992	52,891
Miscellaneous commodities and transactions	9,278	10,748	33,044

EXPORTS	1978†	1979†	1980†
Copra	23,023	38,162	24,594
Cocoa beans	62,955	60,785	46,493
Coffee	107,250	125,003	118,643
Rubber	2,630	3,498	3,751
Tea	7,835	7,982	8,507
Timber (logs)	11,846	20,884	29,979
Plywood	2,858	3,293	2,520
Tuna	20,457	14,337	24,656
Crayfish and prawns	4,130	6,209	6,560
Copra oil	12,449	20,599	16,610
Palm oil	10,483	14,442	11,956
Copper ore and concentrates	217,238	288,064	313,264
Timber (lumber)	4,171	7,548	6,155

* Figures for 1977-79 are not available.

† Year ending December 31st.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(K '000)

IMPORTS	1975/76*	1980†	EXPORTS (incl. gold)	1979†	1980†
Australia	161,413	279,194	Australia	55,025	104,552
Germany, Fed. Republic	4,956	9,326	Germany, Fed. Republic	154,745	173,429
Hong Kong	8,959	15,282	Japan	214,602	241,428
Japan	49,980	123,481	Spain	25,758	25,092
Singapore	40,557	104,451	United Kingdom	38,214	28,709
United Kingdom	18,327	28,673	U.S.A.	34,219	22,713
U.S.A.	24,365	44,079			

* Figures for 1977-79 are not available.

† Year ending December 31st.

TRANSPORT
ROAD TRAFFIC
(licensed vehicles)

	1978	1979	1980
Cars and station wagons .	17,150	17,730	18,481
Commercial vehicles . .	22,548	25,135	27,142
Motor cycles	2,892	2,860	2,351
Tractors	1,728	1,711	1,796

SHIPPING FREIGHT

		1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Vessels entered . .	'000 gross reg. tons	4,182	3,843	4,788	4,205	4,661
Vessels cleared . .	" " " "	4,255	3,768	4,455	4,188	4,701
Cargo unloaded . .	'000 long tons	n.a.	n.a.	1,505*	n.a.	n.a.
Cargo loaded . . .	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	1,711*	n.a.	n.a.

* Figures in metric tons for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1977.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERNAL FLIGHTS	1977*	1978*	OVERSEAS FLIGHTS	1977*	1978*
<i>Scheduled Services:</i>			Passengers embarked . .	129,217	141,897
Passengers embarked . .	508,271	443,950	Freight carried (metric tons) . .	2,420	3,331
Freight carried (metric tons) . .	11,665	7,426	Mail carried (metric tons) . .	350	364
Mail carried (metric tons) . .	759	648			
<i>Charter Services:</i>					
Passengers embarked . .	137,691	176,988			
Freight carried (metric tons) . .	12,555	13,094			
Mail carried (metric tons) . .	48	57			

* Year ending December 31st.

EDUCATION
(1980)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Community	2,045	284,089	9,063
Secondary	97	36,205	1,401
Technical	9	3,778	232
Vocational and other . .	135	12,387	786

1981: (Schools) Community 2,118, secondary 106, vocational and technical 95.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Papua New Guinea Bureau of Statistics.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect on September 16th, 1975, when Papua New Guinea became independent.

PREAMBLE

The national goals of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea are: integral human development, equality and participation in the development of the country, national sovereignty and self-reliance, conservation of natural resources and the environment and development primarily through the use of Papua New Guinean forms of social, political and economic organization.

BASIC RIGHTS

All people are entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual whatever their race, tribe, places of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex. The individual's rights include the right to freedom, life and the protection of the law, freedom from inhuman treatment, forced labour, arbitrary search and entry, freedom of conscience, thought, religion, expression, assembly, association and employment, and the right to privacy. Papua New Guinea citizens also have the following special rights: the right to vote and stand for public office, the

right to freedom of information and of movement, protection from unjust deprivation of property and equality before the law.

THE NATION

Papua New Guinea is a sovereign, independent state. There is a National Capital District which shall be the seat of government.

The Constitution provides for various classes of citizenship. The age of majority is 19 years.

HEAD OF STATE

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Queen and Head of State of Papua New Guinea. The Head of State appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister on the proposal of the National Parliament and other ministers on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General, Chief Justice and members of the Public Services Commission are appointed and dismissed on the proposal of the National Executive Council. All the privileges, powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the Head of State may be had, exercised or performed through the Governor-General.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General must be a citizen who is qualified to be a member of Parliament or who is a mature person of good standing who enjoys the respect of the community. No one is eligible for appointment more than once unless Parliament approves by a two-thirds majority. No one is eligible for a third term. The Governor-General is appointed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council in accordance with the decision of Parliament by simple majority vote. He may be dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council in accordance with a decision of the Council or of an absolute majority of Parliament. The normal term of office is six years. In the case of temporary or permanent absence, dismissal or suspension he may be replaced temporarily by the Speaker of the National Parliament until such time as a new Governor-General is appointed.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government comprises the National Parliament, the National Executive and the National Judicial System.

National Parliament

The National Parliament, or the House of Assembly, is a single-chamber legislature of members elected from single-member open or provincial electorates and not more than three nominated members who are appointed on a two-thirds absolute majority vote of Parliament. The National Parliament has 109 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The normal term of office is five years. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, who must be members of Parliament and must be elected to these posts by Parliament. They cannot serve as Ministers concurrently.

National Executive

The National Executive comprises the Head of State and the National Executive Council. The Prime Minister, who presides over the National Executive Council, is appointed and dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of Parliament. The other ministers, of whom there shall be not fewer than six nor more than a quarter of the number of members of the Parliament, are appointed and dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The National Executive Council consists of all the ministers, including the Prime Minister, and is responsible for the executive government of Papua New Guinea.

National Judicial System

The National Judicial System comprises the Supreme Court, the National Court and any other authorized courts. The judiciary is independent.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice and the other judges of the National Court. It is the final court of appeal. The Chief Justice is appointed and dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council after consultation with the Minister responsible for justice. The Deputy Chief Justice and the other judges are appointed by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission. The National Court consists of the Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice and no less than four nor more than six other judges.

The Constitution also makes provision for the establishment of the Magisterial Service and the establishment of the posts of Public Prosecutor and the Public Solicitor.

THE STATE SERVICES

The Constitution establishes the following State Services which, with the exception of the Defence Force, are subject to ultimate civilian control.

National Public Service

The Public Service is managed by the Public Services Commission which consists of not fewer than four members appointed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council. The Commission is responsible to the National Executive Council.

Police Force

The Police Force is subject to the control of the National Executive Council through a Minister and its function is to preserve peace and good order and to maintain and enforce the law. There shall be a Commissioner of Police who shall be responsible for the superintendence, efficient organization and control of the Force.

Papua New Guinea Defence Force

There shall be no office of Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force. The Defence Force is subject to the superintendence and control of the National Executive Council through the Minister of Defence. The functions of the Defence Force are to defend Papua New Guinea, to provide assistance to civilian authorities in a civil disaster, in the restoration of public order or during a period of declared national emergency.

The fourth State Service is the Parliamentary Service.

The Constitution also includes sections on Public Finances, the office of Auditor-General, the Public Accounts Commission and the Ombudsman Commission, and the declaration of a State of National Emergency.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir TORE LOKOLOKO, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
(took office March 1st, 1977).

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. Sir JULIUS CHAN, P.C., K.B.E. (PPP).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation: IAMBAKEY OKUK, C.B.E. (NP).

Minister for Decentralization: Fr. JOHN MOMIS (MA).

Minister for Finance: JOHN KAPUTIN (MA).

Minister for National Planning and Development: GALEVA KWARARA (PB).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Minister for Primary Industry: PAUL TORATO (UP).
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade: NOEL LEVI (PPP).
Minister for Lands: THOMAS KAVALI (NP).
Minister for Urban Development: GOASA DAMENA (PB).
Minister for Forestry: JOSEPH AOAE (PB).
Minister for Police: WARREN DUTTON (PPP).
Minister for Public Utilities: WIWA KOROWI (PPP).
Minister for Education: SAM TULO (MA).
Minister for Commerce and Industry: OPAI KUNANGEL (UP).
Minister for Corrective Institutions and Liquor Licensing: AKEPA MIAKWE (PPP).
Minister for Justice: JOHN YAKA (UP).
Minister for Health: MARTIN TOVADEK (UP).
Minister for Labour and Employment: JACOB LEMEKI (PPP).
Minister for Media: CLEMENT POYE (NP).
Minister for Defence: GEREGA PEPENA (PB).
Minister for Environment and Conservation: YANO BELO (PPP).
Minister for Home Affairs: ZIBANG ZURENUOC (PPP).
Minister for Works and Supply: SAILAS ATOPARE.
Minister for Culture, Science and Tourism: STEPHEN TAGO (Independent).
Minister for Minerals and Energy: ANGMAI BILAS (PPP).

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

Speaker: SEVESE MOREA, C.M.G.

Nominated Members: None appointed (the Papua New Guinea Act provides for the appointment of up to 3).

Elected Members: 109 (89 represent open electorates and 20 represent provincial electorates). The last elections were held in June and July 1977.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Melanesian Alliance (MA): Port Moresby; f. 1978; socialist; Leaders Fr. JOHN MOMIS, JOHN KAPUTIN.

Melanesian People's Party: Port Moresby.

National Party (NP): Port Moresby; f. 1979; formerly People's United Front; Leader IAMBAKEY OKUK.

Pangu Pati: P.O.B. 623, Port Moresby; f. 1967; urban-based; Leader MICHAEL SOMARE.

Papua Besena (PB): Port Moresby; republican; Leader JOSEPHINE ABALIAH.

Papuan National Alliance (PANAL): Port Moresby; f. 1980; regionally-based party whose objectives are to be reached within a united Papua New Guinea; Leader Mrs. CLOWES.

People's Christian Alliance: Port Moresby; f. 1981; Leader TOM KORAEA.

People's Progress Party (PPP): Port Moresby; f. 1970; Government party; Leader Rt. Hon. Sir JULIUS CHAN, P.C., K.B.E.; National Chair. SERGIUS AREK.

United Party (UP): Port Moresby; f. 1969; was opposed to early independence and stands for retaining links with Australia; Leader RAPHAEL DOA; Parliamentary Leader ROY EVARA.

The Papuan republican movement comprises two major organizations: Papua Besena and the Eriwo Development Association, led by Simon Kaumi. Associated with the movement are the Papua Black Power Movement and the Socialist Workers' Party.

The Government, Legislature, Political Parties, etc.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS
ACCREDITED TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA
(HC) High Commission.

Australia: P.O.B. 9129, Hohola; *High Commissioner:* ROBERT N. BIRCH.

Austria: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand.

Canada: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 1351, Boroko; *Ambassador:* DUA GUOWEI.

Costa Rica: Tokyo, Japan.

Cyprus: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Denmark: Jakarta, Indonesia.

France: P.S.A. Building, Waigani, P.O.B. 3155, Port Moresby; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE COLOMBANI.

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 73, Port Moresby; *Ambassador:* B. OETTER.

Ghana: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Greece: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Indonesia: P.O.B. 7165, Boroko; *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ BUSTAM.

Israel: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Japan: P.O.B. 3040, Port Moresby; *Ambassador:* TAKASHI SENGOKU.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Korea, Republic: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Luxembourg: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Malaysia: Jakarta, Indonesia (HC).

Mexico: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Netherlands: Wellington, New Zealand.

New Zealand: P.O.B. 1144, Boroko, Port Moresby; *High Commissioner:* ALISON STOKES.

Norway: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Pakistan: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Philippines: P.O.B. 5916, Boroko; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* LUIS G. MAGBANUA.

Singapore: Jakarta, Indonesia (HC).

Solomon Islands: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Thailand: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Turkey: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

United Kingdom: United Church Bldg., 3rd Floor, Douglas St., P.O.B. 739, Port Moresby; *High Commissioner:* A. J. COLLINS.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 3492, Port Moresby; *Ambassador:* VIRGINIA SCHAFER.

Vatican City: P.O.B. 98, Port Moresby; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. FRANCESCO DE NITTIS.

Yugoslavia: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Papua New Guinea also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Kiribati, Laos, Mongolia, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tuvalu and the U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea: Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir BURI KIDU.

Registrar: HUBERT A. AOAE.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the country. Appeals to it may be made from decisions of a single judge sitting as the National Court. District Courts deal with summary and non-indictable offences. In addition, Local Courts deal with minor offences, including matters regulated by native custom and are open to all races. They have limited jurisdiction in land matters. Wardens' Courts have jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands and offences against mining laws. Cases involving land are heard by the Land Titles Commission from which appeals lie to the National Court. Children's Courts deal with cases involving minors.

RELIGION

The belief in magic or sorcery is universal even among the significant proportion of the population that has adopted Christianity. The indigenous population is mainly pantheistic. There are many Missionary Societies.

ANGLICAN

Archbishop of Papua New Guinea: Most Rev. G. DAVID HAND, Box 806, Port Moresby.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Madang: Most Rev. LEO ARKFELD, C.B.E., Archbishop's Residence, P.O., Alexishafen, Madang.

Archbishop of Port Moresby: Most Rev. PETER KURONGKU, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 82, Port Moresby.

Archbishop of Rabaul: Most Rev. FR. ALBERT BUNDERVOET, M.S.C., Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 414, Rabaul.

UNITED CHURCH

The United Church in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands: P.O.B. 3401, Port Moresby; f. 1968 by union of the Methodist Church in Melanesia, the Papua Ekalesia and United Church, Port Moresby, a branch of the United Church of North Australia; Moderator Rev. ALBERT TO BURUA; 110,000 communicant mems.

LUTHERAN

Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea: Rt. Rev. SIR ZUREWE K. ZURENUO, Kt., O.B.E., P.O.B. 80, Lae; 550,000 mems.; publ. *Niugini Lutheran*.

Bishop of the Gutnius Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea: Dr. T. W. WAESA; Good News Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea, P.O.B. 111, Wabag, Enga Province; f. 1948; 57,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MARK YAPAO; publs. *Enga News*, *Church Reports* (monthly).

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

Pastor of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 86, Lae; Pres. Pastor D. E. G. MITCHELL; Sec. Pastor C. M. WINCH; 81,000 adherents, 61,000 baptized mems.

THE PRESS

Arawa Bulletin: P.O.B. 86, Arawa; weekly.

Education Gazette: Department of Education, Port Moresby; Editor LORRAINE WARD; circ. 8,000.

Hiri: Office of Information, P.O.B. 2312, Konedobu; monthly; official magazine of the PNG Government; in English; Editor RIC LARDIZABAL; circ. 4,000.

New Nation: P.O.B. 1982, Boroko; f. 1977; monthly magazine; English; readership mainly under 30; Publ. KEVIN WALCOT; Editor MARGARET KITCHEN; circ. 45,000.

Niugini Nius: P.O.B. 759, Lae; f. 1979; daily except Sat., Sun. and Mon.; English; Editor CHARLES CEPILUS; circ. 16,500.

Niugini Nius Weekender: P.O.B. 759, Lae; f. 1980; Sat.; English; Editor CHARLES CEPILUS; circ. 14,800.

Our News: Office of Information, Prime Minister's Department, P.O.B. 2312, Konedobu; f. 1958; fortnightly; Editor SOLOMON JOSEPH; in English, circ. 33,000; Pidgin, circ. 12,000; Hiri Motu, circ. 6,500.

Papua New Guinea Post-Courier: P.O.B. 85, Port Moresby; f. 1969; independent; daily; Gen. Man. WAYNE GRANT; Editor LUKE SELA; circ. 27,000.

The Times of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 1982, Boroko NCD; f. 1980; weekly; in English; Publ. KEVIN WALCOT; Editor FRANZALBERT JOKU; circ. 12,500.

Wantok: P.O.B. 1982, Boroko; f. 1970; weekly in New Guinea Pidgin; mainly rural readership; Publ. KEVIN WALCOT; Editor JIM FRANKS; circ. 14,500.

There are numerous newspapers and magazines published by government departments, statutory organizations, missions, sporting organizations, local government councils and provincial governments. They are variously in English, Pidgin, Motu and vernacular languages.

PUBLISHERS

Gordon and Gotch (PNG) Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3395, Port Moresby.

Scripture Union of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 4780, University of Papua New Guinea; Bible reading notes.

Word Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1982, Boroko; f. 1970; Man. Dir. JOHN H. BEVERLEY; Editor-in-Chief ROWAN CALLICK.

RADIO

National Broadcasting Commission of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 1359, Boroko; f. 1973; broadcasting in English, Pidgin, Motu and 14 major vernaculars; Chair. LEO MORGAN.

The Papua New Guinea Service of Radio Australia is also received.

There were 125,000 radio sets in 1978.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; K=kina; p.u.=paid up)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 121, Douglas St., Port Moresby; f. 1973; bank of issue; cap. K5m.; dep. K245m. (Dec. 1977); Gov. SIR HENRY TORBERT; Deputy Gov. R. L. KNIGHT; Sec. L. KATIT (acting).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited: P.O.B. 3152, Port Moresby; Chief Man. M. J. FRENCH; 7 brs., 2 agencies.

Bank of New South Wales (P.N.G.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 706, Port Moresby; cap. p.u. K4.45m.; dep. K119.3m. (Sept. 1980); Chief Man. R. L. FROST; 17 brs.

Bank of South Pacific Ltd.: P.O.B. 173, Douglas St., Port Moresby; f. 1974; subsidiary of the National Bank of Australasia; cap. K2.3m.; Chair. SIR ROBERT LAW-SMITH, C.B.E., A.F.C.; Chief Man. E. K. FULWOOD; 7 brs.

Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 78, Port Moresby; f. 1974; cap. K10m.; dep. K207m. (Oct. 1979); Man. Dir. H. G. EWING; Man. A. W. J. EVANS; 16 brs.

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DEVELOPMENT BANK

Papua New Guinea Development Bank: P.O.B. 6310, Boroko; f. 1967; government statutory agency; cap. \$A25.7m.; Chair. MEL TOGOLO; Man. Dir. VAI REVA.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETIES

Registry of Savings and Loan Societies: P.O.B. 121, Port Moresby; 119 savings and loan societies; 118,495 mems.; total funds K37,589,039, loans outstanding K28,128,080, investments K6,582,647 (Dec. 1980).

INSURANCE

There are branches of several of the principal Australian and United Kingdom insurance companies in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Kieta.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bougainville Copper Ltd.: Panguna, North Solomons Province; subsidiary of the Rio Tinto-Zinc group; Chair. D. C. VERNON.

Cocoa Industry Board of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 532, Rabaul; f. 1974.

Copra Marketing Board: Port Moresby; markets all copra in Papua New Guinea; consists of a chairman and members representing producers, and the Department of Primary Industry; Chair. JIM GROSE.

Department of Commerce: P.O. Wards Strips, Waigani; f. 1971; government body to promote and assist the development of business and small-scale industrial activities by Papua New Guineans.

Department of Primary Industry: Port Moresby; aims to improve and to provide technical assistance for agriculture, fisheries and marine products, forestry and animal husbandry; also to encourage production of commodities for export.

Food Marketing Corporation Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1811, Lae; f. 1976; Government-owned; handles distribution of fruit and vegetables throughout the country; 6 brs.; auth. cap. K5 million.

Higaturu Oil Palms Ltd.: P.O.B. 28, Popondetta, Northern Province; f. 1976; jointly owned by The Commonwealth Development Corp'n. (U.K.) and the Papua New Guinea Government; major producer of palm oil.

Investment Corporation: Hunter St., P.O.B. 155, Port Moresby; f. 1975; government body formed to support local enterprise and to purchase shares in foreign businesses operating in Papua New Guinea.

National Investment and Development Authority (NIDA): f. 1975; a statutory body charged with the promotion, supervision and regulation of foreign investment; the first contact point for foreign investors for advice on project proposals and approvals of applications for registration to carry on business in the country; NIDA contributes to planning for investment and recommends priority areas for investment to the Government; also co-ordinates the evaluation and registration of investment proposals; Chair. MEKERE MORAUTA; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH AUNA.

New Britain Palm Oil Development Ltd.: Kimbe, West New Britain; f. 1967; jointly owned by the Government and Harrisons and Crosfield (London); major producer and

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processor of palm oil and supplier of high quality oil palm seed; Gen. Man. J. A. VUGTS.

Papua New Guinea Coffee Industry Board: P.O.B. 137, Goroka; Chair. JOHN P. MUNNELL; Exec. Officer RICKY M. MITIO.

Pita Lus National Silk Institute: Kagamuga, Mt. Hagen; f. 1978; Government silk-producing project.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 3764, Port Moresby.

Papua New Guinea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 265, Lae.

TRADE UNIONS

The Industrial Organizations Ordinance requires all industrial organizations which consist of no fewer than twenty employees or four employers to register. In 1977 there were 56 registered industrial organizations, including a general employee group registered as a workers' association in each province and also unions covering a specific industry or profession:

Papua New Guinea Trade Union Congress: P.O.B. 1103, Lae; Pres. TONY ILA, M.P.; Sec. PAUL WANI.

The following are amongst the major occupational organizations:

Bougainville Mining Workers' Union: P.O.B. 777, Panguna, North Solomons Province; Pres. HENRY MOSES.

Central Province Building and Construction Industry Workers' Union: P.O.B. 265, Port Moresby.

Central Province Transport Drivers' and Workers Union: P.O.B. 265, Port Moresby.

Employers' Federation of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 490, Port Moresby; f. 1963; Pres. D. N. HARVEY; Exec. Dir. M. W. WELLS, M.B.E.; 77 mems.; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Papua New Guinea Journalists' Association: P.O.B. 1359, Boroko; f. 1977; Pres. TARCISIUS BOBOLA; Sec. JOHN HARANGU.

Papua New Guinea Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 6546, Boroko; f. 1971; Pres. P. KEAGA; Nat. Sec. M. BOLA; 10,500 mems.; publs. *Teacher* and a newsletter.

Papua New Guinea Waterside Workers' and Seamen's Union: Port Moresby; f. 1979 as a result of the amalgamation of four unions.

Police Association of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 903, Port Moresby; f. 1964; Pres. Sergeant Maj. SEMEL BUKA; Gen. Sec. JOHN A. SHIELDS; 4,596 mems.; publ. *Kumul*.

Port Moresby Council of Trade Unions: P.O.B. 265, Boroko; Gen. Sec. JOHN KOSI.

Port Moresby Miscellaneous Workers' Union: P.O.B. 265, Boroko.

Printing and Kindred Industries Union: Port Moresby.

Public Employees Association: P.O.B. 6091, Boroko; f. 1974; 28,000 mems.; Pres. NAPOLEON LIOSI; Gen. Sec. J. W. EDONI.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1981 there were 18,500 km. of roads in Papua New Guinea, of which 4,800 km. were classified as highways or trunk roads and 1,020 km. as urban roads. Work was in

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progress in 1981 to complete a transnational highway linking Port Moresby with the Highlands and the north coast. The 1978 budget provided K16.08 million for roads.

SHIPPING

Papua New Guinea has 16 major ports and a coastal fleet of about 300 vessels.

New Guinea Australasia Line Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 145, James Building, Corner of Stanley Esplanade and Cuthbertson St., Port Moresby; operates regular container services from Australia to Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands; Chair. E. J. R. SCOTT.

Papua New Guinea Shipping Corporation: f. 1977; Government-owned; operates two PNG Line (PNGL) vessels, providing a container service to the West coast of North America calling at Honiara (Solomon Islands) and Tarawa (Kiribati); two-monthly service to Darwin, Australia; owns P.N.G. Mainport Liner Services Pty. Ltd., operating four coastal semi-container cargo liners, and P.N.G. Offshore Tug & Salvage; managing agents for Pacific Forum Line in P.N.G.; Chair. G. T. BLACKER, M.B.E.; Man. Dir. Capt. P. H. KING; Gen. Man. (Coastal) T. MILLER-MCCALL.

Papua Shipping and Stevedoring Co.: operates a shipping service, stevedoring and the delivery of cargo between Papua New Guinea, the Pacific region and other overseas ports.

Shipping companies operating container/break bulk services to Papua New Guinea include NGAL/PNGL/CONPAC consortium every 9 days from Australia and Solomon Islands; Niugini Express Lines (2 a month) and Karlander New Guinea Line (monthly) from Australia; Bank Line, which operates 28-day services from the U.K. and Continent via Pacific Islands and returning via Mediterranean; China Navigation Co., which operates a monthly service from the Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore to several Pacific islands; Sofrana-Unilines, which connects Papua New Guinea with Solomon Islands and New Zealand; Pacific Forum Lines, monthly from New Zealand via Fiji; NYK Line and Mitsui-OSK operates a 20-day service from Japan; Daiwa Line operates a monthly service from Australia and Pacific Islands.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Port Moresby and over 400 other airports and airstrips throughout the country.

Air Niugini: P.O.B. 7186, Boroko; f. 1973; the national airline, owned by the Government and Ansett Airlines; operates scheduled internal cargo and passenger services from Port Moresby to 20 destinations in Papua New Guinea and international services to Brisbane, Cairns and Sydney (Australia), Irian Jaya (Indonesia), Solomon Islands, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore and Honolulu; Chair. B. SABUMEI; Gen. Man. J. J. TAUVASA; fleet of 2 Boeing 707-338C, 7 Fokker F-27, 4 Fokker F-28, 3 de Havilland DHC-7; publ. *Paradise* (monthly).

Douglas Airways Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1179, Boroko; internal services; Man. Dir. DENNIS DOUGLAS; fleet of 10 Britten Norman, 3 Beech Baron, 2 Partenaria, 2 Nomad, 1 Cessna 206, 1 Beech Queenair.

Talair Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 108, Goroka; f. 1952; regular services to 267 destinations in Papua New Guinea; Man. Dir. R. D. BUCHANAN, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. Capt. H. O. TSCHUCHNIGG, M.B.E.; fleet of 4 Embraer Bandeirante, 8 Twin Otters, 1 Queenair, 10 Cessna 402, 9 Beech-Barons, 22 BN2 Islanders, 3 Cessna 207, 6 Cessna 206, 1 Cessna 185, 1 Pilatus Porter.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Papua New Guinea is also served by PAL (Philippines), Qantas (Australia) and Solair (Solomon Islands).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

National Cultural Council: c/o Department of Education, Science and Culture, P.S.A. House, PMB, Post Office, Boroko.

National Theatre Company: P.O.B. 4739, University of Papua New Guinea; f. 1977; Dir. ARTHUR JAWODIM-BARI.

PARAGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Paraguay is a landlocked state in central South America. Bolivia lies to the north, Brazil to the east and Argentina to the south and west. The climate is sub-tropical with a temperature range from an average maximum of 34.3°C (93.7°F) in January to an average minimum in June of 14°C (51°F). The official language is Spanish. Guaraní is spoken by the majority of the population. Roman Catholicism is the established religion and is embraced by about 90 per cent of the population. There is a small Protestant minority. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has horizontal stripes of red, white and blue. The obverse side bears the state emblem in the centre of the white stripe, while the reverse side carries the seal of the Treasury. The capital is Asunción.

Recent History

Paraguay was ruled by Spain from the sixteenth century until its independence in 1811 and since 1814 by a succession of dictators. In 1865 Paraguay was involved in a disastrous war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, the Triple Alliance, resulting in the loss of over half of its population. Paraguay also suffered heavy losses in the Chaco Wars of 1928-30 and 1933-35 against Bolivia, but won the bulk of the disputed territory when the boundary was fixed in 1938. General Higinio Morínigo established an authoritarian regime in 1940 but the return of a number of political exiles in 1947 sparked off a civil war in which supporters of the right-wing National Republican Party (Partido Colorado) defeated the Liberals and the Partido Revolucionario Febrerista, leading to the overthrow of Gen. Morínigo in June 1948. This was followed by a period of great instability until Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, the Army Commander-in-Chief, assumed power by a military coup in May 1954. He nominated himself for the presidency as the Colorado candidate and was elected unopposed in July. In 1955 the President assumed extensive powers and established a state of siege. General Stroessner, supported by the Partido Colorado and the armed forces, was re-elected by large majorities in 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978.

In February 1978 he lifted the state of siege, in force since he came to power, in all areas except Asunción. The number of political prisoners in the country had fallen sharply by 1980, but the assassination of the former Nicaraguan dictator, Gen. Somoza, in Asunción in September 1980 caused President Stroessner to fear for the security of his own position, and the state of siege was reimposed. There has been continued harassment of the political opposition, peasant and labour leaders. The political opposition leader, Luis Alfonso Resck, was Christian Democrat leader, arrested and expelled from the country in June 1981 and members of the unofficial Union of Journalists were arrested and held for interrogation. Since the end of the Carter Administration, Paraguay has been under less pressure from the U.S.A. to improve its human rights record, and the use of torture is reportedly becoming widespread once more.

Relations between the Catholic Church and the Govern-

ment have been strained since 1969, when the Church first spoke out against the persecution of Indians and the holding of political prisoners. The breach was widened in 1981, when the Paraguayan Bishops' Conference condemned the Army's forcible removal of some 700 Tobamaskoy Indians from their ancestral land in the Chaco to a desolate site 100 km. away.

Government

Under the 1967 Constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral National Congress, whose members serve for five years (subject to dissolution by the President). The Senate has 30 members and the Chamber of Deputies 60 members. Elections to the Congress are by universal adult suffrage. The party receiving the largest number of votes (since 1947 the Partido Colorado) is allotted two-thirds of the seats in each chamber, the remaining seats being divided proportionately among the other contending parties. Executive power is held by the President, directly elected for five years at the same time as the Congress. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers.

Paraguay is divided into 19 departments, each administered by a governor appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 16,000 men in July 1981: army 12,500 and air force 1,000 men. The navy, which operates on the rivers, had 2,500 men, including 500 marines. There are 4,000 men in the security forces. Military service is compulsory for 18 months in the army and for two years in the navy. Defence expenditure in 1980 was 8,790 million guaraníes.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, livestock and timber account for more than 30 per cent of Paraguay's G.D.P. and two-thirds of the population work on the land. The EEC's restrictions on meat imports, and Argentina's restrictions on timber imports since 1975, severely affected the traditional pattern of Paraguay's exports. As a result, raw cotton and seeds for industrial use, mainly soya beans, have become Paraguay's leading exports since 1976. Other crops are cassava, sugar cane, maize, tobacco and rice. Agricultural production rose by 6.4 per cent in 1979, and good crop yields were registered in 1980.

In recent years Paraguay has been industrializing rapidly. Manufacturing accounted for over 16 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1980. The principal industries are cotton ginning, timber, leather processing and the processing of vegetable oils. Favourable investment regulations, introduced in 1975, have attracted large amounts of capital. In October 1981 work began on a cement plant with a capacity of 600,000 metric tons per year, financed by a French company, and this should help to satisfy the rapidly-increasing demand for cement in the construction industry.

Paraguay became self-sufficient in electric energy in 1976, with the completion of the 190 MW Acaray hydro-

electric complex, and should become a net exporter by 1983/84 when the joint Paraguay-Brazil Itaipú complex on the River Paraná is scheduled to open. This complex, under construction since 1975, has a planned capacity of 12,600 MW and much of Paraguay's share of the energy produced may be sold to Brazil in return for technological assistance for agriculture and industry. Delay on the 4,000 MW joint Argentine-Paraguay plant at Yacyretá was caused in 1981 by disagreement over the allocation of engineering contracts, eventually won by a French-led consortium. Another Paraguayan-Argentine project, the 4,000 MW complex at Corpus, was settled in 1979 by a treaty signed by Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil on the use of the waters of the Paraná. In September a state-owned oil company, Petropar, was formed to help develop the country's embryonic petroleum industry (the single refinery has increased output by only 50 per cent in its 15 years of existence).

The Paraguayan economy is the fastest-growing in Latin America, with an average annual G.D.P. growth rate of over 10 per cent from 1977 to 1980. This economic expansion has been largely due to the activity generated by the current hydroelectric projects and increased investment in industry. The trade deficit rose from \$82 million in 1978 to \$230 million in 1980, and the balance of payments surplus in the first half of 1981 was far smaller than in the same period of 1980. The guaraní, pegged to the U.S. dollar since 1960, has become overvalued and exports have fallen drastically following currency devaluations and increased import tariffs introduced by Argentina and Brazil, Paraguay's two principal trading partners. There has, however, been a boom in illegal trade. Inflation fell from 22.4 per cent in 1980 to 14 per cent in 1981, due to the stability of world oil prices, but a budget deficit of 1,500 million guaraníes is envisaged for 1982. Unemployment is increasing because present industrial capacity is insufficient to absorb the surplus labour from rural areas created by mechanization and the slump in agricultural exports. The country's industrialists are pressing for the Government to promote energy-intensive industries, using the abundant electricity supply to create a more solid industrial base.

Transport and Communications

In 1980 there were 441 km. of railways in use and 15,500 km. of roads, of which 1,456 km. were paved. The Pan-American Highway runs for over 700 km. in Paraguay and the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia. The River Paraguay is navigable from Asunción to Concepción and beyond for small vessels, and there is considerable traffic along the River Paraná through Argentina to the Atlantic at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. A 1,370-metre bridge linking the western and

eastern areas of the country divided by the River Paraguay was opened in 1978. In 1980 Paraguay and Brazil agreed on a rail link, which will run from Asunción to Guafrá on the border, and is scheduled for use in 1984. The modern airport at Asunción (Aeropuerto Presidente Stroessner) was completed in 1980 at a cost of \$74 million, and another international airport is to be built at Puerto Presidente Stroessner.

Social Welfare

A bilateral co-operative health service is in force with the U.S.A. and there are a number of large health centres. In 1975 Paraguay had 143 hospitals, with 3,816 beds, and there were 2,229 physicians. In 1980 the Ministry of Public Health planned the building of rural hospitals and health centres. The welfare of the Indians is the responsibility of the National Indian Institute (INDI).

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory between 7 and 14 years of age, but there are insufficient schools, particularly in the remote parts of the country. In 1980 there were 3,425 primary schools and 519 secondary schools; there is one state and one Catholic university. Adult illiteracy averaged 20 per cent in 1980.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped but, with the growth of air transport and the construction of new international highways and hotel developments, efforts are being made to promote it.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 14th and 15th (Independence Day celebrations), May 20th (Ascension), June 10th (Corpus Christi), June 12th (Peace of Chaco), August 15th (Founding of Asunción), August 25th (Constitution Day), September 29th (Battle of Boquerón), October 12th (Day of the Race, anniversary of the discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 3rd (San Blás, Patron Saint of Paraguay), March 1st (Heroes' Day), March 31st (Maundy Thursday), April 1st (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 guaraní (G).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 242.4 guaraníes;
U.S. \$1 = 126.0 guaraníes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)				1980 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Oct. 14th, 1962	July 9th, 1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	
406,752 sq. km.*	1,819,103	2,357,955	2,873,346	2,970,153	3,068,481	3,167,985	7.8

* 157,048 sq. miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at mid-1980)

Asunción (capital)	513,300	Encarnación	27,900
Presidente Stroessner	90,000	Pilar	24,000
Fernando de la Mora	64,000	Concepción	23,400
Lambaré	48,000	Caaguazú	21,800
Pedro Juan Caballero	45,000	Villarrica	19,700
Itá	32,000	Coronel Oviedo	16,600

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1974 . . .	88,371	33.4	16,283	6.2	13,754	5.2
1975 . . .	81,336	30.7	14,154	5.2	12,874	4.9
1976 . . .	87,227	33.3	14,313	5.3	13,791	5.3
1977 . . .	99,249	37.5	18,354	6.8	14,855	5.7
1978 . . .	100,727	34.9	17,618	6.1	14,167	4.9
1979 . . .	104,049	33.9	17,786	5.8	13,840	4.5

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence. Registration, however, is not complete. According to UN estimates, the average annual rates were: Births 37.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 36.7 per 1,000 in 1975-80; Deaths 8.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 7.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ISIC Major Divisions)

	1972 CENSUS			MID-1980 ESTIMATE
	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	350,937	21,302	372,239	441,800
Mining and quarrying . . .	973	12	985	1,800
Manufacturing . . .	58,225	44,216	102,441	139,500
Electricity, gas and water . . .	1,903	118	2,021	5,200
Construction . . .	28,155	125	28,280	56,200
Trade, restaurants and hotels . . .	35,750	24,263	60,013	106,200
Transport, storage and communications . . .	19,159	1,203	20,362	31,700
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . .	5,043	946	5,989	12,700
Community, social and personal services . . .	60,497	62,761	123,258	191,400
Activities not adequately described . . .	12,081	2,907	14,988	6,300
TOTAL EMPLOYED . . .	572,723	157,853	730,576	992,100
Unemployed . . .	18,025	3,855	21,880	25,390
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE . . .	590,748	161,708	752,456	1,017,490

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	804	1,020*
Land under permanent crops	154	175*
Permanent meadows and pastures	14,849	15,200*
Forests and woodland	20,502†	20,300
Other land	3,421	3,035
Inland water	945	945
TOTAL AREA	40,675	40,675

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA CULTIVATED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	31.0	54.6	49.0	30.2	65.0	43.5
Rice (paddy)	26.6	32.5	38.3	35.7	68.3	60.5
Maize	282.0	309.5	376.6	368.5	386.9	506.0
Cassava (Manioc)	113.4	113.7	135.7	1,734.8	1,717.5	1,822.6
Soya beans	320.0	400.0	473.3	330.0	450.0	650.0
Groundnuts	22.1	23.7	25.2	21.5	23.5	24.8
Seed cotton	309.1	261.4	259.5	284.7	230.0	235.0
Onions	5.3	4.1	4.0	33.0	25.0	27.5
Beans	70.3	70.4	74.5	49.9	51.4	54.5
Sugar cane	50.7	54.6	36.6	1,786.0	1,904.0	2,357.0
Bananas*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	13.5	14.1
Tobacco	20.5	21.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	16.5

* Production in million bunches.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1977	1978	1979
Cattle	6,181.1	6,212.0	6,243.0
Horses	913.3	927.0	931.6
Pigs	1,517.3	1,102.7	1,763.0
Goats	51.7	129.4	148.8
Sheep	477.3	489.2	508.8

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal*	114	110	110
Pig meat*	68	77	79
Poultry meat*	13	14	14
Cows' milk	149	120	125
Hen eggs	21.4	24.5	24.8*
Cattle hides*	16.9	16.2	16.2

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

	1975	1976	1977
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	860	817	897
Other industrial wood . . .	295	131	138
Fuel wood . . .	3,000	3,181	3,393
TOTAL . . .	4,155	4,129	4,428

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

	1975	1976	1977
Sawnwood (incl. box-boards) . . .	330	340	375
Railway sleepers . . .	10	5	6
TOTAL . . .	340	345	381

1978 and 1979: Annual production as in 1977 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total catch . . .	1.4*	1.8*	2.2*	2.5*	2.7	2.7*

* FAO estimate.

1975-79: Annual catch as in 1974.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Alcohol . . .	'000 litres	3,563	4,328	4,871	4,614	4,724	5,225
Beer . . .	" "	30,080	33,182	45,089	51,391	59,100	62,055
Cigarettes . . .	'000 packets	41,688	34,064	39,379	40,881	40,395	32,389
Cement (Portland) . . .	metric tons	137,747	154,787	199,728	165,965	154,542	176,685
Electricity . . .	'000 kWh.	598,083	604,535	626,271	669,734	771,847	929,839
Hides . . .	metric tons	12,459	13,283	14,667	14,905	9,444	8,972
Meat (tinned) . . .	" "	8,899	8,531	11,959	11,200	307	—
Oils:							
Coconut (edible) . . .	" "	5,284	5,591	7,848	4,591	7,021	7,058
Coco pulp . . .	" "	3,854	4,589	4,959	4,281	4,877	5,188
Tung . . .	" "	12,916	15,710	19,116	11,886	11,198	10,190
Sugar . . .	" "	51,877	56,480	77,196	68,655	68,477	89,236
Textile:							
Cotton . . .	'000 metres	16,074	15,292	20,317	20,879	20,252	16,620
Matches . . .	'000 boxes	23,940	20,300	24,458	23,130	22,908	18,932

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 guaraní (G).

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 guaraníes.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 guaraníes

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=242.4 guaraníes; U.S. \$1=126.0 guaraníes (selling rates).

1,000 guaraníes=£4.13=\$7.94.

Note: Since 1960 the buying (export) rate has been U.S. \$1=123.60 guaraníes and the selling (import) rate \$1=126.00 guaraníes. These rates have remained in effect despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar, in December 1971 and February 1973. In terms of sterling, the selling rate was £1=302.40 guaraníes from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=328.32 guaraníes from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(million guaraníes)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Customs duties	8,412	9,226	Presidency	209	247
Domestic taxes	12,826	14,521	Ministries:		
Alcohol tax	1,612	1,768	Interior	2,996	3,823
Income tax	6,493	8,837	Foreign Affairs	378	509
Real estate tax	1,191	1,452	Finance	1,524	1,801
Postal charges	69	75	Education	5,160	2,566
Pension funds	1,846	2,359	Agriculture and Livestock	1,014	1,400
Consular duties	1,568	1,659.7	Public Works	3,684	4,210
Sales tax	2,878	3,519.7	National Defence	5,793	7,644
Export Tax	187	182.3	Public Health	1,170	2,173
			Justice and Labour	325	332
			Industry and Commerce	92	112
			Without Portfolio	6	7
			Public Debt	2,811	6,809
			Judiciary	314	364
			Legislature	195	257
TOTAL (incl. others)	48,651	43,598	TOTAL (incl. others)	43,851	32,254

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	0.45	4.36	4.62
IMF Special Drawing Rights	8.65	12.40	14.09
Reserve position in IMF	8.44	10.79	18.98
Foreign exchange	431.64	585.90	728.78
TOTAL	449.18	613.45	766.47

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million guaraníes at Dec. 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	18,692	24,313	31,175
Demand deposits at commercial banks	20,300	23,292	28,565

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING

(1964=100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	202.9	211.5	235.3	265.8	344.1	409.3
Housing	164.6	169.7	183.2	194.9	238.5	292.8
Clothing	165.9	175.7	188.8	210.8	259.7	214.7
Miscellaneous	199.4	210.3	224.4	241.4	317.0	418.6
General Index	190.9	199.4	218.1	241.3	309.3	378.7

The cost of living is based on the expenses of a working-class family in Asunción.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million guaraníes at constant 1972 prices)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	59,308	62,981	67,075	74,185
Livestock	21,777	22,600	23,504	24,444
Forestry	8,590	9,272	10,570	11,870
Hunting and fishing	250	344	453	486
Mining and quarrying	685	794	1,128	1,422
Manufacturing	44,974	49,376	53,177	59,877
Construction	10,560	13,939	18,121	22,832
Electricity	3,953	4,588	5,510	6,634
Water and sanitation	654	806	904	994
Transport, storage and communications	10,264	11,388	12,698	14,031
Trade and finance	66,026	75,455	84,911	93,827
Public administration and defence	10,283	11,100	12,199	13,053
Owner-occupied dwellings	6,077	6,774	7,486	8,159
Other services	20,211	22,816	25,767	28,566
TOTAL	263,612	292,235	323,504	356,383

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	173.2	188.0	202.0	327.1	356.1	384.4	400.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-198.3	-227.3	-236.3	-360.2	-431.9	-577.1	-675.2
TRADE BALANCE	-25.1	-39.3	-34.3	-33.1	-75.8	-192.7	-274.8
Exports of services	39.6	45.8	55.6	92.5	133.0	209.3	292.2
Imports and services	-71.0	-92.6	-94.1	-119.4	-175.8	-230.0	-304.2
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-56.5	-86.1	-72.8	-60.0	-118.6	-213.4	-286.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	2.0	13.0	3.3	0.6	5.3	4.3	1.6
CURRENT BALANCE	-52.7	-72.1	-68.6	-58.8	-112.7	-206.0	-282.2
Direct capital investment (net)	20.7	24.4	-3.0	21.7	19.7	50.3	31.8
Other long-term capital (net)	32.2	61.7	120.4	63.5	146.6	85.3	160.5
Short-term capital (net)	33.8	12.0	-8.0	103.4	106.4	221.2	261.0
Net errors and omissions	-3.7	3.7	-0.1	-20.3	17.0	9.0	-19.8
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	30.3	29.7	40.7	109.5	177.0	159.8	151.3
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	3.2
Valuation changes (net)	0.3	-0.8	—	0.7	1.1	0.3	-1.2
Official financing (net)	-0.5	-1.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	-0.4
CHANGES IN RESERVES	30.1	27.9	42.5	112.4	179.6	165.1	152.9

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million guaraníes)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	22,488.0	22,687.5	32,163.7	40,105.2	54,098.5	65,159.5
Exports f.o.b.	21,921.7	22,423.6	34,563.5	31,868.1	37,716.3	39,089.0

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Machinery and apparatus	56,855	53,831	79,737	79,739
Vehicles and accessories	40,660	60,133	63,310	70,426
Drinks and tobacco	19,599	28,979	41,566	39,664
Fuels and lubricants	42,571	59,644	87,520	129,518
Wheat and derivatives	5,549	4,879	8,278	11,105
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products	12,535	16,334	26,229	31,719
Iron, steel and manufactures	15,208	14,655	30,899	20,002
Textiles and manufactures	6,187	6,733	9,436	9,817
Other metals and manufactures	3,567	5,222	4,448	6,415
Paper, Cardboard and manufactures	7,057	7,111	8,693	12,301
Other food products	7,102	9,574	11,699	12,969
Agricultural equipment	7,802	10,478	11,083	9,483

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Meat products (excluding horsemeat)	22,080	23,967	5,522	1,054
Timber	19,912	20,342	42,220	66,232
Tobacco	13,658	9,246	8,547	10,142
Raw cotton	80,487	100,024	98,596	105,833
Tung oil	21,986	9,192	11,238	9,475
Coconut oil	5,521	4,770	6,367	4,311
Cattle hides	5,504	7,843	6,128	3,104
Oils (essential)	12,291	8,497	9,732	9,093
Quebracho extract	5,284	5,160	3,178	4,389
Oilseeds	58,828	41,632	81,349	45,272
Coffee	10,092	213	4,193	2,302
Yerba maté	823	793	1,132	1,930
Fruit and vegetables	1,814	2,606	3,467	8,380

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Argentina	48,767	74,040	106,442	24,152	51,009	74,181
Belgium	1,925	1,820	1,925	1,468	1,811	5,741
Brazil	62,711	102,334	140,505	20,416	29,103	40,240
France	6,423	8,776	12,030	3,530	5,907	5,028
Germany, Federal Republic	26,191	31,665	33,534	38,808	46,407	38,454
Italy	3,486	5,371	4,707	16,779	21,688	6,046
Japan	25,193	36,085	42,031	32,308	16,407	11,246
Netherlands	1,341	2,672	2,154	26,497	45,344	19,746
Spain	3,751	5,361	5,502	6,783	5,569	4,796
Switzerland	1,535	2,297	2,905	15,977	21,789	31,614
United Kingdom	30,500	24,192	28,843	14,975	625	1,802
U.S.A.	34,755	49,809	51,159	22,211	17,628	16,679
Uruguay	13,428	14,275	14,952	7,013	13,611	10,158

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of visitors	93,113	111,902	153,528	201,929	281,250	281,372
Revenue (U.S. \$'000)	11,501	14,023	35,372	40,384	69,450	90,617

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1977	1978	1979
Passengers . . .	123,152	146,703	316,334
Freight (metric tons)	95,488	95,372	163,752

ROAD TRAFFIC

(vehicles in use)

	1978	1979	1980
Cars . . .	16,268	19,740	22,921
Buses . . .	8,345	8,792	9,119
Lorries . . .	11,239	14,328	17,589
Vans . . .	13,582	14,940	15,894
Jeeps . . .	1,983	2,181	2,310
Motorcycles . .	16,402	17,222	18,083

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers . . .	213,536	241,226	259,225	318,810	242,230
Freight (metric tons)	1,027	1,353	2,491	3,370	3,923

EDUCATION

(1980)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary . . .	3,425	18,038	504,377
Secondary . . .	519	9,830	110,095
Universities . .	2	1,984	25,232

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Asunción; Banco Central del Paraguay Asunción; Secretaría Técnica de Planificación, Presidencia de la República, Asunción.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the presidential elections of February 1968, the 1940 constitution was replaced by one formulated in 1967.

The preamble to the Constitution states that Paraguay is an independent republic whose form of government is representative democracy. The powers accorded to the legislature, executive and judiciary are exercised separately and independently. The official religion of Paraguay is Roman Catholicism.

All citizens of Paraguay are equal before the law and have the right to freedom of conscience, travel, residence and religion. The freedom of association is guaranteed as is the right of workers to organize and strike. Political parties are free to operate providing they do not advocate the destruction of the republican representative system. All Paraguayans may vote in elections after the age of eighteen. No laws may be retrospective in application.

The legislature (National Congress) is composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is made up of at least thirty members, the Chamber of Deputies of

at least sixty members. The party gaining a majority of votes in the presidential election obtains two-thirds of the seats in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Legislation concerning national defence and international agreements may be initiated in the Senate. Financial, electoral and municipal legislation may be initiated in the Chamber of Deputies. Both chambers of Congress are elected for a period of five years subject to dissolution.

Executive power is discharged by the President of the Republic, who must be a Roman Catholic. He is elected by direct vote for a five-year term of office. The President formulates legislation and enacts it. He is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and may dissolve Congress.

The Supreme Court is composed of five members who are appointed for five years by the President. The Supreme Court has the power to declare legislation unconstitutional.

In 1977 Article 173 of the constitution was amended to enable the President to stand for more than two consecutive terms of office.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. ALFREDO STROESSNER (assumed power May 5th, 1954; elected President July 11th, 1954; re-elected 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. SABINO AUGUSTO MONTANARO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ALBERTO NOGUÉS.

Minister of Finance: Gen. CÉSAR BARRIENTOS.

Minister of Education and Worship: Dr. RAÚL PEÑA.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Dr. DELFÍN UGARTE CENTURIÓN.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Gen. JUAN ANTONIO CÁCERES.

Minister of Defence: Gen. MARCIAL SAMANIEGO.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. ADÁN GODOY JIMÉNEZ.

Minister of Justice and Labour: Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. HERNANDO BERTONI.

Minister without Portfolio: Arq. TOMÁS ROMERO PEREIRA.

PRESIDENT

At the presidential election of February 12th, 1978, of the 993,547 votes cast, 890,361 were for Gen. Alfredo Stroessner and the Partido Colorado. The opposition candidates were Germán Acosta Caballero (then leader of the Partido Liberal Radical) and Fulvio Celauro (Partido Liberal).

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESO NACIONAL

President: Dr. JUAN RAMÓN CHÁVEZ.

(Election, February 12th, 1978)

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
Partido Colorado	20	40
Partido Liberal Radical	6	12
Partido Liberal	4	8

COUNCIL OF STATE

A consultative body which consists of the Ministers in charge of Government Departments, the Rector of the National University, one representative of commerce, two for agriculture and one for industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and the Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired officers, one from the army and the other from the navy.

President: Arq. TOMÁS ROMERO PEREIRA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Legislation was passed in 1981 stipulating that, to be eligible for elections, a political party must have at least 10,000 members and a presence in a third of the country's electoral districts. Only existing parties (i.e. not coalitions) may nominate presidential candidates.

Asociación Nacional Republicana (*Partido Colorado—National Republican Party*): Asunción; f. 19th century, ruling party since 1940; affiliation is obligatory for all civil servants; Chair. Dr. JUAN RAMÓN CHÁVEZ; Sec. MARIO ABDO BENÍTEZ.

***Partido Liberal (PL)**: Asunción; f. 1961; legally recognized opposition party; Leader FULVIO CELAURO.

***Partido Liberal Radical (PLR)**: Yegros y Manuel Domínguez, Asunción; f. 1961; legally recognized opposition party; Leader JUSTO PASTOR BENÍTEZ.

Acuerdo Nacional Paraguayo: Asunción; f. 1978; opposition front including:

Movimiento Popular Colorado (MOPOCO): Asunción; operates in virtual exile; Leader MARIO MALLORQUÍN.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Colón 871, Casilla 1318, Asunción; f. 1960; has called for its members to cast blank votes in all elections and is, therefore, not officially recognized; 38,000 mems.; Pres. LUIS ALFONSO RESCK (exiled in 1981); publs. *DE-CE, Revolución*.

***Partido Liberal Radical Auténtico (PLRA)**: Asunción; Leader Dr. DOMINGO LAÍNO; Pres. MIGUEL ANGEL MARTÍNEZ; Vice-Pres. CARMEN DE LARA CASTRO.

Partido Revolucionario Febrerista (PRF): Asunción; social democratic party; affiliated to the Socialist International; the only legally-recognized extra-parliamentary party; Pres. (vacant); publs. *El Pueblo, El Progreso*.

* The original *Partido Liberal* was the ruling party until 1940 and was dissolved in 1942. It was re-established in 1961, but most members left to form the PLR. The party has split further and the largest faction is the PLRA.

The leaders of the Communist Party (Partido Comunista Paraguayo—PCP) are in exile.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO PARAGUAY

(In Asunción unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy

- Argentina:** Avda. Mcal. López 2004 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. CARLOS ENRIQUE LAIDLAW.
- Australia:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Austria:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Belgium:** Montevideo, Uruguay (E).
- Bolivia:** Avda. D. G. Boggiani 5570 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear-Adm. SANTIAGO MAESE ROCA.
- Brazil:** 25 de Mayo y Gral. Aquino (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO BELFORT BETHLEM.
- Canada:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Chile:** Pitiantuta 601, esq. Juan de Salazar (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. CARLOS FORESTIER H.
- China (Taiwan):** Avda. Mcal. López 1969 (E); *Ambassador:* MENG-HSIEN WANG.
- Colombia:** Cte. Franco 168 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ RINCÓN GALVIS.
- Denmark:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Ecuador:** Yegros 615 y Azara (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. JORGE RAMOS ROMERO.
- Egypt:** Montevideo, Uruguay (E).
- El Salvador:** Gral. Aquino 234, Ciudad Nueva (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. SALVADOR ROVIRA PLEITEZ.
- Finland:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- France:** España 676, Casilla 97 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ BUCCO-RIBBOULAT.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** José Berges 1003-1007 casi Saltos de Guairá (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WALTER GROENER.
- Greece:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Guatemala:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Haiti:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Honduras:** Montevideo, Uruguay (E).
- India:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Italy:** Avda. Mcal. López 1104 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ENZO MONTANO.
- Japan:** Avda. Mcal. López 2364, Casilla 1957 (E); *Ambassador:* TAKESHI NAITO.
- Korea, Republic:** Avda. Mcal. López 2043; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Lebanon:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Mexico:** Edif. Parapiti 5°, Estrella y O'Leary (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. GUILLERMO ALBERT ROBLES.
- Norway:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Pakistan:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil (E).
- Panama:** San Martín 620 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Peru:** Cerro Corá 1314 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ ESPINOSA SALDAÑA.
- Philippines:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Portugal:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- South Africa:** Edif. Sudameris 4°, Ind. Nacional y Cerro Corá (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID VREDE LOUW.
- Spain:** 25 de Mayo 171 (E); *Ambassador:* EVARISTO RON VILAS.
- Sweden:** Montevideo, Uruguay (E).
- Switzerland:** Edif. Parapiti 4°, Juan O'Leary 409/Estrella (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* F. VUFFRAY.
- Thailand:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Turkey:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- United Kingdom:** Pte. Franco 706, 4°, Apdo. 404 (E); *Ambassador:* D. MELLOR.
- U.S.A.:** Avda. Mcal. López 1776 (E); *Ambassador:* LYLE LANE.
- Uruguay:** Brasília esq. Rca. de Seria (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. JULIO CÉSAR VADORA ROZIER.
- Vatican:** Avda. Mcal. López 1750 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Dr. JOSÉ MEES.
- Venezuela:** Ind. Nacional y Cerro Corá, Apdo. 94 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MORITZ EIRIS-VILLEGAS.
- Yugoslavia:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Paraguay also has diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic, Israel, Morocco and the Netherlands.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of five judges chosen by the President with the approval of the Council of State.

President: Dr. JUAN FÉLIX MORALES.

Under the Supreme Court are the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunal of Jurors and Judges of First Instance, the Judges of Arbitration, the Magistrates (*Jueces de Instrucción*), and the Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

All sects are tolerated, but about 90 per cent of the population follow Roman Catholicism, the established religion.

Metropolitan See:
Asunción

Rt. Rev. ISMAEL BLÁS ROLÓN
SILVERO.

THE PRESS

DAILIES
Asunción

ABC Color: Yegros 745; f. 1967; independent; Dir. ALDO ZUCCOLILLO; circ. 80,000.

Hoy: Avda. Mcal. López 2948; f. 1977; Dir. HUMBERTO DOMÍNGUEZ DIBB; circ. 30,000.

Patria: Tacuari 443; f. 1946; Colorado Party; Dir. Dr. EZEQUIEL GONZÁLEZ ALSINA; circ. 10,000.

La Tribuna: Avda. Arhgas y Brasília; f. 1925; independent; Dir. OSCAR PACIELLO; circ. 30,000.

Ultima Hora: Benjamín Constant 658; f. 1977; independent; Dir. DEMETRIO ROJAS; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS
Asunción

El Agricultor: Eligio Ayala 1033; agricultural affairs; monthly.

PARAGUAY

El Colorado: political weekly; circ. 10,000.

Comercio: Estrella 540; monthly; trade and industry.

Flash Internacional: Oliva 522, 6° piso; general; monthly.

Revista Ñandé: Alberdi 1393; f. 1955; circ. 10,000.

Sendero: ecclesiastical; weekly; Dir. SATURNINO URBISTONDO; circ. 10,000.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Calle 25 de Mayo 542, Oficina 21, 2° piso, Asunción; Bureau Chief SIXTO MARTÍNEZ BARCO.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Cerro Corá 1645, Asunción; Agent VÍCTOR E. CARUGATI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Avda. San Martín 1836, Villa Guarani, Casilla 264, Asunción; Corresp. NESTOR A. VERDINA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Juan E. O'Leary 409, Edif. Parapiti 4°, 403, Asunción; Bureau Chief JAIME ARDITI.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Avda. Uruguay 570, Asunción; Corresp. GERMÁN CHAVES.

Telam (Argentina) is also represented.

PUBLISHERS

La Colmena, S.A.: Pte. Franco 328, Casilla 302, Asunción; Dir. DAUMAS LADOUCE.

Ediciones Diálogo: Calle Brasil 1391, Asunción; f. 1957; fine arts, literature, poetry, criticism; Man. MIGUEL ANGEL FERNÁNDEZ.

Ediciones Nizza: Estrella 721, Asunción; medicine.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Paraguaya del Libro: Estrella 380, Casilla 1705; Asunción; f. 1968; Pres. Lic. RUBÉN LISBOA; Vice-Pres. SIXTO ZARACHO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (Antelco): Administración General, Oliva y Alberdi, 4°, Casilla 84, Asunción; f. 1926; Chair. of Board Ing. MIGUEL C. GUANES; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. F. F. DUARTE.

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional del Paraguay: Oliva y Alberdi, 6° piso, Asunción; medium- and short-wave and FM; Dir. ALEJANDRO CÁCERES ALMADA.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Chaco Boreal: Cnel. Bogardo 916, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. GERARDO TORCIDA.

Radio Concepción: Oliva y Schreiber, Concepción; f. 1963; medium-wave; Dir. ENRIQUE DACACK.

Radio Encarnación: General Artigas 728, Encarnación; commercial but owned by Antelco; medium- and short-wave; Dir. ALEJANDRO LAPIERRE.

Radio Guairá: Alejo García y Pte. Franco, Villarica; medium-, long- and short-wave; Dir. ENRIQUE TRAVERSI VÁSQUEZ.

Radio Guarani: Avda. José F. Bogardo y Batallón 40, Asunción; medium- and short-wave; Dir. ESTEBAN CÁCERES ALMADA.

Radio Ñanduti: Choferos del Chaco esq. Mariscal Estigarribia, Asunción; f. 1962; Dir. HUMBERTO RUBÍN.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Radio Paraguay: Avda. Dr. Gaspar R. de Francia 343-38, Asunción; medium-wave and FM; Dir.-Gen. GERARDO HALLEY MORA.

Radio Presidente Stroessner: Ciudad Pte. Stroessner; medium-wave and FM; Dir. M. BERNABÉ A.

Radio Primero de Marzo: José Félix Bogado y Felicidad, Asunción; Dirs. JUAN ANGEL NAPOUT, ALCIDES RIVEROS.

Radio Charitas: Luis Alberto de Herrera 364, Casilla 1313, Asunción; f. 1936; medium- and short-wave; Dir. Padre JOSÉ ANGEL URCELAY.

There are 12 FM stations in Asunción and 8 in rural areas.

In 1981 there were about 190,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Cerro Cara: Avda. Carlos A. López 572, Asunción; commercial; Gen. Man. RICARDO SÁNCHEZ ABDO.

Televisora del Este: Area 5, Asunción; Gen. Man. RICARDO SÁNCHEZ ABDO.

Televisión Itapúa: Coronel Irrazábal y Villarica, Encarnación; commercial; Dir. RICARDO SÁNCHEZ ABDO; Station Man. JORGE M. GRANADA.

Canal 13; f. 1980.

In 1981 there were about 60,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in guaraníes)

Superintendencia de Bancos: Asunción; Superintendent Dr. OSCAR ESTIGARRIBIA.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Paraguay: Independencia Nacional y 25 de Mayo, Asunción; f. 1952; cap. and res. 69m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. CÉSAR ROMEO ACOSTA; Gen. Man. Dr. AUGUSTO A. COLMÁN VILLAMAYOR.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco de Desarrollo del Paraguay, S.A. (Comdesa): Ayolas y Estrella, 1er piso, Edif. Estrella, Casilla 1531, Asunción; f. 1970; cap. 600m. (1981); Vice-Pres. JEAN MARC FISCHER; Gen. Man. EMILIO RAMÍREZ RUSSO.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: 25 de Mayo y Cerro Corá, Asunción; f. 1961 to supply medium- and long-term industrial and agricultural credits; cap. 1,500m., res. 1,860m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. Dr. JULIO REGIS SANGUINA; 21 brs. and 16 agencies throughout the country.

Crédito Agrícola de Habitación: Asunción.

Fondo Ganadero: Cerro Corá e Independencia Nacional, Asunción; Pres. EPIFANIO SALCEDO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco de Asunción, S.A.: Palma y 14 de Mayo, Asunción; owned by Banco Central (Spain); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA MOLERO Y AGUERO; Man. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS MARÍN.

Banco Comercial del Paraguay, S.A. (BANCOPAR): Avda. Mcal. López y Mayor Fleitas 780, Casilla 2350, Asunción; f. 1981; Dir. ROLF STAUDT.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Estrella c/15 de Agosto, Asunción; f. 1980; Man. Dir. JULIO E. SAUZA.

Banco Nacional de Trabajadores (BNT): Gral. Díaz y Alberdi, Asunción; f. 1973 to make credit available to workers and to encourage savings; initial cap. room.; Pres. Dr. FILIPO A. BENTÉZ TRINIDAD; Man. ALBERTO GRACCIA.

Banco Paraná, S.A.: Palma y N.S. de la Asunción; f. 1981; Man. ODERVAL FIGUEIREDO LULA.

Banco Real de Paraguay: Alberdi esq. Estrella, Asunción; Pres. Dr. WALTER RIBEIRO; Man. CARLOS URBANO RUTIER.

Banco Sudameris Paraguay, S.A.: Independencia Nacional y Cerro Corá, Casilla 1433, Asunción; f. 1961; savings and commercial bank; subsidiary of Banque Sudameris; cap. 606m., dep. 4,786m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dr. RAMIRO RODRÍGUEZ ALCALA; Man. Dir. FRANCESCO CAPURRO.

Banco Unión, S.A.: Estrella y Alberdi, Asunción; Deputy Man. ALBERTO FRIESEN.

Interbanco, S.A.: 14 de Mayo c/ Palma y Estrella, Asunción; f. 1978; Gen. Man. LUIS CARLOS SILVA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Chile y Palma, Asunción; Man. JULIO JORGE ROCHA (acting).

Banco do Brasil: Oliva y Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Apdo. 667, Asunción; Man. JOSÉ CUSTODIO CORBEIRO NETTO.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo (BANESPA) (Brazil): Azara esq. Yegros, Asunción; Gen. Man. GUALDIR D'OLIVEIRA PINTOS.

Banco Exterior S.A. (Spain): 23 de Mayo esq. Yegros, Asunción; f. 1968; cap. 300m., dep. 3,885m. (Dec. 1976); Gen. Man. ANTONIO MUÑOZ DE BURGOS.

Banco Holandés Unido (Netherlands): Independencia Nacional y E. V. Haedo, Apdo. 1180, Asunción; Man. L. TEUS VAN DIJK.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.): Chile y Oliva, Asunción; Man. JULIO SAUCA.

Bank of London and South America Ltd. (U.K.): Palma y J. E. O'Leary, Apdo. 696, Asunción; Man. MICHAEL KENT ATKINSON.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Eduardo Víctor Haedo esq. Independencia Nacional, Asunción; f. 1980.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Estrella y Chile, Apdo. 1174, Asunción; Vice-Pres. JULIO CÉSAR GILL PALEARÍ.

Deutsche Bank AG (Fed. Repub. of Germany): 14 de Mayo esq. Estrella, Casilla 1426, Asunción; Man. JÜRGEN BORN.

First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.): Pte. Franco 706 esq. J. E. O'Leary, Asunción; f. 1980; Gen. Man. JORGE PADILLA DE ALBA.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Bancos Privados del Paraguay: Edificio Parapiti 3°, Of. 323/5, Estrella esq. Juan E. O'Leary, Asunción; mems.: Paraguayan banks and foreign banks with brs. in Asunción; Pres. Dr. JULIO CÉSAR GILL PALEARÍ.

INSURANCE

Asunción

Alianza S.A. de Seguros Generales: Juan E. O'Leary 650, 6° piso, Edif. Helipuerto; f. 1963; Gen. Man. Lic. VÍCTOR MANUEL VILLALBA.

América S.A. de Seguros: Manduvirá 957, Casilla 865; f. 1960; Pres. Dr. HASSEL AGUILAR SOSA; Gen. Man. IGNACIO A. PANE; general.

American Home Assurance Company: Independencia Nacional 1105, 1° piso; f. 1954; Mans. ALBINO JARA RECALDE, GUIDO, CHASE SARDI, RAÚL RIVAROLA MERNES.

Aseguradora Paraguaya, S.A.: Eduardo Víctor Haedo 103, 1°; Pres. GERARDO TORCIDA; Man. GERARDO TORCIDA, Jr.; life and risk.

Atayala S.A. de Seguros Generales: Independencia Nacional 565, 1° piso; f. 1964; Pres. MANUEL FRONCIANI BRUSQUETTI; Man. LUIS ENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ; general.

Central S.A. de Seguros: Eduardo Víctor Haedo 179, 1°; f. 1977; Pres. CARLOS KÖHN CABAÑAS; Gen. Man. Dr. OSVALDO GATTI D.; general.

El Comercio Paraguayo S.A. Cia. de Seguros Generales: Alberdi 433; f. 1947; Pres. ENRIQUE CAZENAVE; Man. Dr. BRAULIO OSCAR ELIZECHE; life and risk.

La Consolidada S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Haedo 535, Casilla 1182; f. 1961; Pres. IVO UBALDI; Gen. Man. Dr. J. MANUEL FERREIRA; life and risk.

La Continental Cia. de Seguros Generales: Estrella 763; f. 1964; Man. AMADO A. ARTAZA; life and risk.

Cristal S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Yegros 615, 2° piso; f. 1980; Pres. Dr. ANGEL JOSÉ BURRÓ; Man.-Dir. ROMILDA GÓMEZ DE GARCETE.

Fénix S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Yegros 976, Casilla 2130; f. 1976; Pres. GUILLERMO ANTONIO DE LOS RÍOS; Man. Sr. ROQUE GAONA, Jr.; general.

Garantía S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Juan E. O'Leary 282; f. 1973; Pres. ALICIO MOLINA; Gen. Man. Lic. MARIO OSCAR BARRIOS FLECHA; general.

Guaraní S.A. Paraguaya de Seguros: Mariscal Estigarribia 1153 c/Brasil; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. ARNALDO ACOSTA NÚÑEZ; life and risk.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company: Independencia Nacional 349, 1er piso; f. 1957; Man. GUILLERMO GROSS BROWN.

La Independencia de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.: Edif. Parapiti 3°, Of. 319, Juan E. O'Leary esq. Estrella, Casilla 980; f. 1966; Pres. VENANCIO ESTIGARRIBIA; Man. Dr. FÉLIX AVEIRO; general.

Intercontinental S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: 14 de Julio esq. Ntra. Sra. de la Asunción, 1°; f. 1978; Pres. FRANCISCO OSVALDO CALVET; Man. BENITO JIMÉNEZ CABALLERO.

La Mercantil S.A. Paraguaya de Seguros: 15 de Agosto 608; f. 1971; Pres. Dr. RICARDO R. TRINIDAD J.; general.

Mundo S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Juan E. O'Leary 650, 6° piso, Edif. Helipuerto; f. 1976; Dirs. JUAN M. VILLALBA, Lic. PEDRO C. LOVERA; life and risk.

Ñane Reta S.A. Seguros y Reaseguros: Tte. Fariña entre Tacuarí y Antequera; f. 1980; Pres. JUAN MARC FISCHER; Exec. Dir. Dr. EDUARDO MANUEL ARIAS.

La Paraguaya S.A. de Seguros: Estrella 625, Casilla de Correo 373; f. 1905; Pres. Dr. OSCAR PÉREZ URIBE; Gen. Man. MANUEL NOGUÉS ZUBIZARRETA; life and risk.

Patria S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Edif. Seguros Patria 5°, Pte. Franco 706; f. 1968; Pres. JOSÉ PAPPALARDO; Exec. Dir. Dr. MARCOS PERERA R.; general.

Planeta S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Nuestra Señora de Asunción 819 c/ Humaitá, Casilla de Correo 495; f. 1971; Pres. Dr. TITO SCAVONE; Exec. Dir. Dr. JUAN CARLOS MARTINCICH; life and risk.

La Previsora S.A. de Seguros Generales: Pte. Franco 654, Casilla de Correo 976; f. 1964; Pres. ADOLFO BITTINGER; Man. ALFONSO DAVID; general.

El Productor S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Independencia Nacional 802, Casilla de Correo 1957; f. 1964; Pres. Man. Lic. REYNALDO PAVIA MALDONADO; life and risk.

Providencia S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: 15 de Agosto 961, Casilla 2003; f. 1978; Pres. Lic. JOSÉ LUIS CUEVAS; Man. AMÉRICO RIQUELME; life and risk.

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Real Paraguaya de Seguros S.A.: Estrella esq. Alberdi; f. 1974; Pres. Dr. WALTER RIBEIRO; Gen. Man. JADIR GUILHERME FERNÁNDEZ; life and risk.

Rumbos S.A. de Seguros: Estrella 851, Casilla de Correo 1017; f. 1960; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SOLJANCIC; Man. Ing. CARLOS E. EVERS; general.

La Rural del Paraguay S.A. Paraguaya de Seguros: 15 de Agosto 608 esq. Gral. Díaz; f. 1920; Pres. ENRIQUE CAZENAVE; Gen. Man. Dr. RICARDO R. TRINIDAD J.; general.

Seguridad S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Caballero 294/Mcal. Estigarribia; f. 1979; Pres. OVIDIO GONZÁLEZ GIMÉNEZ; Man. JOSÉ MARÍA PERIS BUSTO.

Seguros Chaco S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Gral. Ibáñez del Campo 862; f. 1977; Pres. Ing. PAOLO PEDERZANI; Exec. Dir. ALBERTO R. ZARZA T.; general.

Seguros Generales S.A. (SEGESA): Oliva 393, Casilla 802; f. 1956; cap. and res. 116 million guaraníes; Pres. OSCAR PINHO INSFRÁN; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; life and risk.

El Sol del Paraguay Cía. de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.: Edif. Alfonsi 1º, Alberdi esq. Palma; f. 1974; Pres. JUAN N. DE CASTRO; Exec. Dir. ALBERTO LÓPEZ LEDO; general.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: Independencia Nacional 349, 1º piso; f. 1973; Mans. ERNESTO S. REUTER, JORGE C. BATISTA.

Triunfo S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Luis Alberto de Herrera 149 y Yegros; f. 1979; Pres. LUIS MARÍA HEISECKE ABENTE; Man. ROMILDA GÓMEZ PEREIRA.

Universo de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.: Estrella 442; f. 1979; Pres. RAÚL ALBERTO CUBAS; Man. Dir. DANIEL CEREZUELA SÁNCHEZ.

Yacretá S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Rca. de Colombia 656, Casilla 2487; f. 1981; Pres. GUILLERMO GÓMEZ GARCETE; Gen. Man. RUBÉN DOMECQ.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Asociación Paraguaya de Cías. de Seguros: Yegros 615, 1º, Casilla de Correos 1435, Asunción; f. 1963; 35 mems.; Pres. Dr. OSVALDO A. GATTI; Gen. Man. Dr. PASTOR C. FILÁRTIGA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Secretaría Técnica de Planificación de la Presidencia de la República: Iturbe y Eligio Ayala, Asunción; government body responsible for overall planning.

Administración Nacional de Almacenes, Silos y Frigoríficos: Asunción; f. 1969 to organize a national network of storage installations; financed by a U.S. \$6m. loan from the IADB.

Administración Nacional de Electricidad (ANDE): Padre Cardozo Avda. España, Asunción; national electricity board; Pres. Ing. ENZO DEBERNARDI.

Consejo Nacional de Coordinación Económica: Asunción; directs negotiations between workers and employers.

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Ganadería: Asunción; f. 1964; government council representing public and private bodies in the cattle industry.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Industrial (National Council for Industrial Development): Asunción; national planning institution.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Federación de la Producción, Industria y Comercio (FEPRINCO): 15 de Agosto 341 (altos), Asunción.

INDI (National Indian Institute): Asunción; responsible for welfare of Indian population; Pres. Minister of Defence; Dir. Col. MACHUCHA GODOY.

Instituto de Bienestar Rural: Asunción; responsible for rural welfare and colonization; Pres. JUAN MANUEL FRUTOS.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización: Avda. General Roa y General Aguiar, Asunción; national standards institute.

Instituto de Previsión Social: Asunción; responsible for employees' welfare and health insurance scheme.

Petróleos Paraguayos—PETROPAR: Asunción; f. 1981; national petroleum company with 40 per cent holding by the private refining concern Repsa.

Unión de Industriales Paraguayos (UIP): Asunción; organization of businessmen.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores—CPT (Confederation of Paraguayan Workers): Yegros y Simón Bolívar, Asunción; f. 1951; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 113 affiliated groups; Sec.-Gen. SOTERO LEDESMA; publ. *La Voz de Trabajo* (fortnightly).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril Presidente Carlos Antonio López: México 145, Casilla 453, Asunción; f. 1854, control passed from U.K. company to Paraguayan Government in 1961; 441 km. open; service to Encarnación and Buenos Aires (1,510 km.) three times a week; it was planned to modernize and electrify the system at a cost of U.S. \$68 million in 1979; Pres. RICARDO GARAY.

Ferrocarril del Norte: Concepción; service to Horqueta 56 km. east.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 15,500 km. of roads, of which 1,456 km. were paved. The Pan-American Highway runs for over 700 km. in Paraguay and the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Navegación y Puertos (National Shipping and Ports Department): Colón e Isabel la Católica, Asunción; f. 1965; responsible for ports services and maintaining navigable channels in rivers and for improving navigation on the River Paraguay.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Mercantil del Estado: Estrella 672/686, Casilla 454, Asunción; state-owned; boats and barges up to 1,000 tons displacement on Paraguay and Paraná rivers; cold storage ships for use between Asunción—Buenos Aires—Montevideo; Pres. O. V. JOHANSEN S.; Gen. Admin. C. A. CORONEL ACOSTA.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Compañía Paraguaya de Navegación de Ultramar: Pte. Franco esq. 15 de Agosto, Casilla 77, Asunción; f. 1963 to operate between Asunción, U.S.A. and European ports; two ships of 1,135 tons each.

Several foreign shipping lines operate services between Asunción and European and U.S. ports.

PARAGUAY

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport 15 km. from Asunción (Aeropuerto Presidente Stroessner) and another is to be built near Puerto Presidente Stroessner.

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas (LAP): Oliva 455-467, Asunción; f. 1962; services to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Canada, Spain and the U.S.A.; Pres. Brig.-Gen. LUIS ALBERTO GONZÁLEZ RAVETTI; Exec. Man. Col. RAÚL CALVET; fleet: 3 Boeing 707-320B, 3 Lockheed Electra.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Paraguay is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Braniff (U.S.A.), Iberia (Spain), LAB (Bolivia), LADECO (Chile), Pluna (Uruguay) and Varig (Brazil).

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones, Oliva y Alberdi, Asunción; f. 1940; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Dr. JORGE PATRICIO ESCOBAR GENES; Sec.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS RUBÉN TURITCH MARÍN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción; f. 1960; maintains no laboratories or installations; Pres. Prof. Dr. José DANILO PECCI.

PERU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Peru is situated on the Pacific coast of South America. It is bordered by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, Brazil and Bolivia to the east and Chile to the south. The climate varies with altitude, average temperatures being some 7°C (20°F) lower in the mountains than in the coastal region. The two official languages are Spanish and Quechua. Most of the population is Roman Catholic and there is a Protestant minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has vertical stripes of red, white and red, with the state coat of arms on the white stripe. The capital is Lima.

Recent History

There have been Indian settlements in Peru for over 10,500 years. The last of these ruling civilizations, the Inca empire, was ended when Spanish colonists arrived in the early 16th century, attracted by the legendary mineral wealth. Since independence from Spain, finally achieved in 1826, Peruvian politics have been dominated by dictators and intervention by the armed forces.

One such military intervention occurred in October 1968, when President Fernando Belaúnde Terry was replaced by Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado and Congress was suspended. However, there was continual dissension within the armed forces and internal unrest provoked by government austerity measures. In August 1975 Gen. Velasco was ousted by Gen. Francisco Morales Bermúdez, who in July 1976 carried out a cabinet reshuffle in which most of the leading instigators of the 1968 revolution were removed. The new Government implemented several measures which were interpreted as a move to the right. When the severe economic crisis forced the Government to impose a 67 per cent price increase on fuels and basic foodstuffs in April 1978, strikes and rioting broke out and a state of emergency was declared.

In June 1978 elections were held to a Constituent Assembly, which had the task of drafting a constitution to provide for general and presidential elections held in May 1980. All political prisoners were freed in December and all constitutional guarantees were restored in January 1980. A landslide victory for Fernando Belaúnde Terry and his party, *Acción Popular* (AP), in May 1980 led to the restoration in July of civilian rule, with Belaúnde as President again, but local elections held in November showed a great decline in AP's popularity.

Congress was granted special powers of legislation for a 90-day period in 1981, during which it passed some 200 new laws, including an anti-terrorist decree giving extended powers to the Civil Guard. The Catholic Church and the left-wing alliance, the *Izquierda Unida*, have called for the repeal of the law under which a curfew was imposed and constitutional rights suspended in several Andean provinces following a spate of sabotage incidents. The disparity between wage and price rises increased the incidence of strikes at the beginning of 1981 but this has fallen off since the setting-up of a tripartite government, management and labour commission.

The long-standing border dispute with Ecuador over the Cordillera del Cóndor erupted into a war in January 1981. A ceasefire was declared a few days later under the auspices of the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942 under which the area, affording access to the Amazon system was awarded to Peru. The border was eventually reopened in April.

Government

Presidential and general elections took place in May 1980 under the Constitution promulgated in 1979. Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage (including illiterates for the first time). Legislative power is vested in a bicameral National Congress, comprising a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, also directly elected. The President, the two Vice-Presidents and the 60 Senators are elected nationally. Members of the Chamber are elected by constituencies: 40 members representing the province of Lima and 140 representing the province of Callao and the other departments.

Defence

Military service is selective and lasts for two years. In July 1981 the armed forces numbered 130,000 men (including 51,000 conscripts): an army of 75,000, a navy of 15,000 (including 3,000 marines) and an air force of 40,000. There are paramilitary forces numbering 25,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1979 amounted to 96,700 million soles.

Economic Affairs

About 40 per cent of the labour force are in agriculture, the chief crops being sugar cane, potatoes, maize, rice, other cereals, cotton and coffee, although the cultivation of coca for the production of cocaine is the most remunerative. Livestock is raised, particularly in the mountains. Peruvian agriculture is very vulnerable to drought and the Government is undertaking a massive irrigation programme. Following the 1980 drought, Peru was obliged to import rice and sugar for the first time ever. Agricultural production, which grew by only 4.1 per cent in 1979, increased by 10.1 per cent in 1981 because of vastly improved weather conditions.

Fishing is an important factor in the economy, and in 1970 the fishmeal industry contributed a third of Peru's total foreign exchange earnings. Climatic change and over-fishing depleted anchoveta stocks by 1972/73 and since 1974 emphasis has been placed on increasing the amount of fish for human consumption as opposed to the more wasteful production of fishmeal and oil. In 1981 canned fish production doubled and there were 70 canning plants in the country.

Minerals include copper, silver, petroleum, iron ore, coal, phosphates and potash. Peru became the world's fourth largest copper exporter in 1977 and is the fourth largest producer of silver. The Caramarquilla zinc refinery was completed in 1981 and the Cobriza copper mine was expected to open in June 1982, four months ahead of

schedule. The sector was adversely affected in early 1981 by widespread strikes and the fall in world prices. There are proven reserves of 850 million barrels of crude petroleum and the petroleum industry is in the hands of a state agency, Petroperú, following the nationalization of Gulf Oil assets in 1975. In 1981 production averaged 200,000 b.p.d., resulting in a surplus of nearly 50,000 b.p.d. for export. The 852-km. trans-Andean Nor-Peruano pipeline was completed in 1977 and further pipelines from the oil fields of the north-east in 1978. In 1976 foreign oil companies were allowed to explore in Peru for the first time since 1973 and, following the introduction of attractive new oil investment regulations in 1981, agreements were made between Petroperú and three major foreign companies to carry out further exploration and development. The massive Bayóvar petrochemical complex, with 17 plants, is due to come into operation in 1982 at a cost of \$1,000 million.

The energy sector needs considerable improvement; at present nearly 75 per cent of the population is without electricity. Peru's exploitable hydroelectric potential is estimated at 58,000 MW and the 1980-85 development plan envisages eight new plants in operation, with a total output of 1,200 MW.

The economy has suffered seriously since 1975 because of the fall in value of Peru's exports, an increase in imports and the extremely costly nationalization programme embarked upon by the left-wing military Government. There was a brief respite in 1979 and 1980 when, because of increased world prices of traditional Peruvian exports such as copper, silver and petroleum, there was a balance of payments surplus. However, with inflation standing at over 70 per cent annually and with unemployment and underemployment at over 50 per cent, the new civilian Government was faced with formidable economic problems. The two-year emergency programme launched in 1980 subjected the overvalued sol to a "crawling-peg" devaluation, removed subsidies from basic foodstuffs and encouraged foreign investment.

Expensive populist policies, including rural development schemes and construction programmes, favoured by President Belaúnde indicated that the 1981 budget was heading towards a deficit of over \$1,000 million, so in July Congress rushed through further austerity measures, including the introduction of a 16 per cent value-added tax, price rises for public services and petrol and the selling-off of over 80 unprofitable enterprises nationalized by the military government.

Inflation fell to 54 per cent in the last nine months of 1981, although the figure for the year as a whole was still over 70 per cent. Debt servicing accounted for 55 per cent of export revenue and the G.D.P. grew by only 4 per cent 2 per cent short of the Government's target. The budget deficit for 1982 was expected to be 610,000 million soles. The 1981-85 Public Investment Programme gives priority to the productive sectors and infrastructure, particularly agriculture, social services and tourism.

Peru is a member of ALADI, the Andean Group, SELA, the OAS and the IADB.

Transport and Communications

Transport is made difficult by the terrain and internal air services are an important means of transport. There

were 2,740 km. of railways in 1981 and 56,940 km. of roads in 1976. The road system is centred on the 3,400 km.-long Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway which is crossed by the Trans-Andean Highway running from Lima. A new 480-km. road, part of the Trans-Andean Highway, connects Lima and Callao with the headwaters of the Amazon. European shipping lines call regularly at Peruvian ports, the chief of which is Callao. Three domestic airlines provide internal and international services and a number of foreign airlines also serve Peru.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory and benefits cover sickness, disability and old age. There are separate systems for wage earners and salaried employees. Labour legislation guarantees conditions of employment. A new social security pension law promulgated in 1974 established a single unified scheme for all employees. An emergency health care plan, implemented in 1981, included the setting-up of a nutrition fund to help young and expectant mothers, and the building of 100 health centres in rural areas and shanty towns.

Education

Reforms promulgated since the 1968 revolution have instituted a three-level educational system. The first is for children up to the age of 6 in either nurseries or kindergartens. The second level, basic education, is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. Higher education includes the pre-university and university levels. There is also provision for adult literacy programmes (the illiteracy rate is over 70 per cent) and bilingual education. Facilities are still limited but great emphasis is being laid on improving and extending the educational system. There are 32 state and private and two Catholic universities.

Tourism

Tourism is centred around Lima, with its Spanish colonial architecture, and Cuzco, with its pre-Inca and Inca civilization, notably the "lost city" of Machu Picchu. Lake Titicaca, lying at an altitude of 3,850 metres, and the Amazon jungle region to the north-east also form popular resorts, and tourist authorities plan to develop fishing, trekking and mountaineering holidays. In 1980 about 370,000 tourists visited Peru, bringing a total of U.S. \$230 million into the country. These figures are expected to double by 1983 with the development of new resorts at Nazca, Tumbes, Cajamarca and Huánaco.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 29th (SS. Peter and Paul), July 28th, 29th (Independence), August 30th (St. Rose of Lima), October 8th (Battle of Anzamos), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception); December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 31st (Maundy Thursday), April 1st (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 sol.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 949.2 soles;

U.S. \$1 = 493.5 soles.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						
	Census Results†				Mid-Year Estimates		
	July 2nd, 1961	June 4th, 1972					
		Males	Females	Total	1978	1979	1980
1,281,215.6 sq. km.*	9,906,746	6,784,530	6,753,678	13,538,208	16,819,000	17,293,000	17,779,500

* 496,224 square miles. † Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. The adjusted totals were 10,420,357 in 1961 and 14,121,564 in 1972, including estimates for Indian jungle inhabitants (100,830 in 1961 and 39,800 in 1972).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1972 census)

Lima (capital) . . .	2,862,197*	Chiclayo . . .	189,685	Cuzco . . .	120,881
Arequipa . . .	304,653	Chimbote . . .	159,045	Huancayo . . .	115,693
Callao . . .	296,220	Piura . . .	126,702	Iquitos . . .	111,327
Trujillo . . .	241,882				

* Population of the metropolitan area (Gran Lima) was 3,158,417.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

(excluding Indian jungle population)

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1968 . . .	430,145	33.9	52,476	4.1	99,204	7.8
1969 . . .	422,800	32.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970 . . .	479,518	35.7	50,180	3.8	112,042	8.3
1971 . . .	493,590	35.6	n.a.	n.a.	87,335	6.3
1972 . . .	401,418	28.1	n.a.	n.a.	120,308	8.4
1973 . . .	506,185	34.4	n.a.	n.a.	134,104	9.1

1976: Births 442,909 (27.5 per 1,000); Deaths 104,843 (6.6 per 1,000).

1978: Deaths 136,847 (8.1 per 1,000).

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence. Registration is incomplete for births and deaths. The estimated coverage is 80 per cent for births and 78 per cent for deaths. According to UN estimates, the average annual rates per 1,000 were: Births 40.0 in 1970-75, 38.6 in 1975-80; deaths 13.2 in 1970-75, 11.6 in 1975-80.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(official estimates for mid-1980)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	2,248,000
Mining and quarrying . . .	67,300
Manufacturing . . .	708,700
Electricity, gas and water . . .	12,200
Construction . . .	240,400
Trade, restaurants and hotels . . .	846,500
Transport, storage and communications . . .	260,700
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . .	94,500
Community, social and personal services . . .	1,135,200
TOTAL . . .	5,613,500*

* Comprising 4,019,500 males and 1,594,000 females.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat . . .	113	104	85
Rice (paddy) . .	468	557	423
Barley . . .	144	148	150*
Maize . . .	623	646	425
Potatoes . . .	1,713	1,716	1,480
Sweet potatoes	154	160*	150*
Cassava . . .	396	425*	410*
Seed cotton . .	260*	243	264
Onions, dry . .	169	170*	175†
Sugar cane . .	7,970	7,034	5,729
Oranges . . .	167	170†	172†
Lemons and limes†	80	82	84
Avocados† . .	68	70	75
Mangoes . . .	86	80†	82†
Plantains . . .	705	710†	715†
Coffee (green) .	83	104	100

* Unofficial figures. † FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses* . . .	645	648	674
Mules* . . .	215	216	224
Asses* . . .	485	486	504
Cattle . . .	4,150	4,006	3,837
Pigs . . .	1,960	1,960	2,150
Sheep . . .	14,473	14,473	14,473
Goats* . . .	2,070	2,000	2,000
Chickens† . .	37,000	36,000	37,000

* Unofficial figures. † FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Chilean hake . . .	92.8	106.8	420.9	92.9
South Pacific breams . . .	18.3	23.3	21.0	9.4
Chilean jack mackerel . . .	54.2	505.0	462.5	150.9
Chilean pilchard (sardine) . . .	174.7	870.9	1,074.5	1,727.9
Anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy) . . .	3,863.1	792.1	1,156.6	1,362.8
Chub mackerel . . .	40.2	46.1	97.2	118.0
Other fishes . . .	71.7	134.2	86.8	158.9
TOTAL FISH . . .	4,314.8	2,478.4	3,319.5	3,620.7
Crustaceans, molluscs and turtles . . .	29.4	22.1	20.1	32.1
TOTAL CATCH* . . .	4,344.3	2,500.5	3,339.6	3,652.9

* Excluding aquatic bird guano ('000 metric tons): n.a. in 1976; 36.6 in 1977; 29.6 per year in 1978 and 1979.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING*

		1975	1976	1977	1978†	1979†	1980†
Crude petroleum . . .	'000 barrels	16,294	27,965	33,271	55,060	69,952	71,597
Copper . . .	'000 metric tons	176	231	336	266	397	365
Lead . . .	" " "	1,201	1,240	1,239	1,280	1,335	189
Zinc . . .	" " "	433	457	477	457	484	487
Iron ore . . .	" " "	5,067	3,139	4,033	3,275	3,622	3,779
Tungsten . . .	" " "	788	1,057	663	734	n.a.	996
Molybdenum . . .	metric tons	739	850	463	729	n.a.	2,995
Mercury . . .	" " "	53	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.
Silver . . .	" " "	1,201	1,076	1,236	1,243	1,335	1,312
Gold . . .	" " "	2,163	2,511	2,993	2,808	n.a.	n.a.
Natural gas . . .	kilogrammes	4,025	4,265	4,590	4,740	n.a.	n.a.
	teracalories						

* Figures for metallic minerals refer to metal content only.

† Preliminary.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1980
Canned fish	'ooo metric tons	74.3	98.2	n.a.	n.a.	141
Fish meal	" " "	687.4	856.8	497.0	n.a.	450
Wheat flour	" " "	587	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	675
Raw sugar	" " "	964	930	900	856	460
Beer	'ooo hectolitres	4,145	5,041	n.a.	n.a.	6,400
Cigarettes	million	3,722	3,750*	3,657	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber tyres	'ooo	801	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	950
Motor spirit (petrol)	'ooo metric tons	1,529	1,451	1,430*	1,485*	75,000†
Kerosene	" " "	605	643	680*	720*	16,400†
Jet fuel	" " "	237	210	200*	210*	36,700†
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	1,006	1,066	1,025*	1,075*	n.a.
Residual fuel oils	" " "	1,931	1,993	2,265*	2,400*	n.a.
Cement	" " "	1,949	1,966	1,969	2,058	3,150
Pig iron	" " "	307	223	244	246	n.a.
Crude steel	" " "	432	349	379	377	400
Refined copper	" " "	53.8	131.7	172.5	186.2	230
Lead	" " "	71.1	74.8	79.2	74.6	90
Zinc (primary)	" " "	65.7	66.8	69.2	67.0	68
Passenger cars (assembly)	'ooo	21.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14
Electric energy	million kWh.	8,300	8,450	8,557	8,875	n.a.

* Provisional.

† Figures given in b.p.d.

Sources: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics* (1975-78); Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru (1980); 1979 figures unavailable.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 sol.

Coins: 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 soles.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 soles.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 949.2 soles; U.S. \$1 = 493.5 soles.

1,000 soles = £1.053 = \$2.026.

Note: From 1962 to 1967 the exchange rate was \$1=26.82 soles (1 sol=3.73 U.S. cents). In October 1967 a two-tier system was introduced. The exchange certificate rate, used for external trade transactions, was fixed at \$1=38.70 soles (1 sol=2.58 U.S. cents) while a draft or transfer rate was established for most non-trade transactions. In the case of the latter the rates from 1970 were \$1=43.38 soles (buying) or 43.50 soles (selling). Despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar (in December 1971 and February 1973), all these rates remained in effect until September 1975, when the two-tier system was ended and a single rate of \$1=45.00 soles was introduced. This was in force until June 1976, when a new rate of \$1=65.00 soles was established. Since September 1976 the exchange rate has been subject to small periodic adjustments. The average rate (soles per U.S. dollar) was: 40.80 in 1975; 57.43 in 1976; 83.81 in 1977; 156.34 in 1978; 224.55 in 1979; 288.65 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange certificate rate was £1=92.88 soles from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=100.84 soles from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

('ooo million soles, year ending May 31st)

REVENUE	1980	1981	EXPENDITURE	1980	1981
Income from taxes	398.8	583.6	Current expenditure	260.7	501.6
Other income	33.4	35.3	Consumption	127.4	255.6
Less tax rebates	37.5	44.4	Transfers	52.9	106.5
			Interest and commissions	80.4	139.5
			Capital expenditure	105.9	96.0
			Gross capital formation	53.4	70.7
			Transfers	52.5	24.2
			Others	—	1.1
			Debt repayment	80.7	125.1
TOTAL	394.7	574.5	TOTAL	447.3	722.7

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	106.4	281.0
IMF Special Drawing Rights	45.6	43.4	3.9	3.3	6.3	107.1	12.4
Reserve position in IMF	37.7	36.0	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	842.0	346.1	285.5	353.5	383.4	1,413.6	1,966.4
TOTAL	967.6	467.8	331.7	399.1	432.1	1,627.1	2,259.8

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million soles)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Notes	47,741.8	54,661.6	67,316.0	101,781.2	181,843.5
Coins	6,723.9	25,046.6	31,146.2	47,743.5	275,814.0
TOTAL	54,465.7	79,708.2	98,462.2	149,524.7	457,657.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Lima; 1973=100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and drink	157.76	208.43	292.33	466.75	813.17
Housing	136.75	169.36	213.42	320.59	492.02
Clothing	138.30	173.93	229.02	348.68	624.98
Miscellaneous	128.92	194.23	282.58	456.27	739.03
General index	144.50	192.90	266.28	420.32	704.86

June 1980 General Index: 1,030.95.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(U.S. \$ million at 1975 prices; base year 1973)

	1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Agriculture	1,417	1,417	1,374	1,417	1,321
Fishing	111	105	137	148	141
Mining and petroleum	720	910	1,031	1,094	1,091
Manufacturing	2,962	2,769	2,711	2,819	2,870
Construction	638	589	494	512	582
Government	867	891	887	887	5,450
Commerce, transport, health and housing	4,700	4,233	4,084	4,246	
TOTAL	11,415	10,914	10,718	11,123	11,455

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,112	1,506	1,291	1,360	1,726	1,941	3,475
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-1,097	-1,909	-2,389	-2,099	-2,164	-1,600	-2,091
TRADE BALANCE	15	-403	-1,099	-740	-438	340	1,383
Exports of services	256	374	432	395	418	471	651
Imports of services	-576	-744	-924	-907	-956	-1,061	-1,539
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-304	-774	-1,590	-1,252	-976	-251	495
Private unrequited transfers (net)	4	22	17	3	5	4	—
Government unrequited transfers (net)	38	26	33	55	53	53	122
CURRENT BALANCE	-261	-726	-1,540	-1,194	-919	-194	617
Direct capital investment (net)	70	58	316	170	54	25	71
Other long-term capital (net)	338	663	977	472	622	-14	146
Short-term capital (net)	-18	482	-151	-16	-27	-194	-207
Net errors and omissions	-42	-72	-191	-311	-116	58	-57
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	87	405	-589	-879	-387	-319	570
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Valuation changes (net)	2	16	-3	1	-9	-18	-5
Balance of Payments loans	—	—	80	518	433	147	18
Rescheduling of government debt	—	—	—	—	—	204	540
Official financing (net)	6	-8	13	47	22	-9	-80
CHANGES IN RESERVES	95	413	-499	-313	59	5	1,065

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	2,390	2,100	2,164	1,601	2,091	3,096
Exports f.o.b.	1,291	1,360	1,726	1,941	3,474	3,863

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1980
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Wheat	139	Fish and fish products	289.0
Maize	67	Cotton	71.6
Rice	62	Sugar	13.1
Edible fats and oils	24	Coffee	144.3
Dairy produce	43	Wool	31.9
Other consumer goods	259	Copper	712.5
Fertilizers	16	Iron	94.8
Petroleum derivatives	26	Silver	634.3
Coal and other minerals	113	Lead	100.3
Capital goods	971	Zinc	212.6
		Gold	n.a.
		Petroleum and derivatives	809.9
		Other products	752.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,096	TOTAL	3,863.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS, 1980
(U.S. \$ million)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Belgium	95	112
Brazil	123	115
Chile	52	61
Colombia	34	61
Germany, Fed. Republic	269	200
Italy	89	177
Japan	315	324
Netherlands	34	100
Taiwan	52	57
United Kingdom	71	158
U.S.A.	1,145	1,313
Venezuela	43	69

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(million)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-km.	429.5	493.2	604.0
Ton-km.	726.7	709.9	759.8

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1975	1976	1977
Passenger cars	259,061	278,264	300,400
Commercial vehicles	149,289	156,295	166,200

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1977	1978
International:		
Goods unloaded	3,763.6	2,692.8
Goods loaded	10,328.2	10,286.7
Coastal traffic	8,633.4	10,673.0

CIVIL AVIATION
(million)

	1974	1975	1976
Passengers carried	1.2	1.5	1.6
Km. flown	16.5	22.6	26.0
Passenger-km.	802.3	1,217.6	1,357.7
Ton-km.	88.5	120.2	147.7

Source: Enapuperú.

TOURISM

	1974	1975	1976	1979*	1980
Visitors	260,382	256,210	264,015	338,468	373,000

* Figures for 1977 and 1978 unavailable.

EDUCATION
(1976)

	PUPILS	TEACHERS	ESTABLISHMENTS
Nursery	191,123	5,009	2,345
Primary	3,079,307	77,448	20,283
Secondary	1,102,303	40,575	2,160
Higher	29,768	1,357	57
University	183,233	11,590	33

Source (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central de Reserva del Perú, Lima; Banco Continental, Lima; UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary)

The Constitution was drafted by a Constituent Assembly, elected for the purpose in June 1978 and dissolved after its completion. The Constitution was promulgated in July 1979 but was not signed by left-wing members of the Assembly.

The Executive Power. Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The successful presidential candidate must obtain at least 36 per cent of the vote, and a second round is held if necessary. The President has power to submit draft bills, to review laws drafted by Congress and, if delegated by Congress, to enact laws himself. He appoints a Cabinet and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies in certain circumstances.

The Legislative Power. The constitution provides for a bicameral Congress elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Senate contains 60 members elected on a regional basis, and the former Presidents of constitutional Governments as life Senators. The 180 members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by a system of proportional representation. Congress is responsible for passing the budget, for approving loans and international treaties and for drafting and passing bills. The Chamber of Deputies may question and censure the Cabinet and its individual members.

The Electoral System. All citizens over the age of 18, including illiterates, are eligible to vote.

The Judicial Power. The constitution provides for the establishment of a National Court of the Judiciary, a Ministry of Justice and a nine-member constitutional court.

The constitution states that "the economic order of the republic is based on the principle of social justice, which recognizes work as the main source of wealth and as the means of self-realization of human beings". The state promotes economic and social development by raising productivity, using resources rationally and distributing income justly. Private initiative is allowed within the framework of a social market economy, but monopolies, oligopolies, hoarding and restrictive practices are expressly forbidden.

Clauses abolishing the death penalty, limiting the jurisdiction of military tribunals and recognizing certain human and political rights, including the right to strike were immediately effective.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FERNANDO BELAÚNDE TERRY (sworn in July 28th, 1980).

First Vice-President: FERNANDO SCHWALB LÓPEZ ALDAÑA.

Second Vice-President: JAVIER ALVA ORLANDINI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance: MANUEL ULLOA ELÍAS (AP).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JAVIER ARIAS STELLA (AP).

Minister of the Interior: Lt.-Gen. (retd.) JOSÉ GAGLIARDI (AP).

Minister of Energy and Mines: PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI (Independent).

Minister of Education: JOSÉ BENAVIDES MUÑOZ (AP).

Minister of Labour: ALFONSO GRADOS BERTORINI (Independent).

Minister of Industry, Tourism and Integration: ROBERTO PERSIVALE (PPC).

Minister of Transport and Communications: FERNANDO CHAVES BELAÚNDE (AP).

Minister of Health: URIEL GARCÍA (AP).

Minister of Agriculture and Food: NILS ERICSSON CORREA (AP).

Minister of Fisheries: RENÉ DEÚSTUA (AP).

Minister of Housing: JAVIER VELARDE ASPÍLLAGA (AP).

Minister of Justice: ENRIQUE ELÍAS LAROZA (PPC).

Ministers of Defence: Gen. LUIS CISNEROS VISQUERRA (Army); Vice-Adm. (retd.) JOSÉ CARVAJAL PAREJA (Navy); Lt.-Gen. (retd.) JOSÉ GARCÍA CALDERÓN (Air Force).

Chairman of Joint Command of the Armed Forces: Vice-Adm. JORGE DU BOIS.

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESO

(Elected May 18th, 1980)

SENATE

President: JAVIER ALVA ORLANDINI (AP).

POLITICAL PARTIES	SEATS
AP	26
APRA	18
PPC	6
UNIR	2
UI	2
PRT	2
UDP	2
FNTC	1
FOCEP	1
TOTAL	60

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: LUIS PERCOVICH ROCA (AP).

POLITICAL PARTIES	SEATS
AP	98
APRA	58
PPC	10
FNTC	4
PRT	3
UDP	3
UNIR	2
UI	2
TOTAL	180

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción Popular (AP): Paseo Colón 218, Lima; f. 1956; 900,000 mems.; Leader FERNANDO BELAÚNDE TERRY; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JAVIER ARIAS STELLA.

Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA): f. in Mexico 1924, in Peru 1930; legalized 1945; democratic left-wing party; Leader ARMANDO VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO; Sec.-Gen. FERNANDO LEÓN DE VIVERO; 700,000 mems.; split in 1981 after expulsion of former leader ANDRÉS TOWNSEND EZCURRA.

Izquierda Unida (IU): left-wing alliance comprising:

Frente Nacional de Trabajadores y Campesinos (FNTC): Lima; formerly FNT.

Frente Obrero, Campesino, Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP): Lima; left-wing alliance; Trotskyist; Leader GENARO LEDESMA IZQUIETA.

Partido Comunista Peruano (PCP): Lima; f. 1928; Moscow line; Gen. Sec. JORGE DEL PRADO.

Unión Democrático Popular (UDP): Lima; f. 1978; extreme left-wing; Leader ALFONSO BARRANTES LINGÁN.

Unión de Izquierda Revolucionaria (UNIR): Lima; Leader HORACIO ZEVALLOS.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Avda. España 321, Apdo. 4682, Lima; f. 1956; 40,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. MARCO PÉREZ; Sec.-Gen. LILY SALAZAR DE VILLARÁN.

Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC): Avda. Alfonso Ugarte 1,406 Lima; f. 1966; splinter group of PDC; 120,000 mems.; Leader Dr. LUIS BEDOYA REYES.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT): Lima; Trotskyist; Leader HUGO BLANCO.

Partido Socialista del Perú (PSP): Lima; f. 1979; Sec.-Gen. REYNALDO CERVANTES SANTOS.

Patria Roja: offshoot of PCP; Maoist; has trade union influence.

Unidad de Izquierda (UI): Lima; Leader Gen. LEONIDAS RODRÍGUEZ FIGUEROA.

Vanguardia Revolucionaria (VR): Lima; f. 1966; extreme left-wing; pro-Cuba.

Other parties include the Marxist Acción Socialista Revolucionaria (ASR) and the right-wing Movimiento Democrático Peruano (MDP).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO PERU

(In Lima unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Algeria: Avda. Angamos 915, Miraflores, Lima 18; *Ambassador:* TAYEB BOULAHROUF.

Argentina: Avda. Javier Prado Oeste 370, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral LUIS PEDRO SÁNCHEZ MORENO.

Australia: Natalio Sánchez 220; *Ambassador:* JAMES ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

Austria: Avda. Central 643, 5°, Lima 27; *Ambassador:* Dr. CARL BAUSCHER.

Belgium: Avda. Angamos 380, Lima 18; *Ambassador:* LUC STEYAERT.

Bolivia: Los Castaños 235, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* JORGE ESCOBARI CUSICANQUI.

Brazil: Avda. Comandante Espinar 181, Miraflores; *Ambassador:* MANOEL ANTONIO GUILHON.

Bulgaria: Avda. Salaverry 2555, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* NISIM RAFAEL KOEN.

Canada: Libertad 130, Miraflores, Casilla 1212; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL R. BELL.

PERU

Chile: Avda. Javier Prado Oeste 790, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MIGUEL BARROS FRANCO.

China, People's Republic: Jirón José Granda 150, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Colombia: Avda. Arequipa 2685; *Ambassador:* JORGE PADILLA.

Costa Rica: Camino Real 159, oficina 400, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* OLGA FONSECA ZAYAS-BAZÁN.

Cuba: Coronel Portillo 110, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Cyprus: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Czechoslovakia: Baltazar La Torre 398, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* STANISLAV NOVOTNÝ.

Denmark: Avda. General Juan Pezet 221, San Isidro, Lima 27; *Ambassador:* VISSING CHRISTENSEN.

Dominican Republic: Avda. Coronel Portillo 558, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* NILO SOTO PEREYRA.

Ecuador: Las Palmeras 356 y Javier Prado Oeste, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANTONIO VASCO VASCO.

Egypt: Avda. Javier Prado Oeste 1661, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* WAHIB F. EL-MINIawy.

El Salvador: Apdo. 5120, Lima 18; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO ARTURO CASTRILLO HIDALGO.

Finland: Edif. El Plateado 7°, Los Eucaliptos 291, San Isidro, Apdo. 4501; *Ambassador:* SEPPO PIETINEN.

France: Plaza Francia 234; *Ambassador:* JEAN-MAX BOUCHAUD.

German Democratic Republic: Avda. Javier Prado Oeste 2291, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR HOSLTGE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Avda. Arequipa 4202, Miraflores; Casilla 18-5109, Lima 18; *Ambassador:* HANS-WERNER LOECK.

Greece: *Ambassador:* VASSILIS VITSAXIS.

Guatemala: Avda. Santa Cruz 230, San Isidro, Lima 27; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO ADOLFO LÓPEZ SANDOVAL.

Guinea: Havana, Cuba.

Guyana: Caracas, Venezuela.

Haiti: Avda. Orrantía 910, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* PAUL D. ESTIME.

Honduras: Avda. Salaverry 2215, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL LEIVA VIVAS.

Hungary: Avda. Orrantía 1580, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* VHAS MERUK.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: Ignacio de Loyola 150, Miraflores; *Ambassador:* SARI KURNAR.

Israel: Edificio Pacifico-Washington, 6° piso, Natalio Sánchez 125; *Ambassador:* GIDEON TADMOR.

Italy: Avda. Petit Thouars 355-369; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO DI ROBERTO.

Jamaica: Havana, Cuba.

Peru also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Barbados, the Congo, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malta, Nepal, the Philippines, South Africa, Suriname, Tunisia and Upper Volta.

Diplomatic Representation

Japan: Avda. San Felipe 356, Jesús María; *Ambassador:* HIROSHI NAGASAKI.

Korea, Republic: Edif. El Dorado 11°, Avda. Arequipa 2450, Lima 14; *Ambassador:* CHAN YOON.

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia.

Mexico: Avda. Santa Cruz 330, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* ISMAEL MORENO PINO.

Morocco: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Las Camelias 780, 10° piso, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* VINCENT JOHAN BRUYNS.

New Zealand: Avda. Salaverry 3006, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* CHARLES JOHN ROSS.

Nicaragua: Camino Real 479, 7° piso, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* JULIO MOLINA MENDOZA.

Norway: Santiago, Chile.

Pakistan: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Panama: Roma 342, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO ALFREDO ARANGO.

Paraguay: Malecón 28 de Julio 159, Lima 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL AVILA.

Poland: Avda. Salaverry 1978, Jesús María; *Ambassador:* EDWIN WISNIEWSKI.

Portugal: Vanderghen 270, 8°, Lima 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTÓNIO BÁRTOLO.

Romania: Avda. Orrantía 690, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Spain: Avda. República de Chile 120; *Ambassador:* JUAN IGNACIO TENA YBARRA.

Sweden: Las Camelias 780, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* ULF NORSTRÖM (also accredited to Bolivia).

Switzerland: Las Camelias 780, 8°, San Isidro, Casilla 378 Lima 100; *Ambassador:* Dr. LUCIANO MORDASINI.

Thailand: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Trinidad and Tobago: Caracas, Venezuela.

Turkey: Santiago, Chile.

U.S.S.R.: Avda. Salaverry 3424, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* LEONID F. KUZMIN.

United Kingdom: Edificio El Pacifico Washington, 12° Plaza Washington, esq. Avda. Arequipa y Natalio Sánchez, Casilla 854; *Ambassador:* C. W. WALLACE.

U.S.A.: Avda. Garcilaso de la Vega 1400; *Ambassador:* FRANK ORTIZ.

Uruguay: Junín 165, Miraflores; *Ambassador:* Vice-Admiral VÍCTOR GONZÁLEZ IBARGOYEN.

Vatican: Avda. Salaverry 6ta. cdra., Apdo. 397, Lima 100 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. MARIO TAGLIAFERRI.

Venezuela: Avda. Arequipa 298; *Ambassador:* ILDEGARDO PÉREZ SEGNINI.

Yugoslavia: Carlos Porras Osorio 360, San Isidro; *Ambassador:* KUZMAN DIMCEVSKI.

Zambia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of a President and 12 members. There are also Higher Courts and Courts of First Instance in provincial capitals.

SUPREME COURT

LIMA

President: Dr. ALVARO CHOCANO.

Attorney-General: GONZALO ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Metropolitan Sees

Lima	H.E. Cardinal JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS.
Arequipa	Mgr. FERNANDO VARGAS RUIZ DE SOMO-CURCIO.
Ayacucho	Mgr. FEDERICO RICHTER PRADA.
Cuzco	Mgr. LUIS VALLEJOS SANTONI.
Huancayo	Mgr. EDUARDO PICHER PEÑA.
Piura	(vacant).
Trujillo	Mgr. MANUEL PRADO PÉREZ-ROSAS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The press was nationalized in 1974 and returned to private ownership in 1980, although all newspapers were in severe financial straits. In 1981 Congress introduced legislation providing for compensation payable to newspaper companies for the deterioration of their capital stock during the six-year closure.

LIMA

El Comercio: Jirón Miró Quesada 304; f. 1839; morning; Dir. ALEJANDRO MIRO QUESADA GARLAND; circ. 90,000 weekdays, 155,000 Sundays.

Correo: Avda. Garcilaso de la Vega 1249; f. 1963; morning; Dir. ANTENOR DEL POZO; assigned to the professional sector; also published in Arequipa, Huancayo, Piura and Tacna; Editor CÉSAR RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 80,000.

La Crónica: Jirón Andahuaylas 1472, Apdo. 928, f. 1912; evening; illustrated; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS BROUSSET; circ. 230,000.

El Diario de Marka: Lima; f. 1980; left-wing; Editor CARLOS URRUTIA; circ. 70,000.

Expreso: Ica 646; f. 1961; morning; Dir. GUILLERMO CORTEZ NUÑEZ; circ. 110,000.

Extra: Ica 646; f. 1964; evening edition of *Expreso*; Dir. GUILLERMO CORTEZ NUÑEZ; circ. 134,000.

Ojo: Avda. Garcilaso de la Vega 1255; f. 1968; morning; Dir. CÉSAR MIRO; circ. 180,000.

El Peruano (Diario Oficial): Quilca 556, Apdo. Postal 303; f. 1825; morning; official State Gazette; Dir. JESÚS MIMBELA PÉREZ; circ. 75,000.

La Prensa: Jirón Unión 745; f. 1903; morning; Dir. ARTURO SALAZAR LARRAÍN; circ. 98,000.

Ultima Hora: Unión 745; f. 1950; evening; Dir. ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ CANO; circ. 130,000.

AREQUIPA

Noticias: f. 1927; morning; conservative; independent; Dir. GASTON AGUIRRE MORALES; circ. 5,000.

El Pueblo: Sucre 213, Apdo. 35; f. 1905; morning; independent; Editor E. ZEGARRA BALLÓN; circ. 10,000.

CERRO DE PASCO

El Minero: f. 1896; evening; Dir. G. PATINO LÓPEZ; circ. 3,000.

CHICLAYO

La Industria: f. 1954; Dir. BENIGNO FEBRES; circ. 5,000.

El País: f. 1918; evening; Dir. VÍCTOR MENDOZA E.; circ. 5,250.

El Tiempo: Casilla 56; f. 1918; morning; independent; Dir. JULIO A. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 4,800.

CUZCO

El Comercio: Casilla 70; f. 1896; evening; independent; Dir. CÉSAR LOMELLINI; circ. 6,000.

El Sol: Mesón de la Estrella 172; f. 1901; morning; Dir. HUGO PACHECO G.; circ. 5,000.

HUACHO

El Imparcial: evening; f. 1891; Dir. J. T. GARCÍA.

La Verdad: Jirón Colón 130, Apdo. 61; f. 1930; popular; Dir. JOSÉ M. CARBAJAL MANRIQUE; circ. 3,800.

HUANCAYO

El Correo: Calle Cuzco 337; evening.

La Opinión Popular: Huanacas 251.

El Tiempo: f. 1920; evening; Dir. BENJAMÍN GUTIÉRREZ V.

La Voz de Huancayo: f. 1912; morning; Dir. CÉSAR AUGUSTO ARAUCO A.; circ. 3,500.

ICA

La Opinión: Callao 176, Apdo. 19; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir. GONZALO TUEROS RAMÍREZ.

La Voz de Ica: f. 1918; evening; Dir. OCTAVIO NIERI BOGGIANO; circ. 4,000.

IGUITOS

El Eco: Jirón Lima 100-108, Apdo. 170; f. 1924; evening; independent; Dir. F. REÁTEGUI; circ. 6,000.

El Oriente: Morona 153, Casilla 161; f. 1905; evening; Editor P. SALAZAR; circ. 7,000.

PACASMAYO

Últimas Noticias: 2 de Mayo 27-29; f. 1913; evening; independent; Dir. ALBERTO BALLENA SÁNCHEZ; circ. 3,000.

PIURA

Ecos y Noticias: Libertad 902 y Ayacucho 307, Casilla 110; f. 1934; morning; independent; Man. Dir. JOSÉ DEL C. RIVERA; circ. 4,000.

La Industria: f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. ELMER NÚÑEZ; circ. 5,000.

El Tiempo: Ayacucho 751; f. 1916; morning; independent; Dir. VÍCTOR M. HELGUERO CHECA; circ. 30,000.

PUNO

Los Andes: Lima 775, Casilla 110; f. 1928; morning; Dir. Dr. SAMUEL FRISANCHO PINEDA; circ. 5,000.

PERU

El Eco: f. 1898; Dir. ROSENDO A. HUIRSE.

El Siglo: evening; circ. 2,000.

TACNA

La Voz de Tacna: f. 1936; morning; Dir. CARLOS GARCÍA DELGADO; circ. 3,000.

TRUJILLO

La Gaceta: Bolívar 945; morning.

El Liberal: f. 1918; morning; Dir. ANTONIO SILVA S.; circ. 2,000.

La Industria: Gamarra 443; f. 1895; morning; independent; Editor DANIEL GARDILLO; circ. 8,000.

La Nación: Francisco Pizarro 511, Apdo. 33 (head office: Avda. Larco 138, Buenos Aires); f. 1931; morning; democratic, independent; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS HUMBERTO; circ. 7,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

LIMA

The Andean Report: Casilla 2484; monthly; economic and political trends in Peru; Editor NICHOLAS ASHESHOV.

Caretas: Camaná 615, Of. 308; Dir. ENRIQUE ZILERY GIBSON; circ. 65,000.

Economista Peruano: monthly economic review.

Ecos: Apdo. 3758; f. 1962; monthly; illustrated cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Gente: Los Zafiros 266, Balconcillo; Dir. ENRIQUE ESCARDO.

Hora del Hombre: Casilla 2378; f. 1943; monthly; cultural and political journal; illustrated; Dir. JORGE FALCÓN.

Industria Peruana: Los Laureles 365, San Isidro, Apdo. 632, Lima 27; f. 1896; monthly publication of the Sociedad de Industrias; Editor ROLANDO CELI BURNEO.

Informativo Legal Agraria: Máximo Abril 541, Jesús María, Lima 11; f. 1981 by Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales; every two months; gives information on analysis of legal aspects of rural problems; Dir. DIEGO GARCÍA-SAVÁN.

Ingeniero Andino: Carabaya, Casilla 531; f. 1965; monthly; engineering; Editor ALVARO ROJAS; circ. over 7,000.

Lima Times: Carabaya 928, Apdo. 531; formerly *Peruvian Times* which was closed down by the Government in November 1974; weekly; English; Editor DONEEN GILLESPIE; circ. 6,500.

Marka: Lima; weekly, left-wing; Editor CARLOS URRUTIA.

El Mercurio: Edificio San Pedro 202; f. 1932; weekly; Peruvian agriculture, commerce and industry; Propr. and Dir. EDUARDO MARISCA.

Mercurio Peruano: Apdo. 1000; f. 1918; monthly; social science, letters; Dir. and Founder VÍCTOR ANDRÉS BELAÚNDE; Editor DOMINGO GARCÍA BELAÚNDE.

LIMA

Librerías ABC, S.A.: Las Magnolias 841, Of. 201, San Isidro; f. 1956; history, Peruvian art and archaeology; Man. Dir. HERBERT H. MOLL.

Colección Artes y Tesoros del Perú: Jirón Lampa 499; f. 1981; founded by Banco de Crédito.

Biblioteca Nacional: Avda. Abancay, Apdo. 2335; f. 1821;

The Press, Publishers

Monos y Monadas: f. 1981; fortnightly; satirical; Editor NICOLÁS YEROVI; circ. 17,000.

Ondas: Apdo. 3758; f. 1959; monthly cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Runa: Casilla 5247; f. 1977; monthly; review of the Instituto Nacional de Cultura; Dir. MARIO RAZZETO; circ. 10,000.

La Vida Agrícola: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 191, Apdo. 1159; f. 1924; monthly review of agriculture and stock-raising; Dir. Ing. Agr. RÓMULO A. FERRERO; circ. 7,500.

Vanguardia: Lima; anti-communist; Editor EUDOCIO RAVINES.

Yunta: Avda. Salaverry 1945, Lima 14; f. 1980; fortnightly; backed by Desco research and development agency; circ. 7,000.

Other periodicals published include: ABC, Amauta, Equis X, Oiga and Unidad.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Periodistas del Perú: Huancavelica 320, Lima; f. 1930; 3,500 mems.; Pres. ROBERTO MEJÍA ALARCÓN; Sec.-Gen. JULIO VELARDE MORENO.

Federación de Periodistas del Perú: Cailloma 109, Lima; Pres. JORGE CASTRO DE LOS RÍOS.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Huancavelica 279, Apdo. 2959, Lima; Bureau Chief ALBERT BRUN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 2 de Mayo 370, San Isidro, Lima 27; Bureau Chief LUCIANO SENO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Jirón Cailloma 377, Apdo. 119, Lima; Bureau Chief KERNAN R. TURNER.

Deutsche Presse-agentur (dpa) (Fed. Repub. of Germany): 585 Malecón 28 de Julio, Miraflores, Apdo. 401, Lima 18; Bureau Chief HANS HOFFMAN.

EFE (Spain): Manuel González Olaechea 207, San Isidro; Bureau Chief NEMESIO RODRÍGUEZ LÓPEZ.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 104 Edif. el Ejecutivo, Avda. Paseo de la República 3195, San Isidro, Lima, Apdo. 1249; Bureau Chief SHINJI YAMAZAKI.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Avda. Tacna 592-102 esq. Moquegua, Lima; Corresp. AROLD WALL.

Reuters (U.K.): Jirón Lampa 286, Of. 202, Apdo. 3086, Lima.

United Press International (U.P.I.) (U.S.A.): Casilla 1536, Jirón Puno 271, oficina 601, Lima; Man. VIRGILIO TONY ESPETIA.

'Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (German Democratic Republic), Novosti (U.S.S.R.) and TASS (U.S.S.R.) are also represented.

PUBLISHERS

LIMA

general non-fiction, directories; Dir. JOSÉ TAMAYO HERRERA.

Asociación Editorial Bruño: Avda. Arica 751, Apdo. 1759, Breña; f. 1950; educational; Man. Dir. F. ALVAREZ PENELAS.

Editorial Carlos Matta: Independencia 409, Breña, Lima; f. 1981.

PERU

- Editorial Colegio Militar Leoncio Prado:** Avda. Costanera 1541, La Perla, Callao; f. 1946; textbooks and official publications; Man. OSCAR MORALES QUINA.
- Editorial D.E.S.A.:** General Varela 1577, Breña; f. 1955; textbooks and official publications; Man. ENRIQUE MIRANDA.
- Editorial Desarrollo S.A.:** Lampa 921, 2º, Apdo. 3824; f. 1965; business, industrial engineering and technical reference; Dir. LUIS SOSA NÚÑEZ.
- Ediciones Ermar, S.A.:** Camaná 973, Lima; f. 1981; Pres. ANDRÉS CARBONE O.; Man. JORGE TORRES O.
- Fundación del Banco Continental para el Fomento de la Educación y la Cultura (EDUBANCO):** Avda. República de Panamá 3055, San Isidro, Lima; f. 1981; Pres. ALFONSO RUBIO A.; Man. FEDERICO VAILAQUI.
- Editorial Horizonte:** Camaná 878; f. 1968; politics, business, literature etc.; Man. HUMBERTO DAMONTE.
- IBERIA—Industria del Offset:** Manuel Tellería 1842, Casilla 4173, Lima; f. 1981; Man. RAÚL DENEGRI.
- Industrial Gráfica, S.A.:** Chavín 45, Breña, Lima, f. 1981; Pres. FRANCISCO SOTO M.
- INIDE:** Van de Velde 160, Urb. San Borja, Lima; f. 1981; owned by National Research and Development Institute; educational books; Editor-in-Chief ANA AYALA.
- Editorial Labrusa S.A.:** Los Frutales Avda. 670- Ate.; literature, educational, technical; Pres. HERIBERTO BENITES B.; Man. FEDERICO DÍAZ TINEO.
- Ediciones Médicas Peruanas, S.A.:** Avda. Angamos Oeste 371, Of. 405, Miraflores, Casilla 6150, Lima 18; f. 1965; medical; Man. ALBERTO LOZANO REYES
- Librería Editorial Juan Mejía Baca:** Azángaro 722, f. 1945; Peruvian literature and history; Man. Dir. JUAN MEJÍA BACA.

Publishers, Radio and Television

- Editorial Milla Batres S.A.:** Avda. Petit Thouars 1749; f. 1963; history, literature, art and encyclopaedias on Peru; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS MILLA BATRES.
- Pablo Villanueva Ediciones:** Yauli 1440, Chacra Ríos Norte; f. 1938; literature, history, law etc.; Man. MARÍA ELENA VILLANUEVA.
- Editorial y Librería Salesiana:** Avda. Brasil 218; f. 1918; textbooks; Man. Dir. JOSÉ SÁFARIK J.
- Librería San Pablo:** Jirón Callao esq. Camaná, Lima; f. 1981; religious texts.
- Sociedad Bíblica Peruana, A.C.:** Avda. Petit Thouars 991, Apdo. 448, Lima 100; f. 1821; theology, Christian literature and bibles; Gen. Sec. JORGE FOWERAKER.
- Librería Studium, S.A.:** Plaza Francia 1164, Apdo. 2139; f. 1936; textbooks and general culture; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS CARBONE O.
- Editorial Universo S.A.:** Avda. Nicolás Arriola 2285, Urb. Apolo, La Victoria, Apdo. 241; f. 1967; literature, technical, educational; Pres. CLEMENT AQUINO; Gen.-Man. Ing. OCTAVIO MEJÍA.
- Universidad Católica:** Departamento de Ediciones, Fundo Pando, Apdo. 1761, Lima; Pres. FERNANDO DE TRAZEGNIES.
- Universidad de San Marcos:** Depto. de Publicaciones, Avda. República de Chile 295, 8º, oficina 809; f. 1850; textbooks, education; Man. Dir. FEDERICO VELASCO GALLO

ASSOCIATION

- Cámara Peruana del Libro:** Jirón Washington 1206, Of. 507-508, Apdo. 10253, Lima 1; f. 1946; 150 mems.; Pres. LUIS SOSA NÚÑEZ; Exec. Dir. GUILLERMO SKINNER G.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1980 the President announced that the government television stations would be returned to the private sector.

Dirección General de Comunicaciones: Avda. 28 de Julio 800, 2º piso, Lima; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS CALDERÓN CHAMOCHUMBI.

Empresa Nacional de Radiodifusión (Enradperú): José Gálvez 1040, Lima; part of the Sistema Nacional de Información (Sinadi). Operates 36 radio stations and 9 television channels; Gen. Man. FERNANDO SAMILLÁN CAVERO.

RADIO

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional de Perú: Avda. Petit Thouars 441, Lima; f. 1937; stations at Lima, Tumbes, Iquitos, Puno and Tacna; five medium-wave and twelve short-wave transmitters; Dir. JUAN URETA M.

There are 2 other government stations and 8 cultural stations.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio América: Casilla 1192, Lima; Dir. ROBERTO CRUZADO O.

Radio El Sol: Avda. Uruguay 355, 7º, Lima; Dir. GASTÓN GUIDO TALAVERA.

Radio Panamericana: Avda. Arequipa 1110, Casilla 4392, Lima; Gen. Man. RAQUEL DELGADO DE ALCANTARA.

There are about 190 commercial stations in Peru. In 1981 there were about 2,100,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

GOVERNMENT STATIONS

Ministerio de Educación Pública: Dirección de Cultura, Avda. Nicolás de Piérola, Lima; daily cultural programmes.

Televisora Universidad de Lima-Canal 13: Avda. Arequipa 1110, Lima.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Compañía Peruana de Radiodifusión, S.A.: Casilla 1192, Lima; Gen. Man. MAURICIO ARBULU BRYCE.

Panamericana Televisión, S.A.: Avda. Arequipa 1110, Lima; Gen. Man. MANUEL OLSEN VARGAR MACHUCA; eight relay stations.

In 1981 there were about 850,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in soles.)

Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros: Jirón Huancavelica 249 Lima; f. 1931; Superintendent JUAN KLINGEMBERGER LOMELLINI.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva del Peru: Jirón Miró Quesada 445, Lima 1; f. 1922; refounded 1931; cap. and res. 318m., dep. 755,243m. (Dec. 1981); Pres. RICHARD WEBB DUARTE; Gen. Man. BRIAN JENSEN RUBIO; 5 brs.

Banco de la Nación: Avda. Abancay 491, Apdo. 1835, Lima; f. 1966; cap. and res. 23,713m., dep. 534,190m. (June 1981); carries out all commercial banking operations of official government agencies; Pres. Dr. MANUEL BUSTAMANTE OLIVARES; Gen. Man. LUIS BORDO GARCIA ROSSELL; 405 brs.

Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (Cofide): Avda. Inca Garcilaso de la Vega 1456, 16^o, Casilla 10377, Lima; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 33,317m., res. 62,374m., dep. 24,857m. (June 1981); directs investments in state enterprises, gives technical and financial help to private companies; Pres. Dr. TULIO DE ANDREA; Gen. Man. Dr. CARLOS NEUHAUS.

Cofide Inversiones, S.A.: Exec. Vice-Pres. ISMAEL BENAVIDES.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Lima

Banco Agrario del Perú: Apdo. 2683; f. 1931; cap. p.u. 71,582m., res. 5,199m., dep. 21,556m. (June 1981); loans to farmers for agricultural development; Pres. Ing. LUIS ALAYZA ESCARDO; Gen. Man. HORACIO CASTRO MEDINA; 82 brs.

Banco de Desarrollo de la Construcción: Jirón Camaná 700; f. 1980; cap. p.u. 650m., res. 9m., dep. 6,537m. (June 1981); Pres. MOISES WOLL DÁVILA; Gen. Man. OSCAR SAETTONE DODDS.

Banco Central Hipotecario del Perú: Carabaya 421; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 2,167m., res. 562m., dep. 191,062m. (June 1981); Pres. Ing. ERNESTO FLORES COSTA; Gen. Man. Ing. LUCIO LIZARZABURU; 40 brs.

Banco de la Industria de la Construcción: Jirón Junín 319, Apdo. 4967; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 1,034m., res. 905m., dep. 13,774m. (June 1981); Pres. LUIS LEÓN RUPP; Gen. Man. VÍCTOR CASTRO MUÑOZ; 6 brs.

Banco Industrial del Perú: Plaza Gastañeta 681, Apdo. 1230, Lima 100; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 16,508m., res. 2,741m., dep. 7,932m. (June 1981); Pres. MANUEL VELARDE; Gen. Man. JUAN OTERO; 24 brs.

Banco Minero del Perú: Avda. Garcilaso de la Vega 1464-1472, Apdo. 2565; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4,859m., res. 5,683m., dep. 1,306m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. MOISÉS HERESI FORWAGI; Gen. Man. ALEJANDRO ARANGO; 14 brs.

Banco Peruano de los Constructores (BANPECO): Jirón Lampa 560, Apdo. 4195; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 1,693m., res. 307m., dep. 12,058m. (June 1981); Pres. Ing. FERNANDO CORREA MILLER; Gen. Man. ANTONIO ARRIETA TRUCIOS; 7 brs.

Banco de la Vivienda del Perú: Camaná 6ta. cuadra, Apdo. 5425, Lima 100; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 7,689m., res. 3,437m., dep. 66,914m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. CARLOS MORALES MACCHIAVELLO; Gen. Man. OSCAR BAUER COTRINA; 7 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Lima

Banco Comercial del Perú: Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 1065, Casilla 3112; f. 1947; cap. p.u. 1,610m., res. 1,580m., dep. 26,736m. (Mar. 1981); Pres. LUIS FELIPE BERTELLO M.; Gen. Man. PEDRO ELIZALDE NAPÁN; 55 brs.

Banco Continental: Avda. República de Panamá, Apdo. 3849, San Isidro; f. 1951; cap. and res. 15,450m. (July 1981); Pres. Dr. ALFONSO RUBIO ARENA; Gen. Man. FEDERICO CHIAPPINA; 94 brs.

Banco de Crédito del Perú: Jirón Lampa 401-499, Casilla 225, Lima 1; f. 1889; cap. p.u. 12,100m., res. 8,071m., dep. 267,764m. (June 1981); Chair. DIONISIO ROMERO SEMINARIO; Gen. Man. JUAN FEDERICO RAFFO NOVELLI; 211 brs.

Banco Internacional del Perú: Plaza de la Merced s/n; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 4,000m., res. 1,171m., dep. 81,460m. (June 1981); Pres. ALFREDO FERREYROS GAFFRON; Gen. Man. CONRADO CHIRI; 107 brs.

Banco de Lima: Jirón Carabaya 698, Apdo. 3181, Lima 100; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 748m., res. 1,136m., dep. 34,702m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. MANUEL PABLO OLAECHEA; Gen. Man. VICENTE DENAIS; 31 brs.

Banco Popular del Perú: Jirón Haullaga 380, Apdo. 143, Lima 1; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 4,700m., res. 3,636m., dep. 95,641m. (June 1981); Pres. José LUIS DALY; Gen. Man. NICK VAISMAN; 172 brs.

Banco Wiese Ltda.: Jirón Cuzco 245, Apdo. 1235, Lima 100; f. 1943; cap. and res. 5,682m., dep. 76,414m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. and Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO WIESE DE OSMA; Dir. and Gen. Man. LUIS ALCÁZAR FREUNDT; 54 brs.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Banco Amazónico: Sargento Lores 171, Casilla 512, Iquitos; f. 1962; cap. and res. 1,343m., dep. 16,261m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. and Gen. Man. EDUARDO M. POWER; 13 brs.

Banco de Los Andes: Portal Espinar 108, Cuzco; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 713m., res. 701m., dep. 12,548m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. JESÚ LOMBARRI BRASESCO; Gen. Man. HUGO CAMPOS CUADROS; 18 brs.

Banco Nor-Perú: esq. Gammarra y Bolívar, Trujillo; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 1,186m., res. 272m., dep. 20,654m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. ALFONSO RUBIO ARENA; Gen. Man. EDUARDO MUR; 19 brs.

Banco Regional del Norte: Ica-Libertad 723, Piura; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 1,001m., res. 291m., dep. 15,696m. (June 1981); Pres. MANUEL ESPINOZA VASSI; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; 9 brs.

Banco Regional del Sur Medio y Callao: Jirón Sáenz Peña 205, Callao, Ica; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1,524m., res. 452m., dep. 35,419m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. VITTORIO DE FERRARI MACCIO; Gen. Man. FERNANDO LAZO MARIQUE; 16 brs.

Banco del Sur del Perú: Moral 101, Arequipa; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1,001m., res. 405m., dep. 15,456m. (June 1981); Pres. FRANCISCO VALENCIA PAZ; Gen. Man. EUGENIO BERTINI; 19 brs.

SAVINGS BANK

Caja de Ahorros de Lima: Jirón Carabaya 638, Apdo. 297, Lima; f. 1868; cap. p.u. 650m., res. 614m., dep. 24,146m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. FELIPE CEVRECO; Gen. Man. Dr. ALFREDO HOHAGEN DIEZ CANSECO; 28 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.): Augusto Tamayo 120, San Isidro, Lima 27; cap. 1,400m., res. 193m., dep. 13,280m. (Oct. 1981); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ROBERTO ANGUIZOLA GUARDIA.

Bank of London and South America Ltd. (U.K.): Jirón Carabaya 442, Casilla 2639, Lima; cap. p.u. 300m., res. 395m., dep. 7,540m. (June 1981); Man. W. RUSSELL PENNINGTON; 4 brs.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Cuzco 582, Apdo. 4619, Lima; cap. p.u. 1,747m., res. 151m., dep. 11,661m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. EICHI TAKAHASHI; 2 brs.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 1062, Lima; cap. p.u. 383m., res. 237m., dep. 6,826m. (June 1981); Vice-Pres. AMADOR HUERTAS ORTEGA; 1 br.

Eighteen foreign banks were represented in Lima in December 1977 but did not have established branches.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Bancos del Perú: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 247, Of. 409, Lima 1; f. 1929; refounded 1967; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO WIESE DE OSMA; Gen. Man. Dr. HERNÁN MORELLI PANDO.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Lima: Jirón Miró Quesada 265, Lima 1; f. 1860; Exec. Pres. FERNANDO VIDAL RAMÍREZ; Man. JOSÉ ANTONIO ALMENARA BATTIFORA.

INSURANCE

(p.i.=premium income; m.=million; amounts in soles.)

Lima

Cía de Seguros Los Andes: Jirón Cuzco 121, Lima 1; f. 1945; p.i. 143m. (1981); Pres. CÉSAR FORT SEGUÍN; Man. Dir. CÉSAR FORT BARNECHEA.

Cía. de Seguros Atlas: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 185; f. 1896; p.i. 2,581m. (1981); Pres. Ing. EUGENIO A. ISOLA; Gen. Man. VÍCTOR HOYOS RAMÍREZ.

Cía. de Seguros Condor: Jirón Miró Quesada 260-8 piso, Lima 1; f. 1980; p.i. 62m. (1980); Pres. GONZALO DE LA PUENTE Y LAVALLE; Gen. Man. JAIME CÁCERES SAYÁN.

Cía. de Seguros La Fenix Peruana: Cte. Espinar 689, Miraflores, Apdo. 1356, Lima; f. 1928; p.i. 2,350m. (1981); Pres. ALFREDO FERREYROS; Man. Dir. CARLOS ORTEGA WIESE.

Cía. de Seguros La Nacional: Avda. Emancipación 189, Apdo. 275, Lima 1; f. 1904; p.i. 1,981m. (1981); Pres. Ing. ROBERTO CALDA CAVANNA; Gen. Man. Dr. JAIME GRAÑA ACUÑA.

Cía. de Seguros Rimac: Jirón Carabaya 499, Apdo. 245, Lima 1; f. 1896; p.i. 3,502m. (1981); Pres. Ing. PEDRO BRESCIA CAFFERATA; Gen. Man. Dr. ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ PINTO.

Cía. de Seguros La Universal: Jirón Lampa 277, Apdo. 1117, Lima 1; f. 1954; p.i. 1,612m. (1981); Pres. LUIS LEÓN RUPP; Gen. Man. LUIS A. BECERRA MENESES.

Cía. de Seguros y Reaseguros Peruano Suiza S.A.: Edif. Peruano Suiza 8°, Jirón Camaná 370, Apdo. 2935,

Lima 1; f. 1948; p.i. 3,543m. (1981); Pres. Dr. CARLOS RAFFO DASSO; Gen. Man. Dr. MIGUEL PÉREZ MUÑOZ.

Cía. Internacional de Seguros del Perú: Jirón Junín 323, Apdo. 215, Lima 1; f. 1895; p.i. 3,416m. (1981); Pres. MARIO BRESCIA CAFFERATA; Gen. Man. NÉSTOR CORROCHANO MORAL.

Cía. Italo-Peruana de Seguros Generales: Jirón Puno 279, Apdo. 395, Lima 1; f. 1930; p.i. 2,393m. (1981); Pres. FRANCISCO MENDOZA WALTER; Man. Dir. FERNANDO MERINO GONZÁLES DEL VALLE.

Cía. Peruana de Crédito a la Exportación: Avda. Angamos 1234, Miraflores, Lima 18; f. 1980; p.i. 106m. (1980); Pres. FERNANDO MERINO; Man. ARNALDO MENESES DÍAZ.

La Colmena, Cía. de Seguros: Juan de Arona 830, 12°-13°, San Isidro, Lima 27; f. 1943; p.i. 2,393m. (1980); Pres. Dr. HERNANDO DE LAVALLE VARGAS; Man. JOSÉ LEDVINKA DUFEK.

El Pacífico, Cía. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Avda. Arequipa 660, Apdo. 595, Lima 1; f. 1943; p.i. 4,531m. (1980); Chair. JOSÉ ANTONIO ONRUBIA ROMERO; Gen. Man. Ing. JAIME MONTROYA WEILL.

Panamericana Cía. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Jirón Augusto Tamayo 180, San Isidro, Apdo. 72, Lima 27; f. 1958; p.i. 2,763m. (1980); Pres. JUAN BANCHERO ROSSI; Gen. Man. ALFREDO SALAZAR PÉREZ.

Popular y Porvenir, Cía. de Seguros: Avda. Cuzco 177, Apdos. 220-237, Lima 1; f. 1904; p.i. 16,633m. (1980); Pres. Dr. ALVARO LLONA BERNAL; Gen. Man. JORGE HARTEN COSTA.

La Positiva, Cía. Nacional de Seguros S.A.: esq. Javier Prado y Francisco Macías, San Isidro, Lima; f. 1946; p.i. 1,052m. (1980); Pres. Dr. JUAN MANUEL PEÑA PRADO; Gen. Mans. FERNANDO CORNEJO MENESES, JUAN GIANNONI MURGA.

La Real, Cía. de Seguros Generales: Avda. Arequipa 1155, Lima 14; f. 1980; p.i. 32m. (1980); Pres. FRANCISCO PARDO MENESES; Gen. Man. HENNING BOLTE.

Reaseguradora Peruana, S.A.: Chinchón 890, San Isidro, Lima 27, Apdo. 3672, Lima 100; f. 1965; p.i. 32,506m. (1980); Pres. MANUEL ALMENARA CAMINO; Gen. Man. RENÉ CORPANCHO GERMANY.

El Sol, Cía. de Seguros Generales: Jirón Camaná 851, Apdo. 2883, Lima 1; f. 1950; p.i. 2,827m. (1980); Pres. SANTIAGO GERBOLINI ISOLA; Man. Dir. MAXIMILIANO GRAF BUNZEL.

Sud América Cía. de Seguros sobre la Vida: Jirón Carabaya 933, Lima 1; f. 1899; p.i. 212m. (1980); Pres. JAVIER VARGAS VARGAS; Gen. Man. ISAAC MAQUILÓN BALCAZAR.

Sud América Terrestre y Marítima, S.A.: Jirón Carabaya 933, Lima 1; f. 1854; p.i. 403m. (1980); Pres. JAVIER VARGAS VARGAS; Gen. Man. ALFREDO COGORNO CASTRO.

La Vitalicia, Cía. de Seguros: Las Magnolias 791, San Isidro, Lima 100; f. 1950; p.i. 2,315m. (1980); Pres. LUIS JAVIER MONTERO; Man. Dir. JAVIER MONTERO CHECA.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Asociación Peruana de Empresas de Seguros: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 247, Of. 504, Apdo. 1684, Lima; Pres. FERNANDO MERINO GONZÁLES DEL VALLE; Gen. Man. Dr. HUGO PALACIOS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federación Nacional de Cámaras de Comercio del Perú (FEDECAM): Avda. Gregorio Escobedo 398, Lima 11; f. 1970; Pres. CLAUDIO PIZARRO DÁVILA; Man. Dr. CÉSAR MARTÍN BARREDA; 60 mems.

Cámara de Comercio de Lima (Lima Chamber of Commerce): Avda. Gregorio Escobedo 398, Lima 11; f. 1888; Pres. CLAUDIO PIZARRO DÁVILA; Gen. Man. Dr. CÉSAR MARTÍN BARREDA; 3,000 mems.

There are also Chambers of Commerce in Arequipa, Cuzco, Callao and many other cities.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Dirigentes de Ventas y Mercadotecnia del Perú: Avda. Orlantia 1470, Lima 27; Pres. AUGUSTO RAMOS BAMBAREN; Man. CHRISTIAN DAM ROSSELL; 1,000 mems.

Asociación de Exportadores (ADEX): Las Flores 346, Lima 27; Pres. BORIS ROMERO ACCINELLI.

Sociedad de Industrias (SI) (Industrial Association): Los Laureles 365, Apdo. 632, San Isidro, Lima 27; f. 1896; Pres. Ing. ERNESTO LANATA PIAGGIO; Gen. Man. Dr. ALVARO VILLALOBOS JÚGO; 66 dirs. (reps. of firms); 4,250 mems.; 67 sectorial committees; publs. *Directorio Industrial del Perú* (annual), *Memoria* (annual), *Industria Peruana* (monthly).

The association comprises permanent commissions covering various aspects of industry including labour, tributary, integration, fairs and exhibitions, industrial promotion. Its Small Industry Committee groups over 2,000 small enterprises.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo Regional (National Regional Development Commission): Lima; f. 1975 to promote economic and social development in the eleven administrative regions; Pres. The Prime Minister.

Fondo de Desarrollo Agrícola: Lima; f. 1978; fund to aid development of agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones No Tradicionales (FOPEX): Avda. J. Pardo 275-279, Lima 18; f. 1979; to offer technical assistance to exporters, organizes Peruvian participation in trade fairs abroad and seeks out new export markets through its promotion offices in several countries; Pres. LESLIE PIERCE; Gen. Man. FERNANDO ROMERO.

Proinversión: Lima; f. 1981; agency to supervise public investment projects; Pres. ROBERTO DAÑINO; Exec. Dir. DRAGO KISIC.

STATE CORPORATIONS

The 1980-85 economic programme of the new civilian Government plans further denationalization of the economy; several nationalized enterprises will become autonomous limited liability companies.

Centromín (Empresa Minera del Centro del Perú) (Mining): Carabaya 891, Casilla 2412, Lima 1; f. 1947; cap. 15m. soles; Exec. Pres. Ing. GUILLERMO FLÓREZ PINEDO.

Corpac (Corporación Peruana de Aeropuertos y Aviación Comercial, S.A.) (Commercial Aviation): Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge Chávez, Avda. Elmer Faucett, Lima; Pres. Lt.-Gen. CARLOS GRANTHÓN CARDONA; Man. JULIO VETTER VARGAS; publs. *Memoria Anual*, *Boletín Estadístico* (quarterly).

Electroperú (Electricity): Centro Cívico, Paseo de la República 114, Lima 1; Exec. Pres. Ing. EDUARDO CAILLAUX ANGULO; Gen. Man. Ing. RICARDO SÁNCHEZ SOBERO.

Enci (Empresa Nacional de Comercialización de Insumos): Bernardo Monteagudo 210, Lima 17; f. 1974; controls the import, export and national distribution of agricultural and basic food products; Exec. Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO CADARSO Y MONTALVO; Gen. Man. Dr. WILLY CONTRERAS LÓPEZ.

Entelperú (Telecommunications): Paseo de la República 3135, San Isidro, Lima 1; Pres. Gen. JORGE VIALE SOLARI; Man. Ing. MIGUEL COLINA MARIE.

Epsa (Agriculture): Camino Real 111, Lima 27; Pres. Dr. RAFAEL RAVETTINO FLORES, Exec. Div. Ing. RAÚL VERA TUDELA GUUMBES.

Epsép (Edible fish): Avda. Javier Prado Este 2465, 4° piso, San Luis, Lima 30; Gen. Man. ORLANDO RIVERA LOBATÓN.

Induperú (Industry): Calle Siete 229, Urb. Rinconada Baja, La Molina, Lima 12; Casilla 1596, Lima 100; Pres. VÍCTOR MIRANDA N.; Man. CARLOS LECCA A. (acting); publ. *Annual Report*.

Minpeco (Minero Perú Comercial) (Mining): Avda. Javier Prado Este esq. Avda. Aviación, pisos 6°-15°, Urb. San Borja, Casilla 5876, Lima; f. 1976 as the state mining marketing agency to be responsible for the sale of non-traditional mining products; in 1980 it was announced that Minpeco was to lose its monopoly; Pres. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ MARÍATEGUI; Gen. Man. Ing. GUILLERMO ALVAREZ CALDERÓN.

Pescaperú (Fishmeal and fish processing): Avda. Javier Prado Este 2465, San Luis, Lima 30; Apdo. 2881, Lima 100; f. 1973; took over Epchap in 1979; Pres. EMILIO FLORES RUIZ.

Petroperú (Petroleum): Paseo de la República 3361, San Isidro, Lima 27; Pres. VÍCTOR MONTORI.

Siderperú (Iron and Steel): Avda. Tacna 543, 11° piso, oficina 111, Lima 1; f. 1958; Pres. Rear-Admiral RICARDO ZEVALLOS NEWTON; Man. Maj. Ing. JORGE CÁRDENAS CÁSTRO.

Other state corporations include **Enapuperú (Ports)**, **Enata (Tobacco)**, **Endepalma (Palm products)**, **Fertiperú (Fertilizers)** and **Hierroperú (Iron ore mining)**.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Automotriz del Perú (Association of Importers of Motor Cars and Accessories): Germán Schreiber 296, Apdo. 1248, Lima 27; f. 1926; 200 mems.; Pres. ROBERTO CARRIÓN; Gen. Man. LUIS E. CÁCERES.

Asociación de Comerciantes del Perú (Association of Shopkeepers): Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 214, Lima; Pres. LUCIANO HART TERRÉ; Sec. R. V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Comerciantes en Materiales de Construcción (Association of Traders in Building Materials): Avda. Colmena 214, Lima; Pres. ROSELLO TRUEL; Sec. RICARDO V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Ganaderos del Perú (Association of Stock Farmers of Peru): Pumacahua 877, 3° piso, Jesús María, Lima; f. 1915; Gen. Man. Ing. MIGUEL J. FORT; publ. *Ganado*.

Comité de Minería de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Arequipa (Mining Association): Casilla 508, Arequipa; Pres. F. CH. WILLFORT.

PERU

Instituto Peruano del Café: f. 1965; representatives of government and industrial coffee growers.

Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería (SNP): Lima; f. 1976; private sector fishing interests.

TRADE UNIONS

The right to strike was restored in the Constitution of July 1979.

Frente Sindical Democrático (FSD): Lima; f. 1980; comprises:

Central de Trabajadores de la Revolución Peruana (CTRP): Lima.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Confederación General de Trabajadores del Perú (CGTP): Plaza 2 de Mayo 4, Lima; communist-led; Pres. ISIDORO GAMARRA; Sec.-Gen. EDUARDO CASTILLO SÁNCHEZ.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores (CNT): Lima.

Confederación de Trabajadores Peruanos (CTP): Lima; affiliated to APRA; Gen. Sec. JULIO CRUZADO EZCURRA.

There are a number of independent unions including: Comité para la Coordinación Clasista y la Unificación Sindical, Confederación de Campesinos Peruanos (CCP; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS LUNA VARGAS), Confederación Nacional Agraria (Pres. AVELINO MAR ARIAS).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1981 there was a total of 2,740 km. of track. A programme to develop a national railway network (Sistema Nacional Ferroviario) is under way, aimed at increasing the length of track to about 5,000 km. initially. The Government also plans to electrify the railway system.

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Perú (Enafer-Perú): Ancash 207, Apdo. 1379, Lima; f. 1972; nationalized; 1,628 km. open; Pres. A. DELL'ORTO; Gen. Man. Ing. R. LINAN; operates the following lines:

Ferrocarril del Centro del Perú (Central Railway): Ancash 201, Apdo. 301, Lima; 493 km. open; Man. A. SOTO H.

Ferrocarril del Sur del Perú (Southern Railway): Ayda. Tacna y Arica 200, Apdo. 194, Arequipa; 1,095 km. open; also operates steamship service on Lake Titicaca; Man. E. BEDOYA N.

Tacna-Arica Ferrocarril (Tacna-Arica Railway): Ayda. Albarracín 484, Tacna; 62 km. open.

Empresa Minera del Centro—División Ferrocarriles (formerly *Cerro de Pasco Railway*): Auguste N. Wiese 891, Apdo. 2412, Lima; 212 km.; Supt. CYRIL KOCERHA.

Ferrocarril Pimentel: Pimentel, Chiclayo; 56 km. open; cargo services only; Man. LUIS DE LA PIEDRA ALVIZURI.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril Ilo-Toquepala-Guajone: Apdo. 2640, Lima; 219 km. open; owned by the Southern Peru Copper Corporation for transporting copper only; Man. M. R. JOSEPHSON.

Ferrocarril Supe-Barranca-Alpas: Barranca; 40 km. open; Dirs. CARLOS GARCÍA GASTAÑETA, LUIS G. MIRANDA.

ROADS

In 1976 there were 56,940 km. of roads in Peru, of which 5,949 km. were asphalted and 11,929 km. surfaced. The Pan American Highway runs southward from the Ecuadorian border along the coast to Lima and the 800 km. Trans-Andean Highway runs from Lima to Pucallpa on the River Ucayali via Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Tingo María.

SHIPPING

Most trade is through the port of Callao but there are seven deep-water ports in northern Peru, including Salaverry, Pacasmayo and Paita, and four in the south, including the iron ore port of San Juan. New river ports at Pucallpa and Yurimaguas were under construction in 1979, aimed at improving communications between Lima and Iquitos.

Empresa Nacional de Puertos (Enapuperú): Terminal Marítimo del Callao, Edificio Administrativo, 3º, Apdo. 260, Callao; government agency administering all coastal, river and lake ports; Chair. Capt. JORGE ARNILLAS DE LA COTERA.

Asociación Marítima del Perú: Pasaje S. Acuña 127, Of. 805, Lima; f. 1957; association of 33 international and Peruvian shipping companies; Pres. LUIS FELIPE VILLENA GUTIÉRREZ.

Comisión Nacional de Marina Mercante: Ministerio de Marina, Avda. Salaverry s/n, Jesús María, Lima; f. 1962; promotes the development of the merchant navy; Pres. Minister for the Navy; Sec.-Gen. Capt. CARLOS BADANI SOUZA PEIXOTO.

Compañía Peruana de Vapores: Gamarra 626, Chucuito, Casilla 208, Callao; government-owned; 15 vessels; 240,700 d.w.t.; operates five regular services, to U.S. Gulf, U.S. Atlantic, Japan, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia and Europe; Pres. Vice-Adm. (retd.) OSCAR CUADROS MUÑOZ; Gen. Man. SANDRO ARBULÚ DOIG.

Consorcio Naviero del Perú: Paseo de la República 3587, Lima 27; 5 vessels; Man. H. SOMMERKAMP.

Naviera Amazonica, S.A.: Garcilaso de la Vega 911, Lima 1; 4 vessels; Man. CARLOS UGARTE.

Naviera Humboldt S.A.: Natalio Sánchez 125, Lima 1; f. 1970; 6 vessels; cargo services; Exec. Pres. ENRIQUE AGOIS PAULSEN; Man. Dir. ADOLFO LEÓN Y LEÓN.

Petróleos del Perú (Petroperú): Paseo de la República 3361, San Isidro, Lima; f. 1948; 7 oil-tankers; Pres. VÍCTOR MONTORI; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO MORALES Z.

A number of foreign lines call at Peruvian ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Peru's major international airport is Jorge Chávez Airport near Lima but it is planned to build another international airport, also near Lima, leaving the present airport free for domestic services. Another important international airport is Colonel Francisco Secada Vignetta Airport near Iquitos.

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aeroperú: Jirón Cailloma 818, 11º, Apdo. 1414, Lima; f. 1973 as the national airline but in 1981 the Government sold off 65 per cent of the company; operates internal services and international routes to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and the U.S.A.; Pres. Gen. ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ LANTHES; fleet: 1 TriStar, 1

PERU

TriStar 100, 1 Boeing 727-100, 1 Boeing 727-100C, 3 Fokker F.28-1000, 2 F.27-600.

Aeronaves del Perú, S.A.: Edif. Banco Hipotecario, 9° piso, Avda. Sáenz Peña, Callao, Lima; f. 1965; scheduled cargo services between Lima and Miami via Iquitos and Talara; charter flights; Man. Dir. ALFREDO ZANATTI TAVOLARA; fleet: 2 DC-8.

Compañía de Aviación Faucett: Jirón Unión 926, Plaza San Martín, Apdo. 1429, Lima; f. 1928; scheduled internal passenger services, passenger and cargo services to Miami and cargo charters to the U.S.A.; Chair. LUIS LEÓN RUPP; Pres. Dr. JUAN OTERO VILLARÁN;

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

fleet: 1 Boeing 727-100, 1 Boeing 727-100C, 1 BAC 1-11/500, 2 BAC 1-11/475, 6 DC-6B, 1 DC-3.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following international airlines also serve Peru: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Air Panama, Avianca (Colombia), British Caledonian, Braniff (U.S.A.), Canadian Pacific, Cubana de Aviación, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Ecuatoriana, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), I.A.B. (Bolivia), LAN (Chile), Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

PRINCIPAL TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección General de Turismo: Secretaría de Estado de Turismo, Ministerio de Industria, Turismo e Integración, Calle 1 Oeste s/n Corpac, San Isidro, Lima 27; Dir.-Gen. FELICITA SILVA DE MELLADO.

Empresa Nacional de Turismo (Enturperú): Jirón Junín 455, Apdo. 4475, Lima; f. 1964; Pres. Dr. CARLOS NEUHAUS RIZO PATRÓN; Man. OSCAR BARDALES VÁSQUEZ DE VELASCO.

Fondo de Promoción Turística (FOPTUR): Avda. República de Panamá 3055, 16° piso, Lima 27; f. 1979; Pres. LUIS DORICH TORRES; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE HEIGHES THIESSEN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Arequipa: Avda. Arequipa 838.

Teatro "Felipe Pardo y Allaga": Ministerio de Educación Parque Universitario, Lima; Dir. CÉSAR MIRÓ.

Teatro Municipal: Jirón Ica s/n.

Teatro Seguro: Jirón Huancavelica s/n.

Teatro Universitario de San Marcos: Lampa 833, Lima; f. 1958; 40 mems.; Dir. GUILLERMO UGARTE CHAMORRO.

There are also several private theatre companies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; f. 1938; Dir. ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ MÁLAGA; weekly concerts and regional tours; 75 musicians.

Coro Nacional: Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; f. 1966; Dir. GUILLERMO CÁRDENAS DUPUY.

There are also two professional chamber orchestras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto Peruano de Energía Nuclear (IPEN): Avda. Canadá 1470, Urbanización Santa Catalina, La Victoria, Apdo. 1687, Lima; is to promote, co-ordinate, advise and represent the development of nuclear energy and its applications in Peru; Pres. Brig.-Gen. JUAN BARREDA DELGADO; Exec. Dir. Col. JOSÉ MALDONADO.

Centro Superior de Estudios Nucleares (CSEN): Lima; specialist centre for nuclear sciences and technology; uses the research facilities of IPEN and co-operates with various universities; Acad. Adviser Dr. BENJAMIN MARTICORENA CASTILLO.

THE PHILIPPINES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Philippines lies in the Pacific Ocean east of South-East Asia. Kalimantan (Borneo) is to the south-west and New Guinea to the south-east. The principal islands of the Philippine archipelago are Luzon in the north and Mindanao in the south. Between them lie the 7,000 islands of the Visayas. The climate is maritime and tropical with high humidity. There is abundant rainfall and there are occasional typhoons. There are numerous language groups. Pilipino, based on Tagalog, is the native national language. English is widely spoken, but the use of Spanish has declined. Ninety per cent of the population is Christian (85 per cent Roman Catholic) and 7 per cent Muslim. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has two equal horizontal bands of blue and red with a gold sun and three stars on a white triangle next to the staff. The capital is Manila.

Recent History

The Philippines was formerly a Spanish colony. After the Spanish-American War of 1898, Spain ceded the islands to the U.S.A. A Constitution, ratified by plebiscite in May 1935, gave the Philippines internal self-government and provided for independence after 10 years. During the Second World War the islands were occupied by Japanese forces from 1942 to 1945 but, after Japan's surrender, U.S. rule was restored. The Philippines became an independent republic on July 4th, 1946, with Manuel Roxas as its first President. A succession of Presidents, under the control of U.S. economic interests and the Filipino landowning class, did little to help the peasant majority or to curb disorder and political violence.

At elections in November 1965 the incumbent President, Diosdado Macapagal of the Liberal Party, was defeated by Ferdinand Marcos of the Nacionalista Party. Rapid development of the economy and infrastructure followed. President Marcos was re-elected in 1969. His second term was marked by civil unrest and economic difficulties. Guerrilla activity, by the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the north and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), a Muslim separatist movement, in the south, was also on the increase in the early 1970s.

In September 1972 President Marcos declared martial law in order to deal with subversive activity and introduce drastic reforms. Congress was suspended, opposition leaders arrested, the private armies of the landed oligarchs disbanded, stringent press censorship introduced and Marcos began to rule by decree. A new Constitution was promulgated in January 1973, but four referenda held between 1973 and 1977 gave overwhelming mandates to President Marcos for the continuation of martial law.

Criticism of President Marcos became more widespread with the conviction in November 1977 of the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino Jr., on a murder charge. At the end of 1976 relations with the Roman Catholic Church deteriorated after actions were taken by the authorities against liberal critics of the regime within the church. However, President Marcos allowed some relaxation of

martial law in 1977 and elections to the interim National Assembly were held in April 1978. Opposition parties were allowed to participate but the pro-Marcos New Society Movement won an overwhelming majority of the seats, and President Marcos was confirmed as Prime Minister in June. In September 1979 an amnesty for 1,500 political prisoners was announced. In January 1980 the first local elections to be held in eight years took place, with sweeping victories for the New Society Movement. In May Benigno Aquino was released from jail to undergo medical treatment in the U.S.A. and, failing to return to the Philippines, made known his renewed opposition to Marcos' regime. In August the two main traditional parties, the Nacionalistas and the Liberals, joined forces to produce a manifesto calling for an end to martial law. During 1980 there were several terrorist attacks, notably the bombing of a tourist conference in Manila in October by an urban guerrilla group, the April 6 Liberation Movement. As a result, Marcos ordered the arrest of 30 oppositionists, including Aquino and Mrs. Eva Kalaw, a former senator accused in June of plotting a coup against Marcos.

Negotiations with the MNLF in December 1976 produced a ceasefire agreement and Marcos agreed to the establishment of an autonomous Muslim region in the south. The referendum called in the 13 provinces concerned (only five of which have Muslim majorities) rejected the MNLF plan and violence broke out again in Mindanao and Sulu, escalating into civil war during 1977. Elections held in Mindanao in May 1979, in an attempt to establish partial autonomy in the region, were boycotted by the MNLF, with the result that the New Society Movement won a landslide victory. Following the elections, regional Legislative Councils were set up in West and South Mindanao. The Government continues, however, to face serious insurgency problems. Hostilities intensified again in early 1981, resulting in almost 2,000 deaths in the Southern Provinces.

In January 1981 martial law was lifted and hundreds of prisoners were freed. However, critics claimed that Marcos had retained most of his former powers. In April constitutional amendments permitting President Marcos to renew his mandate by direct popular vote and to nominate a separate Prime Minister were overwhelmingly approved by referendum. The Presidential election was held in June, and (amidst allegations of electoral malpractice and an attempted boycott by the opposition grouping, UNIDO) President Marcos was returned to office for a six-year term, having secured 88 per cent of the vote. The Finance Minister, César Virata, was formally appointed to the post of Prime Minister, and a cabinet reshuffle was carried out. In October serious rioting by students opposed to President Marcos took place in Manila.

While the foreign policy of the Philippines has traditionally been in support of the U.S.A., the Marcos Government moved towards a policy of non-alignment during the 1970s, establishing diplomatic relations with its communist neighbours. In January 1979 a new agreement on the maintenance of the U.S. bases in the Philippines was

THE PHILIPPINES

signed, confirming the Philippines' sovereignty over the base areas and providing for continuing U.S. military and development assistance. The Philippines is a member of ASEAN.

Government

Between 1972 and January 1981 the Philippines was under martial law and the definitive provisions of the 1973 Constitution (*see* under Constitution) were not implemented. Transitional provisions gave the incumbent President (Ferdinand Marcos) full executive powers, without any fixed term of office. In January 1981 martial law was lifted, although amendments to the 1973 Constitution providing for presidential powers of decree were retained. The President is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and governs with the assistance of a Prime Minister and an appointed Cabinet. The interim National Assembly (*Batasang Pambansa*), provided for by amendments to the transitional provisions of the Constitution, passed in 1976, was convened in June 1978. It has 200 members, of whom 165 were directly elected. The remaining 35 seats are held by the President, 20 members of his Cabinet and 14 members indirectly elected by youth, agriculture and labour organizations. In January 1981 the Assembly assumed formal legislative powers. Elections for a full National Assembly are scheduled for 1984. Local government is by "citizens' assemblies" (*Barangays*) and twelve regional councils under the Ministry of Local Government.

Defence

The armed forces were estimated to total 112,800 in July 1981, comprising an army of 70,000, navy of 26,000 and air force of 16,800. There is also a constabulary of 43,500 and a civil home defence force of 65,000. Defence expenditure for 1981 amounted to 6,600 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 51 per cent of the labour force in 1978 and provided 23 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. Principal exports include coconut oil, copra, timber and sugar. These commodities, however, are vulnerable to fluctuating prices on the world market. In 1980, although the volume of coconut oil exports increased by 13 per cent over 1979, the value of exports dropped by 23 per cent. The value of copra exports fell by 46 per cent. This trend continued in 1981, and the sugar and timber markets were also depressed. The Government therefore aims to shift the emphasis from export of raw materials to export of finished and semi-finished products.

In 1973 the Government launched the "Masagana 99" programme which aimed at increasing rice yields and achieving self-sufficiency in this crop, and in 1977 the rice harvest was, for the first time, enough for domestic consumption. In 1978 rice production achieved a small exportable surplus and in 1980 there was a record crop of an estimated 7.4 million metric tons, mainly as a result of heavy investment in irrigation programmes, rural credit schemes, fertilizer subsidies and regular increases in paddy prices. Total agricultural growth, however, declined from 5.3 per cent in 1979 to 4.4 per cent in 1980.

Manufacturing accounted for 25.6 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. The principal industries are food processing, elec-

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tronic and electrical equipment, chemicals, petroleum refining and textiles. Manufactured goods accounted for 33 per cent of total exports in 1980. Copper remains one of the country's largest export earners, and gold and nickel production is becoming increasingly important. The industrial sector expanded by 5.9 per cent in 1980 (against 6.8 per cent in 1979), partly as a result of increased mineral output.

In 1978 significant deposits of petroleum were confirmed off the island of Palawan. However, in 1980 the cost of petroleum imports rose by 65 per cent, compared with 1979, and accounted for 32 per cent of the total import bill. In an effort to reduce dependence on petroleum as the primary source of energy, an ambitious five-year energy programme was launched in 1981. By 1985 geothermal power, coal and hydroelectricity should account for about 16, 15 and 14 per cent respectively of total energy requirements.

Inflation reached a rate of 40 per cent in 1974, but from 1975 to 1978 the annual inflation rate in Manila averaged about 7 per cent. As a result of rising petroleum prices, the rate stood at 11.1 per cent in March 1981. The Philippines has recorded balance of payments deficits since 1974. The visible trade deficit reached U.S. \$1,900 million in 1980, although export earnings increased by 26 per cent, partly owing to rising commodity prices for copper, nickel and gold. The growth rate of G.N.P. in real terms fell to the 1975 level of 5.8 per cent in 1978 and 1979, and dropped to 4.7 per cent in 1980. A slight improvement was expected in 1981.

The 1983-87 Five-Year Plan aims for an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent, and gives priority to food production, energy development, rural development, education and health services.

Transport and Communications

In June 1979 the Philippines had 78,873 km. of surfaced roads. The railway system, with over 1,800 km. of lines, is confined to the island of Luzon, with a few kilometres on the island of Panay. Bus services provide the most widely used form of inland transport. Shipping plays a considerable role in carrying passengers and cargo between the islands. There are 94 national and 496 municipal ports. Philippine Air Lines maintains domestic and international air services and there are two major international airports at Manila and Mactan, in Cebu.

Social Welfare

Government social insurance provides cover for retirement and life. Employed persons contribute to the scheme from their wages. Public health services such as inoculation and vaccination are provided free in the State Dispensaries. In 1975 the Philippines had 1,038 hospitals, with 76,230 beds, and there were 13,480 physicians.

Education

There is free primary education. Total enrolment in elementary schools in 1978/79 was 8.2 million. The education budget for 1979 was 3,500 million pesos. Instruction is in both English and Pilipino. There are 63 universities and nearly 1,000 colleges. Among the population aged 10 and over, the average illiteracy rate in 1975 was 10.7 per cent.

THE PHILIPPINES

Tourism

Tourism is a rapidly expanding sector of the Philippines' economy. In 1979 there were 966,873 visitors, a rise of 12.5 per cent over 1978. A five-year tourism development plan, with an estimated investment requirement of 5,697 million pesos, was launched in 1976. Chief attractions are the warm climate, the tropical setting of the islands and the cosmopolitan city of Manila.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 12th (Independence Day, anniversary of 1898 declaration), July 4th (Philippine-American Friendship Day), August 31st (National Heroes Day), September 11th (Barangay Day), September 21st (National Thanksgiving Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 30th (Bonifacio Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 31st (anniversary of the death of José Rizal).

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1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 31st and April 1st (Maundy Thursday and Good Friday), April 9th (Bataan Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Philippine peso.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 15.56 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 8.09 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF ISLANDS

(sq. km.)

LUZON	MINDANAO	SAMAR	NEGROS	PALAWAN	PANAY	MINDORO	LEYTE	CEBU	BOHOL	MASBATE	OTHERS
104,688	94,630	13,080	12,705	11,785	11,515	9,735	7,214	4,422	3,865	3,269	23,092

Total area: 300,000 sq. km. (115,831 sq. miles).

Source: National Census and Statistics Office.

POPULATION

CENSUS RESULTS				OFFICIAL ESTIMATES (mid-year)			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
May 1st, 1975	May 1st, 1980*			1978	1979	1980	1980
	Males	Females	Total				
42,070,660	24,028,523	23,885,494	47,914,017	45,500,000	46,580,000	48,400,000	161.3

* Preliminary results, excluding adjustment for underenumeration.

Source: National Census and Statistics Office.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at May 1980, preliminary census results)

Manila (capital)*	1,626,249	Cagayan de Oro City	228,409
Quezon City*	1,165,990	Angeles City	185,995
Davao City	611,311	Butuan City	172,404
Cebu City	489,208	Iligan City	165,742
Caloocan City*	471,289	Olongapo City	156,312
Zamboanga City	344,275	Batangas City	143,554
Pasay City*	286,497	Cabanatuan City	138,297
Bacolod City	266,604	San Pablo City	131,686
Iloilo City	244,211	Cadiz City	128,839

* Part of Metropolitan Manila.

Source: National Census and Statistics Office.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 38.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 36.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 10.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 8.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimate).

EMPLOYMENT

(persons aged 10 years and over, excluding armed forces)

	1976 (Aug.)	1977* (3rd quarter)	1978* (2nd quarter)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,126,000	7,474,000	8,054,000
Mining and quarrying	56,000	52,000	80,000
Manufacturing	1,680,000	1,515,000	1,755,000
Construction	491,000	484,000	506,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	46,000	42,000	51,000
Commerce	1,864,000	1,355,000	1,660,000
Transport, storage and communications	550,000	681,000	658,000
Services	2,570,000	2,636,000	2,885,000
Other activities	44,000	96,000	50,000
TOTAL	15,427,000	14,335,000	15,699,000

* Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: National Census and Statistics office.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable land	7,050
Land under permanent crops	2,850
Permanent meadows and pasture	1,000
Forest and woodland	12,500
Other land	6,417
TOTAL LAND	29,817
Inland water	183
TOTAL AREA	30,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	3,469	3,379	3,450*	7,198	7,236	7,431*
Maize	3,222	3,327	3,281	2,855	3,167	3,117
Sweet potatoes	228	238	230†	1,037	1,120	1,050†
Cassava (Manioc)	182	192	185†	1,782	2,249	1,900†
Other roots and tubers	54	55	58†	205	217	220†
Pulses	72	71	72†	49	50	53†
Groundnuts (in shell)	48	54	55†	38	50	50†
Coconuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,072	9,154	9,575
Copra	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,133	1,910*	2,000*
Vegetables (incl. melons)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,586	1,648	1,729†
Sugar cane	472	424*	450†	20,273†	19,397†	20,917†
Mangoes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	335	359	330†
Pineapples	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	465	605	600†
Bananas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,886*	3,862*	3,800†
Plantains	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	270*	280†	280†
Coffee (green)	76	84	85†	105	122	125†
Cocoa beans	4	5	5†	3	4	4†
Tobacco (leaves)	74	67	75†	57	51	60†
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54	55†	55†

* Unofficial figure.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	1,820	1,833	1,885*
Pigs	6,910	7,445	7,590*
Buffaloes	2,959	2,803	2,760*
Horses†	325	325	325
Goats*	1,410	1,430	1,450
Sheep†	30	30	30
Chickens	58,892	60,000†	65,000†
Ducks	5,365	5,338	6,000†
Turkeys†	190	200	210

* Unofficial figure.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal*	78	76	78
Buffalo meat*	49	48	49
Pigmeat*	366	377	408
Poultry meat†	173	179	184
Cows' milk	15	13†	13†
Buffalo milk†	18	18	18
Hen eggs†	183	190	200
Other poultry eggs†	11.0	11.5	12.0
Cattle and buffalo hides†	18.2	17.8	18.2

* Unofficial figure.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(excluding bark)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, etc.:			
coniferous	54	—	—
broadleaved	7,873	7,169	6,578
Pulpwood*	780	810	820
Other industrial wood*	1,817	1,871	1,927
Fuel wood*	23,719	24,495	25,289
TOTAL	34,243	34,345	34,614

* FAO estimates (all broadleaved).

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

(all broadleaved)

	1977	1978	1979
Total (incl. boxboards)	1,567	1,781	1,445

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
Milkfish	163.2	128.2	140.2
Threadfish-brems	51.6	36.8	32.5
Ponyfishes (Slipmouths)	72.8	68.2	72.1
Scads (Decapterus)	182.7	142.7	146.3
Bigeye scad	56.0	46.5	47.0
Sardinellas	127.7	149.7	106.4
Rainbow sardine	60.8	35.8	24.0
"Stolephorus" anchovies	50.2	76.1	70.5
Frigate and bullet tunas	43.0	50.9	79.9
Kawakawa	54.7	36.3	23.1
Skipjack tuna	55.1	49.7	45.1
Yellowfin tuna	63.1	47.6	49.2
Other fishes	381.7	435.6	388.9
Crustaceans	53.6	47.1	51.8
Freshwater molluscs	63.3	103.2	159.4
Marine molluscs	28.9	39.9	38.5
Other sea creatures	0.3	0.3	1.4
TOTAL CATCH	1,508.7	1,494.6	1,476.3

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coal	'000 metric tons	105	121	285	255	367
Iron ore*: gross weight	" " "	1,351	571	—	1,747†	2,957†
metal content	" " "	839	354	—	1,089	n.a.
Chromium ore (dry)†	" " "	188.8	157.8	162.1	101.8	134.8
Copper ore†	" " "	225.8	237.6	267.1	263.4	300.5
Manganese ore†	" " "	—	4.3	20.9	3.9	4.9
Zinc concentrates†	" " "	10.5	16.6	14.9	9.5	10.7
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	202	203	213	225.6	338.5
Phosphate rock	" " "	5	12	10	1	1
Mercury†	metric tons	8	—	—	—	n.a.
Nickel ore†	" " "	9,364	15,239	30,666	29,528	28,762
Gold†	'000 troy ounces	502.6	501.3	558.3	586.6	561.1
Silver†	" " "	1,612.9	1,480.8	1,621.1	1,637.4	1,830.2

* Iron mining was temporarily suspended in July 1976.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

‡ Lump ore in dry weight.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	2,093	2,656	2,672	2,984	2,624
Cement	" " " "	4,059	3,482	4,351	4,229	4,112
Manufactured tobacco*	metric tons	906	1,031	743	1,933	n.a.
Cigarettes*	million	51,194	41,454	47,688	50,950	n.a.
Cotton yarn†	metric tons	32,225	29,401	35,675	32,618	30,756
Cotton fabrics	'000 metres	222,304	183,748	192,330	204,032	202,517

* Twelve months ending June 30th of year stated.

† Excluding yarn made from waste.

1978 ('000 metric tons): Raw sugar 2,273; Cement 4,197.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Philippine peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 and 5 pesos.

Notes: 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 15.56 pesos; U.S. \$1 = 8.09 pesos.

100 Philippine pesos = £6.43 = \$12.36.

Note: Prior to January 1962 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 2.00 pesos but other rates were effective for certain transactions. The multiple exchange rate system was ended in January 1962, when a free market was introduced. In May 1962 the free rate stabilized at \$1 = 3.90 pesos (1 peso = 25.64 U.S. cents) and this became the par value in November 1965. In February 1970 a free market was re-introduced and the peso "floated" downward. The average market rate (pesos per U.S. dollar) was 6.432 in 1971; 6.671 in 1972; 6.756 in 1973; 6.788 in 1974; 7.248 in 1975; 7.440 in 1976; 7.403 in 1977; 7.366 in 1978; 7.378 in 1979; 7.511 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and February 1970 was £1 = 9.36 pesos.

BUDGET* (million pesos)

REVENUE	1976	1977	1978†
Taxes on income	4,167.0	4,683.0	5,300.0
Import duties	4,251.7	4,268.4	4,337.6
Export duties	696.8	598.6	662.4
Excises	3,284.9	2,739.1	3,964.6
Other taxes	3,386.9	4,734.9	7,734.0
Other receipts	1,966.9	1,042.9	2,210.3
TOTAL	17,754.2	18,066.9	24,208.9

EXPENDITURE†	1976	1977	1978†
Education	2,448	3,190	3,900
Other social services	1,552	2,310	3,400
Agriculture and natural resources	1,191	882	2,000
Transport and communications	7,188	5,047	10,000
Other economic services	6,421	6,071	6,400
National defence	3,700	5,100	4,800
TOTAL	22,500	22,600	30,500

* Consolidated transactions of the General, Special, Fiduciary and Bond Funds.

† Estimates.

† Figures are rounded. Totals (in million pesos) were: 22,488 in 1976; 22,597 in 1977; 30,464 in 1978.

Source: Budget Commission.

1980 expenditure (million pesos): Economic services 15,500; Social services 11,000; Defence 4,100; General public services 6,000; Debt servicing and interest payments 3,200.

1981 expenditure: 54,800 million pesos.

1982 expenditure: 60,000 million pesos.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	45	118	166	294
IMF Special Drawing Rights	23	17	34	—
Foreign exchange	1,456	1,746	2,216	2,846
TOTAL	1,524	1,881	2,416	3,140

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million pesos at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	6,728	8,135	9,182	10,178
Demand deposits at commercial banks	8,211	8,811	9,662	12,363
TOTAL MONEY	14,939	16,946	18,844	22,541

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at current prices)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Domestic factor incomes*	108,802	125,986	144,182	175,262	212,420
Consumption of fixed capital	12,873	15,637	16,759	20,538	26,291
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	121,675	141,623	160,941	195,800	238,711
Indirect taxes	12,821	14,400	} 17,662	23,326	27,833
Less Subsidies	568	392			
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	133,928	155,631	178,603	219,126	266,544
Factor income from abroad	1,767	2,243	} -536	-863	-2,279
Less Factor income paid abroad	2,983	3,594			
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (G.N.P.)	132,712	154,280	178,067	218,263	264,265
Less Consumption of fixed capital	12,873	15,637	16,759	20,538	26,291
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	119,839	138,643	161,308	197,725	237,974
Other current transfers from abroad	1,972	1,950	} 1,915	1,847	2,137
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	83	102			
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	121,728	140,491	163,223	199,572	240,111

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	14,050	14,489	16,564	18,259	21,424
Private final consumption expenditure	87,120	102,626	118,846	144,143	177,991
Increase in stocks	8,300	7,929	9,178	11,381	13,165
Gross fixed capital formation	32,753	36,322	42,528	53,932	67,460
Statistical discrepancy	298	-366	1,251	3,070	1,247
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	142,521	161,000	188,367	230,785	281,287
Exports of goods and services	23,248	29,306	31,557	41,461	54,181
Less Imports of goods and services	31,841	34,675	41,321	53,120	68,924
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	133,928	155,631	178,603	219,126	266,544
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1972 PRICES	72,962	78,000	82,800	87,700	92,800

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture and livestock	27,668	41,668	47,334	55,516	61,598
Forestry and logging	3,305				
Fishing	6,368				
Mining and quarrying	2,128	2,488	3,333	5,810	8,095
Manufacturing	32,545	39,318	44,404	54,689	68,181
Electricity, gas and water	1,231	1,415	1,699	2,124	2,763
Construction	9,784	11,356	12,525	15,822	20,751
Wholesale and retail trade	19,075	24,220	28,636	36,164	45,322
Restaurants and hotels	1,676				
Transport, storage and communications	6,072	8,583	9,894	12,377	16,444
Owner-occupied dwellings	3,337	26,583	30,778	36,624	43,390
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8,105				
Government services	7,267				
Other services	5,367				
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	133,928	155,631	178,603	219,126	266,544

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,694	2,263	2,517	3,074	3,429	4,604	5,784
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-3,144	-3,459	-3,633	-3,914	-4,732	-6,141	-7,726
TRADE BALANCE	-450	-1,196	-1,116	-840	-1,303	-1,537	-1,942
Exports of services	833	907	872	1,084	1,425	1,572	2,076
Imports of services	-867	-952	-1,128	-1,334	-1,587	-1,955	-2,623
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES .	-484	-1,241	-1,372	-1,090	-1,465	-1,920	-2,489
Private unrequited transfers (net) . .	123	165	148	146	193	229	302
Government unrequited transfers (net) .	154	153	120	114	118	125	134
CURRENT BALANCE	-207	-923	-1,104	-830	-1,154	-1,566	-2,053
Direct capital investment (net)	4	97	126	213	164	75	41
Other long-term capital (net)	224	420	1,011	656	838	1,135	942
Short-term capital (net)	625	570	60	120	1,137	910	2,291
Net errors and omissions	-70	-183	-145	-205	-180	-237	-316
TOTAL (net monetary movements) .	576	-12	-52	-46	805	317	905
Monetization of gold	—	—	—	—	33	41	127
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights .	—	—	—	—	—	28	29
Valuation changes (net)	—	1	-33	-19	-35	-7	22
Loans from IMF Trust Fund	—	—	—	19	59	61	52
CHANGES IN RESERVES	576	-11	-85	-46	862	440	1,135

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Imports (f.o.b.)	1,596.6	3,143.3	3,459.2	3,633.5	3,915.0	4,638.0	6,683.0†
Exports (f.o.b.)	1,886.3	2,725.0	2,294.5	2,573.7	3,150.9	3,424.9	4,601.2

* Preliminary.

† (c.i.f.)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'ooo)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Textile fibres (raw)	88,685	77,625	80,303	86,709	101,158
Mineral fuels and lubricants	653,378	769,886	890,675	993,217	1,030,175
Non-electric machinery	424,015	654,871	625,264	588,990	737,245
Base metals	295,669	212,786	245,259	304,923	382,666
Transport equipment	265,330	301,591	276,099	295,057	389,089
Dairy products	74,465	61,789	55,016	70,097	60,059
Cereals	154,946	175,410	157,711	121,699	121,357
Textile fibres	88,685	77,625	80,303	86,709	n.a.
Electric machinery	105,335	150,944	187,185	134,704	203,253
Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	113,777	109,282	115,307	137,918	151,631

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued from previous page*

EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bananas	45,479	73,104	75,618	73,595	84,775
Desiccated coconut	60,300	30,429	37,494	90,047	81,888
Canned pineapple	30,625	34,705	46,739	55,908	n.a.
Raw sugar	737,365	580,736	426,522	506,360	196,904
Oil-seed cake and meal	27,887	33,331	54,523	58,469	69,059
Copra	139,784	172,318	149,722	200,525	135,684
Logs and lumber	246,389	194,110	203,417	200,413	230,059
Iron ore (excl. pyrites)	11,561	11,905	7,465	57,047	103,967
Copper concentrates	393,184	212,081	265,879	267,801	250,387
Silver	54,787	77,401	65,947	58,766	n.a.
Coconut oil	380,021	230,299	298,713	412,238	620,572
Chemicals	15,402	22,197	26,005	52,033	61,614
Veneers, plywood boards, etc.	48,629	32,524	68,632	63,110	100,470
Nickel metal	n.a.	32,922	59,503	77,096	55,095
Machinery and transport equip- ment	8,153	12,057	23,039	53,153	68,606
Clothing (excl. footwear)	23,656	33,055	80,069	113,711	160,115

Source: Central Bank of the Philippines.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS (f.o.b.)			EXPORTS (f.o.b.)		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Australia	168,859	167,246	206,002	60,430	75,402	93,809
Belgium and Luxembourg	34,149	26,152	34,942	19,003	18,983	26,984
Canada	65,336	42,427	54,411	34,142	42,664	61,923
France	79,911	101,220	171,779	44,284	53,672	122,340
Germany, Federal Republic	131,271	184,106	276,106	137,603	142,875	226,475
Hong Kong	62,987	107,895	152,887	50,828	90,410	157,979
India	23,121	9,777	12,625	1,365	1,072	4,119
Indonesia	153,323	148,200	182,497	22,500	90,424	46,007
Italy	22,249	31,015	52,525	17,256	33,222	39,950
Japan	975,300	1,285,105	1,397,929	726,883	818,381	1,201,003
Korea, Republic	36,711	52,687	90,151	24,412	66,372	141,147
Malaysia and Singapore	93,774	56,655	171,348	94,519	107,888	120,487
Netherlands	45,927	71,907	98,313	281,763	280,011	359,851
Spain	5,342	9,321	7,873	17,522	14,994	29,927
Switzerland	29,774	40,565	39,491	14,341	11,978	7,728
Taiwan	81,404	131,817	175,261	27,331	41,276	69,314
United Kingdom	146,683	171,685	195,007	70,721	90,082	136,451
U.S.A.	798,456	994,966	1,400,151	1,102,554	1,142,819	1,371,592

Source: National Census and Statistics Office.

1977 (U.S. \$'000): Imports: Saudi Arabia 324,360; Kuwait 137,698; Iraq 115,685; China, People's Republic 78,352; Iran 72,041; Bahrain 58,306. Exports: U.S.S.R. 129,703; China, People's Republic 106,375.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passengers ('000)	8,723	9,683	12,796	9,582	n.a.
Passenger-kilometres (million)	968	780	692	621	n.a.
Freight ('000 metric tons)	382	258	244	159	145
Ton-kilometres (million)	67	39	49	39	39

Source: National Census and Statistics Office.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Passenger Cars	332,233	397,603	403,481	402,328	440,466
Commercial Vehicles	239,114	272,689	281,731	290,619	327,146

Source: Land Transportation Commission.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Philippine Airlines only—'000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	27,395	33,671	42,040	42,033	41,057
Passenger-kilometres	1,587,953	2,389,944	2,753,262	2,993,145	3,010,100
Revenue freight-ton-kilometres	43,089	59,208	94,139	121,689	132,612
Mail ton-kilometres	3,100	3,231	3,606	4,065	3,078

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Vessels entered	10,081	8,707	7,415	7,189	10,626
Vessels cleared	9,941	8,893	7,352	7,126	10,563
Goods loaded	16,760	14,532	12,943	11,202	14,819
Goods unloaded	13,923	12,964	15,051	16,428	19,543

Source: Philippine Coast Guard.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of visitors ('000)	502	615	730	859	950
Average stay (days)	7.8	8.1	8.1	n.a.	n.a.
Estimated spending (U.S. \$'000)	155,217	235,175	300,842	355,000	400,000

Source: Department of Tourism and Asian Development Bank, *Annual Report 1980*.

1980: 1,100,000 visitors; U.S. \$500 million estimated spending.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1979
Radio sets	2,000,000
Television sets	1,000,000
Telephones	567,000
Daily newspapers	24*
Total circulation	1,196,239*

* 1974 figures.

Sources: Bureau of Posts, Bureau of Telecommunications, Print Media Council and Philippine Mass Communications Research Society.

EDUCATION
(1978/79)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Public schools	33,488	268,828	9,204,134
Private schools	3,721	62,010	2,429,255
Universities and colleges	997	n.a.	161,648

Source: Bureau of National and Foreign Information.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistical Co-ordination Office, National Economic and Development Authority.

(Proclaimed January 17th, 1973; amended October 1976; amended April 1981)

The following is a summary of the main features of the Constitution.

Sovereignty resides in the people; defence of the State is a prime duty and all citizens are liable for military or civil service; war is renounced as an instrument of national policy; the State undertakes to strengthen the family as a basic social institution, promote the well-being of youth, maintain adequate social services, promote social justice, assure the rights of workers and guarantee the autonomy of local government.

Other provisions guarantee the right to life, liberty and property, freedom of abode and travel, freedom of worship, freedom of speech, of the press and of petition to the Government, the right of *habeas corpus* except in cases of invasion, insurrection or rebellion, and various rights, before the courts.

The President is elected from among the members of the National Assembly for a six-year term, by a majority vote; he shall be Head of State and Chief Executive of the Republic and shall formulate the guidelines of national policy; he ceases to be a member of the Assembly or of any political party; he must be at least 50 years of age; he may not receive any emolument other than that entitled to as the President; he can dissolve the National Assembly, call general elections and, when appropriate, recommend and accept the resignation of the Cabinet; during his tenure he shall be immune from lawsuit.

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly (*Batasang Pambansa*), which shall be composed of not more than 200 members; members are elected for six years and must be natural-born citizens, over 25 years of age, literate and registered voters in their district. All citizens of the Philippines over the age of 18 years, not disqualified by law, resident in the Philippines for at least one year and in their voting district for at least six months, are eligible to vote.

Regular elections are to be held on the second Monday of May; the Assembly convenes on the fourth Monday of July for its regular session; it elects a *Speaker from among* its members; the election of the President and Prime Minister precedes all other business following the election of the Speaker.

Various provisions define the procedures of the Assembly and the rights of its members, among them that the Assembly may withdraw its confidence in the Prime Minister by a majority vote; that no bill shall become law until it has passed three readings on separate days; that

every bill passed by the Assembly shall be presented to the Prime Minister for approval, upon the withholding of which, the Assembly may reconsider a bill and, by a majority vote of two-thirds, enable it to become law.

Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister with the assistance of the Cabinet; the Prime Minister is nominated by the President, and elected from the members of the National Assembly by a majority vote; he appoints the members of the Cabinet. The President may nominate a Deputy Prime Minister who shall be elected by the National Assembly.

The Prime Minister is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces; he may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and proclaim martial law; the President shall have control of the Ministries, and the Prime Minister shall have supervision over them; there shall be an Executive Committee composed of the Prime Minister and not more than 14 other members, at least half of whom shall be members of the National Assembly, to be designated by the President.

The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices, and may sit *en banc* or in two divisions.

The National Assembly shall enact a local government code which shall establish a more responsive and accountable local government structure.

These are the Civil Service Commission, the Commission on Elections and the Commission on Audit. The Commission on Elections enforces and administers all laws relating to the conduct of elections and registers and accredits political parties.

The National Assembly shall establish a National Economic Development Authority which shall recommend co-ordinated social and economic plans to the National Assembly and all appropriate governmental bodies. Various provisions relating to the public interest in economic matters are set forth.

Amendments and revisions to the Constitution may be proposed by the National Assembly upon a vote of three-quarters of its members, or by a constitutional convention. Any amendment or revision is valid when ratified by a majority of votes cast in a plebiscite.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FERDINAND EDRALIN MARCOS (inaugurated December 30th, 1965; re-elected November 1969, term of office extended by referendum July 1973; re-elected June 1981).

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: CÉSAR E. A. VIRATA.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government: JOSE A. ROÑO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CARLOS P. ROMULO.

Minister of Justice: RICARDO PUNO.

Minister of Agriculture: ARTURO R. TANCO, Jr.

Minister of Education and Culture: DR. ONOFRE CORPUZ.

Minister of Labor: BLAS F. OPLE.

Minister of National Defense: JUAN PONCE ENRILE.

Minister of Health: DR. JESUS AZURIN.

Minister of Agrarian Reform: CONRADO F. ESTRELLA.

Minister of Tourism: JOSE D. ASPIRAS.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment: ROBERTO ONGPIN.

Minister for Public Works and Highways: JESUS S. HIPOLITO.

Minister of Natural Resources: TEODORO PENA.

Minister of Energy: GERONIMO Z. VELASCO.

Minister of Human Settlements and Ecology: IMELDA R. MARCOS.

Minister of Social Services and Development: SYLVIA P. MONTES.

Minister of Transportation and Communications: JOSE DANS.

Officials with Cabinet Rank:

Director of Public Information: GREGORIO CENDAÑA.

Director-General of National Economic Development Authority: PLACIDO MAPA.

Chairman of the National Science Development Board: EMIL JAVIER.

Budget Commissioner: MANUEL ALBA.

Presidential Executive Assistant: JUAN C. TUVERA.

Commissioner for Islamic Affairs: Rear Adm. ROMULO ESPALDON.

Presidential Assistant on National Minorities: MANUEL ELIZALDE, Jr.

Solicitor General: ESTELITO P. MENDOZA.

LEGISLATURE

BATASANG PAMBANSA

Under the amended transitional provisions of the 1973 constitution, an interim National Assembly, with some members elected and some appointed by the President, was convened in June 1978 following elections held in April 1978. Elections for a full National Assembly are due to be held in 1984.

Speaker: QUERUBE MAKALINTAL.

Seats at General Election, April 7th, 1978.

New Society Movement	149
Pusyon Bisaya Party	13
Others	2
Representatives of Sectoral Organizations	14
Cabinet Ministers (appointed)	10
TOTAL	188

POLITICAL PARTIES

After the proclamation of martial law in September 1972 no political parties were authorized to operate. The ban was lifted in January 1978 and elections for an interim National Assembly (*Batasang Pambansa*) were held in April. Taking part were the New Society Movement, Lakas Ng Bayan-Lasan and Pusyong Bisaya Party. A presidential election held in June 1981 after the lifting of martial law was partially boycotted by the opposition.

Lakas Ng Bayan—Laban (*People's Power Movement—Fight*): major opposition grouping comprising many members of the former Liberal Party and other anti-Marcos elements, led by BENIGNO AQUINO, Jr.; boycotted the 1980 provincial, municipal and local elections in protest against martial law; Chair. LORENZO TANADA.

Liberal Party: Manila; f. 1946; represents the centre-liberal opinion of the old *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in 1946; boycotted the 1980 provincial, municipal

and local elections in protest against martial law; Pres. Senator GERARDO ROXAS.

Nacionalista Party: Manila; f. 1907; represents the right wing of the former *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in two in 1946; split into two factions in 1981, led by JOSE ROY and JOSE B. LAUREL respectively.

National Union for Liberation (NUL): f. 1979; Leader DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL.

New Society Movement (*Kilusan Bagong Lipunan*): formed in early 1978 by supporters of the former Nacionalista Party and the Marcos Administration; led by FERDINAND E. MARCOS.

Pusyon Bisaya Party: won 13 seats in the Visayas region of the Central Philippines in 1978 elections; split into two factions in 1981, led by BARTOLOME CABANGBANG and MARIANO LOGARTA respectively.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PHILIPPINES

(In Metropolitan Manila unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Tokyo, Japan.

Argentina: 408–411 Oledan Bldg., 131–133 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador*: HUGO CARLOS BENNET.

Australia: 3rd and 5th Floor, China Bank Bldg., Paseo de Roxas, Makati; *Ambassador*: RICHARD ARTHUR WOOLCOTT.

Austria: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Bangladesh: Bangkok, Thailand.

Belgium: 6th Floor, Don Jacinto Bldg., cnr. de la Rosa and Salcedo Sts., Legaspi Village, P.O.B. 968, Makati; *Ambassador*: Dr. WILFRIED DE PAUW.

Brazil: 3rd Floor, Dominga Bldg., 162 Legaspi St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: LAURO SOUTELLO ALVES.

Bulgaria: Tokyo, Japan.

Burma: 4th Floor, DAO II, Alvarado St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: U LA WOM.

Canada: 4th Floor, PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador*: EDWARD L. BOBINSKI.

Chile: 7th Floor, F. & M. Lopez Bldg., cnr. Legaspi and Herrera Sts., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

China, People's Republic: 4896 Pasay Rd., Dasmariñas Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Colombia: 1346 Caballero St., Dasmariñas Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Cuba: 51 Paseo de Roxas, Urdaneta Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: JOSÉ ARTEAGA Y HERNÁNDEZ.

Czechoslovakia: 14 La Salle St., Greenhills Village, San Juan, Metro Manila; *Ambassador*: Ing. KAREL HOUSKA.

Denmark: Citibank Center, 10th Floor, 8741 Paseo de Roxas; *Ambassador*: ANTHON CHRISTIAN KARSTEN.

Dominican Republic: Taipei, Taiwan.

Egypt: 13th Floor, Cibeles Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador*: MOHAMED FAROUK EL-HENNAWY.

Ethiopia: Tokyo, Japan.

Finland: 14th Floor, PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador*: KLAUS SNEELMAN.

France: 2nd Floor, Filipinas Life Assurance Bldg., 6786 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador*: RAPHAEL LÉONARD TOUZE.

Gabon: 2nd Floor, Zeta Bldg., 191 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: THÉOPHILE P. A. ISSEMBE.

German Democratic Republic: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Germany, Federal Republic: 5th Floor, Citibank Center, Paseo de Roxas, Makati; *Ambassador*: HILDEGUNDE FEILNER.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan.

Guatemala: Tokyo, Japan.

Hungary: Tokyo, Japan.

India: 2190 Paraiso St., Dasmariñas Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: R. K. JERATH.

Indonesia: Indonesian Embassy Bldg., Salcedo St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: Lt.-Gen. LEO LOPULISA (*recalled January, 1982*).

Iran: 4th Floor, Don Jacinto Bldg., cnr. Salcedo and de la Rosa Sts., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Chargé d'affaires*: SAID ZIBAKALAM MOFRAD.

Iraq: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Israel: Metropolitan Bank Bldg., 6813 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador*: YAKOV AVIAD.

Italy: 6th Floor, Zeta Bldg., 191 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Japan: L.C. Bldg., 375 Buendia Ave. Ext., Makati; *Ambassador*: HIDEHO TANAKA.

Jordan: Tokyo, Japan.

Korea, Republic: 3rd Floor, ALPAPI Bldg., 140 Alfaro St., Salcedo Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: SONG KWANG-JUNG.

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.

Lebanon: Tokyo, Japan.

Libya: 4928 Pasay Rd., Dasmariñas Village, Makati; *Ambassador*: MOUSTAFA M. DREIZA.

THE PHILIPPINES

Malaysia: 2nd and 3rd Floors, Republic Glass Bldg., cnr. Gallardo and Tordesillas Sts., Salcedo Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* YUSSOF ZAINAL.

Malta: 1 Narra Ave., Forbes Park, Makati; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO LAGDAMEO.

Mexico: 814 Pasay Rd., San Lorenzo Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* (vacant)

Mongolia: Tokyo, Japan.

Nepal: Tokyo, Japan.

Netherlands: Metropolitan Bank Bldg., 6813 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIANUS T. F. THURKOW.

New Zealand: 10th Floor, Bankmer Bldg., 6756 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador:* DAVID G. HOLBOROW.

Nigeria: *Ambassador:* ALHAJI AHMED KYARI MOHAMMAD.

Norway: 6th Floor, ERECHEM Bldg., cnr. Salcedo and Herrera Sts., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* FINN S. KOREN.

Pakistan: 3rd Floor, CMI Bldg., 6799 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador:* M. AKRAM ZAKI.

Panama: Taipei, Taiwan.

Papua New Guinea: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Peru: 6th Floor, F & M Bldg., Legaspi St. cnr. Herrera St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO HEREDIA.

Poland: Tokyo, Japan.

Romania: 1268 Acacia Rd., Dasmariñas Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: 8th Floor, Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador:* FAWZI ABDUL MAJID SHOBOFSKI.

Senegal: Tokyo, Japan.

The Philippines also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Liberia, Maldives, Monaco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Western Samoa, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Sierra Leone: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Singapore: 6th Floor, ODC International Plaza Bldg., 219 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* Dr. KWAN SAI KHEONG.

Somalia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Spain: 2515 Leon Guinto, cnr. Estrada St.; *Ambassador:* CLEOFE LIQUINIANO ELGORIAGA.

Sri Lanka: 4th Floor, Sarmiento Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS W. WANIGASEKERA.

Sweden: 15th Floor, Citibank Center, 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Makati; *Ambassador:* BO KÄLFORS.

Switzerland: 5th Floor, V. Esguerra Bldg., 140 Amorsolo St., Makati; *Ambassador:* J. RICHARD GAECHTER.

Thailand: 6th Floor, Oledan Bldg., 131 Ayala Ave., Makati; *Ambassador:* CHAO SAICHEUA.

Turkey: Tokyo, Japan.

U.S.S.R.: 1245 Acacia Rd., Dasmariñas Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* VALERIAN VLADIMIROVICH MIKHAILOV.

United Kingdom: Electra House, 115-117 Esteban St., cnr. Herrera St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* M. H. MORGAN, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 1201 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* RICHARD W. MURPHY.

Uruguay: Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Vatican City: 2140 Taft Ave. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. BRUNO TORPIGLIANI.

Viet-Nam: 554 Vito Cruz, Malate; *Ambassador:* HOANG NGHINH.

Yugoslavia: 7th Floor, ODC International Plaza, 219 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village, Makati; *Ambassador:* JOKAS BRAJOVIĆ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Composed of a Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices. The Court sits *en banc* and in two divisions. Cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty, law or executive agreement are decided *en banc*. To declare a treaty, law or executive agreement unconstitutional, or to impose the death penalty, at least ten Justices must concur. In other cases heard *en banc*, the concurrence of at least eight Justices is required for a decision. Cases heard by division are decided by the concurrence of at least five Justices; if the required number is not obtained, the Chief Justice sits with the division concerned.

The Court's powers include the supervision of the administration of all courts and their personnel; the pro-

mulgation of rules on pleading, practice and procedure in all courts; admission to the practice of law and the integration of the Bar which, however, may be repealed, altered or supplemented by the National Assembly.

Chief Justice: ENRIQUE M. FERNANDO.

Court of Appeals: Consists of a Presiding Justice, and 44 Associate Justices.

Presiding Justice: RAMON GAVIOLA.

In August 1981 lower courts were abolished and replaced by special trial and new appeal courts. President Marcos was given the power to appoint new judges.

RELIGION

Iglesia Filipina Independiente (*Philippine Independent Church*): 1500 Taft Ave., P.O.B. 2484, Ermita, Metro Manila; f. 1902; 3.9 million mems.; The Most Rev. ABDIAS R. DE LA CRUZ, Head Bishop; publ. *Aglipayan Review*.

Iglesia ni Cristo: Central Ave., Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; f. 1914; Brother ERAÑO G. MANALO, Exec. Minister; publ. *Pasugo*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion of the Philippines.

Metropolitan See of Manila: Archbishop's House, Villa San Miguel, 438 Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong, Metro Manila; H. E. Cardinal JAIME L. SIN, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Cebu: Archbishop's House, Cebu City 6401; Most Rev. RICARDO J. VIDAL, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Cotabato: P.O.B. 186, Cotabato City 9301; Most Rev. PHILIP SMITH, O.M.I., D.D.

Metropolitan See of Nueva Segovia: Archbishop's House, Vigan, Ilocos Sur 0401.

Metropolitan See of Caceres: Archbishop's House, Naga City 4701; Most Rev. TEOPISTO V. ALBERTO, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Lingayen-Dagupan: Archbishop's House, Dagupan City 0701; Most Rev. FEDERICO G. LIMON, S.V.D., D.D.

Metropolitan See of Jaro: Archbishop's House, Jaro, Iloilo City; Most Rev. ARTEMIO G. CASAS, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Cagayan de Oro: Archbishop's House, Cagayan de Oro City; Most Rev. PATRICK H. CRONIN, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Zamboanga: Archbishop's House, Box 1, Zamboanga City 7801; Most Rev. FRANCISCO R. CRUCES, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Lipa: Archbishop's House, Lipa City 4216; Most Rev. MARIANO G. GAVIOLA, J.C.D.

Metropolitan See of Capiz: Archbishop's House, Roxas City 5701; Most Rev. ANTONIO F. FRONDOSA, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Davao: Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 138, Davao City; Most Rev. ANTONIO LL. MABUTAS, D.D.

Metropolitan See of San Fernando (Pampanga): Archbishop's Residence, San Fernando, Pampanga 2001; Most Rev. OSCAR V. CRUZ, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Tuguegarao: Archbishop's House, Tuguegarao, Cagayan 1101; Most Rev. TEODULFO S. DOMINGO, D.D.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Union Church of Manila: cnr. Rada-Legaspi, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila.

United Church of Christ in the Philippines: P.O.B. 718, Manila; Gen. Sec. Bishop ESTANISLAO Q. ABAINZA; 300,000 mems.; publ. *United Church Letter*.

ISLAM

Imam: Hadji MADKI ALONTO, Governor of Lanao del Sur.

There are about 2,800,000 Muslims in the southern Philippines.

OTHERS

There are about 43,000 Buddhists and 400,000 Animists and persons of no religion.

THE PRESS

The Philippines had a large and diverse press, with about 15 metropolitan dailies and 175 weeklies, before the imposition of martial law by President Marcos in September 1972, when all newspapers and radio stations were shut down. A number of reporters, editors and publishers were arrested, and before publication could be resumed the Government's Mass Media Council had to screen staff and give its authorization. The strict controls on content and comment were gradually relaxed, and the Mass Media Council was replaced in May 1973 by a Media Advisory Council, composed of representatives of the various media. In November 1974 controls were further relaxed with the abolition of the Media Advisory Council and its replacement by the all-civilian Philippine Council for Print Media (P.C.P.M.). In January 1981 this too was abolished, coinciding with the lifting of martial law. Newspapers are expected to publish only what the President described as news of "positive national value" and to eschew sensationalism.

METRO MANILA

DAILIES

Balita: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; f. 1972; morning; Pilipino; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor DOMINGO M. QUIMLAT; circ. 136,701.

Bulletin Today: Bulletin Publishing Corp., Muralla St., Recoletos, Intramuros; f. 1972; English; Publisher HANS M. MENZI; Editor BEN F. RODRIGUEZ; circ. 273,039.

Business Day: 113 West Ave., Quezon City; f. 1967; 5 a week; English; Editor RAUL L. LOCSIN; circ. 26,250.

Evening Express: 371 Bonifacio Drive, Port Area; English; Man. Editor AUGUSTO P. SANTA ANA; circ. 16,010.

Manila Evening Post: 20th St. and Bonifacio Drive, Port Area; English; published by Orient Media Inc.; Editor KERIMA POLOTAN; circ. 40,000.

The Orient News: Railroad and 13th St., Port Area; f. 1974; English and Chinese; published by The Orient Media Inc.; Editor GEORGE CHEN; circ. 25,500.

People's Journal: Journal Bldg., Railroad St., cnr. 19th and 20th Sts., Port Area; English and Pilipino; published by Philippines Journalists Inc.; Editor AUGUSTO B. VILLANUEVA; circ. 507,967.

Philippines Daily Express: 371 Bonifacio Drive, Port Area; f. 1972; English and Pilipino editions; magazine supplement *Weekend*; Editor ENRIQUE P. ROMUALDEZ; circ. 119,603.

Pilipino Express: 371 Bonifacio Drive, Port Area; Pilipino; Editor ANTONIO S. MORTEL; circ. 17,697.

The Times Journal: The Times Journal Bldg., Railroad St., cnr. 19th and 20th Sts., Port Area; English; magazine supplement, *Parade*; published by Philippine Journalists Inc.; Editor-in-Chief JOSE LUNA CASTRO; circ. 151,000.

United Daily News: 818 Benavides St., Binondo; f. 1973; Chinese and English; published by United Daily News Corporation; Editor SY YINCHOW; circ. 21,600.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Weeklies

Bannawag: Liwayway Bldg., 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; f. 1934; Ilocano; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor DIONISIO S. BULONG; circ. 45,000.

Bisaya: Liwayway Bldg., 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; f. 1934; Cebu-Visayan; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor NAZARIO BAS; circ. 55,000.

Focus Philippines: Railroad and 13th St., Port Area; f. 1972; English; general interest magazine; Editor KERIMA POLOTAN TUVERA; circ. 35,000.

Liwayway: Liwayway Bldg., 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; f. 1922; Pilipino; Editor BIENVENIDO RAMOS; circ. 159,000.

Observer: Journal Bldg., Railroad St., cnr. 19th and 20th Streets, Port Area; English and Pilipino; published by Times Journal; circ. 20,000.

Philippine Panorama: Recoletos St., Intramuros; f. 1968; English; Publ. HANS MENZI; Editor LETTY JIMENEZ-MAGSANOC; circ. 330,000.

Sports News: 1526 Constanica St., Sampaloc, Manila; Editor RUDY NAVARRO.

WE Forum: National Press Club Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; Publisher and Editor JOSE G. BURGOS; circ. 20,000.

Who: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; Editor CIELO BUENAVENTURA; circ. 34,000.

Woman's Home Companion: 70 8th Ave., Quezon City; English; Editor COOKIE GUERRERO; circ. 75,116.

Women's Journal: Chronicle Bldg., Meralco Ave., Tektit Rd., Pasig; English; Editor LUISA H. A. LINSANGAN; circ. 79,749.

Monthlies

Asia Mining: 7514 Bagtikan, cnr. Pasong Tamo, Makati; English; Editor ERNESTO O. RODRIGUEZ; circ. 13,900.

Farming Today: Room 306, Catalina Bldg., New York St., Cubao, Quezon City; f. 1974; English; Editor BERNARDITA AZURIN QUIMPO; circ. 10,000.

National Observer: 407 Leyba Bldg., Dasmariñas.

Philippine Law Gazette: 13 Mapayapa, U.P. Village, Diliman, Quezon City; Editor VICENTE B. FOZ.

Sunburst: 2nd Floor, 215 Buendia Ave., Makati; f. 1973; English; Publ. J. NOBLE SORIANO; circ. 138,000.

SELECTED REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS

BICOL REGION

Naga Times: 801 Ojeda IV, Naga City; f. 1959; weekly; English; Editor RAMON S. TOLARAM; circ. 5,200.

Sorsogon Today: 2nd Floor, Gabarda Bldg., Sorsogon; f. 1977; weekly; Publisher and Editor MARCOS E. PARAS Jr.; circ. 1,200.

CAGAYAN VALLEY

Cagayan Star: Arellano St., Tuguegarao; Sunday.

The Valley Times: Clavarral St., Ilagan, Isabela; f. 1962; weekly; English and Ilocano; Editor DIOGENES M. FALLARME; circ. 4,500.

CENTRAL LUZON

Palihan: Diversion Rd., cnr. Sanciango St., Cabanatuan City; f. 1966; weekly; Pilipino; Editor FIEL JARLEGO; circ. 2,000.

The Tribune: Diversion Rd., cnr. Sanciango St., Cabanatuan City; f. 1960; weekly; English and Pilipino; Editor ORLANDO M. JARLEGO; circ. 3,000.

ILOCOS REGION

Baguio Midland Courier: 16 Kisad Rd., P.O.B. 50, Baguio City; English and Ilocano; Editor SINAI C. HAMADA.

MINDANAO

Mindanao Star: 44 Kolambagohan-Capistrano St., Cagayan de Oro City; Saturday; Editor ROMULFO SABAMAL.

Mindanao Today: Newslane, Baliwasan, Zamboanga City; three times a week; Editor-in-Chief E. RENE R. FERNANDEZ.

The Pagadian Times: Margosatubig and Brueg, Zamboanga del Sur; Monday; Editor JACINTO LUMBAY.

The Voice of Islam: P.O.B. 407, Davao City; f. 1973; Editor MUHAMMAD AL RASHID.

Zamboanga Times: Campaner St., Zamboanga City; 3 a week; Man. RENE FERNANDEZ.

SOUTHERN TAGALOG

Bayanihan Weekly News: P. Guevara Ave., Santa Cruz, Laguna; f. 1966; Pilipino and English; Editor ARTHUR A. VALENOVA; circ. 3,000.

The Quezon Times: 180 Quezon Ave., Lucena City; English; Editor VEN ZOLETA.

VISAYAS

The Aklan Reporter: 1227 Rizal St., Kalibo, Aklan; f. 1971; Wednesday; English and Aklanon; Editor ROMAN A. DE LA CRUZ; circ. 2,350.

Ang Bag-ong Kasanag: Bonifacio Drive, Iloilo City; Publ. MARIANO M. DILOSA; Editor DOUGLAS K. MONTERO.

Bohol Chronicle: 56 Mabini St., Tagbilaran City, Bohol; f. 1954; weekly; English and Cebuano; Editor ZOILO DEJARESCO; circ. 4,200.

Cebu Advocate: 158 Pelaez St., Cebu City; daily; Editor E. C. AVELLANOSA; circ. 3,750.

Cebu Daily Times: 135 P. Gonzales St., Cebu City; Editor WILFREDO VELOSO.

The Kapawa News: 10 Jose Abad Santos St., P.O.B. 365, Bacolod City; weekly (Saturday); Hiligaynon and English; Editor NATALIA V. SITJAR; circ. 3,000.

Morning Times: V. Gullas and D. Jacobsalem Sts., P.O.B. 51, Cebu City; f. 1942; daily (except Monday); English and Visayan; Editor PEDRO D. CALOMARDE; circ. 7,500.

The Visayan Tribune: 826 Iznart St., Iloilo City; twice weekly (Monday and Thursday); English; Editor NOBERTO C. BAYLEN; circ. 1,200.

The Weekly Negros Gazette: Broce St., San Carlos City, Negros Occidental, 6033; f. 1956; weekly; Editor NESTORIO L. LAYUMAS, Sr.; circ. 5,000.

Weekly Scope: 28 Rosario St., Bacolod City; Man. AURELIO SERVANDO, Jr.

NEWS AGENCIES

Philippines New Agency: National Press Club, Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1973; Chief Editor LORENZO J. CRUZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 5th Floor, VIP Bldg., cnr. Roxas Blvd. and Plaza Ferguson, P.O.B. 1019, Ermita, Manila; Chief of Bureau TEODORO C. BENIGNO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): ITT-Globe Mackay Bldg., 689 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; Chief of Bureau DAVID BRISCOE.

Far East News Agency (FENA) (Taiwan): Veterans Bank Bldg., Bonifacio Drive, Metro Manila; Bureau Chief NELSON CHUNG.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): Room 403, Katigbak Bldg., 1000 A Mabini St., Ermita, Metro Manila; Correspondent SHUJI ONOSE.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Room 277 Manila Hilton Hotel, United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; Bureau Chief TATSUO SAI TOH.

Reuters (U.K.): Room 277 Manila Hilton Hotel, United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila.

Tass (U.S.S.R.): 1821 Suntan St., Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Correspondent ALEX PETROV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Veterans Bank Bldg., 8th Floor, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; Bureau Chief FERNANDO DEL MUNDO.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 2008 Roxas Blvd., Metro Manila; Chief Correspondent CHANG CHIEH. Agencia EFE (Spain) also has a bureau in Manila.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

National Press Club of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1952; Pres. OLAF GIRON; 934 mems.

Manila Overseas Press Club: HRAP Restaurant, Philtrade Exhibits, CCP Complex, Roxas Blvd., Manila; Pres. BENEDICTO DAVID.

PUBLISHERS

Abiva Publishing House Ind.: 851 G. Araneta Ave., Quezon City; f. 1949; history, religion, reference and textbooks; Chair. L. Q. ABIVA, Jr.

Associated Publishers Inc.: 63 Quezon Blvd. Ext., Quezon City, P.O.B. 449, Manila; f. 1952; law, medical and educational books; Pres. J. V. ROXAS.

Bustamente Press Inc.: 155 Panay Ave., Quezon City; f. 1949; textbooks on English, sciences and mathematics; Pres. PABLO N. BUSTAMENTE, Jr.

Capitol Publishing House Inc.: 54 Don Alejandro A. Roces Ave., Quezon City.

Editorial Associates Ltd.: 48 West Ave., Quezon City; publishing services.

R. P. Garcia Publishing House: 903 Quezon Blvd. Ext., Quezon City; f. 1936; printer and publisher of textbooks for Philippine schools; Pres. and Gen. Man. MRS. ADELA M. GARCIA.

Liwayway Publishing Inc.: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; magazines.

G. Miranda & Sons: 844 N. Reyes St., Manila; textbooks, comics, reprints; Pres. ELISA D. MIRANDA.

Mutual Books Inc.: 425 Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong, Metro Manila; f. 1959; college textbooks on accounting, management and economics; Pres. ALFREDO S. NICDAO, Jr.; Sec. and Treas. FRANCISCO F. GONZALEZ IV.

Philippine International Publishing Co.: 1789 A. Mabini St., Ermita, Manila.

Regal Publishing & Printing Co.: 1729 J. P. Laurel St., San Miguel, Manila 2804; f. 1958; Philippine literature; Vice-Pres. CORINNA BENIPAYO MOJICA.

Sinag-Tala Publishers Inc.: Quezon City; educational textbooks; business, professional and religious books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Philippine Educational Publishers' Asscn.: 927 Quezon Ave., Quezon City; Pres. JESUS ERNESTO R. SIBAL; Vice-Pres. ESTHER A. VIBAL.

Publishers' Association of the Philippines Inc.: Bulletin Today Bldg., Muralla St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1974; a non-profit-making corporation composed of all newspaper, magazine and book publishers in the Philippines; Pres. HANS MENZI; Sec.-Treas. MARIANO B. QUIMSON; Exec. Dir. ROBERTO M. MENDOZA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

National Telecommunications Commission: Panay Ave., cnr. Scout Reyest St., Quezon City; exercises maximum control and regulation of all public telecommunications (common carriers; safety and special aid broadcast series) in the Philippines; Chair. Gen. CEFERINO S. CARREON.

Telecommunications Control Bureau: 5th Floor, De los Santos Bldg., 100 Quezon Blvd., Quezon City 3008; supervises and enforces policies, rules and regulations involving telecommunications, including operation of radio stations and other telecommunications facilities; Dir. Gen. CEFERINO S. CARREON.

RADIO

There are 270 broadcasting radio stations (commercial and non-commercial). The following are the principal operating networks:

Banahaw Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City; 14 stations; Pres. ALEX LUKBAN.

Far East Broadcasting Company: P.O.B. 1, Valenzuela, Metro Manila; f. 1948; 23 stations; operates a home service 23 hours a day, a classical music station, an overseas service throughout Asia in 82 languages; Pres. BOB BOWMAN; Dir. FRED M. MAGBANUA, Jr.; publ. *The Signal* (quarterly).

Manila Broadcasting Co.: Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; 10 stations; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE, Sr.; Gen. Man. EDUARDO L. MONTILLA.

Nation Broadcasting Corporation: Jacinta Bldg., 914 Pasay Rd., Makati, Metro Manila; 25 stations; Pres. and Gen. Man. ABELARDO L. YABUT, Sr.

Newsounds Broadcasting Network: 2406 Nobel cnr. Edison St., Makati, Metro Manila; 10 stations; Pres. REGELIO FLORETE; Consultant MIGUEL C. ASIGNACION.

Philippines Broadcasting Service (PBS): BSP Bldg., Concepcion St., Manila; overseas service of Bureau of Broadcasts, Ministry of Public Information; Officer-in-Charge GREGORIO S. CENDAÑA.

Philippine Federation of Catholic Broadcasters: 2307 Pedro Gil, Santa Ana, P.O.B. 2722, Manila 2802; 19 radio stations and one TV channel; Pres. Bishop JULIO XAVIER LABAYEN, O.C.D.; publ. *Intercom* (twice a month).

Radio Mindanao Network: Suites 411-413 Chateau Makati Bldg., F. Zobel St., Makati, Metro Manila; 26 stations; Pres. HENRY R. CANOY; Chair. TEODORO F. VALENCIA.

Radio Philippines Network: Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City; 15 stations; Pres. JOSE MONTALVO.

Radio-Republic Broadcasting System: E. de los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Chair. FELIPE L. GOZON; Pres., Exec. Officer and Dir. MENARDO R. JIMENEZ.

Tinig ng Pilipinas: National Media Production Center, Philcomcen Bldg., Ortigas Ave., Pasig, Metro Manila; Dir. GREGORIO CENDANA.

In 1979 there were 2 million radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

There are five major television networks operating in the country with 19 carrying and 7 relay stations. The following are the principal operating television networks:

Banahaw Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcast City Complex, Capitol Hills, Quezon City; Gen. Man. FELIPE MEDINA, Jr.

GMA Radio Television Arts: E. de los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Chair. FELIPE L. GOZON; Pres., Exec. Officer and Dir. MENARDO JIMENEZ.

Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City; 19 stations; Gen. Man. JOSE JALANDOON.

Kanlaon Broadcasting System, Inc.: Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City; manages the

Banahaw Broadcasting Corporation and the Radio Philippines Network; Pres. SYKE GARCIA; Gen. Man. FELIPE MEDINA, Jr.

Maharlika Broadcasting System: Broadcast Plaza, Bohol Ave., Quezon City; jointly operated by the Bureau of Broadcasts and the National Media Production Center; Man. GREGORIO CENDAÑA.

In 1979 there were 1 million television sets.

ASSOCIATION

Kapisanan ng Mga Brodkaster Sa Pilipinas (KBP) (*Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines*): 4th Floor, L&F Bldg., Aguirre St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Pres. ANTONIO C. BARREIRO; Chair. HONESTO ISLETA.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in pesos)

The Central Bank of the Philippines supervises the entire financial system.

The financial structure consists of: (1) the banking system: commercial banks, thrift banks (savings and mortgage banks, stock savings and loan associations and private development banks), regional unit banks (rural banks), and specialized and unique government banks such as the Development Bank of the Philippines, and the Land Bank of the Philippines; (2) non-bank financial intermediaries: investment houses and companies, securities dealers, financing companies, fund managers, pawnshops and lending investors. Legislation passed in September 1976 permitted the establishment of off-shore banks in the Philippines. By mid-1980 20 foreign banks had been authorized to operate off-shore banking units.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of the Philippines: A. Mabini cnr. Vito Cruz, Malate, Metro Manila; f. 1949; cap. 10m.; dep. 29,222m. (March 1981); Gov. and Chair. (Monetary Board) JAIME LAYA.

GOVERNMENT BANKS

Philippine National Bank (PHILNABANK): P.O.B. 1844, PNB Bldg., Escolta, Metro Manila; f. 1916; government-controlled; cap. p.u. 1,622m.; dep. 15,704m. (March 1981); Pres. and Acting Chair. P. O. DOMINGO; 183 brs.

Philippine Veterans Bank: Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Metro Manila; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 100.0m.; dep. 2,122m. (March 1981); Chair. ALEJO SANTOS; Pres. ESTEBAN B. CABANOS; 25 brs.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Allied Banking Corporation: Allied Bank Centre, 6734 Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila, P.O.B. 4040; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 3,124m.; dep. 4,627m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. LUCIO C. TAN; Pres. ROMEO Y. Co.

Bank of the Philippine Islands: P.O.B. 1827 MCC, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1851; cap. p.u. 300.0m.; dep. 3,947.9m. (March 1981); Pres. ENRIQUE ZOBEL; 129 brs.

China Banking Corporation: cnr. Dasmariñas and Juan Luna Sts., P.O.B. 611, Metro Manila; f. 1920; cap. p.u.

248.9m.; dep. 1,583m. (March 1981); Chair. Pres. ROBERT DEE SE WEE; 7 brs.

Far East Bank and Trust Co.: Far East Bank Bldg., Muralla St., Intramuros, Metro Manila (P.O.B. 1411); f. 1960; cap. p.u. 328m.; dep. 2,813m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. JOSÉ B. FERNANDEZ, Jr.; Pres. AUGUSTO M. BARCELON; 48 brs.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.: Metrobank Plaza, Buendia Ave. Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1962; cap. and res. 353.9m.; dep. 3,559.9m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. GEORGE S. K. TY; Pres. ANDRES V. CASTILLO; 122 brs.

Pacific Banking Corporation: 460 Quintin Paredes St., Metro Manila; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 140.4m.; dep. 1,784.7m. (March 1980); Chair. S. ANTONIO ROXAS CHUA, Jr.; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer JOSE F. UNSON; 42 brs.

Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank: Legaspi St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 190.7m.; dep. 2,280m. (March 1980); Chair. EMILIO ABELLO; Pres. ANTONIO H. OZAETA; 67 brs.

Philippine Trust Co.: Plaza Lacson, Sta. Cruz, Metro Manila; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 100.0m.; dep. 534m. (March 1981); Pres. RAFAEL ARNALDO; Chair. EMILIO T. YAP; 18 brs.

Pilipinas Bank: MSE Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 320m.; dep. 328.5m. (March 1981); Chair. PANFILO O. DOMINGO; Pres. CONSTANTINO T. BAUTISTA.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corp.: 333 Buendia Ave. Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 141m.; dep. 1,999.4m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. A. T. YUCHENGCO; Pres. DAVID B. SYCIP; 41 brs.

RURAL BANKS

Small private banks established with the encouragement and assistance (both financial and technical) of the Government in order to promote and expand the rural economy in an orderly manner. Conceived mainly to stimulate the productive capacities of small farmers, small merchants and small industrialists in rural areas, and to combat usury, their principal objectives are to place within easy reach and access of the people credit facilities on reasonable terms and, in co-operation with other agencies of the Government, to provide advice on business and farm management and the proper use of credit for production and marketing purposes. The nation's rural banking system consisted of 1,000 units in December 1979.

SPECIAL BANKS

Development Bank of the Philippines: DBP Bldg., cnr. Makati and Buendia Aves., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1947; government-owned; provides long-term loans for agricultural and industrial developments; cap. 3,050.2m.; dep. 3,697.4m. (March 1980); Chair. RAFAEL A. SISON.

Land Bank of the Philippines: 6th Floor, B.F. Condominium, Aduana St., Intramuros, Metro Manila; f. 1963; provides financial support in all phases of the Government's agrarian reform programme; cap. 1,260m.; dep. 1,352m. (March 1980); Chair. CESAR E. A. VIRATA; Pres. REYNALDO J. GREGORIO; 10 brs.

In addition there are 24 private development banks.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America: BA-Lepanto Bldg., 8747 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila D-708; dep. 698.1m. (March 1980); Vice-Pres. and Man. LARRY DEAN HARTWIG.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): 7901 Makati Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 143.5m.; dep. 338.8m. (Sept. 1980); Man. R. O. YOUNG.

Citibank (U.S.A.): 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; dep. 634,843.9m. (Sept. 1981); Sen. Vice-Pres. JAMES J. COLLINS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; dep. 417.7m. (March 1980); Sen. Exec. Vice-Pres. D. G. HARRISON.

MAJOR OFF-SHORE BANKS

American Express International Banking Corp. (U.S.A.): 3rd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. VICENTE CHUA.

The Bank of California (U.S.A.): 2nd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Man. JONES M. CASTRO, Jr.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): 2nd Floor, Pioneer House, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Man. GARY GORTON.

The Bank of Tokyo (Japan): 3rd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Gen. Man. TATSUHIKO ENDO.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): Ground Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ LUC BOUSSAGOL.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): 7th Floor, Citibank Center, 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Gen. Man. PIERRE GRANDAMY.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): National Life Bldg., 6762 Ayala Ave. (P.O.B. 1939 MCC), Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Man. GERALD S. SHELTON.

The Chase Manhattan Bank (U.S.A.): 18th Floor, Filinvest Financial Centre, Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. MILES G. ARMSTRONG.

Crocker National Bank (U.S.A.): 5th Floor, Pacific Bank Bldg., 6776 Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. LYNN E. KUCKUCK.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): 17th Floor, Filinvest Financial Center Bldg., 8753 Paseo de Roxas Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Man. T. L. HOOPER.

International Bank of Singapore: Bancom III Bldg., Rada cor. Legaspi Sts., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Man. LEOW MIN SIONG.

Lloyds Bank International (U.K.): 6813 Ayala Ave., (P.O.B. 2174 MCC), Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Man. JORGE O. JAMES.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. (U.S.A.): 4th Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. JOSEPH A. LONGOBARDI.

Rainier National Bank (U.S.A.): 2nd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. MARK D. EHLINGER.

Security Pacific National Bank (U.S.A.): 11th Floor, Metrobank Plaza, Buendia Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Gen. Man. JOHN C. GETZELMAN.

United California Bank (U.S.A.): 12th Floor, Metrobank Plaza, Buendia Ave., Ext. Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. ALAN F. SMITH.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Bankers' Association of the Philippines: Room S-314, 3rd Floor, Secretariat Bldg., CCP Complex, Roxas Blvd., Manila; Pres. EDWARD S. GO.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Makati Stock Exchange: Makati Stock Exchange Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; Pres. EDUARDO LIM.

Manila Stock Exchange: Manila Stock Exchange Bldg., Muelle de la Industria and Prensa Sts., Binondo, Manila; f. 1927; 54 mems.; Pres. SIMPLICIO J. ROXAS; Sec. IGNACIO B. GIMENEZ; publs. *MSE Weekly Letter*, *MSE Monthly Review*, *MSE Investment Guide Yearbook*, *MSE Investor's Information Series*, *MSE Oil Guidebook*.

Metropolitan Stock Exchange: 2nd Floor, Padilla Arcade, Greenhills Commercial Center, San Juan, Metro Manila; f. 1974; Pres. TEOPHILO REYES, Jr.; 36 mems.

Securities Exchange Commission: Manila; Chair. ANGEL LIMJOCO.

INSURANCE

Capital Insurance and Surety Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 1613, Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. J. G. GARRIDO; Chair. J. MUÑOZ; fire, casualty, marine, life.

Central Surety & Insurance Co.: 2nd Floor, Universalre Condominium Bldg., 106 Paseo de Roxas St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. CONSTANCIO T. CASTAÑEDA, Jr.; bonds, fire, marine, casualty, motor car.

Commonwealth Insurance Co.: Warner Barnes Bldg., 2900 Faraday, cnr. South Expressway, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1935; Pres. JUAN DE IBAZETA.

Co-operative Insurance System of the Philippines: Room 300, Delta Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; Chair. ORLANDO J. SACAY; Gen. Man. EDUARDO T. MALINIS.

Domestic Insurance Company of the Philippines: Domestic Insurance Bldg., Port Area, Manila; f. 1946; Pres. A. L. ACHAVAL; Man. J. J. CRUZ.

Empire Insurance Co.: 4th and 5th Floors, Kalaw-Ledesma Condominium, 117 Gamboa St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1949; Chair. SERGIO CORPUZ; fire, bonds, marine, accident, extraneous perils.

Equitable Insurance Corporation: 10th Floor, Equitable Bank Bldg., 262 Juan Luna St., Binondo, P.O.B. 1103, Manila; f. 1950; Pres. Dr. ROGUE D. YAP; Vice-Pres. ERNESTO C. MAURICIO; fire, marine, personal, accident, car, bond.

FGU Insurance Corporation: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1963; Pres. ENRIQUE CLEMENTE, Jr.

THE PHILIPPINES

First Continental Assurance Co. Inc.: Licaros Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1960; Pres. G. B. LICAROS, Jr.; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, bonds.

First National Surety & Assurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1950; Pres. DANIEL L. MERCADO, Sr.; general insurance.

Insular Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, P.O.B. 128, Metro Manila; f. 1910; Pres. VICENTE R. AYLLÓN.

Malayan Insurance Co. Inc.: 4th Floor, Yuchengo Bldg., 484 Quintin Paredes St., Manila; f. 1948; Pres. ALFONSO YUCHENGCO; industrial and commercial.

Manila Surety & Fidelity Co. Inc.: 66 P. Florentino, Quezon City; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. PRECIOUS S. PEÑA; Vice-Pres. Dr. ELISA V. PEÑA.

Metropolitan Insurance Company: Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1933; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. G. A. REEDYK; non-life.

National Life Insurance Company of the Philippines: National Life Insurance Bldg., 6762 Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1933; Pres. BENJAMIN L. DE LEON; Sr. Vice-Pres. JOSE L. BURGOS.

Paramount Surety and Assurance Co. Inc.: 3rd Floor, Paramount Bldg., 434 Quintin Paredes St., Binondo, Metro Manila; f. 1950; Pres. HERNAN P. SAN LUIS; fire, marine, casualty, car.

People's Surety & Insurance Co. Inc.: 1111 Trinidad Bldg., cnr. A. Mabini and UN Aves., Manila; f. 1950; Pres. and Chair. CONCHITA L. DE BENITEZ; non-life, surety, fidelity.

Philippine American General Insurance Co. Inc.: Philamlife Centre, UN Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1939; Pres. B. M. ARAGON; Chair. M. CAMPOS; all classes of general insurance.

Philippine Prudential Life Insurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1963; Pres. D. L. MERCADO; life, health and accident.

Philippine Reinsurance Corporation: 2nd Floor, Asian Reinsurance Bldg., cnr. Gamboa and Salcedo Sts.,

Finance, Trade and Industry

Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1958; Pres. ATTY. NICANOR JACINTO, Jr.; reinsurance in all branches.

Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corpn.: Pioneer House, 108 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1954; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. ROBERT COYUTO.

Reinsurance Company of the Orient Inc.: 2nd Floor, Rico House, 126 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1956; Pres. CARMELINO G. ALVENDIA; all classes.

Rico General Insurance Corporation: 2nd Floor, Rico House, 126 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1964; Chair. and Pres. Justice CARMELINO G. ALVENDIA; Gen. Man. ROMEO A. MALLARI.

Rizal Surety and Insurance Co.: 4th and 5th Floors, Kalaw-Ledesma Condominium, 117 Gamboa St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1939; Pres. and Chair. SERGIO CORPUS; fire, bond, marine, motor car, accident.

Standard Insurance Co. Inc.: 5th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., cnr. F. Agoncillo and Herran Sts., Manila; f. 1958; Pres. LOURDES T. ECHAUZ.

State Bonding & Insurance Co. Inc.: 2nd and 3rd Floors, Jacinto Bldg., 375 Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. and Gen. Man. NICANOR JACINTO, Jr.

Tabacalera Insurance Co. Inc.: 900 Romualdez St., Paco Manila; f. 1937; Pres. ALEJANDRO ROS DE LACOUR; Chair. MANUEL P. MANAHAN.

Universal Reinsurance Corpn.: Universaire Bldg., 106 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1971; Chair. JAIME ZOBEL DE AYALA; Pres. ANGEL B. GABRIEL.

World-Wide Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: 4th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., cnr. Pedro Gil and F. Agoncillo Sts., Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; affiliated with Standard-Cardinal Life Insurance Companies; Pres. EDUARDO T. ECHAUZ; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, loans, mortgages, bonds, aviation.

The majority of the larger British, American and Canadian insurance companies are represented in Manila.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry: CCP Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila 2801; f. 1977 following the merger of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines and the Philippine Chamber of Industries; Pres. FRED J. ELIZALDE; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FELIX MARAMBA, Jr.

Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Philippines: 5th Floor, Rico House, Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Pres. ALFREDO MONTELIBANO.

Chamber of International Trade: Room 914, L&S Bldg. No. 2, 1515 Roxas Blvd., Ermita, Metro Manila; Pres. JOVITO A. RIVERA.

European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines Inc.: P.O.B. 763, 6th Floor, Jardine Davies Bldg., 222 Buendia Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1898; 142

mems.; Pres. D. G. HARRISON; Vice-Pres. CESAR BUENAVENTURA.

Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry Inc.: P.O.B. 23, 6th Floor, Federation Center, Muelle de Binondo, Manila; Pres. RALPH NUBLA.

There are local chambers affiliated to Philippine Chambers of Commerce in all the more important towns and seaports.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Philippine Cement Corpn. (Philcemcor): Manila; State trading firm in cement.

Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC): 3rd Floor, ITC Bldg., 337 Buendia Ave. Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1973; government-owned stock corporation to conduct bulk trade in general merchandise, agri-based products, industrial and construction goods, raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods; Pres. DOMINADOR I. LIM.

Philippine Sugar Commission: Quezon City; f. 1977; government organization conducting research into, and development and marketing of, sugar; Chair, of Board of Commrs. ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO; Vice-Chair. JOSE A. UNSON; publs. *Philsum Journal*, *The Cane Point, Factory Performance Audit*.

Wenagro Industrial Corporation: Manila; producer and exporter of Philippine products; took over Philippine Exporters Trading Corporation (PETCOR) 1980; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO C. WENCESLAO.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA): Quezon City Complex, E. de los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; f. 1973; central planning and policy formulation body of the Philippines, to ensure the optimum utilization of scarce resources and to increase economic efficiency; Dir.-Gen. GERARDO P. SICAT.

Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA): 2544 Taft Ave., Manila; wholly government-owned corporation; provides crop production credit to farmers and marketing and facility loans to agricultural co-operatives; Administrator TEOFILO T. AZADA.

National Development Company (NDC): Goodland Bldg., 377 Buendia Extension Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1919; wholly government-owned corporation engaged in the organization, financing and management of subsidiaries and corporations including commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural and other enterprises which may be necessary or contributory to the economic development of the country, including joint industrial ventures with other ASEAN countries; Chair. ROBERTO V. ONGPIN; Gen. Man. ANTONIO L. CARPIO.

Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP): PDCP Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1963 with World Bank assistance; assists private enterprise development in the Philippines, especially of capital markets and managerial skills; Chair. ROBERTO T. VILLANUEVA; Pres. VICENTE R. JAYME.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Employers' Confederation of the Philippines: Chamber of Commerce Foundation Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila 2801; f. 1975; Pres. AURELIO PERIQUET, Jr.; Exec. Dir. CONSTANCE C. ROLDAN.

Filipino Shipowners' Association: Magsaysay Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Metro Manila; f. 1950; 33 mems.; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Exec. Sec. HERMELO E. CABAUTAN.

Philippine Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers' Association: Metro Manila; Pres. RALPH NUBLA.

Philippine Coconut Producers' Federation, Inc.: 2nd and 3rd Floors, Lorenzo Bldg., cnr. Taft Ave. and Vito Cruz, Metro Manila; Pres. MARIA CLARA L. LOBREGAT.

Philippine Copra Exporters' Association Inc.: 943 Gabaldon Bldg., J. Llanes Escoda St., Ermita, Metro Manila; Pres. MANUEL J. IGUAL.

Philippine Sugar Association: Rm. 1111, National Life Insurance Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1922; 16 mems.; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Treas. EDGARDO F. Q. YAP.

Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association Inc.: Room 704, Katigbak Bldg., A. Mabini cnr. T. M. Kalaw Sts., Ermita, Manila; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCISCO P. MONGE.

Sugar Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Inc.: 7th Floor, Kalayaan Bldg., Corner Salcedo and De la Rosa Sts., Makati, P.O.B. 3839, Manila; Pres. A. U. BENEDICTO; Sec., Dir. CIRO LOCSIN.

Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, Inc. (TMAP): Alexander House, 132 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1956; 35 mems.; Pres. RAMON L. SRY.

Textile Producers' Association of the Philippines, Inc.: Rm. 513, Downtown Center Bldg., 516 Quintin Paredes St., Binondo, Metro Manila; Pres. ALFREDO ESCANO; Exec. Sec. ROBERT L. TAN.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Associated Marine Officers and Seamen's Union of the Philippines (AMOSUP): Transport Hall, Port Area, Manila; f. 1976; 23 affiliated unions and 13,876 mems.; Pres. GREGORIO S. OCA.

Confederation of Citizens Labor Unions (CGLU): 312 Forum Bldg., Rizal Ave., cnr. Lope de Vega St., Sta. Cruz, Manila; f. 1951; 49 affiliated unions and 45,766 mems.; Pres. LEON O. TY.

Federation of Free Farmers (FFF): 41 Highland Drive, Blue Ridge, Quezon City; f. 1957; 200,000 mems.; Pres. JEREMIAS MONTEMAYOR.

Federation of Free Workers (FFW): 4th Floor, Cuevas Bldg., cnr. Pedro Gil and Taft Ave., P.O.B. 163, Manila; f. 1950; affiliated to the Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unionists and the WCL; about 390 affiliated unions and 134,500 mems.; Pres. JUAN C. TAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. EFREN P. ARANZAMENDEZ.

National Association of Trade Unions (NATU): Suite 401, San Luis Terraces, T.M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1954; 56 affiliated unions and 13,261 mems.; Pres. MARCELINO LONTOK Jr.,

Philippines Association of Free Labour Unions (PAFLU): 1233 Tecson cnr. J. Abad Santos Ave., Tondo, Manila; f. 1977; 43 affiliated unions and 27,143 mems.; Pres. ONOFRE P. GUEVARA; Exec. Sec. WILFRIDO GUEVARA.

Katipunang Manggagawang Pilipino (KMP-TUCP) (Trade Union Congress of the Philippines): 7th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., 999 Pedro Gil cnr. F. Agoncillo, Ermita, Manila; f. 1975; 1.25 million mems.; Pres. DEMOCRITO T. MENDOZA; Sec.-Gen. ANDRES L. DINGLASAN, Jr.; publs. *TUCP Bulletin* (monthly), *Research Center Memo* (monthly), *Philippine Labor Research Bulletin* (every two months); 27 affiliates including:

National Congress of Unions in the Sugar Industry of the Philippines (NACUSIP): 7th St., Cap Subitol-division, Bacolod City; 18 affiliated unions and 25,062 mems.; Pres. ZOILO V. DELA CRUZ, Jr.

National Labour Union Inc.: 3199 Magsaysay Blvd., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. EULOGIO R. LERUM; Sec. ANTONIO V. POLICARPIO; 106 affiliated unions and 43,270 mems.; publ. *National Labor Unionist* (quarterly).

Philippine Congress of Trade Unions (PHILCONTU): 2357 Leon Guinto St., Malate, Manila; 13 affiliated unions and 444,713 mems.; Pres. DEMOCRITO MENDOZA.

Philippine Transport and General Workers' Organization-ITF (PTGWO-ITF): 13th and Boston Sts., Port Area, Manila; 99 affiliated unions and 44,447 mems.; Pres. ANDRES L. DINGLASAN, Jr.; Sec. JOHNNY S. OCA.

Philippines Trade Union Council (PTUC): Suite 528, FEMII Bldg., Aduana St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1954; 10 affiliated federations and 291,952 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. AURELIO S. INTERTAS; Gen. Sec. GABRIEL M. GATCHALIAN.

Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS): 514-518 FEMII Bldg., Aduana St., Intramuros, Manila; 515 affiliated unions and 250,000 mems.; Pres. NAPOLEON MACULADA; Sec.-Gen. BONIFACIO TUPAS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Philippine National Railways: 943 Claro M. Recto Ave., Metro Manila; f. 1892; government-owned; over 781 km. of tracks (1981); the northern line runs from Manila to San Fernando, La Unión, and the southern line from Manila to Camalig, Albay; a Camalig-Legaspi deviation line is under construction; Chair. Col. SALVADOR T. VILLA; Gen. Man. JUAN N. DE CASTRO.

Panay Railways Inc.: P.O.B. 300, Lapuz, Iloilo City; f. 1906; 116 km.; Chair. ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO; Gen. Man. CARLOS V. SIBUG.

ROADS

In June 1979 there were 127,150 km. of roads in the Philippines of which 48,277 km. were unsurfaced.

Ministry for Public Highways: Manila; Minister JESUS S. HIPOLITO.

Philippine Motor Association: 4071 R. Magsaysay Blvd., P.O.B. 999, Manila; f. 1931; Pres. Dr. MANUEL LIM; Vice-Pres. and Treas. JUAN E. TUASON; Sec. DEAN A. R. NARVASA; publ. *Philippine Motor Review*.

SHIPPING

Philippine Ports Authority (PPA): BF Condominium, Aduana St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1977; supervises all 94 national ports, 496 municipal ports and 326 registered private ports in the Philippines; Gen. Man. E. S. BACLIG, Jr.

NATIONAL LINES

Botelho Bulk Transport Corpn.: 8th Floor, Antonino Building, 540 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1966; 9 vessels, services to Japan and Korea; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Vice-Pres. EDUARDO U. MANESE.

Eastern Shipping Lines, Inc.: ESL Bldg., Anda Circle, Port Area, Manila; inc. 1957; owners/managers of 18 vessels; services to Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore Straits; brs. in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka; Pres. JAMES L. CHIONGBIAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. ERWIN L. CHIONGBIAN; Gen. Man. Capt. AMADO V. ROMILLO.

Galleon Shipping Corp.: Alco Bldg., 391 Buendia Ave., Makati, Manila; 9 cargo vessels; services to U.S.A.; Vice-Pres. and Operations Captain MARIO K. ALFELOR.

Luzteveco (Luzon Stevedoring Corpn.): Tacoma and Second Sts., Port Area, P.O.B. 582, Manila; f. 1909; 4 brs.; towage, salvage, chartering and oil drilling support services; fleet of 71 tugs and 167 barges; Pres. RODOLFO M. CUENCA; Vice-Pres. RODOLFO B. SANTIAGO.

Maritime Company of the Philippines: 105 Dasmariñas St., Binondo, Metro Manila; 8 cargo liners, 8 reefer ships; Chair. and Pres. JOSE P. FERNANDEZ; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLIAM R. PALOU.

Northern Lines Incorporated: Femmi Bldg., Advana St., Intramuros, Manila; 10 bulk carriers and conventional vessels; services worldwide; Gen. Man. JESUS C. MARTINEZ.

Philippine Ace Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 3567, Ground Floor, Mary Bachrach Bldg., Port Area, Metro Manila; 5 vessels; cargo and liner services to Japan, Europe, South America and the U.S.A.; Pres. RUFINO GUY SU SIN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. LOPE O. ANGANGCO.

Philippine Internal Shipping Corp. (PISC): f. 1978; ASEAN co-operative venture by 18 companies; 7 cargo vessels; Pres. GEORGE U. LIM.

Philippine President Lines, Inc.: PPL Bldg., 1000-1046 United Nations Ave., Manila; 4 cargo vessels; services: Chartering, U.S.A., Japan, Europe; Chair. EMILIO T. YAP; Pres. EMILIO C. YAP, Jr.

Transocean Transport Corp.: 8th Floor, Magsaysay Bldg., 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; 9 vessels; Pres. and Gen. Man. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Vice-Pres. EDUARDO U. MANESE.

United Philippine Lines, Inc.: UPL Bldg., Santa Clara St., Aduana, Metro Manila; services to Japan, Hong Kong and U.S.A.; Pres. RENATO TANSECO.

William Lines, Inc.: Pier 14, North Harbor, Manila; 11 brs.; passenger and cargo inter-island service; 20 pass./cargo vessels; Asst. Vice-Pres. ESPIRITU P. TAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bureau of Air Transportation: Manila International Airport, Pasay City, Metro Manila D-3110; in charge of technical and operational side of aviation, establishes policies, rules and regulations for the efficient operation and control of the country's civil aviation activities; Dir.-Gen. JESUS Z. SINGSON.

In 1980 there was a total of 84 airports in the Philippines. In addition to the international airports at Manila and Mactan (Cebu), there are five alternative international airports: Laoag, Ilocos Norte; Tacloban, Leyte; Davao City; Zamboanga City; Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Philippine Airlines Inc. (PAL): PAL Bldg., Legaspi St., Legaspi Village, Makati, P.O.B. 954, Metro Manila; f. 1946; domestic and international services to Australia, Bahrain, the People's Republic of China, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S.A., the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Pakistan; Chair. and Pres. ROMAN CRUZ, Jr.; fleet of 4 DC-10-30, 7 HS-748, 12 BAC 1-11-500, 7 Nihon YS-11, 4 B-747, 2 B-727, 3 A-300; publ. *Mabuhay*.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve the Philippines: Air France, Air India, Air Nauru, Air Niugini (Papua New Guinea), Alia (Jordan), Alitalia (Italy), British Airways, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airlines (Hong Kong), China Air Lines (Taiwan), Civil Aviation Administration of China (People's Republic of China), EgyptAir, Garuda (Indonesia), Gulf Air (Bahrain), JAL (Japan), Japan Asia Airways (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), Korean Air Lines (Republic of Korea), Kuwait Airways, Luft-hansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Malaysian Airlines, Northwest Orient Airline (U.S.A.), Pan American Airways (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Royal Brunei (Borneo), Sabena World Airways (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Saudia (Saudi Arabia), SIA (Singapore), Swissair, Thai International, Trans Mediterranean Airways (Lebanon) and VARIG (Brazil).

THE PHILIPPINES

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism: Agrifina Circle, Rizal Park, Manila, P.O.B. 3451; Minister JOSE D. ASPIRAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company: Philippine Women's University, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1957; regular programmes; efforts towards a folk dance revival and the emergence of a native dance tradition; occasional subsidies from the Ministry of Tourism, government grants for foreign tours; Pres. Dr. HELENA Z. BENITEZ; Exec. Dir. Dr. LETICIA P. DE GUZMAN.

Filipinescas Dance Company: 41 Timog (South) Ave., Quezon City; f. 1957; private company; folkloric ballets in native dance styles; Founder-Dir. Madame LEONOR OROSA GOQUINGCO.

PNC Barangay Folk Dance Troupe: Philippine Normal College, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1946; research, study and propagation of Philippine folk dances, songs and games; formal and informal folk dance courses within a teacher training curriculum; television appearances, national and international performances; Founder-Dir. Dr. PAZ-CIELO A. BELMONTE; Man. RAMON D. BELMONTE.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

CCP Philharmonic Orchestra: 3rd Floor, Cultural Center of the Philippines, Roxas Blvd., Metro Manila; f. 1973; regular symphony concerts, opera and ballet programmes; Senior Conductor OSCAR YATCO; Assoc. Conductors BASILIO C. MANALO, FRANCISCO F. FELICIANO.

Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

The Manila Symphony Orchestra: P.O.B. 664, Manila; f. 1926; regular symphonic, opera and ballet programmes; encourages young artists; Music Dir. and Conductor SERGIO ESMILLA, Jr.; Pres. CONCHITA SUNICO.

National Philharmonic Orchestra: Acea Compound, Tindalo St., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1960; seasonal symphony concerts; sponsors international operas and ballets; privately financed; Pres., Musical Dir. and Conductor REDENTOR ROMERO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Philippine Atomic Energy Commission: Don Mariano Marcos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City, D-505; f. 1958; the official body dealing with nuclear energy activities in the Philippines, under the office of the Prime Minister. It has a 1,000-kW. swimming pool reactor for research, training and production of radioisotopes. Its research centre conducts studies in agriculture, biology, medicine, chemistry, physics and nuclear engineering. It provides technical services utilizing nuclear techniques to research agencies, educational institutions and hospitals. Technical assistance is received mainly from International Atomic Energy Agency, United States Agency for International Development, Colombo Plan and through bilateral agreements with other nations. Commissioner ZOILO M. BARTOLOME; Deputy Commissioner ALEJANDRO V. ALBANO.

The Philippines' first nuclear power station is under construction at Bagac (Bataan Province), and is scheduled for completion in 1984.

PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico comprises the island of Puerto Rico and three smaller islands, lying about 50 miles (80 km.) east of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) in the outer Caribbean. The climate is maritime-tropical, with a mean temperature of 76°F (24.4°C); however, temperatures range from 63°F (17°C) to 96°F (36°C). The official language is Spanish but English is widely spoken. About 85 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, most of the remainder belonging to Protestant denominations. The Commonwealth flag (proportions 5 by 3) has five alternating red and white horizontal stripes of equal width, with a blue triangle, in the centre, next to the staff. The capital is San Juan.

Recent History

Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony for 400 years until 1898 when it was ceded to the U.S.A. American citizenship was granted in 1917 and in 1947 Puerto Rico was given the right to elect its own Governor. In 1952 a Constitution was promulgated by which the island attained the status of a self-governing "Commonwealth" associated with the United States. In a plebiscite held in 1967, 60.5 per cent of voters ratified a continuation of Commonwealth status in preference to independence (0.6 per cent) or incorporation as a State of the United States (38.9 per cent). In the general elections of 1972 the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), under the leadership of Rafael Hernández Colón, regained the governorship and legislative control from the New Progressive Party (PNP), which had been in power from 1968. However, the 1976 elections were won by the PNP led by Carlos Romero Barceló, an advocate of statehood, who became Governor.

Since 1974 there has been an increase in militant nationalism, including terrorist attacks in the U.S.A. by the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional (FALN) and other groups demanding independence for Puerto Rico. Following a two-year postponement because of objections by the U.S.A., a debate on Puerto Rican independence was held in August 1978 by the UN Decolonization Committee, which approved a resolution recognizing "the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence" and called for the U.S. to withdraw from Puerto Rico prior to any plebiscite on the island's future. In August 1981 the Committee resolved that the UN General Assembly should consider whether the island should be viewed as a "non-self-governing territory", whereby the U.S. could be required to submit to a yearly review of its treatment of Puerto Rico.

Romero Barceló, who had promised a referendum on statehood if re-elected for a further term in 1980, abandoned this plan following the election result, in which he defeated former Governor Hernández Colón by a margin of only 3,500 votes of 1.6 million votes cast, and the opposition PPD gained control of the Senate and the House of Representatives. During 1981 eight Cabinet Secretaries and numerous senior government officials resigned, leading to rumours of dissension within the PNP and dissatisfaction with Romero Barceló's leader-

ship. In January 1982 President Reagan declared himself in favour of statehood for Puerto Rico subject to majority support by the islanders and Romero Barceló expressed hope that a plebiscite would be held by 1985.

Government

Executive power is vested in a Governor, elected by universal adult suffrage for a four-year term, and a Cabinet of fifteen Secretaries. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Legislative Assembly consisting of the Senate of 27 members and the House of Representatives of 51 members elected by direct vote for four-year terms. A Resident Commissioner, elected for a four-year term, represents Puerto Rico in the U.S. House of Representatives but has only committee voting privileges. Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States, but those resident in Puerto Rico do not participate in Congressional or Presidential elections.

Defence

The United States and Puerto Rico have a common defence policy.

Economic Affairs

Puerto Rico has few natural resources, although deposits of copper and nickel have been identified. Prospects exist for petroleum exploration, and in 1980 the U.S. Government gave Puerto Rico jurisdiction to 10 miles offshore. Government-financed exploration of onshore sites was expected to begin in 1981. An intensive government-sponsored programme of industrialization has changed the country's economy from an agricultural to a mixed one. Manufacturing is the main source of income, with textiles, clothing, electrical and electronic equipment, plastics, chemicals, petrochemicals and processed foods as the main products.

In the agricultural sector, the second largest source of income (\$767 million in 1979/80), dairy and livestock product income has overtaken that of sugar, the main crop. Tobacco, coffee, pineapples, tropical plants, coconuts and sugar products such as rum and molasses are also important. Food imports, however, have remained at a high level (amounting to over 50 per cent of the island's food consumption in 1978) and supplementary plans to improve agricultural land use include the replanting of some sugar areas with rice crops and the introduction of plantain over large areas of unproductive hill land.

The high foreign investment rate of recent years, encouraged by tax incentives and duty-free access to the U.S.A., has levelled off, although the United States has continued to provide the principal markets for Puerto Rican imports and exports. The attraction of Puerto Rico to foreign investors as a source of cheap labour has declined since 1977, with the phased introduction of U.S. wage minima to the island. These were due to take full effect by 1981. In 1978 the Government introduced a new programme of industrial incentives aimed at encouraging domestic reinvestment of profits and long-term capital investment in the pharmaceutical, clothing, textile and leather industries. Similar incentives were also extended

PUERTO RICO

to tourism. In 1980 the Government initiated a 10-year programme to develop the island as a major free trade zone. A continuing programme of federal aid, however, which accounted for almost 30 per cent of the island's G.D.P. in 1980, was substantially reduced in 1981/82 as a result of federal spending cuts.

Puerto Rico is very densely populated, with a persistent unemployment problem. The unemployment rate, which exceeded 18 per cent in 1981, was expected to increase further in 1982 following reductions in federal aid.

Transport and Communications

The only railway on Puerto Rico is owned by the sugar corporation. There was a roadway system of 7,684 miles (12,366 km.) in 1979. There are 11 ports, the chief ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. Internal and international air services are provided by over thirty local American and foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Puerto Rico is included in the U.S. social security programme and also has a system of its own covering health, accident, disability and unemployment.

Education

The public education system is centrally administered by the Department of Education. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16. In the academic year 1979/80 there were 716,138 pupils attending public day schools and 85,850 pupils attending accredited private schools. The 12-year curriculum is subdivided into six grades of elementary school, three years junior high school and three years senior high school. Vocational schools at the high school level and kindergartens also form part of the public education system. Instruction is conducted in Spanish but English is a required subject at all levels. There are 34 public and private institutions of higher

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

education. The State University system consists of three principal campuses and six regional colleges.

In 1970 adult illiteracy averaged 12.2 per cent (males 10.3 per cent, females 13.4 per cent).

Tourism

Tourism has traditionally provided a major source of income (\$615 million in 1979/80). Attractions include mountain scenery in the interior and fine beaches and game fishing in coastal waters. In 1979/80 1,679,340 people visited the island.

Public Holidays

1982: May 31st (Memorial Day), June 24th (San Juan Day), July 5th (for U.S. Independence Day), July 17th (Birthday of Luis Muñoz Rivera), July 27th (Birthday of José Celso Barbosa), August 25th (Constitution Day), September 6th (Labor Day), October 11th (for Columbus Day), November 11th (Veterans' Day), November 19th (Discovery of Puerto Rico), November 25th (Thanksgiving Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), January 11th (Birthday of Eugenio María de Hostos), February 21st (for Birthday of George Washington), March 22nd (Emancipation of the Slaves), April 1st (Good Friday), April 16th (Birthday of José de Diego).

Weights and Measures

The United States system is officially in force and some old Spanish weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rates

United States currency:

100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = U.S. \$1.92;

U.S. \$1 = 51.99 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. miles)	TOTAL POPULATION
	Census of April 1st, 1980
3,421	3,187,570

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (1980 census)

San Juan (capital)	432,973
Bayamón	195,965
Ponce	188,219
Carolina	165,207
Caguas	118,020
Mayagüez	95,886
Arecibo	86,660

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(rates per 1,000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Births . . .	25.2	25.5	25.1	24.3
Marriages . . .	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.7
Deaths . . .	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5

EMPLOYMENT
(‘000 persons aged 16 years and over)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . .	39	44	42
Manufacturing . . .	159	157	155
Trade . . .	154	152	155
Government . . .	189	202	203
Other . . .	266	272	278
TOTAL . . .	807	827	833

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*
Sugar (raw) . . .	thousand tons	263.7	201.2	191.5	174.7	150.8
Coffee . . .	thousand cwt.	192.0	263.0	210.0	262.0	300.0
Tobacco . . .	" "	42.1	34.8	32.8	20.9	18.0
Pineapples . . .	tons	42.7	37.0	43.6	38.2	42.4
Molasses . . .	thousand gallons	21,139	17,804	13,895	14,008	13,000

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK
(at January)

	1978	1979	1980*
Cattle . . .	562,171	523,933	478,989
Pigs . . .	279,371	232,030	219,611
Chickens . . .	5,781,219	6,782,963	7,148,027

* Preliminary.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980*	1981*
Distilled spirits . . .	'000 proof gallons	27,428	27,563	30,582	31,101	n.a.
Rum (bottled) . . .	" " "	13,007	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beer . . .	" " "	12,233	13,451	19,453	19,041	19,224
Cement . . .	'000 barrels of 376 lb.	7,598	7,802	7,781	7,516	7,182
Electricity . . .	million kWh.	13,291	13,685	13,684	13,291	13,059

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

United States currency: 100 cents=1 U.S. dollar (\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=U.S. \$1.92; U.S. \$1=51.99 pence.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on the U.S.A.

BUDGET* (U.S. \$ million)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Surplus brought forward	68	44	General government	191	118
Property taxes	73	85	Education	528	591
Income taxes	510	543	Health and welfare	373	476
Inheritance and gift taxes	12	9	Industrial, agricultural and com- mercial development	183	181
Excise taxes	301	344	Public safety and correction . . .	206	250
Federal excise taxes	115	130	Transportation and communications	214	49
Licences, permits, fees, business charges	25	23	Interest on debt	72	140
Lottery proceeds	33	35	Other	75	176
Miscellaneous	211	210			
U.S. Grant-in-aid	364	450			
Bonds	225	130			
Customs	32	41			
TOTAL	1,969	2,044	TOTAL	1,842	1,981

* Year ending June 30th.

1977 (\$ million): Revenue 1,979; Expenditure 1,961.

1978 (\$ million): Revenue 2,013; Expenditure 2,100.

1979 (\$ million): Revenue 2,310; Expenditure 2,233.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (U.S. \$ million)

	1980	1981
<i>Goods and Services:</i>		
Merchandise	-1,527	-2,356
Transport	-264	-164
Travel	260	249
Investment income	-3,155	-3,175
Miscellaneous	106	101
Total	-4,580	-5,345
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	3,051	3,292
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,529	-2,052
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>		
Long-term loans and invest- ments	2,595	3,414
Short-term loans and invest- ments	-1,082	-1,382
CAPITAL BALANCE	1,513	2,302
Net Errors and Omissions . . .	15	21

EXTERNAL TRADE (U.S. \$ million)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Imports	6,556	7,387	8,638	9,364
Exports	4,768	6,006	6,942	6,799

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000—U.S.A. only)

	1980/81	
	Imports	Exports*
Animal and vegetable products . . .	1,322,687	996,793
Wood, paper and printed matter . . .	350,598	22,138
Textile fibre and textile products . . .	501,237	590,622
Chemical and related products . . .	1,349,782	2,030,790
Non-metallic minerals and products . .	199,552	213,240
Metals and metal products . . .	1,279,849	911,674
Specified products, miscellaneous and non-enumerated products . . .	672,162	684,456
Special classification products . . .	51,800	58,658

* Domestic exports (products of Puerto Rico) only.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$'000)

	1979/80		1980/81	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	18,166.0	57,575.1	15,830.8	44,929.8
Canada . . .	51,962.7	78.9	57,761.6	388.7
Dominican Republic . . .	80,499.6	153,044.2	90,272.5	226,121.0
France . . .	31,748.0	45,269.9	64,445.6	41,834.1
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	40,231.5	22,513.7	43,591.4	35,085.4
Italy . . .	82,498.2	34,426.5	85,186.5	32,496.2
Mexico . . .	149,687.9	42,759.3	161,291.8	40,673.8
Netherlands Antilles . . .	202,447.8	48,834.2	268,297.1	63,766.7
Spain . . .	61,911.5	18,012.3	83,318.2	18,661.4
United Kingdom . . .	68,484.0	19,949.0	48,074.3	27,191.9
U.S.A. . .	5,134,338.5	5,874,083.0	5,727,665.4	5,561,808.9
Venezuela . . .	771,447.2	60,125.6	709,612.0	75,181.9
Virgin Islands . . .	35,937.0	220,303.2	41,846.3	233,485.9

TOURISM

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Total Visitors . . .	1,376,466	1,474,342	1,661,971	1,679,340	1,516,624
From U.S.A. . .	1,010,582	1,072,463	1,229,725	1,223,002	1,103,034
From Other Countries . . .	365,879	401,879	432,245	456,338	413,590
Expenditure (\$ million) . . .	424	482	565	615	608
Rooms Available* . . .	8,022	7,693	7,778	7,907	7,317

* Not including rooms occupied by hotel personnel, rooms out of order and rooms of hotels not operating up to June of each fiscal year.

**TRANSPORT
ROADS**

	CARS		TRUCKS		LIGHT TRUCKS	OTHERS	TOTAL
	Private	For Hire	Private	For Hire			
1977 . .	659,958	12,566	16,697	5,197	93,246	42,709	830,373
1978 . .	779,026	14,817	19,701	6,154	110,075	50,427	980,200
1979 . .	822,735	15,649	20,810	6,510	116,258	53,238	1,035,200

SHIPPING

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Passengers arriving . .	14,888	22,286	24,083	23,229	21,930
Passengers departing . .	14,883	22,256	24,083	23,229	21,930
Cruise visitors . . .	445,083	453,280	484,162	501,034	523,634

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Passengers arriving . .	2,459,888	2,516,385	2,848,286	2,718,569	2,613,512
Passengers departing . .	2,389,363	2,536,667	2,857,811	2,734,670	2,623,972
Freight (tons) . . .	139,903	186,180	154,992	152,228	145,625

EDUCATION

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Total number of students . . .	920,365	931,083	927,162	928,982
Public day schools . . .	721,891	727,718	721,419	716,138
Private schools (accredited) . . .	87,223	84,332	81,407	85,858
University of Puerto Rico . . .	52,686	53,028	53,112	50,837
Private colleges and universities . .	58,625	66,005	71,224	76,149
Number of teachers* . . .	27,209	28,966	29,278	30,603

* School teachers only.

† Preliminary.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, San Juan.

THE CONSTITUTION

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE U.S.A.

On July 3rd, 1950, the United States Congress adopted an Act (Public Law No. 600) which was to allow "the people of Puerto Rico to organize a government pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption". This Act was submitted to the voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum and was accepted in the summer of 1951. A new Constitution was drafted in which Puerto Rico was styled as a commonwealth, or *estado libre asociado*, "a state which is free of superior authority in the management of its own local affairs", though it remained in association with the United States. This Constitution, with its amendments and resolutions, was ratified by the people of Puerto Rico on March 3rd, 1952, and by the Congress of the United States on July 3rd, 1952; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established on July 25th, 1952.

Under the terms of the political and economic union between the United States and Puerto Rico, United States citizens in Puerto Rico enjoy the same privileges and immunities as if Puerto Rico were a member state of the Union. Puerto Rican citizens are citizens of the United States and may freely enter and leave that country.

The Congress of the United States has no control of, and may not intervene in, the internal affairs of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico is exempted from the tax laws of the United States. While it has no representation in the United States Congress, the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner to the United States, directly elected for a four-year term, enjoys the privileges of membership, without voting, of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

There are no customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico. Foreign products entering Puerto Rico—with the single exception of coffee, which is subject to customs duty in Puerto Rico, but not in the United States—pay the same customs duties as would be paid on their entry into the United States.

The United States social security system is extended to Puerto Rico except for unemployment insurance provisions. Laws providing for economic co-operation between the Federal Government and the States of the Union for the construction of roads, schools, public health services and similar purposes are extended to Puerto Rico. Such joint programmes are administered by the Commonwealth Government.

Amendments to the Constitution are not subject to approval by the U.S. Congress, provided that they are consistent with the U.S. Federal Constitution, the Federal Relations Act defining federal relations with Puerto Rico, and Public Law No. 600. Subject to these limitations, the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Puerto Rican Legislature and by the subsequent majority approval of the electorate.

The Constitution starts with a definition of democracy and continues with a Bill of Rights.

BILL OF RIGHTS

No discrimination shall be made on account of race, colour, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political

or religious ideas. Suffrage shall be direct, equal and universal for all over the age of 18. Public property and funds shall not be used to support schools other than State schools. The death penalty shall not exist. The rights of the individual, of the family and of property are guaranteed. The Constitution establishes trial by jury in all cases of felony, as well as the right of *habeas corpus*. Every person is to receive free elementary and secondary education. Social protection is to be afforded to the old, the disabled, the sick and the unemployed.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Legislative Assembly consists of two houses, whose members are elected by direct vote for a four-year term. The Senate is composed of 27 members, the House of Representatives of 51 members. Senators must be over 30 years of age, and Representatives over 25 years of age. The Constitution guarantees the minority parties additional representation in the Legislature, which may fluctuate from a quarter to a third of the seats in each house.

The Senate elects a President and the House of Representatives a Speaker from their respective members. The sessions of each house are public. A majority of the total number of members of each house constitutes a quorum. Either house can initiate legislation, though Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. Once passed by both Houses, a Bill is submitted to the Governor, who can either sign it into law or return it, with his reasons for refusal, within ten days. If it is returned, the Houses may pass it again by a two-thirds majority, in which case the Governor must accept it.

The House of Representatives, or the Senate, can impeach one of its members for treason, bribery, other felonies and "misdemeanours involving moral turpitude". A two-thirds majority is necessary before an indictment may be brought. The cases are tried by the Senate. If a representative or senator is declared guilty, he is deprived of his office and becomes punishable by law.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor, who must be at least 35 years of age, is elected by direct suffrage and serves for four years. He is responsible for the execution of laws, is commander-in-chief of the militia, and has the power to proclaim martial law. At the beginning of every regular session of the assembly, in January, he presents a report on the state of the treasury, and on proposed expenditure. To assist him, the Governor chooses his Secretaries of Departments, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. These are led by the Secretary of State, who replaces the Governor at need.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The island is divided into 78 municipal districts for the purposes of local administration. The municipalities comprise not only urban areas but also the surrounding neighbourhood. They are governed by a mayor and a municipal assembly, both elected for a four-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Governor: CARLOS ROMERO BARCELÓ.

EXECUTIVE

(January 1982)

Governor: CARLOS ROMERO BARCELÓ.

Secretary of State: PEDRO R. VÁSQUEZ.

Secretary of Justice: HÉCTOR REICHARD DE CARDONA.

Secretary of the Treasury: JULIO CÉSAR PÉREZ.

Secretary of Education: MARÍA SOCORRO LACOT.

Secretary of Labour and Human Resources: PEDRO BAREZ ROSARIO.

Secretary of Transportation and Public Works: RAFAEL FARÍA.

Secretary of Health: JAIME RIVERA DUEÑO.

Secretary of Agriculture: GORGONIO BARBOSA.

Secretary of Commerce: JUAN H. CINTRÓN.

Secretary of Social Services: JENARO COLLAZO COLLAZO.

Secretary of Housing: JORGE A. PIERLUISI.

Secretary of Natural Resources: HILDA DÍAZ SOLTERO (acting).

Secretary of Drug Addiction Services: SILA NAZARIO DE FERRER.

Secretary of Consumer Affairs: HÉCTOR RAMOS.

Secretary of Recreation and Sports: JOSÉ C. BARBOSA MUÑIZ.

Resident Commissioner in Washington: BALTASAR CORRADA DEL RÍO.

GOVERNMENTAL ELECTION

(November 1980)

	POPULAR VOTES	
	Number	%
Carlos Romero Barceló (PNP)	759,540	47.4
Rafael Hernández Colón (PPD)	756,037	47.2
Rubén Berríos Martínez (PIP)	87,238	5.4

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SENATE

(27 members)

President of the Senate: MIGUEL HERNÁNDEZ AGOSTO.
(November 1980 election)

PARTY	SEATS
PPD	15
PNP	12

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(51 members)

Speaker of the House: SEVERO COLBERG RAMÍREZ.
(November 1980 election)

PARTY	SEATS AT NOV. 1980	SEATS AT FEB. 1982
PPD	25	26
PNP	25	25
Vacant	1	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) (*Puerto Rico Independence Party*): San Juan; f. 1946; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico with the object of establishing a socialist democratic republic; Leader RUBÉN BERRÍOS MARTÍNEZ.

Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP) (*New Progressive Party*): P.O.B. 5192, San Juan, 00906; f. 1967; advocates eventual inclusion of Puerto Rico as a federated state of the U.S.A.; Pres. CARLOS ROMERO BARCELÓ; Vice-Pres. ANGEL VIERA MARTÍNEZ; Sec. RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ AGUAYO.

Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) (*Popular Democratic Party*): San Juan; f. 1938; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico; Pres. and Leader RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ COLÓN.

Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño (*Puerto Rican Socialist Party*): San Juan; Pres. CARLOS GALLISÁ; Leader and Sec.-Gen. JUAN MARI BRAS.

The **Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional** (*Armed Forces for National Liberation*) and other entities favouring Puerto Rican independence are not organized or registered as political parties and advocate the achievement of independence through non-electoral means.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court and other courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The lower Judiciary consists of Superior and District Courts and Municipal Justices equally appointed.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: JOSÉ TRÍAS MONGE.

There is also a Federal District Court, whose judges and attorney are appointed by the President of the United States.

Federal District Judges: HERNÁN G. PESQUERA, JUAN R. TORRUELLA, JUAN PÉREZ JIMÉNEZ, GILBERTO GIERBOLINI, CARMEN CONSUELO CEREZO, JOSÉ R. TORRUELLAS.

Federal District Attorney: RAYMOND ACOSTA.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in Puerto Rico. About 85 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic.

The Protestant churches represented include the Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Seventh-day Adventist, Lutheran and Christian Science.

There is a small Jewish community in San Juan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of San Juan: H.E. Cardinal LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ.

Bahá'í: P.O.B. 11603, Santurce, 00910.

Episcopalian: P.O.B. C, San Juan, 00750; Bishop Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO REUS FROYLÁN.

Evangelical Council of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. C, Río Piedras, 00928; Pres. Rev. MIGUEL A. MORALES; Exec. Sec. FELIX M. CINTRÓN-CRUZ.

Jewish Community Center: 903 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce, San Juan, 00907; f. 1953; conservative synagogue with 250 families; Rabbi CLAUDIO KAISER; publ. *Newsletter* (weekly).

THE PRESS

With an adult literacy rate of 88 per cent (1970), Puerto Rico has good readership of its few newspapers and magazines, as well as of mainland United States periodicals. However, radio and television are well organized, maintaining mainland U.S. standards, and offer a popular alternative. Several newspapers have large additional readerships among the immigrant communities in New York.

DAILIES

El Mundo: Avda. F. D. Roosevelt 383, P.O.B. 2408, San Juan 00936; f. 1919; morning; independent; Pres. and Publ. ARGENTINA S. HILLS; Editor LUIS A. VILLARES; circ. 122,158, Sunday 136,870.

El Nuevo Día: P.O.B. S 297, San Juan, 00902; f. 1909; morning (except Sunday); Spanish; independent; Publ. and Editor ANTONIO LUIS FERRÉ; circ. 161,080, Saturday 151,199.

The San Juan Star: P.O.B. 4187, San Juan 00936; f. 1959; morning; English; independent; Editor ANDREW T. VIGLUCCI; circ. 43,964, Sunday 48,290.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers

El Vocero de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 3831, San Juan, 00904; f. 1974; morning; Publ. and Editor GASPAR ROCA; circ. 184,361, Saturday 152,013.

PERIODICALS

Angela Luisa: P.O.B. 1807, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1967; Spanish; monthly; Dir. ANGELA LUISA TORREGROSA; circ. 20,000.

Bohemia: P.O.B. 1522, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; Spanish; weekly; Editor CARLOS ROMERO GONZÁLEZ; circ. 55,000.

Educación: Department of Education, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1960; Spanish; quarterly; Editor EDELMIRA GONZÁLEZ MALDONADO; circ. 25,000.

Industrial Puerto Rico: 721 Hernández St., Miramar Towers, Santurce, San Juan, 00908; English; industry and business; bi-monthly; circ. 5,000.

Qué Pasa in Puerto Rico: P.O.B. BN, San Juan, 00936; f. 1948; English; monthly tourist guide; Editor PATRICIA O'REILLY; circ. 60,000.

Revista Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan, 00903; f. 1914; Spanish; quarterly; law; Editor Dr. CARMELO DELGADO CINTRÓN; circ. 5,000.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan, 00905; f. 1958; Spanish; quarterly; arts, literature, Puerto Rican culture; Editor RICARDO E. ALEGRÍA; circ. 3,000.

Vea (TV Guide): P.O.B. 240, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; Spanish; weekly; Editor ENRIQUE PIZZI; circ. 88,000.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Avda. Ponce de León 210-5°, P.O.B. 11138, Santurce, San Juan, 00910; Man. EMILIO OLIVA ORDÓÑEZ.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 5829, San Juan, 00906; Chief JUDITH M. LEDERER.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Avda. Ponce de León 164, Puerto de Tierra, San Juan, 00901; Division Man. (Caribbean) DANIEL DROSDOFF.

PUBLISHERS

División Editorial Departamento de Instrucción Pública: Avda. Teniente César González, esquina Calaf, Urb. Tres Monjitas, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; Dir. ADRIAN SANTOS TIRATO.

Editorial Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños: P.O.B. 582, San Juan, 00902.

Editorial Club de la Prensa: P.O.B. 4692, San Juan, 00905; travel, fiction, folklore, essays.

Editorial Coquí: P.O.B. 21992, San Juan, 00931.

Editorial Cordillera, Inc.: P.O.B. 170, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1964; Pres. HÉCTOR SERRANO; Treas. MIGUEL SERRANO.

Editorial Cultural Inc.: Roble 51, Río Piedras, 00925; f. 1968; general literature; Dir. F. VÁZQUEZ-ALAMO.

Editorial Edil, Inc.: Amalia Marín 6, P.O.B. 23088, Río Piedras, San Juan, 00931; f. 1967; university texts, literature, technical and official publications; Dir. NORBERTO LUGO RAMÍREZ.

Editorial Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan, 00905; general literature, music, textbooks; Man. Dir. LUIS M. RODRÍGUEZ MORALES.

PUERTO RICO

University of Puerto Rico Press (EDUPR): P.O.B. X, U.P.R. Station, Río Piedras, San Juan, 00931; f. 1932; general literature, law, philosophy, science, educational; Dir. FÉLIX RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television in Puerto Rico are commercially operated, except for the government radio and television educational networks. There is a communications satellite (COMSAT) station in Cayey.

Broadcasters' Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. Q, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; 49 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR REICHARD.

RADIO

There are 55 commercial radio stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates the WIPR educational radio network. The U.S. Armed Forces also operate a radio service.

There were an estimated 2,000,000 radio receivers in 1980.

TELEVISION

There are eight commercial television stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates two educational networks. The U.S. Armed Forces operate three stations. All television stations transmit in colour.

There were an estimated 800,000 television receivers in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposit; brs.= branches; amounts in U.S. dollars)

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 42001, San Juan, 00940; f. 1942; cap. 115.6m., dep. 1,100m. (June 1980). An autonomous government agency, this Bank acts as fiscal agent (borrowing agent) to the Commonwealth Government, its political subdivisions and its public corporations. It also supplies long- and medium-term loans for the establishment and expansion of private businesses. In addition, the bank serves as local settling agent for cheque clearing among Puerto Rico's commercial banks. Pres. JULIO PIETRANTONI.

Banco de Ahorro del Oeste: P.O.B. 816, Mayagüez, 00708; Pres. ELISEO E. FONT.

Banco Central y Economías: 221 Ponce de León Ave., San Juan, 00917; f. 1977; cap. 26.2m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. ANTONIO C. CAMPOS; 14 brs.

Banco Comercial de Mayagüez: P.O.B. AC, Santurce, 00910; Pres. ROBERTO POMBO DE LA TORRE.

Banco Cooperativo de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. AY, San Juan, 00936; f. 1974; Pres. Lic. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ GEIGEL.

Banco de Ponce: G.P.O. Box 3108, San Juan, 00936; f. 1917; cap. and res. 68.2m., dep. 1,096.2m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. ROBERTO DE JESÚS TORO; Pres. ALBERTO M. PARACCHINI; 34 brs. in Puerto Rico.

Banco Popular de Puerto Rico: Banco Popular Center, P.O.B. 2708, San Juan, 00936; f. 1893; cap. and res. 126.3m., dep. 2,045.8m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. RAFAEL CARRIÓN, Jr.; Pres. HÉCTOR LEDESMA; 110 brs. in Puerto Rico.

Banco de San Juan: G.P.O. Box 4208, San Juan, 00936; f. 1927; a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada;

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

cap. 28m., dep. 380.1m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. MARIANO J. MIER; 15 brs.

Banco de Santander Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 2589, San Juan, 00936; Pres. BENITO CANTALAPIEDRA.

Banco de la Vivienda: P.O.B. 345, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1962; cap. 7.1m., surplus 1.2m., total res. 17.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JAIME L. GONZÁLES GOENAGA; 7 brs.

First National Bank of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 2139, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1972; cap. 32.9m., dep. 28.7m. (1976); Chief Exec. PABLO FUENTES.

Girod Trust Co.: 355 Tetuán St., Old San Juan.

Roig Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 457, Carreras and Georgetti Sts., Humacao, 00661; f. 1922; cap. 11.2m., dep. 127.8m. (1980); Pres. J. ADALBERTO ROIG, Jr.; 10 brs.

Scotiabank de Puerto Rico: 1 Mercantil Plaza, Hato Rey 00918; f. 1979; cap. 32m., dep. 490m., total assets 548m. (Sept. 1981); 8 brs.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN BANKS IN PUERTO RICO

The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.: Ponce de León Park, San Juan, 00909; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCISCO DE JESÚS TORO; 6 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: 252 Ponce de León Ave., San Juan, 00918; District Man. D. MICHIE; 9 brs.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Bayamon Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1435, Bayamón, 00619; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 227.2m., surplus 11.8m.; Chair. ANTONIO LÓPEZ JIMÉNEZ; Pres. J. J. DUMONT; 15 brs.

Caguas Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: Apdo. 666, Caguas, 00625; f. 1959; total assets 173.3m.; Pres. LORENZO MUÑOZ FRANCO.

Caribbean Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: Apdo. CF Ceramic Annex, Carolina, 00630.

Central Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: Calle José De Diego, Arecibo, 00612; cap. and dep. 16.5m., surplus 500,000 (Dec. 1971); Pres. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI.

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9146, Santurce, 00910; f. 1948; dep. 650.2m., total resources 865.7m. (Oct. 1980); Pres. Dr. JUAN B. APONTE; 19 brs.

Oriental Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 804, Humacao, 00661; cap. and dep. 11.2m., surplus 705,400 (Dec. 1972); Pres. CRISTOBAL RUIZ.

Pan American Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: Apdo. 804, Humacao, 00661.

Ponce Federal Savings and Loan Association: Apdo. 1024, Ponce, 00731.

United Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 2647, San Juan, 00936; f. 1957; cap. 145.2m., surplus and res. 6.2m., total resources 164.1m.; Pres. GUILLERMO S. MARQUÉS; 8 brs.

Western Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1180, Mayagüez, 00708; cap. 6.7m., dep. 111.5m. (1980); Pres. MIGUEL A. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ; 14 brs.

INSURANCE

American Life International Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 9172, Santurce, 00908; Senior Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERTO CARROLL B.

Atlantic Southern Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 2889, San Juan, 00936-2889; f. 1945; Pres. ROGER P. GONSALVES; Chair. W. W. GOODNER.

Caribbean Bankers Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 3324, San Juan, 00936.

Cooperativa de Seguros de Vida de Puerto Rico: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency Inc., G.P.O. Box 3428, San Juan, 00936; life.

La Cruz Azul de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 6068-G, San Juan, 00936; health.

Puerto Rican—American Insurance Co.: P.O.B. S-112, San Juan, 00902; f. 1920; total assets 80m.; Pres. RAFAEL A. ROCA; Sec. RODOLFO E. CRISCUOLO.

Puerto Rico Fire and Casualty Co.: G.P.O. Box 6107, San Juan, 00936; f. 1965; Pres. CARLOS M. BENÍTEZ.

Security National Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1873, Hato Rey, 00919; Pres. HÉCTOR M. CRUZ DE CHOUDENS.

There are numerous agents, representing Puerto Rican, U.S. and foreign companies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico: Chamber of Commerce Bldgs., Tetuán 100, P.O.B. 3789, San Juan, 00904; f. 1913; 1,300 mems.; Pres. PETE CURRÁS; publs. *Comercio y Producción* (bi-monthly), *Maritime Register-Import Statistics* (monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Bayamón: P.O.B. 2007, Bayamón, 00619; 325 mems.; Pres. LUIS PÉREZ FONSECA; Exec. Sec. MARIO CRUZ ORTIZ; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Ponce and the South of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 2029, Ponce, 00731; f. 1885; 400 mems.; Pres. LUCAS P. VALDIVIESO; Exec. Dir. CUCA MÉNDEZ; Sec. JUDY TORRES.

Chamber of Commerce of Río Piedras: 1057 Ponce de León Ave., San Juan, 00923; f. 1960; 300 mems.; Pres. NEFTALÍ GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ.

Chamber of Commerce of the West of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9, Mayagüez, 00708; f. 1962; over 450 mems.; Pres. ROBERTO FERRER; publ. *La Gaceta* (monthly).

Official Chamber of Commerce of Spain: P.O.B. 894, San Juan, 00902; f. 1966; 278 mems.; Pres. JOAQUÍN M. FERNÁNDEZ.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Government of Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration—EDA: P.O.B. 2350, San Juan, 00936; 268 Ponce de León Ave., Hato Rey, 00918; public agency, with the Industrial Development Company and the Government Development Bank, in charge of the government-sponsored industrial development programme; Administrator JOSÉ R. MADERA.

PROFESSIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Bankers Association*): Ave. Muñoz Rivera, Suite 820, Hato Rey, 00918; Pres. ALBERTO M. PARACCHINI.

Asociación de Industriales de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Manufacturers' Association*): Apdo. 777, Hato Rey, 00919; f. 1934; 900 mems.; Pres. RAFAEL CEBOLLERO; Exec. Dir. HÉCTOR JIMÉNEZ JUARBE; publ. *Industrial Puerto Rico* (bi-monthly).

Asociación de Productores de Azúcar de Puerto Rico (*Sugar Producers' Association*): P.O.B. 9006, Santurce, San Juan, 00908; f. 1909; 3 mems.; Pres. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ; Sec. and Treas. PURA E. PADILLA.

Home Builders' Association of Puerto Rico: 1605 Ponce de León Ave., Condominium San Martín, Santurce, 00909; 150 mems.; Pres. FEDERICO F. SÁNCHEZ; Exec. Dir. RICARDO A. RODRÍGUEZ.

Puerto Rico Bar Association: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan, 00903; f. 1840; 6,250 mems.; Pres. LUIS F. CAMACHO; Exec. Dir. CATHERINE TORRES; publs. *Factum* (monthly), *Revista* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Radio Broadcasters' Association: P.O.B. 1807, Hato Rey, 00919; f. 1947; 70 mems.; Pres. JORGE LUIS ARZUAGA; Exec. Sec. JOSÉ LUIS TORREGROSA.

Puerto Rico Farm Bureau: Condominio San Martín, 4to Piso, Ponce de León 1605, Pda. 23, Santurce, San Juan, 00909; f. 1925; over 8,000 mems.; Pres. LUIS A. BECERRA.

Puerto Rico Hotel and Tourism Association: 1120 Ashford Ave., Santurce, 00907; 45 mems.; Pres. HUGH ANDREWS; Exec. Dir. MIGUEL DOMENECH.

Puerto Rico Institute of Engineers and Surveyors: P.O.B. 3845, San Juan, 00936; f. 1938; 6,395 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ A. OJEDA; publs. *Mundo Colegial* (monthly), *Hombre y Técnica* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Medical Association: P.O.B. 9387, Santurce, 00908; f. 1902; 2,300 mems.; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO DE THOMAS; publ. *Boletín Médico* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Rum Producers' Association, Inc.: P.O.B. 3266, San Juan, 00904; f. 1943; 5 mems.; Pres. MANUEL LUIS DEL VALLE; Exec. Sec. CARLOS L. YORDÁN; publ. monthly and annual statistical reports.

Puerto Rico Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 1088, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1911; 23,115 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ ELIGIO VÉLEZ; Exec. Sec. AGUSTÍN GARCÍA ESTRADA; publ. *El Sol* (monthly).

Puerto Rico United Retailers Center: P.O.B. 127, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1891; 8,000 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO RIVERA; publ. *El Detallista* (monthly).

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Cafeteros de Puerto Rico (*Coffee Growers' Co-operative*): P.O.B. 1511, Bo. Cuatro Calles, Ponce, 00731; f. 1924; 4,080 mems.; Chair. DIEZ URRUTIA; Gen. Man. and Sec. RAMIRO L. COLÓN, Jr.; publ. *Revista del Café* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Co-operative League: G.P.O. Box 707, San Juan, 00936; f. 1948; 372 mems.; Chair. LYDIA H. FÉLIX DE SANTANA.

TRADE UNIONS

American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO): 804 Ponce de León Ave., San Juan, 00907; Regional Dir. AGUSTÍN BENÍTEZ.

Confederación General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico*): 620 San Antonio St., San Juan, 00907; f. 1939; 35,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO COLÓN GORDIANY.

Federación del Trabajo de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Federation of Labour*): 1st floor, 274 Central Ave., Hyde Park, Río Piedras, San Juan, 00923; f. 1952; 200,000 mems.; largest labour union in the country, affiliated with the ORIT and with the ICFTU; Pres. HIPÓLITO MARCANO; Sec.-Treas. CLIFFORD W. DEPIN.

Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*Free Federation of Labour of Puerto Rico*): First Federal Condominium, Santurce, San Juan, 00907; f. 1899; about 105,000 mems.; Pres. NICOLÁS NOGUERAS RIVERA.

Puerto Rico Industrial Workers' Union, Inc.: P.O.B. 22014, Río Piedras, San Juan, 00928; Pres. DAVID MUÑOZ VÁQUEZ.

PUERTO RICO

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

Sindicato Empleados de Equipo Pesado, Construcción y Ramas Anexas de Puerto Rico, Inc. (*Construction and Allied Trades Union*): Calle Hicaco 95-Urb. Milaville, Río Piedras, San Juan, 00926; f. 1954; 800 mems.; Pres. FÉLIX MORALES.

Sindicato de Obreros Unidos del Sur de Puerto Rico (*United Workers' Union of South Puerto Rico*): P.O.B. 106, Salinas, 00751; f. 1961; 52,000 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ CARABALLO.

Unidad General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Centre of Workers of Puerto Rico*): Calle Cerra 611, Parada 15, Santurce, San Juan, 00907; f. 1948; 2,500 mems.; Pres. ADOLFO MARTÍNEZ.

Unión de Trabajadores de la Industria Eléctrica y Riego (*Electricity and Irrigation Workers' Union*): San Juan; c. 6,000 mems.; Pres. LUIS LAUSELL HERNÁNDEZ.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ponce and Guayama Railway: Aguirre, 00608; owned by the Corporación Azucarera de Puerto Rico; Exec. Dir. JOSÉ A. MASINI; Gen. Man. C. V. RODRÍGUEZ; 96 km.

ROADS

The roadway system totalled 7,684 miles (12,366 km.) in 1979. A modern highway system links all cities and towns along the coast and cross-country. In response to the demand for road expansion due to industrial growth, the Highways Authority was created in 1965 to design and build roads, highways and bridges.

SHIPPING

There are ten ports in the island, the principal ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. San Juan, one of the finest and longest all-weather natural harbours in the Caribbean, is the principal port of entry for foodstuffs and raw materials and for shipping finished industrial products. Sugar is shipped in bulk mostly through special piers located near production sites. Ocean passenger traffic is limited to tourist cruises since most travel to and from Puerto Rico is made by air.

Puerto Rico Ports Authority: P.O.B. 2829, San Juan, 00936; regulates maintenance and use of port facilities, both governmental and private; Exec. Dir. WILSON M. LOUBRIEL.

AGENTS FOR FOREIGN LINES

Antilles Shipping Corporation: P.O.B. 3827, Old San Juan, 00904; f. 1955; agents for over 50 companies in liner traffic, tankers, barges and cruise ships; Pres. HANS HEITKONIG; Vice-Pres. HANS MEIJER.

Caribe Shipping Company: P.O.B. 3267, San Juan, 00904; agents for: W. Burns and Co., Silver Line, Atlantic Transportation Co. Ltd., New York Navigation Co.,

Royal Mail Lines, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Mitsui O.S.K. Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., Alcoa Steamship Co., Lloyd Brasileiro, Mardina Lines, Peninsular Oriental Steam Navigation, Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, Companhia Nacional de Navegação, Holland-America Line, Sun Line, Lloyd Triestino, Cunard Line, Maersk Lines, Ned Lloyd, Princess Cruises and Exprinter.

Fred Imbert, Inc.: P.O.B. 4424, San Juan, 00936; agents for: Belfran Line, Fabre Line, French Line, Horn Line, Kawasaki. Kisen Kaisha Ltd., Suriname Navigation Co. Ltd.

Gulf Puerto Rico Line: P.O.B. 3228, San Juan, 00936; agents for: Hapag-Lloyd.

International Shipping Agency, Inc.: P.O.B. 2748, San Juan, 00903; agents for: Compañía Transatlántica Española, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Saguenay Shipping, Transportación Marítima Mexicana, Delta Steamship Co.-Líneas Agromar, Compagnie Maritime d'Affrètement, Trans Freight Lines.

San Juan Mercantile Corporation: P.O.B. 4352, San Juan, 00936; f. 1923; agents for: Seaboard Shipping Co., "K" Line, Paal Wilson, Westship International Inc., The East Asiatic Co. Inc., Continental Line, Montemar S.A.

San Juan Trading Company: P.O.B. 3231, San Juan, 00936; agents for Royal Netherlands, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at San Juan and Aguadilla.

Puerto Rico is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerovías Quisqueyanas (Dominican Republic), Air France, Air Jamaica, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), American Airlines (U.S.A.), Avianca (Colombia), British Caledonian, BWIA (Trinidad), Delta (U.S.A.), Iberia (Spain), Mexicana, Pan Am (U.S.A.), Viasa (Venezuela) and others.

TOURISM

Tourism Development Corporation: P.O.B. 3072, Old San Juan Station, San Juan, 00903; f. 1970; Exec. Dir. PEDRO DE ALDREY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center: Bio-Medical Bldg., Cabara Heights Station, San Juan, 00922; f. 1957; operated by the University of Puerto Rico for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; graduate-level research and training centre for Latin Americans and advanced training in radiation therapy, radiological physics, clinical uses of radioisotopes, radioecology, radiobiology and virology, radiation chemistry and physics; Dir. LAWRENCE RITCHIE.

QATAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Qatar occupies a peninsula on the west coast of the Arabian Gulf. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer and mild in the winter. Rainfall is negligible. The official language is Arabic, though English is spoken in business, official and government circles. Almost all the inhabitants are Muslims, the native Qataris being mainly of the Wahhabi sect. The national flag (proportions 30 by 11) is maroon and white, with a nine-point zigzag interlock. The capital is Doha.

Recent History

Qatar became an independent sovereign state on September 1st, 1971, after being protected since 1916 by treaties and agreements with Britain. In February 1972 the Prime Minister, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, deposed his cousin the Amir, Sheikh Ahmad, in a bloodless coup, and has since adopted a policy of wide-ranging social and economic reform. Qatar condemned the Camp David Agreements between Egypt, Israel and the U.S.A. in September 1978, but is closely allied with Saudi Arabia and is usually considered as one of the more moderate Arab States. In early 1981 Qatar joined the newly-established Gulf Co-operation Council.

Government

Qatar is an absolute monarchy, with full powers vested in the Amir as Head of State. A provisional constitution came into effect in July 1970. Executive power resides in the Council of Ministers, which is appointed by the Head of State, who is also Prime Minister. An Advisory Council with 20 nominated members was set up in April 1972, and was expanded to 30 members in December 1975. Qatar has no legislature or political parties.

Defence

Armed forces consisted of 9,700 men in July 1981, with an army of 9,000, a navy of 400 and an air force of 300.

Economic Affairs

Qatar's economy is dependent on petroleum, although a policy of industrial diversification is being pursued. Although petroleum was first discovered in the mid-1930s, the first exports were not made until December 1949. In 1980 crude oil contributed about 95 per cent of total exports and oil revenue represented more than 90 per cent of government income. Oil revenues were U.S. \$5,200 million in 1980. Average daily oil production from both onshore and offshore operations was 442,000 barrels in 1977, 485,000 in 1978 and 508,000 in 1979. Production averaged only 470,000 b/d. in 1980 and was held back to about 405,000 b/d in 1981. Qatar secured a 100 per cent interest in crude oil operations in early 1977. Reserves will allow production at current rates for about 35 years, and petrochemicals, fertilizers, iron and steel and cement industries are being developed. The petrochemical complex at Umm Said was formally opened in February 1981. There

is great potential, however, for the development of natural gas resources. Rapid progress is being achieved in implementing plans to develop the country's infrastructure, including a new general hospital, airport building, electricity generation and desalination plants, roads and a variety of government buildings. Expenditure in the 18-month 1981-83 budget was proposed at less than the previous 12-month budget because of earlier budget surpluses.

Transport and Communications

Surfaced roads link Doha and the oil centres of Dukhan and Umm Said with northern Qatar. There is a connection with the road network of Saudi Arabia, and a link with Abu Dhabi and the Gulf. The main ports are Doha and Umm Said. Qatar has a share in Gulf Air, and there is an international airport at Doha.

Social Welfare

Free health services are provided to all residents, whether Qatari or non-Qatari, and fixed monthly allowances are paid to widows, divorcees, orphans and the elderly. Government hospitals had 661 beds in 1973 and the country had 96 physicians in 1974. The Hamad General Hospital has 660 beds.

Education

Education is free at all levels and has been expanding at a rapid rate since the inception of a state educational system in 1956. Total school attendance in 1981 was over 40,000 in more than 170 schools, and 2,000 students attended the University of Qatar. In 1976/77 902 students were sent abroad on scholarships.

Public Holidays

1982: May 31st* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), June 23rd* (Ramadan begins), July 23rd* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 3rd (National Day), September 29th* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th* (Muslim New Year), October 28th* (Ashoura) December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: February 22nd (Anniversary of the Amir's Accession).

* Religious holidays, which are dependent on the Muslim lunar calendar, may differ by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been adopted legally, but imperial measures are still used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 dirhams = 1 Qatar riyal.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 7.00 riyals;

U.S. \$1 = 3.64 riyals.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION†			
	March 1976			Jan. 1980
	Males	Females	Total	
11,400 sq. km.*	129,518	54,082	183,600	250,000

* 4,402 sq. miles.

† Inclusive of immigrant communities. Native Qataris were estimated to number about 40,000 in 1978.

Capital: Doha (estimated population 180,000 at January 1980).

Labour force (March 1976): 86,727 (males 84,834; females 1,893).

AGRICULTURE
VEGETABLES

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Area (dunums*)	9,703	9,812	10,767	13,167	13,840
Production (tons)	18,342	18,644	20,284	24,369	25,727

* 1 dunum = 4,201 sq. metres (1.038 acres).

LIVESTOCK
('000 head, FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	6	6	7
Camels	9	9	9
Sheep	41	41	42
Goats	47	48	48

Livestock products (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1980):
Meat 4; Cows' milk 6; Sheep's milk 2; Goats' milk 10.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Sea fishing ('000 metric tons): 2.3 in 1974; 2.3 in 1975;
2.7 in 1976; 2.7 in 1977 (all FAO estimates).

MINING

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	24,698	21,102	24,018	21,414	23,550	24,500
Natural gas	million cu. ft./day	n.a.	n.a.	457.7	416.1	502.0	637.1

Sources: OPEC, *Annual Statistical Bulletin*, and *Qatar: Achievements in Industrial Development*, 1981.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(annual averages, barrels per day)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Offshore	232,000	249,000	278,000	240,648
Onshore	200,000	234,000	230,000	230,777
Bunduq	10,000	2,500	negligible	n.a.
TOTAL	442,000	485,000	508,000	471,425

Source: Financial Times, February 22nd, 1979 and 1980, February 16th, 1981.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Nitrogenous fertilizers*	'000 metric tons	55.5	87.0	95.2	75.9
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	65	78	90	94
Jet fuel	" " "	29	52	58	59
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	72	116	128	126
Natural gasoline†	" " "	25	73	20	—
Liquefied petroleum gas†	" " "	140	230	25	—
Electric energy	million kWh.	625	801	900	905

* Estimated production in terms of nitrogen; figures refer to the 12 months ending June 30th of the year stated.

† Produced at natural gas processing plants.

Source: mainly UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

Nitrogenous fertilizers ('000 metric tons): 117.6 in 1978/79; 228.6 in 1979/80.

FINANCE

100 dirhams=1 Qatar riyal (QR).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 dirhams.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 riyals.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=7.00 riyals; U.S. \$1=3.64 riyals.

100 Qatar riyals=£14.28=\$27.47.

Note: Before June 1966 Qatar's currency was the Persian Gulf Indian rupee, valued at 1s. 6d. sterling (£1=13.33 rupees). When the Indian rupee was devalued in June 1966 Qatar adopted Saudi Arabian currency prior to the introduction of the Qatar/Dubai riyal (at par with the old rupee) in September 1966. This new currency was also used in the states of Trucial Oman (now the United Arab Emirates) except Abu Dhabi. The Q/D riyal was valued at 21 U.S. cents (\$1=4.762 riyals) until August 1971. The riyal's value was 22.8 U.S. cents (\$1=4.386 riyals) from December 1971 to February 1973; and 25.333 U.S. cents (\$1=3.947 riyals) from February 1973 to March 1975. In terms of sterling, the value of the Q/D riyal between November 1967 and June 1972 was 1s. 9d. (8.75 new pence), the exchange rate being £1=11.429 riyals. When the United Arab Emirates adopted a national currency in May 1973 the Q/D riyal was superseded by the Qatar riyal, with the same value as the old currency. Since March 1975 the value of the Qatar riyal has been frequently adjusted. The average exchange rate (riyals per U.S. dollar) was: 3.931 in 1975; 3.962 in 1976; 3.959 in 1977; 3.877 in 1978; 3.773 in 1979; 3.657 in 1980. Since June 1980 the rate has been \$1=3.64 riyals.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE
(million Qatar riyals—Fiscal year)

	1978	1979	1980
Revenue	8,225.1	11,743.0	13,744.6
Oil and gas	7,420.8	11,000.0	12,621.3
Other	804.3	743.0	1,123.4
Expenditure	6,517.7	8,345.0	12,174.2
Foreign grants	291.3	1,070.0	1,025.2
Other	6,226.4	7,275.0	11,149.0

OIL REVENUES
(million U.S. dollars)

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
2,000	1,900	2,200	3,100	5,200

1980/81 Budget: Expenditure QR 8,955 million.

1981/3 Budget: (18 months): Expenditure QR 8,362.6 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Qatar riyals)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	1,068.9	1,609.8	3,300.3	4,850.1	4,589.7	5,377.7	5,265.0
Exports f.o.b.	7,956.0	7,107.0	8,754.1	7,887.5	9,202.0	14,217.0	20,741.0

Exports of crude petroleum (million Qatar riyals): 7,813.8 in 1974; 6,906.0 in 1975; 8,466.7 in 1976; 7,817.2 in 1977; 8,889.0 in 1978; 13,495 in 1979; 19,700 in 1980.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Qatar riyals)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	39,660	54,372	106,200	115,549
China, People's Republic	55,880	57,846	71,600	81,174
France	277,462	333,831	535,800	283,343
Germany, Federal Republic	344,138	851,364	903,500	323,042
India	106,709	98,980	91,300	109,372
Italy	135,490	213,326	309,600	277,301
Japan	1,293,864	906,473	998,900	964,852
Kuwait	102,760	44,369	38,800	54,738
Lebanon	42,124	41,905	40,200	51,926
Netherlands	167,223	188,392	130,300	154,134
Saudi Arabia	20,055	10,897	20,800	36,193
Switzerland	156,264	48,204	40,900	58,618
United Arab Emirates	224,551	59,471	84,400	153,917
United Kingdom	915,338	721,270	832,400	934,093
U.S.A.	463,816	460,879	465,800	595,070

EXPORTS OF UREA AND AMMONIA

Urea: Total exports in 1976: QR 101.6 million, of which India received QR 41.5 million and China QR 30.3 million; total exports in 1977: QR 60.3 million, of which India received QR 19.0 million and Viet-Nam QR 12.3 million; total exports in 1978: QR 166.8 million, of which Pakistan received QR 72.6 million and India QR 66.7 million; total exports in 1979: QR 234.0 million (394,600 metric tons), of which India received 182,500 metric tons and China 88,100 metric tons.

Ammonia: Total exports in 1976: QR 20.6 million, of which Brazil received QR 9.6 million and Turkey QR 8.0 million; total exports in 1977: QR 10.3 million, of which India received QR 8.1 million and Kuwait QR 2.2 million; total exports in 1978: QR 20.5 million, of which India received QR 15.6 million and Italy QR 3.2 million; total exports in 1979: QR 33.6 million (77,100 metric tons), of which India received 61,000 metric tons.

EDUCATION

(1975/76)

	PUPILS		SCHOOLS	TEACHERS
	Boys	Girls		
Primary	11,658	10,543	87	1,912
Preparatory	3,014	2,631	11	
Secondary	1,959	1,311	10	
TOTAL	16,631	14,535	108	1,912

1980/81: Pupils: 40,000 (25,000 primary, 10,000 preparatory, 5,000 secondary); schools: 141; teachers: 3,486.

THE CONSTITUTION

A provisional constitution came into effect in July 1970. Executive power is put in the hands of the Council of Ministers, appointed by the Head of State, and assisted by an Advisory Council of 20 members (increased to 30 in December 1975), whose term was extended for three years in May 1975 and for a further three years in May 1978. All fundamental democratic rights are guaranteed. In

December 1975 the Advisory Council was granted power to summon individual ministers to answer questions on legislation before promulgation. Previously the Advisory Council was restricted to debating draft bills and regulations before framing recommendations to the Council of Ministers.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Amir: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-THANI (assumed power February 22nd, 1972).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Heir Apparent, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Maj.-Gen. Sheikh HAMAD BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI.

Minister of Finance and Petroleum: Sheikh ABDUL-AZIZ BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh SUHAIM BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Education, Culture and Youth Care: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Public Health: KHALED BIN MUHAMMAD AL-MANA.

Minister of the Economy and Commerce: Sheikh NASSIR BIN KHALID AL-THANI.

Minister of Electricity and Water: Sheikh JASSIM BIN MUHAMMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Justice: (vacant).

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh KHALID BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Industry and Agriculture: Sheikh FAISAL BIN THANI AL-THANI.

Minister of Public Works: KHALID BIN ABDULLAH AL-ATIYYAH.

Minister of Information: ISSA GHANIM AL-KAWARI.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN JABR AL-THANI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ALI BIN AHMAD AL-ANSARI.

Minister of Communications and Transport: ABDULLAH BIN NASSIR AL-SUWAIDI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Sheikh AHMED BIN SAIF AL-THANI.

Adviser to the Amir: Dr. HASAN KAMEL.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Founded 1972; *see* under Constitution.

Secretary-General: QUSAI AL-ABADLAH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO QATAR

(In Doha unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Baghdad, Iraq.

Austria: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Bangladesh: P.O.B. 2080; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HAMEED CHOWDHURY.

Belgium: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Brazil: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Cameroon: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Canada: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Czechoslovakia: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Denmark: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Finland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

France: P.O.B. 2669; *Ambassador:* HENRI PIOT.

Gabon: P.O.B. 3566; *Ambassador:* DENIS DANGUI-REWAKA.

Gambia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 3064; *Ambassador:* Dr. THEODER MEZ.

Greece: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Guinea: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

India: P.O.B. 2788; *Ambassador:* JAGANNATH DODDAMANI.

Indonesia: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Iran: P.O.B. 1633; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: P.O.B. 1526; *Ambassador:* TARIQ ABDEL-JABBAR.

Ireland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Italy: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Japan: P.O.B. 2208; *Ambassador:* SHIGEMOTO NOGUSA.

Jordan: P.O.B. 2366; *Ambassador:* KHALID OBAIDAT.

Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 3727; *Ambassador:* SANGH KU KIM.

Kuwait: P.O.B. 1177; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN AHMED AL-BAKR.

Lebanon: P.O.B. 2411; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD TOUFIK CHATILA.

Libya: P.O.B. 3361; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* MOHID-DIN AL-SADIQ AL-MASSOUDI.

QATAR

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Radio and Television, etc.

Malaysia: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Mali: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Malta: Tripoli, Libya.

Mauritania: P.O.B. 3132; *Ambassador:* SEDNA ALI WELD SAHIRI.

Morocco: P.O.B. 3242; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HADI GALOON AL-ANDALUSSI.

Nepal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Netherlands: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Norway: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Oman: P.O.B. 1525; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ALI AL-NAJJAR.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 334; *Ambassador:* JAHANSIB ARBAB.

Saudi Arabia: P.O.B. 1255; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Senegal: Cairo, Egypt.

Somalia: P.O.B. 1948; *Ambassador:* ABDINUR ALI YUSUF.

Spain: Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

Sudan: P.O.B. 2999; *Ambassador:* HAMAD AL-NIL.

Sweden: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Switzerland: Amman, Jordan.

Syria: P.O.B. 1257; *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ AL-REFA'AI.

Tunisia: P.O.B. 2707; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD EL-MAHERZI.

Turkey: P.O.B. 1911; *Ambassador:* HASSAN HALIS ONAR.

Uganda: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 3; *Ambassador:* STEPHEN DAY.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 2399; *Ambassador:* CHARLES E. MARTINSEN.

Venezuela: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Yemen Arab Republic: P.O.B. 3318; *Ambassador:* YELNA ABDEL RAHMAN EL-ERIANI.

Zaire: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Qatar also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Ghana, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by five courts (Higher Criminal, Lower Criminal, Civil Rents and Labour) on the basis of codified laws. There is also a Court of Appeal. In addition traditional Sharia courts apply the Holy Law in certain cases. Non-Muslims are invariably tried by a court operating codified law. Independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the provisional Constitution.

Chief Justice: AL-FATEH AWOUDA.

RELIGION

The indigenous population are Muslims of the Sunni sect, most being of the strict Wahhabi persuasion.

THE PRESS

Al-Ahad: P.O.B. 2531, Doha; weekly magazine; Arabic; published by ABDULLA AL-HUSSAINI.

Al-Dawri: P.O.B. 310, Doha; weekly; sport; published by RASHID BY WAIDAH AL-THANI.

Al-Doha Magazine: Ministry of Information, P.O.B. 1836, Doha; f. 1969; monthly; Arabic; circ. 40,000.

Al-Jawhara: P.O.B. 2531, Doha; monthly; women's magazine; Arabic; published by ABDULLA AL-HUSSAINI.

Al-Khalij al-Jadeed: P.O.B. 1836, Doha; monthly magazine; Arabic; published by Ministry of Information.

Al Mash'al: Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority, P.O.B. 47; Doha; monthly; English and Arabic.

Al-Ouroba: P.O.B. 633, Doha; Newspaper Printing and Publishing, Doha; f. 1957; publ. daily Arabic newspaper *Al-Arab*, circ. 10,000; weekly Arabic magazine *Al-Ouroba*, circ. 15,000; Proprietor and Editor-in-Chief ABDULLA HUSSAIN NAAMA.

Al-Sakr: P.O.B. 4925, Doha; sports magazine; monthly; Arabic.

Al-Tarbia: P.O.B. 80, Doha; every 2 months; published by Qatar National Commission for Education, Culture and Science.

Al-Umma: Doha; monthly magazine.

Arrayah: P.O.B. 3464, Doha; political; daily; Arabic; published by Gulf Publishing and Printing Organization; circ. 7,000; Editor RAJA NAQAASH.

Daily News Bulletin: P.O.B. 3299, Doha; daily; English and Arabic editions; Dir. and Chief Editor ALI SAEED AL-KAWARI.

Diaruna Wal Alam: Ministry of Finance and Petroleum, P.O.B. 3322, Doha; monthly; English and Arabic.

Gulf Times: P.O.B. 2888, Doha; daily and weekly editions; English; f. 1978; circ. 10,000; Editor BRIAN NICHOLLS.

NEWS AGENCY

Qatar News Agency: P.O.B. 3299, Doha; f. 1975; Dir. and Chief Editor ALI SAEED AL-KAWARI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Qatar: P.O.B. 1414, Doha; f. 1968; government service transmitting for 18 hours daily in Arabic, 18 hours daily in English, 3 hours daily in local language and 1 hour daily in Urdu; Dir. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MADHADI.

Qatar Television: P.O.B. 1944, Doha; f. 1970; two 5 kW transmitters began transmissions throughout the Gulf in 1972. Colour transmissions began in 1974. Channel 11, with two 54W transmitters, began to operate in June 1980, and Channel 37 (UHF) was expected to commence operations in September 1981. Dir. MANE' ABDUL HADI AL-HAJIRI. There were an estimated 70,000 TV receivers in use in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

Qatar Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 3144, Doha; f. 1966 as Qatar and Dubai Currency Board; became Qatar Monetary Agency 1973 when Qatar issued its own currency, the Qatar riyal; currency in circulation (Dec. 1977) QR 561m.; Dir. MAJED AL-MAJED.

QATAR

Qatar National Bank, S.A.Q.: P.O.B. 1002, Doha; f. 1965; cap. and res. QR 347.2m.; dep. QR 3,907m. (1980); Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI; Gen. Man. H. A. ALAMI.

Bank Al-Mashrek, S.A.L.: P.O.B. 388, Doha.

Commercial Bank of Qatar Ltd.: P.O.B. 3232, Doha; f. 1975; cap. QR 30m., dep. QR 360m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. FINALLY MOODIE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd. (Jordan): P.O.B. 172, Doha; Man. Dr. MUHAMMAD M. ABDUL HADI.

Bank of Oman: P.O.B. 173, Doha.

Bank Saderat Iran: P.O.B. 2256, Doha.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France): P.O.B. 2636, Doha; Man. F. CAZE.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): Sheikh Ali Rd., P.O.B. 57, Doha; Man. G. W. BARROW.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): P.O.B. 29, Doha.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Citibank Bldg., Salwa Rd., P.O.B. 2309, Doha.

Doha Bank: P.O.B. 3818, Doha, and P.O.B. 2822, Doha.

Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.): Rayyan Rd., P.O.B. 2001, Doha; Gen. Man. L. B. CANT.

United Bank of Pakistan: P.O.B. 242, Doha.

INSURANCE

Alkhaleej Insurance Co. S.A.Q.: Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Ahmed al-Ahmed al-Thani St., P.O.B. 4555, Doha; f. 1978; authorized capital QR 3m. (1980); all classes.

Qatar General Insurance and Reinsurance Co. S.A.Q.: Ras Abu Aboud St., P.O.B. 4500, Doha; cap. QR 5m.; all classes.

Qatar Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 666, Doha; f. 1964; assets and reserves QR 160m. (1979); branches in Dubai and Riyadh; Man. FATHI I. GABR.

COMMERCE

Qatar Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 402, Doha; f. 1963; 13 mems. appointed by decree; Pres. AHMED MUHAMMAD AL-SOWAIDI; Dir.-Gen. KAMAL ALI SALEH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

STATE ENTERPRISES

Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC): P.O.B. 3212, Doha; capital QR 4,000 million; the State of Qatar's interest in companies active in petroleum and related industries has passed to the Corporation. In line with OPEC policy, the Government agreed a participation agreement with the Qatar Petroleum Company and Shell Company of Qatar in 1974 to secure Qatar's interest and obtained a 60 per cent interest in both. In late 1976, under two separate agreements, the Government secured a 100 per cent interest in both companies. The Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority (QPPA) was established in 1976 as a subsidiary wholly owned by the Corporation to carry out all operations previously carried out by the two companies. In February 1980 the QPPA was merged with the Corporation.

Qatar General Petroleum Corporation wholly or partly owns: National Oil Distribution Co. (NODCO), Qatar Fertilizer Co. Ltd. (QAFCO), Qatar Petrochemical Co. Ltd. (QAPCO), Qatar Gas Co. (QGC), Compagnie Petrochimique du Nord (COPENOR), Arab Maritime

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Petroleum Transport Co. Ltd., Arab Pipelines Co. (SUMED), Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Co., Arab Petroleum Services Co. and Arab Petroleum Investments Corp. (APICORP); Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI (Minister of Finance and Petroleum); Dir.-Gen. ALI MUHAMMAD JAIDAH; Deputy Man. Dir. Sheikh RASHID O. AL-THANI.

Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (Onshore Operations): Doha; produces and exports crude oil and natural gas liquids from the Dukhan oilfield (onshore). The operation is now run by personnel seconded by the Dukhan Service Co. and by hired personnel; production in 1980 was 84.2 million barrels.

Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (Offshore Operations): P.O.B. 47, Doha; state-owned organization for offshore oil/gas exploration and production; Man. Dir. ALI M. JAIDAH; Exec. Man. MENNO SCHEPERS; Deputy Exec. Man. AHMED HASSAN BILAL; production in 1980 was 88 million barrels.

Qatar Gas Company: Doha; f. 1974; natural gas; Qatar Government owns 70 per cent and Shell the remaining 30 per cent; capital QR 400 million.

Wintershall: leads a consortium of five companies carrying out exploration.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are some 965 km. (600 miles) of surfaced road linking Doha and the oil centres of Dukhan and Umm Said with the northern end of the peninsula. A 105-km. (65-mile) long road from Doha to Salwa was completed in 1970, and joins one leading from Al Hufuf in Saudi Arabia, giving Qatar land access to the Mediterranean. A 418-km. (260-mile) highway, built in conjunction with Abu Dhabi, links both states with the Gulf network. Road construction is a continual process.

PIPELINES

Oil is transported by pipeline from the oilfields at Dukhan to the loading terminal at Umm Said. Natural gas is brought by pipeline from Dukhan to Doha where it is used as fuel for a power station and water distillation plant.

SHIPPING

Qatar National Navigation and Transport Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 153, Doha; f. 1957; sole shipping agents, lighterage contractors, ship chandlers, clearing and forwarding agents at the ports of Qatar; also shipowners and repairers; land transport fleet of over 150 trucks and trailers; paid up capital QR 10.1m.

Director of Ports: ABDULREHMAN JABER MUFTAH, P.O.B. 313, Doha.

Doha Port: In 1981 there were 4 berths of 9.1 metres depth and 5 berths of 7.5 metres depth. Total length of berths is 1,699 metres.

Umm Said Harbour: The Northern Deep Water Wharves consist of a deep-water quay 730m. long with a dredged depth alongside of 15.5m.; and a quay 570m. long with a dredged depth alongside of 13.0m. The General Cargo

QATAR

Wharves consist of a quay 400m. long with a dredged depth alongside of 10.0m. The Southern Deep Water Wharves consist of a deep water quay 508m. long with a dredged depth alongside of 13.0m.

CIVIL AVIATION

Doha international airport is equipped to receive jumbo jets; its runway was extended to 15,000 ft. in 1970. Plans for a new civil airport, to have one of the longest runways in the world (14,993 ft.), were postponed in early 1980.

Gulf Air Co. Ltd.: jointly owned by Bahrain, Qatar,

Transport

the U.A.E. and Oman (*see* Oman—Civil Aviation).

Gulf Helicopters: P.O.B. 811, Doha; owned by Gulf Air Co. GSC; fleet of six Bell 212; Chair. HASSAN JUMA.

Doha is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Alia (Jordan), British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airlines (Hong Kong), EgyptAir, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Korean Air Lines (Republic of Korea), Kuwait Airways, MEA (Lebanon), PIA (Pakistan), Sabena (Belgium), Saudia, SIA (Singapore), Sudan Airways, Syrian Arab Airlines, TWA (U.S.A.), Yemen Airways (Yemen Arab Republic).

RWANDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Rwandese Republic is a landlocked state in central Africa just south of the equator, bounded by Zaire to the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east and Burundi to the south. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 18°C (64°F). French and Kinyarwanda, the native language, are both in official use. About half the population follow animist beliefs, most of the remainder being Roman Catholic. There are Protestant and Muslim minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green, the yellow band bearing a black letter R. The capital is Kigali.

Recent History

Rwanda became part of German East Africa in 1899. In 1916, during the First World War, it was occupied by Belgian forces from the Congo (now Zaire). From 1920 Rwanda was part of Ruanda-Urundi, administered by Belgium under a League of Nations mandate and later as a UN Trust Territory. Tribal dissensions have long been rife and in 1959 led to rebellion and the establishment of a state of emergency. In September 1961 it was decided by referendum to abolish the monarchy and set up a republic. Internal autonomy was granted in 1961 and full independence followed on July 1st, 1962. Tribal strife broke out again in December 1963 and large-scale killings (estimated at 20,000) were carried out by the Hutu against their former overlords, the Tutsi. During 1964-65 large numbers of displaced Rwandans were resettled in neighbouring countries. Grégoire Kayibanda, the country's first President, was re-elected in 1969 for a third four-year term, and all 47 seats in the Assembly were retained by the governing party, the *Mouvement démocratique républicain* (also known as *Parmehutu*).

At the end of 1972 tension between Hutu and Tutsi flared up again and continued throughout February 1973. In July 1973 the Minister of Defence and head of the National Guard, Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana, led a bloodless coup, announced the Second Republic and set up a military administration known as the Committee for National Peace and Unity. This ruled until August, when a new cabinet, with Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana as President, was formed. The normal legislative processes were held in abeyance and all political activity was banned until July 1975, when a new ruling party, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), was formed. Its establishment was preceded by an extensive Cabinet reshuffle in which several military ministers were replaced by civilians. The first national party congress was held in January 1976.

In a national referendum held in December 1978, a new constitution was approved to return the country to normal government in accordance with Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana's declaration in 1973 to end the military regime within five years. Habyarimana was also re-elected President (unopposed) for a further five years and there was a Cabinet reshuffle in January 1979. An unsuccessful coup attempt took place in April 1980, led by Théoneste Lizindé, a former security chief. In January 1982 elections

to Rwanda's first National Development Council were held.

Government

Rwanda has been under military rule since July 1973. Executive power is exercised by the President, assisted by an appointed Council of Ministers, and legislative power by the President in conjunction with an elected National Development Council. The country is divided into 10 Prefectures and subdivided into 143 communes or municipalities, each administered by a governor appointed by the President and assisted by an elected council of local inhabitants. In December 1978 a referendum approved a new constitution, intended to return the country to civilian government (*see* section on Constitution).

Defence

All armed services form part of the army. In July 1981 total armed forces numbered 5,150 and paramilitary forces totalled 1,200 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, mainly at subsistence level, with 90 per cent of the population living on the land. Development is hampered by the high population density, with a current annual growth rate of about 4 per cent, and Rwanda's great distance from the sea. Since 1977 the amount of new land made available yearly for subsistence crops has declined and the yield from many worked areas is falling, owing to erosion and over-intensive traditional farming methods. The principal cash crops are coffee, tea and pyrethrum, of which the most important is coffee, accounting for 74 per cent of export earnings in 1979. An ambitious programme to expand tea production began in 1970, and in 1978 the African Development Fund provided a loan of U.S. \$1.1 million to help finance the Ramba-Gaseke tea project, to expand the plantation and set up a factory. By 1977 rice plantations had been established in the marshy plains, while sugar cane plantations were being developed as new agricultural ventures. Hides and skins are also exported.

Minerals, particularly cassiterite (tin ore), are the main export after coffee. There are also reserves of tungsten, gold, tantalite and beryl, and work has begun on the exploitation of natural gas reserves beneath Lake Kivu, which are believed to be among the largest in the world. Industry is still in its infancy. Aside from the processing of foodstuffs there are small textile, brewing, chemical and engineering interests, but development of these is very slow. The Government is trying to expand pyrethrum growing and in 1980 opened a pyrethrum flower refinery. A tin-smelting plant due to open in 1981, costing 325 million Rwanda francs, was being built at Karuruma, near Kigali, and will be Rwanda's first metal-processing factory. Rwanda depends almost entirely on hydroelectric power and two new plants are being built at Mukungwa (due to open in 1981) and at Kitimba. All but one of the seven thermal plants were closed down in 1979 when the national electricity supply was connected to the Mururu station in Zaire, which now provides over half of Rwanda's electricity.

The priorities of the 1977-81 Second Development Plan were to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and the modernization of agriculture, the improvement of land links with other countries and the restructuring of the educational system. In the industrial sector the aim was to increase production by 16.5 per cent and create 40,000 new jobs. In 1979 G.D.P. grew in real terms by 4.2 per cent and in 1980 by an estimated 4.1 per cent.

Rwanda's main trading partners are neighbouring African states, Belgium and other EEC countries, Japan and the U.S.A. About 90 per cent of Rwandan exports and imports are carried via Uganda to the coast at Mombasa, in Kenya, and the temporary closure of the border in 1976 and during the 1978/79 Tanzania-Uganda war severely disrupted trade. Coffee and tea exports in 1978 were very low in spite of a special cargo airlift arranged to move the unprecedented backlog of stocks, and severe shortages of petroleum and cement occurred.

External development assistance is equivalent to almost 40 per cent of Rwanda's budget revenue. One-quarter of the budget is spent on development. As a signatory to the Lomé Convention, Rwanda receives aid from the EEC; other sources of aid include Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Arab League, UN agencies and various development banks and corporations. The Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), founded by Rwanda, Burundi and Zaïre in 1976, established a joint development bank in 1980, with headquarters in Eastern Zaïre. Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania formed an organization to develop the water, power and mineral resources of the Kagera River basin in 1977.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. A programme of asphaltting main roads is being undertaken with foreign aid and there are asphalted highways linking Rwanda with Uganda and Tanzania and running between Ruhengeri and Gisenyi. The highway linking Rwanda with Butare and Burundi was being asphalted, with completion expected in 1981. In 1977 there were 8,000 km. of roads, of which 3,100 km. were main roads; 350 km. were metalled in 1981. The rivers are not navigable but there is traffic on Lake Kivu. There are seven airfields and two international airports, at Kigali-Kanombe and Kamembe. Regular flights are made between Rwanda and Bujumbura (Burundi), Cairo, Addis Ababa, Paris and Brussels.

Social Welfare

State schemes cover family allowances, accidents and pensions. All wage-earners must take part in the Social Security Scheme. The Government-assisted Native Welfare Fund provides community centres and medical services. Religious missions also provide socio-medical services. In 1978 Rwanda had 28 hospitals, 73 health centres, 193 dispensaries and 84 nutrition centres, with 7,119 beds. There were 137 physicians, 983 nurses and 659 paramedical assistants.

Education

Rwanda provides primary, secondary and tertiary education. Primary education is free and compulsory for children 7 to 15 years old, and dates from the initiation of the wide-ranging Schools Reform Programme in 1979. Schools are run by the State and by Missions but provided education for only 60 per cent of primary-level children in 1980/81. The national university at Butare enrolled 1,096 students in 1980/81 and a further 393 Rwandans went to universities abroad. In 1979 21 per cent of the state budget was allocated to education.

Tourism

Tourism is developing slowly. Attractions include national parks, Lake Kivu and fine mountain scenery. In 1979 810 hotel beds were available in Rwanda.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 1st (National Holiday, anniversary of independence), July 5th (National Peace and Unity Day, anniversary of 1973 coup), August 15th (Assumption), September 25th (Kamarampaka Day, anniversary of 1961 referendum), October 26th (Armed Forces Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), January 28th (Democracy Day), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Rwanda franc.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 178.58 Rwanda francs;

U.S. \$1 = 92.84 Rwanda francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census of August 15th, 1978			
	Males	Females	Total	1978
26,338 sq. km.*	2,353,805	2,465,512	4,819,317	183.0

* 10,169 square miles.

Estimated population: 5,046,000 at July 1st, 1980.

PREFECTURES
(Census of August 15th, 1978)

	Area (sq. km.)	Population	Density (per sq. km.)
Butare . .	1,830	601,165	328.5
Byumba . .	4,987	519,968	104.3
Cyangugu . .	2,226	331,380	148.9
Gikongoro . .	2,192	369,891	168.7
Gisenyi . .	2,395	468,786	195.7
Gitarama . .	2,241	602,752	269.0
Kibungo . .	4,134	360,934	87.3
Kibuye . .	1,320	337,729	255.9
Kigali . .	3,251	698,063	214.7
Ruhengeri . .	1,762	528,649	300.0
TOTAL . .	26,338	4,819,317	183.0

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(population at 1978 census)

Kigali (capital) .	117,749	Ruhengeri .	16,025
Butare . .	21,691	Gisenyi . .	12,436

Births and Deaths (1976): Birth rate 51 per 1,000; death rate 22 per 1,000 (estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc. . . .	741	741	1,482	924	929	1,853
Industry	16	1	17	30	2	32
Services	40	14	54	73	31	104
TOTAL	797	756	1,553	1,027	961	1,988

Source: ILO, Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 2,241; Total 2,503 (*Source: FAO, Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

Arable Land	715
Under Permanent Crops	252
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	480
Forest Land	273*
Other Land	775
Inland Water	139
TOTAL AREA	2,634

* Unofficial figure.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Maize	75.6	72*	75
Sorghum	182.9	160*	170
Potatoes	218.7	218*	230
Sweet Potatoes	772.9	865*	888
Cassava (Manioc)	396.9	450*	469
Dry Beans	170.2	175*	176
Dry Peas	50.2	46*	46
Groundnuts (in shell)	14.3	16*	16
Plantains	1,931.7	2,127*	2,212
Coffee (green)	21.0	18*	14
Tea (made)	5.3	7	5

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cattle . . .	647.2	625	639
Sheep . . .	267.1	265	271
Goats . . .	774.9	850	900
Pigs . . .	85*	90	95
Chickens . . .	860*	870	912
Rabbits . . .	134.6	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . . .	11	11	12
Goats' meat . . .	3	3	3
Other meat . . .	9	9	9
Cows' milk . . .	24	25	26
Goats' milk . . .	8	9	9
Cattle hides . . .	2.0	2.1	2.1

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	10	10	10
Other industrial wood . . .	50	50	50
Fuel wood . . .	4,452	4,590	4,733
TOTAL . . .	4,512	4,650	4,793

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch . . .	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tin concentrates* . . .	2,032	2,229	2,239	2,138	1,910
Colombo-tantalite . . .	n.a.	45.2	60	54	47.4
Tungsten concentrates† . . .	644	808	836	714	732
Gold (kg.) . . .	n.a.	n.a.	63	35	14.7

* The estimated tin content (in metric tons) was: 1,460 in 1975; 1,560 in 1976; 1,700 in 1977; 1,789 in 1978.

† The estimated tungsten trioxide (WO₃) content (in metric tons) was: 420 in 1975; 525 in 1976; 566 in 1977; 382 in 1978; 505 in 1979.

Beryl: 45.8 metric tons in 1976; n.a. in 1977 and 1978; 45.6 in 1979.

Natural gas: about one million cubic metres per year.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979*
Beer . . .	'000 hectolitres	n.a.	457.2	457.2
Lemonade . . .	" "	128.3	142.6	n.a.
Refined sugar . . .	" metric tons	2,230.0	2,265.0	2,400.0
Soap . . .	" "	n.a.	2,880.0	2,880.0
P.V.C. pipes . . .	" "	n.a.	309	n.a.
Shoes (plastic) . . .	'000 pairs	n.a.	510	750
Electricity . . .	'000 kWh.	48,416	35,472	30,500

* Estimates.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc rwandais (Rwanda franc).

Coins: 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 178.58 Rwanda francs; U.S. \$1 = 92.84 Rwanda francs.

1,000 Rwanda francs = £5.60 = \$10.77.

Note: The Rwanda franc was introduced in May 1964, replacing (at par) the Rwanda-Burundi franc, valued at 2 U.S. cents (\$1 = 50 000 RB francs). This remained the official exchange rate (with a free rate of \$1 = 112 Rwanda francs) until April 1966, when the currency was devalued by 50 per cent. The new par value of the Rwanda franc, fixed at 1 U.S. cent (\$1 = 100 francs), remained in effect until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the Rwanda franc was valued at 1.08571 U.S. cents (\$1 = 92.105 francs). Between February 1973 and January 1974 the Rwanda franc's value was officially 1.20635 U.S. cents (\$1 = 82.895 francs), although trade transactions during this period were valued at the previous exchange rate. Since January 1974 the Rwanda franc has been valued at 1.0771 U.S. cents (\$1 = 92.84 francs). In terms of sterling, the value of the Rwanda franc between November 1967 and June 1972 was 1d. or 0.4167p (£1 = 240 Rwanda francs).

BUDGET

(million Rwanda francs)

REVENUE	1977	1978	1979*
Taxes on income and corporation tax	1,327.5	1,611.8	2,140.5
Customs duties	6,517.5	5,832.0	6,377.3
Export duties	n.a.	1,720.0	952.3
Import duties	n.a.	2,375.0	3,053.0
Taxes on land	500.7	523.6	726.5
TOTAL	8,345.7	7,967.4	9,214.3

* Revised estimate for budget revenue at June 30th, 1979: 10,748 million Rwanda francs.

EXPENDITURE	1977	1978	1979
Presidency	321.2	496.4	503.3
National defence	1,130.9	1,369.8	1,634.0
Interior	72.3	82.8	109.4
Foreign affairs and co-operation	621.1	667.3	665.4
Economy and finance	509.8	1,278.3	1,528.2
Justice and the Supreme Court	334.1	418.1	448.2
Education	1,420.7	1,534.4	1,962.0
Planning	38.3	43.2	47.8
Public service and employment	48.5	46.8	54.6
Posts and communications	269.9	328.7	307.3
Public health	462.7	581.4	588.0
Agriculture and livestock	268.9	320.3	377.5
Social affairs, youth and the Co-operative Movement	159.0	186.8	238.0
Public works	547.0	566.9	697.3
Natural resources, mines and quarries	33.4	44.3	53.3
TOTAL	6,437.9	7,967.4	9,214.3

Development budget (million Rwanda francs): 1,241.0 in 1978; 1,650.9 in 1979.

1980: Ordinary budget 11,200 million Rwanda francs; development budget 2,200 million Rwanda francs.

1981: Ordinary budget 14,406 million Rwanda francs.

1982: Ordinary budget 16,200 million Rwanda francs; development budget 3,500 million Rwanda francs.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	0.17	—	—
IMF Special Drawing Rights	3.11	6.03	9.85
Reserve position in IMF	3.82	7.21	10.66
Foreign exchange	80.67	139.07	166.06
TOTAL	87.77	152.31	186.57

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million Rwanda francs at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	4,443	5,242	5,689
Demand deposits at commercial banks	3,913	4,552	4,891
Demand deposits at Savings and Popular Banks	103	193	129

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR KIGALI
(medium-income wage-earners; base: Jan.-
March 1976 = 100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
All items	101.7	116.7	131.3	152.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million Rwanda francs at current prices)

	1975	1976	1977	1978*
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	25,967.7	30,431.6	33,242.2	35,500
Mining and quarrying	1,054.4	1,300.4	1,881.6	1,730
Manufacturing	6,479.7	7,599.4	10,195.9	11,250
Electricity and water	155.4	150.3	178.2	240
Construction and public works	2,321.0	2,643.0	2,933.2	3,700
Wholesale and retail trade	7,425.5	8,940.5	10,572.2	12,360
Transport and communications	552.9	654.9	789.0	940
Services	2,355.5	2,803.3	3,266.2	4,560
Administration, etc.	4,845.0	5,447.8	6,402.6	8,330
SUB-TOTAL	51,157.2	59,971.2	69,461.2	78,610
Import duties and taxes	1,609.9	1,881.2	2,139.9	3,100
TOTAL	52,767.1	61,852.3	71,601.1	81,710

* Estimates.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	53.6	57.6	114.2	126.4	111.8	203.0	134.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-56.5	-80.1	-104.4	-102.3	-145.0	-159.4	-191.7
TRADE BALANCE	-2.9	-22.5	9.8	24.1	-33.2	43.6	-57.4
Exports of services	4.8	6.4	9.1	14.4	18.7	32.2	47.2
Imports of services	-33.7	-47.7	-54.6	-82.5	-126.2	-159.2	-177.7
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-31.8	-63.8	-35.7	-44.0	-140.7	-83.4	-187.9
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-4.7	-2.9	-2.0	-2.7	1.3	5.8	7.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	37.5	56.9	55.8	67.7	93.0	124.0	112.1
CURRENT BALANCE	1.0	-9.8	18.1	21.0	-46.4	46.4	-68.8
Long-term capital (net)	9.3	16.7	23.3	31.3	25.7	22.9	44.0
Short-term capital (net)	-6.1	9.5	-6.7	-12.4	21.7	-7.9	34.1
Net errors and omissions	-4.5	-4.3	-1.7	-5.3	0.1	—	9.4
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-0.3	12.1	33.0	34.6	1.1	61.4	18.7
Monetization of gold	—	—	—	-0.6	-0.8	2.6	—
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	3.2
Valuation changes (net)	-1.4	-1.5	10.0	-5.0	2.7	4.6	1.9
UN Emergency Operations Scheme	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
EEC STABEX grants	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	6.2
Official financing (net)	0.7	-0.7	—	—	—	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-1.0	11.0	43.0	29.0	3.0	80.0	30.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Rwanda francs)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	5,394.4	8,923.1	9,606.9	10,579.6	16,592.5	17,820.7
Exports f.o.b.	3,459.1	3,918.5	7,535.2	9,983.4	8,094.6	10,573.3

1980: Exports 6,709 million Rwanda francs.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Rwanda francs)

IMPORTS	1977	1978
Consumer goods	5,728.5	8,536.7
Food	1,182.5	2,348.7
Clothing	1,350.6	1,797.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1,087.9	1,363.7
Capital goods	3,381.4	5,378.7
Transport equipment	1,351.0	1,982.4
Machinery and tools	1,443.1	2,254.9
Semi-manufactures	1,469.7	2,677.1
Construction materials	666.0	1,346.0
TOTAL	10,579.6	16,592.5

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coffee (green).	2,438.1	5,764.3	6,389.7	4,533.0
Tea	334.9	507.3	1,004.0	825.8
Tin ores and concentrates	500.6	489.8	1,886.0	2,136.4
Tungsten ores and concentrates	182.9	168.2		
Pyrethrum	78.9	120.7	210.0	105.8
Quinquina	n.a.	n.a.	156.6	230.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,918.5	7,535.2	9,983.4	8,094.6

1979 (million Rwanda francs): Coffee 8,483; Tea 1,104.

1980 (million Rwanda francs): Coffee 3,708; Tea 1,187.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Rwanda francs)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	EXPORTS*	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,458,316	1,900,818	Belgium/Luxembourg	622,822	583,533
Burundi	83,814	76,186	Burundi	9,378	1,516
France	637,477	747,713	Kenya	1,676	3
Germany, Federal Republic	906,119	800,560	Netherlands	27,180	17,755
Iran	569,788	716,304	United Kingdom	137,654	78,134
Japan	604,378	1,089,170	U.S.A.	73,960	92,592
Kenya	873,276	1,006,842	Zaire	24,985	18,963
Netherlands	302,168	294,901			
Uganda	91,312	95,301			
United Kingdom	396,637	294,687			
U.S.A.	560,955	373,759			
Zaire	91,799	109,326			
TOTAL (incl. others)	8,923,130	9,606,889	TOTAL (incl. others)	3,918,496	7,535,188

* Including certain goods consigned at Mombasa, in Kenya, for which the distribution by country is not known. The value of these exports (in '000 Rwanda francs) was: 2,662,303 in 1975 and 6,256,978 in 1976.

Tourism: In 1979 the total number of visitors who stayed in hotels was 68,372, of whom only 1,788 were tourists.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars	5,335	5,910	6,407	6,409
Commercial vehicles	3,558	4,280	5,153	6,091
TOTAL	8,893	10,190	11,560	12,500

CIVIL AVIATION

	1975	1976	1977*	1978*
Freight loaded (metric tons)	1,044	806	6,584	11,257
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	3,428	2,611	1,336	7,994
Passenger arrivals ('000)	20	23	17	18
Passenger departures ('000)	24	24	21	22

* Figures relate to Kigali-Kanombe.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 3,578 in 1976.

Radio receivers: 152,000 in use (1979 estimate).

EDUCATION

	TEACHERS (1976/77)	PUPILS* (1980/81)
Primary	8,161	704,924
Secondary	820	10,667
Tertiary	184	1,096

Those studying at foreign universities go principally to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany or the U.S.S.R. In 1980/81 there were 593 students studying abroad.

*Source: Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, Kigali.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministère du Plan, B.P.46, Kigali.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was approved by 90 per cent of the voters in a referendum held in December 1978. Below is a summary of the main provisions.

The Republic. Rwanda is a democratic, social and sovereign State. There is equality among citizens, who exercise national rights through their representatives.

Civil Rights. Fundamental liberties as defined in the Declaration of Human Rights are guaranteed.

The Executive. Executive power is exercised by the President, to whom the Government is responsible. He is elected for a five-year term of office and may be re-elected. The President shall be immune from censure and prosecution and the Secretary-General of the *Mouvement Révolutionnaire National pour le Développement*, the

sole legal party, may act as his successor in the case of his incapacity. The President, who nominates and dismisses Ministers, presides over the Council of Ministers; negotiates and terminates all treaties; promulgates laws; exercises the prerogative of mercy; and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Legislative power: Exercised jointly by the President and the National Development Council, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Council may censure the head of government by a vote passed by four-fifths of its members but may not dismiss him. Such a vote would oblige the Government to change its policies or its ministers.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Maj.-Gen. JUVÉNAL HABYARIMANA (assumed power July 5th, 1973).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

President of Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence: Maj.-Gen. JUVÉNAL HABYARIMANA.

Minister Assisting the President of the Republic: SIMÉON NTEZILYAYO.

Minister Assisting the President of the Republic, with Responsibility for the National Development Council: EDOUARD KAREMERA.

Minister of the Interior: THOMAS HABANABAKIZE.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: CHARLES NYANDWI.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: FRÉDÉRIC NZAMURAMBAHO.

Minister for the Civil Service and Employment: FRANÇOIS HABİYAKARE.

Minister of Justice: CHARLES NKURUNZIZA.

Minister of Public Works and Supply: JOSEPH NZIRORERA.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: Col. ALOYS NSEKALIJE.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: ANDRÉ NTAGERURA.

Minister of Finance: JEAN DAMASCENE HATEGEKIMANA.

Minister of Natural Resources, Mines and Quarries: DANIEL IYAMUREMYE.

Minister of Youth and Sports: AUGUSTIN NDINDILIYIMANA.

Minister of Planning: AMBROISE MULINDANGABO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ILDÉPHONSE MUSAFILI.

Minister of Economy and Commerce: MATTHIEU NGIRIRA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: FRANÇOIS NGARUKIYINTWALI.

Minister of Social Affairs and the Co-operative Movement: FÉLICIEEN GATABAZI.

LEGISLATURE

CONSEIL POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT NATIONAL

The National Development Council, elected by universal adult suffrage, was provided for in the 1978 Constitution and replaced the previous National Assembly; 64 deputies were elected to the first Council in January 1982 out of 128 candidates chosen by the MRND.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement Révolutionnaire National pour le Développement (MRND): B.P. 1055, Kigali; f. 1975 by Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana as new ruling party; popular movement for the removal of intertribal conflict and for national reunification; works for a common goal of development; Leader Maj.-Gen. JUVÉNAL HABYARIMANA; Sec.-Gen. BONAVENTURE HABYMANA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO RWANDA

- Austria:** Nairobi, Kenya.
Belgium: ave. des Républicains, B.P. 81, Kigali; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DE SCHUTTER.
Burundi: ave. Centrale, B.P. 714, Kigali; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD WAKAREREWA.
Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Chad: Kinshasa, Zaire.
China, People's Republic: ave. Député Kayuku, B.P. 1345, Kigali; *Ambassador:* YUE LIANG.
Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya.
Egypt: Kigali; *Ambassador:* RAOUF FAHMY.
Ethiopia: Kinshasa, Zaire.
France: ave. Député Kamuzinzi, B.P. 53, Kigali; *Ambassador:* JACQUES LECLERC.
Gabon: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Germany, Federal Republic: ave. du Serpent, B.P. 355, Kigali; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERIC HARDER.
Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Greece: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Hungary: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
India: Kampala, Uganda.
Italy: Kampala, Uganda.
Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 646, Kigali; *Ambassador:* LI HYONG-YON.
Korea, Republic: Kampala, Uganda.
Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Nigeria: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Poland: Nairobi, Kenya.
Romania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Somalia: Kampala, Uganda.
Spain: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Sweden: Nairobi, Kenya.
Switzerland: 8 rue de l'Epargne, B.P. 597, Kigali; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* PHILIPPE ALLENBACH.
Tanzania: Kigali; *Ambassador:* C. D. MBAPILA.
Turkey: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Uganda: Kigali; *Ambassador:* STEPHEN KARAMAGI.
U.S.S.R.: ave. de la Paix, B.P. 40, Kigali; *Ambassador:* GENNADY RYKOV.
United Kingdom: Kinshasa, Zaire.
U.S.A.: 2 ave. des Grands Lacs, B.P. 28, Kigali; *Ambassador:* HARRY R. MELONE.
Vatican City: 49 ave. Paul VI, B.P. 261, Kigali; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. THOMAS A. WHITE.
Yugoslavia: Kampala, Uganda.
Zaire: ave. Député Kamuzinzi, B.P. 169, Kigali; *Ambassador:* KABALA KISEKE SEKA.
Zambia: Nairobi, Kenya.

Rwanda also has diplomatic relations with Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Mozambique, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system was reorganized under the 1978 Constitution and comprises the following independent entities:

- a court of cassation, courts of appeal, courts of the first instance and provincial courts;
- the Council of State which has administrative jurisdiction;
- the Constitutional Court composed of the Court of Cassation and the Council of State sitting together;
- the Court of Accounts (*Cour des Comptes*) responsible for examining all the public accounts. Its organization is regulated by an organic law.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". About half the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Kigali: B.P. 715, Kigali; Most Rev. VINCENT NSENGIYUMVA.

Bishop of Kabgayi: B.P. 66, Gitarama; Most Rev. ANDRÉ PERRAUDIN.

In 1976 there were nearly 1.7 million adherents in Rwanda.

ANGLICANS

Under the province of Burundi, Rwanda and Boga-Zaire.

Bishop of Kigali: Rt. Rev. ADONIYA SEBUNUNGURI, B.P. 61, Kigali.

Bishop of Butare: Rt. Rev. JUSTIN NCANDALI

There are about 120,000 adherents in Rwanda.

BAPTISTS

Eglise Baptiste, Nyantanga, B.P. 59, Butare.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

About 250,000; there is a substantial Seventh-day Adventist minority.

ISLAM

There are a few Muslims.

THE PRESS

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Agricole du Rwanda: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, B.P. 104, Kigali-Gikondo; Pres. of Editorial Bd. A. RIBANJE; circ. 800.

Coopérative Trafipro Umunyamulyango: B.P. 302, Kigali; monthly on import and export business; French and Kinyarwanda; circ. 10,000.

Le Diapason: Université Nationale du Rwanda, B.P. 117, Butare; Chief Editor F. X. MUNYARUGERERO; circ. 300.

Etudes Rwandaises: Université Nationale du Rwanda, B.P. 117, Butare; termly.

Hobe: B.P. 761, Kigali; f. 1955; monthly; for youth; Kinyarwanda and French; Dir. SILVIO SINDAMBIWE; circ. 100,000.

Imvaho: Office Rwandaise d'Information, B.P. 83, Kigali; four times monthly; Kinyarwanda; circ. 40,000.

Journal Officiel: President's Office, B.P. 15, Kigali.

Kinyamateka: 5 Blvd. de l'OUA, B.P. 761, Kigali; f. 1933; twice a month; Editorial Dir. SILVIO SINDAMBIWE; circ. 15,000.

Nouvelles du Rwanda: Université Nationale du Rwanda, B.P. 117, Butare.

La Relève: Office Rwandais d'Information, B.P. 83, Kigali; in French; four a month.

Rencontres: B.P. 56, Butare; f. 1975; Chief Editor P.-Y. GRAYET; circ. 110.

La Source: Aumônerie B.P. 134, Butare or B.P. 117, Butare—U.N.R.; f. 1971; periodical of the Christian community of the National University of Rwanda; Man. Editor PIE-JOSEPH NGILIMANA; circ. 300.

Urunana: Grand Séminaire de Nyakibanda, B.P. 85, Butare; f. 1967; religious.

Vie Féminine et Familiale: Ministry of Education, B.P. 622, Kigali.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence rwandaise de presse (ARP).

RADIO

Radiodiffusion de la République Rwandaise: B.P. 83, Kigali; government-controlled; broadcasts daily programmes in Kinyarwanda, Swahili and French; Chief of Programmes FIDELE NKULIKIYUMUKIZA; Dir. JEAN-MARIE VIANNEY HIGIRO.

Deutsche Welle Relay Station Africa: Kigali; broadcasts daily in German, English, French, Hausa, Swahili and Amharic.

There were an estimated 152,000 radio receivers in 1979.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in Rwanda francs)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Rwanda: B.P. 531, Kigali; f. 1964; cap. 1,000m. (Jan. 1981); Gov. JEAN BIRARA.

SAVINGS BANK

Caisse d'Épargne du Rwanda: Kigali; f. 1964.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale du Rwanda S.A.R.L.: B.P. 354, Kigali; f. 1963; cap. 200m.; dep. and current account 4,167.8m. (Dec. 1980); Dir.-Gen. E. PAQUOT; 7 brs.

Banque de Kigali S.A.R.L.: B.P. 175, Kigali; f. 1966; cap. and res. 219.6m.; dep. 2,074.9m. (1979); Pres. J. M. U. NYALIHAMA; Man. Dir. LÉANDRE DEGROOT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banque Rwandaise de Développement: B.P. 1341, Kigali; f. 1967; development and investment bank; cap. 1,000m.; Gen. Man. JEAN DAMASCENE MUNYARUKIKO.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurance du Rwanda (Sonarwa): Kigali; f. 1975; Rwanda's sole insurance company.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération générale du travail du Rwanda (CGTR): Kigali; union for Banya-Rwanda workers.

Union des Travailleurs du Rwanda (UTR): Kigali.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Rwanda: B.P. 319, Kigali; co-ordinates commerce and industry on national scale; Pres. GASPARD CYIMANA; publ. *Ubucuruzi bwa kijyambere*.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

L'Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda (ISAR): B.P. 138, Butare; for the development of subsistence and export agriculture; Gen. Man. F. IYAMUREMYE; 6 centres.

Office des Cafés (OCIR CAFE): B.P. 104, Kigali; f. 1978; development of coffee and other new agronomic industries; maintains a coffee stabilization fund; Dir. ENOCH RUHIGIRA; publs. *Bulletin Agricole du Rwanda*, *Muhinzi-Mworozi*.

Office du Pyréthre au Rwanda (OPYRWA): B.P. 79, Ruhengeri; f. 1978; development of pyrethrum; Dir. CHARLES IYAKAREMYE.

Office du Thé (OCIR THE): B.P. 1344, Kigali; development and marketing of tea; Dir. MATHIAS BIGAYA.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1977 there were about 8,000 km. of roads, of which 3,100 km. were main roads. Rwanda is linked by road to the Tanzanian railways system.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are services on Lake Kivu from Cyangugu, Gisenyi and Kibuye to Zaire.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are seven aerodromes for the internal service and two international airports, at Kigali-Kanombe and Kamembe. The national airline is **Air Rwanda**. In 1979 Air Rwanda acquired a cargo Boeing-707 to facilitate imports and exports which from 1978 have been very seriously hampered by uncertain and costly land-links through other countries to the coast.

Rwanda is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Ethiopian Airlines, Sabena (Belgium), Air Burundi, Kenya Airways and Uganda Airlines.

TOURISM

Office rwandais du tourisme et des parcs nationaux (ORTPN): B.P. 905, Kigali; f. 1973; Dir. BENDA LEMA.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER* AND NEVIS

* While this island is officially named St. Christopher as part of the state, it is almost invariably abbreviated to St. Kitts.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The islands of St. Kitts and Nevis are situated at the northern end of the Leeward Islands chain of the West Indies, with Saba and Sint Eustatius (Netherlands Antilles) to the north-west, Barbuda to the north-east and Antigua to the south-east. Nevis lies 3.2 km. (2 miles) to the south-east of St. Kitts, separated by a narrow strait. The tropical heat, varying between 17°C (62°F) and 33°C (92°F), is tempered by constant sea winds, and annual rainfall averages 1,400 mm. (55 inches). English is the official language. The Anglican church is the most common form of worship. The flag of St. Kitts and Nevis is a tricolour of green (next to the staff), yellow and blue vertical stripes, the yellow stripe bearing a palm tree device. The capital is Basseterre on St. Kitts.

Recent History

St. Kitts, settled in 1623, was Britain's first colonial foothold in the West Indies. The French settled part of the island in 1624 and conflict over possession of the island continued until 1783, when St. Kitts was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Versailles. Nevis was colonized by the British in 1628. In 1816 St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands were united to form one colony under the administration of a Captain-General and a Governor-in-Chief. Under the Leeward Islands Federation, formed in 1871, the unit was reduced to St. Kitts and Nevis, although Anguilla was shortly rejoined to the territory. St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla participated in the West Indies Federation from its inception in 1958 until its dissolution in 1962. A new constitution granted to all the Leeward Islands in 1960 provided for government through an Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council.

After an abortive attempt to form a smaller East Caribbean Federation, five of the colonies involved became Associated States in an arrangement which gave them full internal autonomy, while the United Kingdom retained responsibility for defence and foreign relations. St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla attained Associated Statehood in February 1967. The Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier. Three months later Anguilla rebelled against government from St. Kitts and in 1971 effectively reverted to being a British dependency (see Anguilla, Vol. I, p. 1710), although this was strongly opposed by the St. Kitts administration.

Robert Bradshaw, leader of the Labour party (which had held power since 1952), became the state's first Premier. General elections in 1971 returned Bradshaw to the premiership, with the Labour party gaining seven of the nine elective seats in the House of Assembly. The two seats for Nevis went to the opposition People's Action Movement (PAM) and the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), formed in 1970, which advocated the separation of Nevis from St. Kitts. In the 1975 elections the Labour

Party again won seven seats, while the NRP took both the Nevis seats. In 1978 Paul Southwell resumed the government of the country, following the death of Robert Bradshaw. Southwell died in 1979 and was succeeded by Lee L. Moore.

Elections in February 1980 produced the first break in Labour government for nearly 30 years, with four seats going to Labour, three seats going to the PAM and the NRP retaining the two Nevis seats. A coalition PAM/NRP government was formed under Dr. Kennedy A. Simmonds, leader of the PAM. The change of government led to the suspension of a timetable for independence, which had been scheduled for June 1980. The NRP is opposed to independence as part of the state of St. Kitts and Nevis, and Dr. Simmonds has emphasized that the solution of differences between St. Kitts and Nevis and the establishment of a stable economic base are prerequisites for any reconsideration of independence.

Anguilla was formally separated from the other islands in December 1980.

Government

Under the status established in 1967, St. Kitts and Nevis has full internal self-government, while the United Kingdom retains responsibility for defence and external affairs. The British monarch, as Head of State, is represented by a Governor, who is required to act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, comprising the Sovereign and a House of Assembly composed of the Speaker, three (or, if a nominated member is Attorney-General, four) nominated members (two appointed on the advice of the Premier and one appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition) and nine members elected from single-member constituencies for up to five years by universal adult suffrage. The Cabinet comprises the Premier, who must be able to command the support of the majority of the members of the House of Assembly, the Attorney-General (*ex-officio*) and four other ministers. The Premier and the Cabinet are responsible to Parliament.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, particularly the cultivation of sugar cane. Agriculture accounted for approximately 25 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980, of which some 17 per cent was attributable to the production of sugar and molasses. The output of raw sugar declined steadily from 42,000 tons in 1977 to an estimated 32,000 tons in 1981, as a result of smut disease. Since sugar is the main employer and foreign exchange earner, the Government is attempting to halt a general economic decline by restructuring the industry, which is state-owned, and encouraging agricultural diversification. Sea-island cotton and coconuts have replaced the traditional sugar crop on the small-holdings of Nevis.

Development of agriculture and its associated industries and manufacturing is geared to import substitution to satisfy local food markets and the tourist trade and provide raw materials for agro-industries. The main activities in the small industrial sector are sugar processing and the production of by-products, the manufacture of garments and shoes and the assembly of electronic equipment. There are three industrial estates (two on St. Kitts and one on Nevis). Fiscal and other incentives are offered by the Government to attract foreign investment in local industry.

Tourism is developing rapidly and receives considerable government support. Following the introduction of regular air services between St. Kitts and the U.S.A., the number of tourists arriving in the islands by air was estimated to have risen by 17 per cent in 1981.

Transport and Communications

There are 101 km. (63 miles) of roads on Nevis and 97 km. (60 miles) on St. Kitts. A 58-km. (36-mile) narrow-gauge light railway on St. Kitts serves the sugar industry. A state-run motor boat service links the two islands. A new deep-water port was opened at Basseterre in 1981. Golden Rock Airport on St. Kitts is equipped to handle jet aircraft and two regional airlines serve Newcastle airfield on Nevis.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 years. The Government runs 29 primary schools and six secondary schools.

Tourism

The introduction of regular air services to Miami and New York has opened up the islands as a tourist destination. Visitors are attracted by the excellent beaches on St. Kitts and the spectacular mountain scenery of Nevis, the historical Brimstone Hill Fort on St. Kitts and the islands' associations with Lord Nelson and Alexander Hamilton.

Public Holidays

1982: May 3rd (Labour Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 2nd (August Monday), November 15th (for Prince of Wales' Birthday), December 25th-27th (Christmas), December 31st (Carnival Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 27th (Statehood Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = EC \$5.19;

U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(Unless otherwise indicated, statistics include Anguilla which formed part of the territory until December 1980.)

Area (sq km.): 261.6 (St. Kitts 168.4, Nevis 93.2).

Population: (Provisional result, 1970 census) 64,000; (Preliminary result, 1980 census) 44,404 (St. Kitts 35,104, Nevis 9,300); Basseterre (Capital, 1980 estimate) 15,000.

Agriculture: Sugar (tons) 39,709 in 1979; 34,748 in 1980; 32,000 in 1981 (estimate). Coconuts (1980 estimate)

2,000 metric tons. Fruit and vegetables (1980 estimate) 3,000 metric tons.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, 1980): Cattle 8; Pigs 19; Sheep 23; Goats 15; Poultry 78.

Sea Fishing (catch in metric tons): 1,600 in 1977; 1,700 per year in 1978-79.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = EC \$5.19; U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

EC \$100 = £19.26 = U.S. \$37.04.

Notes: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Dominica.

BUDGET

(EC \$ '000)

	1977	1978	1979*
Revenue . . .	27,871	34,602	31,282
Expenditure . . .	27,362	32,491	36,389

* Estimates.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

External Trade (1979): Imports EC\$86.7m., Exports, EC\$43.9m., Re-exports EC\$1.5m.

Tourism (1980): 38,367 visitors, including 5,782 cruise ship passengers.

Education (1980): state primary schools 29, state secondary schools 6, teachers 530, pupils 15,000 (estimated).

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: CLEMENT ARRINDELL.

CABINET

(February 1982)

Premier and Minister of Home and External Affairs, Trade Development and Industries: DR. KENNEDY A. SIMMONDS.

Minister of Finance and Nevis Affairs: SIMEON DANIEL.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Labour and Tourism: MICHAEL O. POWELL.

Minister of Communications, Works and Public Utilities: IVOR A. STEVENS.

Minister of Education, Health and Social Affairs: SYDNEY MORRIS.

Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Finance: RICHARD CAINES.

Attorney-General: HON. T. SEATON.

LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: HON. HERMAN LIBURD.

Elected Members: 9 **Nominated Members:** 3.

ELECTIONS, FEBRUARY 1980

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	4
Nevis Reformation Party	2
People's Action Movement	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Labour Party (Workers' League): Church St., Basseterre; f. 1932; Leader LEE L. MOORE; Sec. JOS N. FRANCE, C.B.E.

People's Action Movement (PAM): Basseterre; Leader DR. KENNEDY A. SIMMONDS.

United National Movement: Nevis; Leader EUGENE WALWYN.

Nevis Reformation Party (NRP): Nevis; f. 1970; Leader SIMEON DANIEL; Sec. LEVI MORTON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, based in Saint Lucia and consisting of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. One of the seven puisne

Statistical Survey, The Government, Legislature, etc.

judges of the High Court is responsible for St. Kitts and Nevis and presides over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Magistrates' Courts deal with summary offences and civil offences involving sums of not more than EC \$1,000.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Methodist, Moravian, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baptist, Pilgrim Holiness, Church of God, Apostolic Faith and Plymouth Brethren places of worship.

THE PRESS

Democrat: P.O.B. 30, Cayon St., Basseterre; f. 1948; weekly, Dir. Capt. J. L. WIGLEY; Editor FITZROY P. JONES.

The Labour Spokesman: Masses House, Church St., Basseterre; f. 1957; twice weekly; organ of St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union; Editor Hon. JOS N. FRANCE, C.B.E. (acting); circ. 6,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

ZIZ Radio and Television: P.O.B. 331, Springfield, Basseterre; government-owned; radio from 1961, television from 1972; Gen. Man. EUSTACE JOHN.

There were 8,000 television sets in use in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKS

East Caribbean Currency Authority: P.O.B. 89, Basseterre; f. 1965; responsible for issue of currency in Anguilla, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Man. Dir. CECIL JACOBS.

Nevis Co-operative Banking Co. Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Man. Dir. D. R. WALWYN, O.B.E.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 343, Church St., Basseterre (Man. E. W. LAWRENCE); P.O.B. 202, Charlestown, Nevis (Man. V. AMORY).

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 42, Basseterre (Man. A. SANFORD) and Nevis (Man. W. A. ARCHIBALD).

Bank of Commerce (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 191, Basseterre; Man. Dir. E. WALWYN.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 91, Basseterre; Man. F. V. BOWMAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Basseterre; f. 1938; incorporated 1949; 68 mems.; Pres. W. KELSICK; Sec. CLAUDE V. EDWARDS.

National Agricultural Corporation (NACO): Basseterre; f. 1975; wholly-owned government corporation responsible for organizing the cultivation of sugar and other crops; Chief Exec. L. JAMES.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

Nevis Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis;
Pres. IVOR STEVENS.

TRADE UNION

St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union: Masses House,
Church St., Basseterre; f. 1940; affiliated to Caribbean
Congress of Labour and ICFTU; associated with
Labour Party; about 7,600 mems.; Pres. LEE L.
MOORE; Gen. Sec. JOS N. FRANCE, C.B.E.; publ. *The*
Labour Spokesman (twice a week).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 36 miles (58 km.) of light railway on St. Kitts
serving the sugar plantations.

ROADS

There are 63 miles (101 km.) of road in Nevis and
approximately 60 miles (97 km.) in St. Kitts.

There are 3,385 registered vehicles and 2,906 licensed
vehicles (1978).

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

SHIPPING

The Government maintains a commercial motor boat
service between the islands and the following shipping lines
call at the islands: Saguenay, Caribbean Shipping,
Harrison, Booth, Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands,
Athel, Atlantic, Booker, Grimaldi Siosa and Lauro.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve Golden Rock International
Airport on St. Kitts: Air Mello, BWIA International
(Trinidad and Tobago), Caribbean Airways (Barbados),
LIAT (Antigua), Prinair (Puerto Rico), Sunjet Inter-
national, Windward Islands Airways (Netherlands An-
tilles). Nevis is served by LIAT and Caribair.

TOURISM

St. Kitts-Nevis Tourist Board: P.O.B. 132, Basseterre;
Chair. Hon. MICHAEL O. POWELL.

There were 38,367 visitors to St. Kitts and Nevis in
1980.

SAINT LUCIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saint Lucia is in the Windward Islands group, lying between Martinique and Saint Vincent in the Caribbean. The mean temperature is 26°C (79°F), with a dry season lasting from January to April, followed by a rainy season from May to August. Annual rainfall is between 60 and 138 inches (1,500 to 3,500 mm.), according to altitude. The official language is English, although a large proportion of the population speak only a French-based patois. Between 85 and 90 per cent of the island's inhabitants are Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) is blue, bearing in its centre a white-edged black triangle partly covered by a gold triangle rising from a common base. The capital is Castries.

Recent History

Saint Lucia was formerly a British dependency. Representative government was introduced in 1924. The colony was a member of the Windward Islands, under a federal system, until December 1959. It joined the newly formed West Indies Federation in January 1958 and remained a member until the Federation's dissolution in May 1962. From January 1960 Saint Lucia and the other Windward Islands were each given a new constitution, with its own Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council.

In 1951 the first elections under adult suffrage were won by the St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP). The SLP lost power in July 1964, following the resignation of some members from the governing Executive Council. The United Workers' Party (UWP) was formed from two former opposition groups and its leader, John Compton, became Chief Minister in succession to George Charles of the SLP. In March 1967 Saint Lucia became one of the West Indies Associated States, gaining full autonomy in internal affairs, with the United Kingdom retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations only. The Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier. The UWP retained power at elections to the House in April 1969 and May 1974.

In 1975 the Associated States agreed that they would seek independence individually. After three years of negotiations, Saint Lucia became independent on February 22nd, 1979, remaining within the Commonwealth. Compton became the country's first Prime Minister.

A general election in July 1979 returned the SLP to government with a clear majority, and its leader, Allan Louisy, succeeded Compton as Prime Minister. However, the new administration was faced with a crisis when in December Louisy refuted an agreement among the 12 SLP members of the House that he should step down after six months, relinquishing leadership of the party to George Odum, the Deputy Prime Minister. Although Louisy had the support of the party executive, his Cabinet was divided on the issue. Between December 1979 and July 1980 the Odum faction sustained a campaign discrediting the Prime Minister and his supporters, aimed at ousting Louisy. In July Louisy abolished the post of Deputy Prime

Minister and redistributed Odum's Industry and Information portfolios, and Odum later announced that the two factions had settled their differences. However, a large demonstration by UWP supporters in November called for the resignation of Louisy and for general elections. At a meeting of the SLP executive in December one-third of the members were in favour of Louisy's stepping down and the issue was laid before a party convention in March 1981. The convention, which the Odum faction did not attend, voted overwhelmingly for Louisy to continue as party leader.

In April 1981 Odum and three other SLP members of the House voted with the Opposition against the Government's budget and Louisy was forced to resign. In May Winston Cenac, the Attorney-General in the Louisy Government, took office as Prime Minister with a parliamentary majority of one, Odum and two other SLP members having broken away to form the Progressive Labour Party (PLP). Cenac upheld his declared intention not to call fresh elections, despite large demonstrations in Castries throughout May and June by striking civil servants, UWP supporters and PLP supporters demanding a change of government. The Cenac Government succeeded in getting its budget approved in July, and in September survived by one vote a motion of "no confidence" tabled jointly by the UWP and PLP who accused the Government of political and economic mismanagement. In January 1982 a bill altering legislation on M.P.s' expenses produced widespread accusations of corruption and triggered off a series of strikes. Demands for the Government's resignation grew from all sectors of the community, culminating in a general strike. Cenac resigned and it was agreed that the SLP, the UWP and the PLP should form an interim government of national unity, under Michael Pilgrim of the PLP, to prepare for elections within 90 days.

Government

Saint Lucia is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the British sovereign, as Head of State, and exercisable by the Governor-General, who represents the sovereign and is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, comprising the sovereign, a 17-member House of Assembly, elected from single-member constituencies for up to five years by universal adult suffrage, and an 11-member Senate. The Senate is composed of six members appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, three appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and two appointed by the Governor-General acting on his own deliberate judgement. Government is effectively by the Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, the other Ministers. The Prime Minister must have majority support in the House, to which the Cabinet is responsible.

Defence

The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, which numbers 300 men, is to be expanded for purposes of defence. It has been agreed to establish a joint regional coastguard and fisheries

protection service serving Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with assistance from the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Economic Affairs

Saint Lucia's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which is the island's principal employer and largest export earner. The most important crop is bananas, Saint Lucia being the largest exporter in the Windward Islands, with exports valued at EC \$35.6 million in 1979. Coconuts and cocoa are the other major crops. Almost the entire banana crop was wiped out by Hurricane Allen in August 1980 and the production of coconuts, cocoa and local food crops was severely affected. It is estimated that EC \$97.5 million will be needed to restore Saint Lucia's agriculture.

Since 1972 there has been considerable expansion in the industrial sector and by 1979 the manufacture of plastics, garments, beer and industrial gases and the assembly of electronic components were established industries. An official industrial programme has aimed to reduce Saint Lucia's dependence on agriculture, notably by attracting foreign investment. By 1976 the effects of the programme were apparent; exports of manufactured goods represented 48 per cent of total exports, compared with 25 per cent in 1974. Development projects within the programme include the construction of industrial estates and industrial free zones, the exploitation of the geothermal energy sources discovered at Soufrière in 1976, and the construction of a giant petroleum transshipment terminal within one of the zones. An agreement was signed with a Saudi Arabian concern in 1981 to build a second transshipment facility. Several major industrial plants, including the flour mill, were destroyed in the 1980 hurricane. The importing of cement and bulk flour was taken over by Government in 1980.

Tourism is the third most important economic activity. The industry expanded rapidly in the mid-1970s, reaching a peak in the record year of 1978. However, by 1981 there was a marked slump in visitor arrivals.

The island's G.D.P. increased in real terms by 12.1 per cent in 1976, by 6.7 per cent in 1977 and by 12.9 per cent in 1978. Agricultural output rose by an annual average of 14 per cent between 1975 and 1978. In 1978 a worsening trade deficit outweighed even the unprecedented receipts from tourism, creating a deficit on the balance of payments current account. By 1981 the economy was badly depressed, with the three main sources of foreign exchange (agriculture, tourism and industry) all suffering from reduced demand. The unemployment rate remained above 30 per cent.

The IMF granted Saint Lucia 2.7 million SDRs to compensate for loss of earnings from banana exports during the 12 months ending March 1981. The Caribbean Development Bank has pledged to invest EC\$54 million in

Saint Lucia over the period 1981-85 and a promotional tour of the U.S.A. by the Prime Minister in 1981 produced investment commitments totalling EC\$192 million. Venezuela and Saint Lucia have agreed to set up a joint commission to promote private sector co-operation between the two countries.

Transport and Communications

Saint Lucia has the best infrastructure of the smaller eastern Caribbean countries. The island has about 500 miles (800 km.) of roads. The main highway passes through every town and village on the island and a direct route from Castries to the southern coast is under construction. Saint Lucia is served by numerous foreign shipping lines. The island's port at Castries is being extensively modernized and there are plans to construct a second port to serve the industrial free zone at Cul-de-Sac. The international airport at Hewanorra has been equipped to handle large jet aircraft. There is also an airstrip at Vigie, in Castries, capable of handling medium-range jets.

Education

Free primary education is provided in over 90 government-assisted schools. There are five secondary schools, and six junior secondary schools have been opened by the Government since 1975. Facilities for industrial, technical and teacher training are available at an educational complex at Morne Fortune, which also houses a branch of the University of the West Indies.

Tourism

Saint Lucia is promoted as one of the last truly unspoiled Caribbean islands. It possesses spectacular scenery, a tropical climate and white sand beaches. However, it is only since 1966 that the island's tourism potential has been developed. The majority of tourists come from Canada, the U.S.A. and Europe.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), June 10th (Corpus Christi), June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 2nd (August Bank Holiday), October 6th (Thanksgiving Day), December 13th (Saint Lucia Day), December 25th-27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st-2nd (New Year), February 22nd (Independence Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = EC \$5.19;

U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					
	April 7th, 1960			April 7th, 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
616 sq. km.*	40,693	45,415	86,108	47,763	53,130	100,893

* 238 sq. miles.

Population: 120,000 (195 per sq. km.) at mid-1980 (provisional estimate).**Capital:** Castries (population 4,353 in 1960).**Other principal town:** Vieux Fort.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1974 . . .	3,909	35.6	433	3.9	829	7.5
1975 . . .	3,917	35.0	386	3.5	858	7.7
1976 . . .	3,920	34.5	323	2.8	883	7.8
1977 . . .	4,127	35.7	400	3.5	816	7.1
1978 . . .	3,936	35.1	341	3.1	811	7.2
1979 . . .	3,732	31.5	n.a.	n.a.	848	7.2

Economically active population (1970 census): 28,988 (males 18,652; females 10,336).

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(' 000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Roots and tubers . . .	11	11*	11*
Bananas . . .	67	64*	65*
Mangoes . . .	42*	43*	43*
Coconuts . . .	36*	37*	37*
Copra . . .	6	6*	6*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, 1980): Cattle 10; Pigs 10; Sheep 13; Goats 10; Poultry 189.Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.**Fishing** (metric tons): Total catch 2,500 in 1977; 2,600 in 1978; 2,600 in 1979.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = EC \$5.19; U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70;

EC \$100 = £19.26 = U.S. \$37.04.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Dominica.

BUDGET

(EC \$'000)

	1976/77	1977/78
Revenue	43,303	50,596
Expenditure	49,091	51,120

COST OF LIVING

RETAIL PRICE INDEX

(base: 1970 = 100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Food	202.4	237.1	260.7	281.8	311.8	341.2	400.5
All items	178.0	209.6	229.9	250.3	277.4	303.6	362.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(EC \$ million at current prices)

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1975	1976	1977
Government final consumption expenditure	23.2	26.5	37.0
Private final consumption expenditure	96.5	108.9	110.5
Increase in stocks	6.7	3.5	9.9
Gross fixed capital formation	50.1	62.1	77.8
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	176.5	201.0	235.2
Exports of goods and services	51.5	82.8	107.1
Less: Imports of goods and services	104.8	131.3	166.2
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	123.2	152.5	176.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	19.7	21.1	28.5
Mining and quarrying	1.8	1.9	2.3
Manufacturing	10.6	12.6	14.1
Electricity, gas and water	3.1	4.0	4.6
Construction	15.8	17.1	32.4
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	23.1	27.7
Restaurants and hotels	6.3	8.6	13.2
Transport, storage and communications	10.0	12.2	12.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	19.9	22.1	24.4
Public administration and defence	21.3	26.2	28.1
Other services	7.6	8.1	9.2
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	135.4	157.0	197.3
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	17.1	19.1	30.0
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	152.5	176.1	227.3

* Including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC \$ million)

	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f. . . .	223.6	273.2
Exports f.o.b. . . .	72.3	75.6

COMMODITY EXPORTS

(EC\$'000)

	1976	1977	1978
Bananas	21,072	25,526	32,705
Coconut oil . . .	4,768	5,513	5,409

Tourism (number of visitors): 125,524 in 1976; 137,149 in 1977; 107,000 in 1978.

EDUCATION

(1979)

	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	903	31,441
Secondary:		
general	219	3,602
teacher-training	13	152
other	32	185

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministries of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Castries.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution came into force at the independence of Saint Lucia on February 22nd, 1979. Its main provisions are summarized below:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, every person in Saint Lucia is entitled to the rights of life, liberty, security of the person, equality before the law and the protection of the law. Freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association is guaranteed and the inviolability of personal privacy, family life and property is maintained. Protection is afforded from slavery, forced labour, torture and inhuman treatment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Queen, as Head of State, is represented in Saint Lucia by a Governor-General.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, an 11-member Senate and the House of Assembly, composed of 17 elected Representatives. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General: six on the advice of the Prime Minister, three on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and two acting on his own deliberate judgement. The life of Parliament is five years.

Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the Constitution.

At a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office, the Attorney-General is an *ex-officio* member of the House.

Every citizen over the age of 21 is eligible to vote.

Parliament may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the Queen and exercisable by the Governor-General. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister that member of the House who, in his view, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the House, and other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General may remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of "no confidence" in the Government is passed by the House and the Prime Minister does not resign within three days or advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, and the Attorney-General as an *ex-officio* member at a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General as that member of the House who, in his view, is best able to command the support of a majority of members of the House who do not support the Government.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Saint Lucia before independence who immediately prior to independence were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies automatically become citizens of Saint Lucia. All persons born in Saint Lucia after independence automatically acquire Saint Lucian citizenship as do those born outside Saint Lucia after independence to a parent possessing Saint Lucian citizenship. Provision is made for the acquisition of citizenship by those to whom it is not automatically granted.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: BOSWELL WILLIAMS (acting).**CABINET**

(March 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning and Information: Hon. MICHAEL PILGRIM.**Minister of Trade and Tourism:** Sen. MERLIN COMBIE.**Minister of Education and Culture:** Sen. LEO CLARKE.**Minister of Health:** Hon. ALLAN BOUSQUET.**Minister of Community Development and Social Affairs:** Sen. ALFRED JEAN BAPTISTE.**Minister of Agriculture:** Sen. GEORGE LOUIS.**Minister of Legal Affairs:** Rt. Hon. ALLAN LOUISY.**Minister of Communications and Works:** Sen. CROMWELL GOODRIDGE.**LEGISLATURE****PARLIAMENT****HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY****Speaker:** DONALD ALCEE.**Clerk:** DORIS BAILEY.**ELECTION, JULY 1979**

PARTY	SEATS
United Workers' Party .	5
St. Lucia Labour Party .	12

SENATE

The Senate has 11 nominated members.

President: Hon. CALIXTE GEORGE.**POLITICAL PARTIES****Progressive Labour Party:** Castries; f. 1981; Leader GEORGE ODLUM.**St. Lucia Labour Party:** Castries; f. 1946; Leader Rt. Hon. ALLAN F. L. LOUISY.**United Workers' Party:** Castries; f. 1964; comprises members of dissolved National Labour Movement and People's Progressive Party; Leader Hon. JOHN G. M. COMPTON, LL.B.

France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Romania, the United Kingdom (High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados), the U.S.A., Venezuela and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM**SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE**

Castries, Saint Lucia

The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was established in 1967 and was known as the Supreme Court of Grenada and the West Indies Associated States from 1974 until 1979, when it became the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court. Its jurisdiction extends to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. It is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal. The High Court is composed of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal is presided over by the Chief Justice and includes two other Justices of Appeal. Jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States. Appeals from the Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir NEVILLE PETERKIN.**RELIGION**

Archbishop of Castries (Roman Catholic): Most Rev. KELVIN EDWARD FELIX, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 267, Castries.

Roman Catholics form at least 85 per cent of the population; there are also Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, Pentecostal and Bethel Tabernacle Churches and other sects. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in Saint Vincent.

THE PRESS**Etoile:** Castries; f. 1981; organ of the Labour Party.**The Castries Catholic Chronicle:** P.O.B. 97, Castries; f. 1957; monthly; Editor Very Rev. PATRICK A. B. ANTHONY; circ. 2,000.**The Crusader:** 19 St. Louis St., Castries; f. 1934; weekly; Editor EARL BOUSQUET; circ. 2,000.**The Star:** Castries; Editor RICK WAYNE.**The Vanguard:** P.O.B. 690, Castries; fortnightly; Editor EDWARD ROCK; circ. 2,000.**The Voice of St. Lucia:** P.O.B. 104, Castries; f. 1885; 3 a week; Editor GUY ELLIS; circ. 5,000.**DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**

Saint Lucia has diplomatic relations with Australia (High Commission in Kingston, Jamaica), Canada (High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados), Cuba, Cyprus,

PUBLISHER**Caribbean Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 104, Castries; f. 1978; publishes telephone directories and magazines.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Caribbean International: P.O.B. 121, Castries; French, English and Creole services; Station Man. WINSTON FOSTER; Gen. Man. DANIEL ODANT.

Radio Saint Lucia (RSL): The Morne, Castries; government owned; English, French and Creole services; Chair. and Man. NEVIL CENAC.

There were 81,500 radio receivers in 1976.

TELEVISION

St. Lucia Television Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 950, Castries; f. 1967; commercial station; Chair. DANIEL W. ST. CLAIR; Man. J. B. HOLDEN.

FINANCE

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank: Castries; f. 1966; provides loan facilities to farmers and producers' associations; Chair. HILFORD DETERVILLE; Man. NORMAN ETIENNE.

Caribbean Investment Corporation: 27 Brazil St., Castries; f. 1973; provides loan facilities for industrial, agro-industrial and tourism projects in the less developed countries of Caricom; Chair. ERIC KELSICK.

Government Savings Bank: Treasury, Castries; Accountant-General Miss A. ALEXANDER.

St. Lucia Development Bank: P.O.B. 368, Castries; provides loan facilities to low income groups; Chair./Man. Dir. GEORGE THEOPHILUS.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia Ltd.: 6 William Peter Blvd., Castries; Man. LLOYD MITCHEL.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 335-336, Bridge St., Castries; 3 brs., 1 sub-br., 3 agencies.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 350, William Peter Blvd., Castries; Man. G. NEWLANDS.

National Commercial Bank: Castries; f. 1981; cap. p.u. U.S. \$o.4 million; Man. McDONALD DIXON.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 280, Castries; Man. L. F. SARDINHA.

St. Lucia Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Castries; incorporated 1937; auth. cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. FRANCIS J. CARASCO, O.B.E., P.E.E.P.; Man. E. A. THEODORE; Sec. MAJORIE JOSEPH.

There were 37 insurance companies operating in Saint Lucia in 1980.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Development Corporation: P.O.B. 495, Monplaisir Bldgs., 27 Brazil St., Castries; f. 1971 to promote the economic development of Saint Lucia; owns and manages 4 industrial estates; Chair. JULIAN R. HUNTE; Sec. W. R. DOWNES.

St. Lucia Agriculturists' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 153, Castries; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. ALCINDOR; Sec. R. RAVENEAU.

St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association: 7 Manoel St., P.O.B. 197, Castries; f. 1953, became statutory corporation 1967; Chair. M. MONCHERY; Gen. Man. M. LANSIGUOT.

St. Lucia Chamber of Commerce: Linmore Bldg., Coral St., P.O.B. 482; f. 1889; 72 mems.; Pres. ORNAN MONPLAISIR.

St. Lucia Coconut Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 259, Castries; Chair. IRA D'AUVERGNE; Man. N. E. EDMUNDS.

St. Lucia Marketing Board: Chair. M. MONCHERY; Man. M. B. TOUSSAINT.

Windward Islands Banana Growers' Association (WINBAN): Compton Bldg., William Peter Blvd., Castries; Pres. M. MONCHERY; Man. Dir. D. A. PERRYMAN, M.B.E.; Sec. A. V. GRELL.

TRADE UNIONS

Agricultural and General Workers' Union: 3 Park St., Reclamation Grounds, Castries; 244 mems.; Pres. GEORGE F. L. CHARLES; Sec. C. DENIS.

Farmers' and Farm Workers' Union: St. Louis St., Castries; 3,500 mems.; Pres. Senator FRANCES MICHEL; Sec. RICHARD EDWIN.

National Workers' Union: P.O.B. 713, Castries; affiliated to CLAT and WFTU; 5,000 mems.; Pres. TYRONE MAYNARD; Sec. GEORGE GODDARD.

St. Lucia Workers' Union: Reclamation Grounds, Castries; f. 1939; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, IFPAAW, PTTI, ICGLWF, IUW and CCL; about 600 mems.; Pres. GEORGE LOUIS; Sec. TITUS FRANCIS.

St. Lucia Civil Service Association: Castries; Pres. GABRIEL CHARLES (acting); Sec. LAURIE AUGUSTE.

St. Lucia Nurses' Association: Castries Health Centre, Castries; Pres. F. COLLYMORE; Sec. VIOLA JAMES.

St. Lucia Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: Reclamation Grounds, P.O.B. 166, Castries; f. 1945; about 800 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU, IIF and CCL; Pres. HILFORD DETERVILLE; Sec. JULIA PHILLIPS.

St. Lucia Teachers' Union: P.O.B. 821, Castries; f. 1934; Pres. LEO CLARKE; Sec. ALFRED BAPTISTE.

Vieux Fort General and Dock Workers' Union: P.O.B. 224, Hospital Rd., Vieux Fort; f. 1954; 700 mems.; Pres. AUGUSTIN D. ETIENNE; Gen. Sec. A. PILTIE.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 31 co-operative societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There is a total of approximately 500 miles (800 km.) of roads, of which 162 miles (260 km.) are main roads and the remainder principally feeder roads. Internal transport is handled by private concerns.

SHIPPING

The ports at Castries and Vieux Fort are being fully mechanized. Castries has six berths with a total length of 2,470 ft.; Vieux Fort will have two berths available, each 535 ft. long. The port of Soufrière has a deep water anchorage, but no alongside berth for ocean-going vessels.

SAINT LUCIA

In 1977, 75 cruise ships called at Saint Lucia. Regular services are provided by the following lines: Atlantic, Booker, Booth, Federal, French, Geest, Harrison, Italia, Lamport and Holt, Royal Dutch Line, Saguenay, Seaway, Trafalgar Lines and West Indies Shipping Co.

Total cargo handled in 1977 was 3,444,000 tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airports in use, Vigie near Castries, served by LIAT (1974), Saint Lucia Airways and Air Martinique, and Hewanorra International, near Vieux Fort, served by Balair (Switzerland), British Airways, BWIA International (Trinidad), Caribbean Airways (Barbados),

Transport, Tourism

American Airways (U.S.A.), Eastern Air Lines (U.S.A.), Monarch Airlines (U.K.), Nordair (Canada), VIASA (Venezuela) and Wardair (Canada).

TOURISM

Saint Lucia Tourist Board: Tourist Bureau, P.O.B. 221, Castries; Chair. PETER BERGASSE; Sec. SONIA SALTIBUS.

Saint Lucia Hotels Association: c/o Halcyon Beach Club, Saint Lucia; Pres. BILL STEWART; Sec. Mrs. EILEEN PAUL.

In 1978 there were 107,000 visitors to Saint Lucia.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saint Vincent is one of the Windward Islands, situated approximately 100 miles (160 km.) west of Barbados, in the West Indies. The nearest neighbouring countries are Saint Lucia, to the north, and Grenada to the south. As well as the main island, the state includes the Saint Vincent Grenadines, the northerly part of an island chain stretching between Saint Vincent and Grenada. The principal islands in that part of the group are Bequia, Canouan, Mustique, Mayreau and Union. The climate is tropical, with average temperatures of between 18° and 32°C (64°–90°F). Annual rainfall ranges from 60 inches (1,500 mm.) in the extreme south to 150 inches (3,750 mm.) in the interior of the island. English is the official language. Most of the inhabitants are Christians, mainly Anglican. The national flag has three equal vertical bands of blue, gold and green, with the state coat of arms, superimposed on a breadfruit leaf, in the centre. The capital is Kingstown.

Recent History

The islands, under the collective name of St. Vincent, became a British possession in the eighteenth century. With other nearby British territories, St. Vincent was administered by the Governor of the Windward Islands, under a federal system, until December 1959. The first elections under universal adult suffrage were held in 1951. The islands participated in the West Indies Federation from its foundation in January 1958 until its dissolution in May 1962. From January 1960, St. Vincent, in common with the other Windward Islands, had a new constitution, with its own Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council.

After the failure of negotiations to form a smaller East Caribbean Federation, most of the British colonies in the Leeward and Windward Islands became Associated States, with full internal self-government, in 1967. This change of status was delayed in St. Vincent because of local political differences. At controversial elections to the Legislative Council in 1966 the ruling People's Political Party (PPP) was returned with a majority of only one seat. Further elections were held in May 1967, when the St. Vincent Labour Party (SVLP) won six of the nine seats in the Council. Milton Cato, leader of the SVLP, became Chief Minister in succession to Ebenezer Joshua of the PPP. On October 27th, 1969, despite objections from the PPP, St. Vincent became an Associated State, with the United Kingdom retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations only. The Legislative Council was renamed the House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier.

Elections were held in April 1972 for a new House of Assembly, with a membership increased to 13. The PPP and the SVLP each won six seats, the remaining one going to James Mitchell, formerly a Minister in the SVLP Government, who stood as an independent. The PPP agreed to form a Government with Mitchell as Premier and Joshua as Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance. In September 1974 Joshua and his wife, Ivy (a Parliamentary

Secretary), resigned after policy disagreements with the Premier, a motion of "no confidence" in Mitchell's Government was carried and the House dissolved. In the ensuing elections, held in December, the PPP and SVLP campaigned in a "unity agreement". The SVLP won 10 of the 13 seats and the PPP two. Cato became Premier again, at the head of a coalition with the PPP, and committed his Government to attaining full independence from the United Kingdom. Subsequently, Ivy Joshua left the coalition and was elected Leader of the Opposition. The coalition broke down in April 1978, when Ebenezer Joshua, then Minister of Trade, was dismissed because of his opposition to continuing independence negotiations without his party's support.

After a constitutional conference in September 1978, the colony became fully independent, as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, on October 27th, 1979. The Governor became Governor-General and the Premier took office as the country's first Prime Minister. The new state became a "special member" of the Commonwealth and is not represented at meetings of Heads of Government.

Cato's position was reinforced in the general elections of December 1979, when the SVLP won 11 of the 13 elective seats in the 19-member House of Assembly. Three days later the new Government was forced to quell an uprising on Union Island, organized by members of the Rastafarian cult.

In May 1981 Randolph Russell, the Minister of Health, resigned his post and left the SVLP, claiming that the Government was to blame for the country's economic and social decline. His resignation was followed by that of a senior civil servant. The Government's attempt to introduce repressive new legislation on public order and labour relations in the essential services sector had aroused unprecedented popular opposition. The National Committee in Defence of Democracy, formed in May with the support of various opposition parties, trade unions and other representative bodies, organized demonstrations attracting as many as 15,000 protesters and a partially successful general strike in June. These events obliged the Government to withdraw the legislation pending review. In mid-July it was agreed that the Leader of the Opposition, Calder Williams, should step down to allow Randolph Russell, now an independent member of the House, to assume the position. Russell subsequently formed a new party, the Progressive Democratic Party. An announcement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in August that a plot to overthrow the Government had been uncovered was greeted with charges of fabrication by opposition parties. In early 1982 there were indications that the fragmented opposition was at last prepared to unite against the Government.

Government

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the British sovereign, as Head of State, and exercisable by the Governor-General, who represents the sovereign and is

appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, comprising the sovereign and a House of Assembly composed of 6 nominated Senators and 13 Representatives elected for up to five years by universal adult suffrage. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General—four on the advice of the Prime Minister and two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. Government is effectively by the Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, selects the other Ministers. The Prime Minister must be able to command the support of the majority of the House, to which the Cabinet is responsible.

Defence

A co-ordinated coastguard service, in collaboration with Barbados, Dominica and Saint Lucia, is under active consideration. Saint Vincent is developing its police force of 489 for the purposes of defence.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. About 50 per cent of the islands' foreign revenue is derived from the export of bananas to the United Kingdom. The country is the world's leading producer of arrowroot. Carrots and plantains are also major export crops and the islands are an important regional producer of spices and exotic fruits. Tobacco has recently been introduced with some success. Agriculture remains the principal employer, although its share of G.D.P. contracted from 40.3 per cent in 1961 to 18.1 per cent in 1978. The damage caused by the Soufrière volcano in 1979 reduced banana exports from 30,414 tons in 1978 to 22,692 tons in 1979, and in 1980 Hurricane Allen destroyed 95 per cent of the banana crop and 75 per cent of nutmeg production.

The small manufacturing sector has expanded slowly and in 1978 represented 22.6 per cent of G.D.P., including amongst its products concrete and furniture. To encourage growth in this sector, two industrial estates have been established and the Government is offering incentives such as tax exemption to foreign concerns starting operations on the islands. The St. Vincent Development Corporation was set up in 1971 to promote joint ventures with foreign investors. One of these, a flour mill serving all four countries in the Windward Islands, opened in 1978 with 40 per cent Canadian, 40 per cent local and 20 per cent government capital. It is hoped that the production of a new sugar factory to open in Mount Bentinck in 1981 will eventually replace brown sugar imports.

Tourism, though little developed by regional standards, is growing in importance. Tourist arrivals increased by almost 50 per cent in 1980 and serious attempts are now being made to cultivate new markets in Latin America as well as expanding existing ones.

The country's recurrent trade deficit was reduced in 1978 but loss of exports, due to volcano and hurricane damage,

hampered trade recovery in 1979 and 1980. Saint Vincent is to receive SDR 1.3 million from the IMF to compensate for loss of export earnings during 1980.

Transport and Communications

There are 633 miles (1,019 km.) of roads, 270 miles (435 km.) of which are suitable for traffic of all kinds. The main port is at Kingstown and contains a deep-water wharf with accommodation for two ocean-going ships. A motor vessel service plies between the Grenadines and Saint Vincent three times a week. In 1978 the Government acquired two new cargo boats to improve shipping between the main island and the Grenadines. Exports are flown to Barbados to link up with international shipping lines. The airport at Arnos Vale was modernized in 1978 and can now handle night traffic.

Education

Free primary education is available to all children in government schools, although it is not compulsory and attendance is low. At secondary standard, government facilities are limited, with only one girls' high school and one co-educational school. Otherwise secondary education is provided in 11 schools run by religious organizations with government assistance. There are four junior secondary schools. There is one teacher training college and one technical college.

Tourism

The country's greatest tourist asset is the island chain of the Grenadines, which offer superior yachting facilities. Tourism has been relatively slow in developing, mainly due to the fact that the airport on Saint Vincent has not been served by the international airlines. In 1980 92,233 tourists visited Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Visitors are mainly from other Caribbean countries, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 5th (Caricom Day), July 6th (Carnival), August 2nd (August Monday), October 27th (Independence Day), December 25th–27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 22nd (Discovery Day), April 1st–4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = EC\$5.19;

U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.70.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					
	April 7th, 1960†			April 7th, 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
389.3 sq. km.*	37,561	42,387	79,948	41,325	45,980	87,305

* 150.3 sq. miles. The island of Saint Vincent covers 344 sq. km. (133 sq. miles).

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. The adjusted total was 80,400.

Estimated population: 124,000 (318.5 per sq. km.) at December 31st, 1980.

Principal Towns: Kingstown (capital), population 29,831 (1977 estimate); Georgetown; Barrouallie; Chateaubelair; Layou.

Births and Deaths (registrations in 1979): Live births 3,409 (birth rate 35.1 per 1,000); Deaths 693 (death rate 7.1 per 1,000).

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 lb.)

	1977	1978	1979
Bananas . . .	57,598	67,707	49,237
Nutmeg and mace . . .	326	272	374
Groundnuts . . .	118	120	n.a.
Carrots . . .	718	677	383
Plantains . . .	764	1,549	2,058
Sweet potatoes . . .	2,417	2,713	2,561
Arrowroot . . .	1,650	1,863	1,419

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, 1980): Cattle 8; Pigs 6; Sheep 13; Goats 4; Poultry 150.

Fishing (metric tons): Total catch 581 in 1977; 698 in 1978; 547 in 1979.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = EC \$5.19; U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.70.

EC \$100 = £19.26 = U.S. \$37.04.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Dominica.

BUDGET

(EC\$ '000)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Revenue . . .	32,368	39,421	48,229*
Expenditure . . .	31,323	43,166	47,894

*Excluding budgetary assistance (EC \$500,000), development aid (EC \$11,552,900) and aid from other sources (totalling EC \$43,741,457).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC\$ million)

	1977	1978	1979
Imports c.i.f.	81.9	97.7	109.4
Exports f.o.b.	26.9	44.3	59.8

Tourism (number of visitors): 92,233 in 1980.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Prime Minister's Office, Kingstown.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution came into force at the independence of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on October 27th, 1979.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, every person in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is entitled to the rights of life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law. Freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association is guaranteed and the inviolability of a person's home and other property is maintained. Protection is afforded from slavery, forced labour, torture and inhuman treatment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Queen is represented in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by a Governor-General.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the Queen and a House of Assembly comprising 13 elected Representatives and six Senators. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General—four on the advice of the Prime Minister and two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The life of Parliament is five years.

Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the Constitution.

At a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office, the Attorney-General is an *ex-officio* member of the House.

Every citizen over the age of 21 is eligible to vote.

Parliament may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the Queen and exercisable by the Governor-General. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister that member of the House who, in his view, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the House, and other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General may remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of "no confidence" in the Government is passed by the House and the Prime Minister does not either resign within three days or advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers and the Attorney-General as an *ex-officio* member at a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office.

EDUCATION

(1980)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Primary	61	24,222
Secondary	17	6,384
Teacher-training college	1	107
Technical college	1	1,252

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General as that member of the House who, in his view, is best able to command the support of a majority of members of the House who do not support the Government.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines before independence who, immediately prior to independence, were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies automatically become citizens of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. All persons born outside the country after independence to a parent possessing citizenship of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines automatically acquire citizenship as do those born in the country after independence. Provision is made for the acquisition of citizenship by those to whom it would not automatically be granted.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir SYDNEY DOUGLAS GUN-MUNRO, M.B.E.

CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Information and Grenadines Affairs: Rt. Hon. ROBERT MILTON CATO, P.C.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism: HUDSON K. TANNIS.

Minister of Trade and Agriculture: VINCENT I. BEACHE.

Minister of Communications, Works and Labour: ARTHUR F. WILLIAMS.

Minister of Health and Community Development: PETER BALLANTYNE.

Minister of Education and Youth Affairs: CHARLES ST. CLAIR DACON.

Minister of Home Affairs: ARTHUR T. WOODS.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: GRAFTON ISAACS.

LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: E. A. C. HUGHES.

Senators: 6.

Elected Members: 13.

Clerk: J. CLEMENT NOEL.

ELECTION, DECEMBER 1979

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	11
New Democratic Party	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

New Democratic Party (NDP): Kingstown; Leader JAMES F. MITCHELL.

People's Political Party (PPP): Kingstown; f. 1952; Leader CLIVE TANNIS.

Progressive Democratic Party (PDP): Kingstown; f. 1981; Leader RANDOLPH RUSSELL.

St. Vincent Labour Party (SVLP): Kingstown; f. 1955; Leader ROBERT MILTON CATO; publ. *The Star*.

United People's Movement (UPM): Kingstown; f. 1979 formed from an alliance of the Democratic Freedom Movement, the leftist extra-parliamentary Youlou United Liberation Movement and the rural leftist group Arwee; Leader Dr. RALPH GONSALVES.

Working People's Party (WPP): Kingstown; f. 1980; founded by Calder Williams, Leader of the Opposition, and two other NDP members.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Countries which maintain diplomatic relations with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines include the following: Australia (High Commission in Kingston, Jamaica), Canada (High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados), Colombia, France (Embassy in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago), Guyana, Jamaica (High Commission in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago), Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom (High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados) and Venezuela.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Windward Islands and Archbishop of the West Indies: Most Rev. Sir GEORGE CUTHBERT MANNING WOODROFFE, K.B.E., M.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 128, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Methodist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baptist and other faiths also have places of worship.

THE PRESS

Government Bulletin: Government Information Service, Kingstown; periodically; circ. 300; Chief Information Officer J. DURRANT LIVERPOOL.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 12, Kingstown; f. 1868; Government Printer O. BENTINCK; circ. 370.

The Star: P.O.B. 854, Kingstown; organ of the St. Vincent Labour Party; Editor Hon. HUDSON K. TANNIS.

The Vincentian: P.O.B. 592, Kingstown; f. 1919; Independent; weekly; Chair. MARTIN BARNARD; Editor N. PEACOCK; circ. 3,500.

RADIO

Radio Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: P.O.B. 705, Kingstown; Man. CLAUDE THEOBALDS.

FINANCE

BANKING

Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; Man. K. E. FORDE.

National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 880, Kingstown; f. 1977; cap. EC \$200,000; dep. EC \$23m.; Chair. Hon. R. M. CATO; Man. CLAUDE SAMUEL.

Saint Vincent Agricultural and Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; government-owned; finances agriculture, fisheries and related industries; Chair. M. M. SCOTT.

Saint Vincent Agricultural and Credit Loan Bank: Kingstown; Gen. Man. F. JACK.

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 237, Kingstown; Man. EVERETTE CHRISTIAN.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 604 (Halifax St., Man. I. C. LAYNE) and P.O.B. 850 (Bedford St., Man. M. CROPPER), Kingstown; 3 sub-brs.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 212, Kingstown; Man. C. F. DAVIS.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 118, Kingstown; Man. M. E. P. CAMACHO.

A number of foreign insurance companies have offices in Kingstown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Saint Vincent Agricultural Development Corporation: Kingstown; f. 1975 to stimulate agricultural development and to manage government estates; Chair. VINCENT I. BEACHE.

Saint Vincent Arrowroot Industry Association: Kingstown; f. 1930; producers, manufacturers and sellers; 186 mems.; Chair. K. BROWNE; Gen. Man. F. OLLIVIERRE.

Saint Vincent Banana Growers' Association: Lot 10, Sharpe St., Kingstown; f. 1955; over 7,000 mems.; Chair. ERROL DAVIS.

Saint Vincent Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Kingstown; Pres. H. B. DA SILVA.

Saint Vincent Development Corporation: P.O.B. 841, Kingstown; f. 1971 to stimulate, facilitate and undertake development, particularly in industry and tourism; Chair. Hon. J. G. THOMPSON; Man./Sec. C. L. DAVY.

TRADE UNIONS

Commercial, Technical and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 245, Kingstown; f. 1962; affiliated to Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL), ICFTU, Fiet, PTI, ITF and IUF; 3,100 mems.; Pres. CYRIL C. ROBERTS; Gen. Sec. J. BURNS BONADIE.

Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union: Kingstown; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. E. T. JOSHUA; Sec. ALMA JOHNSON.

Public Services Union of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Kingstown; f. 1943; 585 mems.; Pres. LEE ROY ELLIS; Exec. Sec. R. I. SAMUEL.

The Teachers' Union: P.O.B. 304, Kingstown; members of Caribbean Union of Teachers affiliated to WCOTP and FISE; 1,000 mems.

CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

There are 26 Agricultural Credit Societies who receive loans from the Government and 5 Registered Co-operative Societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 633 miles (1,019 km.) of roads of which 270 miles (435 km.) are oiled, 193 miles (310 km.) rough motorable and 170 miles (273 km.) tracks and byeways.

SHIPPING

The deep water harbour at Kingstown can accommodate two ocean-going vessels and about five motor vessels. A weekly service to the United Kingdom is operated by Geest Industries. Monthly services are provided by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., James Nourse Line, Harrison Line, Atlantic Line, West Indies Shipping Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Cacena Line and Blue Ribbon Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a civilian airport at Arnos Vale, situated about two miles south-east of Kingstown, served by Caribbean Airways (Barbados), LIAT (Antigua), and Air Martinique. The islands of Mustique, Canouan and Union have landing strips for light aircraft only.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism, Kingstown.

There were 92,233 visitors in 1980.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe lies in the Gulf of Guinea off the west coast of Africa. There are two main islands, São Tomé and Príncipe, and the rocky islets of Cabras, Gago Coutinho, Pedras Tinhosas and Rolas. The climate is warm and humid, with an average yearly temperature of about 25°C (77°F). Portuguese is the official language and native dialects are widely spoken. The major Christian denomination is Roman Catholicism. The national flag has horizontal stripes of green, yellow (half the depth) and green, with a red triangle at the hoist and two five-pointed black stars on the yellow stripe. The capital is the town of São Tomé.

Recent History

A former colony, São Tomé and Príncipe became an overseas province of Portugal in 1951 and received local autonomy in 1973. A nationalist group, the *Comissão de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe* (CLSTP), was formed in 1960 and became the *Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe* (MLSTP) in 1972, under the leadership of Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa. Based in Libreville, Gabon, the MLSTP was recognized by the Organization of African Unity in 1973. After the military coup in Portugal in April 1974, Portugal recognized the right of the islands to independence but negotiations did not take place until November 1974. Portugal then recognized the MLSTP as the sole representative of the people and it was agreed that the islands should become independent. On July 12th, 1975, the country became independent, with Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa as its first President and Miguel Trouvoadá as Prime Minister, and in December 1975 a People's Assembly was elected. In March 1978 the Prime Minister stated that an attempted coup by foreign mercenaries supervised from Gabon by Carlos de Graça, the exiled former Minister of Health, and supported by opponents of agrarian reform, had been suppressed. Angolan troops were called in to support the Government, and in March 1979 the alleged conspirators were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. President da Costa took over the post of Prime Minister, and Trouvoadá (regarded as one of the "moderates" of the MLSTP) was arrested in September on charges of connivance in the attempted coups. He was released in 1981. Another alleged coup attempt was forestalled in November 1980. In December 1981 there were riots on Príncipe, following distribution of pamphlets calling for that island's independence.

São Tomé and Príncipe maintains close links with the other former Portuguese African colonies, particularly Angola, and also with Portugal.

Government

The 1975 constitution proclaimed the MLSTP as the leading political force of the nation. The supreme organ of state is the People's Assembly, a legislative body of 33 members (mainly MLSTP officials) who hold office for four years. Executive power is held by the President and the Government he appoints. The President is elected for four years by the People's Assembly on the proposal of the MLSTP.

Defence

Since independence the Republic has had control over its armed forces, of which the President is the Supreme Commander.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on the export crops of cocoa, copra, palm kernels, bananas, coffee and coconuts. Cocoa production reached its peak at the beginning of the century, but production subsequently fell to about 10,000 tons per year due to poor soil, archaic techniques, disease and labour problems. Output fell drastically when plantation owners left the country after independence and the 28 main plantations were nationalized. However, production rose steadily to 8,000 tons in 1980 and cocoa still provided about 90 per cent of export earnings. The exclusive production of export commodities has forced São Tomé to import much of its food. Government plans include the replenishment of cocoa plantations, the creation of agricultural co-operatives, increased crop diversification to reduce the economy's dependence on the fluctuating world cocoa market and cultivation of more bananas and cassava for local consumption.

There is virtually no manufacturing industry except small processing factories producing soap, soft drinks, textiles and beer. There are plans to develop a fishing and fish-processing industry to exploit the rich tuna resources. A deep-water harbour, a cold-storage plant and extra boats are to be constructed and in June 1978 the Government established a fishing zone of 200 nautical miles (370 km.) around the coasts.

The Government's plans for economic improvement include agrarian reforms to reduce the country's dependence on imported food and incentives to encourage foreign capital to establish small-scale industries and to develop tourism. Portugal and the Netherlands are the chief trading partners, and São Tomé has close relations with Angola. São Tomé receives foreign assistance, and became a member of the IMF in 1977, when the link with Portuguese currency was broken by the establishment of the dobra, linked to the IMF Special Drawing Right.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. In 1973 there were 287 km. of roads, and a tarred highway is being constructed around São Tomé. An EEC grant of U.S. \$400,000 was received in 1978 for developing roads on Príncipe. São Tomé airport has regular services to Príncipe, Angola and Cameroon, and there are plans to extend the runway to take long-range aircraft. In 1978 Algeria agreed to build a telecommunications station and to train staff, while a ground satellite station was established in 1980.

Education

Primary education is compulsory for children over six years of age, and there were 18,000 pupils in primary schools in 1979. There is a government secondary school and a technical school on São Tomé, both with mainly foreign teachers.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

São Tomé is a port of call for some cruise liners, and tourism is being gradually developed.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 dobra.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 74.55 dobra;

U.S. \$1 = 38.76 dobra.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1970 census)			ESTIMATED POPULATION 1977
	Males	Females	Total	
964 sq. km.*	37,017	36,614	73,631	82,000

* 372 sq. miles.

1981 census: Population 95,000 (provisional).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	1976	1977	1978
Live births . . .	3,721	3,553	3,479
Deaths . . .	881	853	800

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Cocoa . . .	7,410	5,865	8,000†	6,000†	7,000†	8,000†	8,000
Copra . . .	4,263	3,140	5,000*	5,000*	3,000*	4,000*	4,000
Palm kernels . . .	730	371	2,400*	2,400*	2,000*	2,000*	2,000
Bananas . . .	2,190	2,181	1,000*	1,000*	2,000*	2,000*	3,000
Coffee . . .	129	65	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sheep . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000
Goats . . .	3,000	4,000	4,000
Pigs . . .	7,000	8,000	1,000
Chickens . . .	80,000	85,000	90,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry: Roundwood removals 5,000 cubic metres per year (FAO estimate).

FISHING
(Total catch—metric tons)

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
800	1,000*	1,200*	1,300*	1,400*	1,500*

*FAO estimate.

1979: Catch as in 1978.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bread and biscuits	2,486	2,335	1,225	1,831
Wood (sq. metres)	3,615	2,291	2,456	1,965
Soap	670	764	625	470
Palm oil	754	653	539	342
Ice	563	600	523	191
Lime	564	575	430	22
Beverages	95	117	1,024	2,371
Maize flour	103	102	99	18

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 dobra.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dobra.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dobra.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=74.55 dobra; U.S. \$1=38.76 dobra.

1,000 dobra=£13.41=\$25.80.

Note: The dobra was introduced in September 1977, replacing (at par) the São Tomé and Príncipe escudo, itself at par with the Portuguese escudo. The new currency was linked to the IMF Special Drawing Right at the rate of 45.25 dobra per DR. The average rate of dobra per U.S. dollar was: 37.558 in 1977; 36.155 in 1978; 35.025 in 1979; 34.771 in 1980. Some of the figures in this Survey are still expressed in terms of escudos. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cape Verde.

BUDGET
(‘000 escudos)

	1971	1972	1973
Revenue	189,450	171,138	193,146
Expenditure	184,897	170,820	180,631

1976: Estimated revenue 167,500,000 dobra; estimated expenditure 405,500,000 dobra.

1977: Estimated revenue 179,600,000 dobra; estimated expenditure 454,200,000 dobra.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(‘000 escudos)

	1971	1972	1973
Total currency in circulation .	42,770	52,129	58,150
of which:			
Notes and cheques	33,316	40,390	44,766
Coins	9,454	11,739	13,384

COST OF LIVING
(Base: 1956=100)

	1971	1972	1973
Total	137.9	142.2	145.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(SDR million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	5.8	7.1	19.6	18.4	20.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-8.4	-7.2	-10.8	-12.9	-13.2
TRADE BALANCE	-2.6	-0.1	8.8	5.5	7.4
Services and transfers (net)	2.4	-0.5	-2.0	-0.8	-0.6
CURRENT BALANCE	-0.2	-0.6	6.8	4.7	6.8
Long-term capital (net)	-0.9	14.4	3.3	1.5	1.0
Short-term capital (net)	-0.6	-1.2	-5.9	—	-4.7
Net errors and omissions	0.7	-2.0	1.7	-0.1	-0.2
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-1.0	10.6	5.9	6.1	2.9

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Quarterly Economic Review.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 escudos)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Imports	221,164	214,907	247,259	250,450	288,469
Exports	187,860	198,466	322,591	440,524	180,432

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974*	1975*
Wines	179,481	20,023	1,676	2,129
Cotton yarn	5,022	10,544	—	—
Rice	6,389	10,291	1,316	1,453
Wheat flour	6,762	9,654	757	1,191
Tobacco	5,488	6,605	67	26
Sugar	5,038	5,524	694	758
Beer	5,178	5,214	158	21
Passenger cars and commercial vehicles	3,096	4,849	118	79
Beans	4,516	4,658	704	620
Maize	2,860	3,987	1,087	538

EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974*	1975*
Cocoa	172,288	280,706	9,543	5,188
Copra	15,443	26,334	4,938	1,826
Palm kernels	3,529	8,839	2,001	518
Coffee	4,121	2,336	93	28
Cinchona bark	710	821	19	15
Palm oil	—	634	—	—
Cimarron	290	348	8	4

* Figures in metric tons.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Angola	50,514	56,872	51,351	37,901
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,721	6,081	4,436	3,991
France	3,643	11,685	2,473	9,458
Germany, Federal Republic	7,163	5,627	8,243	3,682
Japan	5,158	6,975	7,843	3,571
Macau	2,537	1,891	2,931	276
Mozambique	3,216	3,306	1,582	6,153
Netherlands	13,919	14,144	12,848	11,204
Nigeria	n.a.	4,148	1,113	5,304
Portugal	102,412	116,619	128,721	176,399
South Africa	2,137	1,909	1,640	138
United Kingdom	6,544	6,583	8,631	6,317
U.S.A.	520	2,454	750	278
TOTAL (incl. others) .	214,907	247,259	250,450	288,469

EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
Angola	2,712	6,382	1,026	1,590
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,033	6,985	5,317	3,947
Denmark	4,495	7,273	11,742	1,765
Finland	1,987	3,067	3,337	—
Germany, Federal Republic	10,300	37,492	72,277	13,885
Italy	2,618	5,426	4,601	1,550
Netherlands	77,208	102,700	179,277	93,444
Portugal	62,562	115,160	150,881	59,331
Spain	2,961	3,072	880	—
Sweden	1,967	2,084	—	—
U.S.A.	22,643	26,373	—	—
TOTAL (incl. others) .	198,466	322,591	440,524	180,432

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1974	1975
cars	1,666	1,774
trucks and buses	260	265
motor cycles	407	418

SHIPPING

	1974	1975
Vessels entered	65	70
Freight:		
Loaded (metric tons)	18,214	9,880
Unloaded (metric tons)	26,694	26,693
Passengers:		
Landed	24	1,605
Embarked	624	958

CIVIL AVIATION

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Passengers:				
Arrivals	7,267	7,716	8,104	10,050
Departures	7,852	8,700	9,144	9,240
Freight:				
Unloaded (kg.)	79,045	95,540	111,484	163,515
Loaded (kg.)	38,193	39,641	63,695	27,715

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Nursery . . .	3	5	237
Primary . . .	46	300	10,204
Secondary . . .	3	108	1,260

1977: Nursery pupils 1,318; Primary teachers 527, pupils 14,162; Secondary teachers 111, pupils 3,145 (Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*).

Source (unless otherwise stated): the former Ministry of Economic Co-ordination, São Tomé.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution, summarized below, was approved by the People's Assembly on December 12th, 1975.

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe is a sovereign, independent, unitary and democratic state. There shall be complete separation between Church and State. The MLSTP (Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe) is the leading political force of the nation and shall encourage the creation and development of people's organizations in order to guarantee the people's active participation in the political development of the country.

The People's Assembly is the supreme organ of the State. It comprises the Political Bureau of the MLSTP, the Government, 13 representatives of the Area Committees, 2 representatives of the Women's Organization, 2 representatives of the Youth Organization and 5 suitable citizens. The MLSTP chooses the candidates.

The Assembly is elected for four years and meets in ordinary session twice a year. It may meet in extraordinary session on the proposal of the President, the Council of Ministers or of two-thirds of its members. The Assembly elects its own President. In the period between ordinary sessions of the Assembly its functions are assumed

by a Permanent Commission elected from among its members.

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected for a period of four years by the People's Assembly on the proposal of the MLSTP. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and is responsible before the People's Assembly. In the case of the President's death, permanent incapacity or resignation, his functions shall be assumed by the President of the People's Assembly until a new President is elected.

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals and courts. The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial authority and is only accountable to the People's Assembly. Its members are appointed by the Assembly on the proposal of the MLSTP. The right to a defence is guaranteed.

The Constitution may be revised only by the People's Assembly on the proposal of at least one-third of its members. Any amendment must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Dr. MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA (took office July 12th, 1975).

CABINET

(February 1982)

President, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and National Security: Dr. MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MARIA DO NASCIMENTO DA GRAÇA AMORIM.

Minister of Planning: ENRIQUE PINTO DA COSTA.

Minister of Justice: CELESTINO ROCHA DA COSTA.

Minister of Industry, Works and Housing: Lt. OSCAR DE SOUSA AGUIAR.

Minister of Health and Sports: CARLOS ALBERTO TINI.

Minister of Information: MARIA DE ROSARIO LIMA BARROS.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: ARLINDO GOMES.

Minister of Education and Culture: JOAQUIM RAFAEL BRANCO.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: DIONISIO DIAS.

Minister of Commerce: FAUSTO VERA CRUZ.

Secretary of State for Transport and Communications: FERNANDO PAQUETE DA COSTA.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLEIA POPULAR

The People's Assembly was formed in December 1975 and has 33 members (for the composition of the Assembly, see Constitution, above).

President: ALDA NEVES GRAÇA DO ESPÍRITO SANTO.

Vice-President: Maj. RAUL BRAGANÇA.

Secretary: MARIA DO ROSÁRIO NETO AFONSO DE BARROS.

POLITICAL PARTY

Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (*Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe*): São Tomé; f. 1972; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA.

Political Bureau:

LEONEL MÁRIO D'ALVA

JOSÉ FRET LAU CHONG

JOÃO DE ALVA TORRES

ALDA NEVES GRAÇA DO ESPÍRITO SANTO

ALEXANDRINA DE BARROS LIMA

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Belgium: Libreville, Gabon.

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

China, People's Republic: São Tomé; *Ambassador:* LIU YUFENG.

Czechoslovakia: Luanda, Angola.

France: Luanda, Angola.

German Democratic Republic: Brazzaville, Congo.

Germany, Federal Republic: Libreville, Gabon.

Italy: Libreville, Gabon.

Japan: Libreville, Gabon.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: São Tomé; *Ambassador:* KIM CHUNG-NAM.

Poland: Luanda, Angola.

Portugal: São Tomé.

Romania: Libreville, Gabon.

U.S.S.R.: Brazzaville, Congo.

United Kingdom: Luanda, Angola.

U.S.A.: Libreville, Gabon.

São Tomé and Príncipe also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Kuwait, Libya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sweden, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals and courts. The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial authority.

Legislature, Political Party, Diplomatic Representation, etc.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

São Tomé and Príncipe: Suffragan See, São Tomé (Metropolitan See of Luanda, Angola); there are about 70,000 Roman Catholics; Bishop (vacant); Vicar-General Mgr. HORÁCIO SACRAMENTO NETO; Centro Diocesano, C.P. 146, São Tomé.

THE PRESS

Diário da República: Imprensa Nacional, Caixa Postal 28, São Tomé; f. 1836; weekly; Dir. MANUEL DA GRAÇA AIRES TROVADA.

Revolução: São Tomé; weekly; organ of the Ministry of Information.

RADIO

Rádio Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe: Avda. Marginal de 12 de Julho, C.P. 44, São Tomé; f. 1958; official station; home service in Portuguese; Dir. FERNANDO JOSÉ PAQUETE.

In 1981 there were an estimated 15,000 radio receivers in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banco Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe: São Tomé; f. 1975; central bank.

Caixa de Crédito: São Tomé; Government savings and loans institution in the areas of housing, industry and agriculture.

There is also a postal savings institution.

INSURANCE

Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários Públicos: São Tomé; insurance fund for civil servants.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 287 km. of roads in 1973, of which 199 km. were asphalted.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos de São Tomé: São Tomé Airport, C.P. 45, São Tomé; f. 1949; scheduled passenger and cargo services to Príncipe; Chief Exec. A. A. GROMICHO; fleet: one Piper Navajo, one Fairchild F-27A.

São Tomé is also served by Cameroon Airlines and TAAG (Angola).

SAUDI ARABIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies about four-fifths of the Arabian peninsula, with the Yemen Arab Republic and the Red Sea to the west and the Persian Gulf and the United Arab Emirates to the east. Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait are to the north and Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the south. Much of the country is desert. In summer temperatures range from 38° to 49°C (100°–120°F) in coastal regions and humidity is high. Temperatures sometimes reach 54°C (130°F) in the interior. Winters are mild, except in the mountains. The language is Arabic. About 85 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, and in the Najd there is a preponderance of members of the Wahhabi sect. Shi'ite sects amount to about 15 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green and bears, in white, an Arabic inscription ("There is no God but God and Muhammad is the prophet of God") above a white sword. The royal capital is Riyadh and the administrative capital is Jeddah.

Recent History

Saudi Arabia has been a member of the Arab League since 1945. King Saud ibn Abdul Aziz succeeded his father in 1953 but in 1964 full executive powers passed into the hands of Crown Prince Faisal, the Prime Minister since 1962. In November 1964 the Council of Ministers asked King Saud to resign in favour of his brother. King Faisal continued in the office of Prime Minister, and ruled the country directly through the Council of Ministers.

In March 1975 King Faisal was assassinated by a nephew and was succeeded by his brother Khalid, but no drastic change of policy resulted. The greatest threat to stability has been an attack in November 1979 by 500 Sunni Muslim "purists" on the Great Mosque in Mecca. They were dislodged only after a two-week siege, and at the same time some of the country's Shi'ite minority in the Eastern Province took advantage of the situation and created disturbances.

Since 1973 Saudi Arabia has actively supported the Arab cause, although the Government has for most of the time urged moderation in oil price increases and joined the ranks of countries which condemned the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt only after some hesitation. During 1981 Saudi Arabia emerged as the most influential country of the Arab world. In May 1981 the Saudis joined five other Gulf States in setting up the Gulf Co-operation Council. In the closing months of 1981 Crown Prince Fahd produced an eight-point plan for solving the Palestinian issue which, by implication, recognized Israel. The November Arab Summit meeting at Fez, in Morocco, could not agree on the plan, however, and broke up in disarray.

Government

Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy, with no parliament or political parties, although a Consultative Council of 50 to 70 members is under active consideration. Constitutionally, the King rules in accordance with the *Sharia*, the sacred law of Islam. He appoints and leads a

Council of Ministers, which serves as the instrument of royal authority in both legislative and executive matters. Decisions of the Council are reached by majority vote but require royal sanction.

Defence

In July 1981 military forces numbered 51,700: army 35,000, air force 14,500, navy 2,200. Military service is compulsory. There is a 30,000-man National Guard and a 6,500-man Frontier Force and Coastguard. Defence expenditure for 1981/82 is estimated at 92,500 million Saudi riyals.

Economic Affairs

Saudi Arabia was the largest producer of crude petroleum in the Middle East and the third largest in the world in 1980. It also possesses at least a quarter of the world's oil reserves. Average daily production of crude oil was 8.5 million b.p.d. in 1976 and 9.2 million b.p.d. in 1977. Average production for 1978 was 8.3 million b.p.d., but during 1979 Saudi Arabia raised its production to 9.5 million b.p.d. from its previously declared ceiling of 8.5 million b.p.d. Towards the end of 1980 production was raised to more than 10 million b.p.d. to compensate oil users for the shortfall due to the Gulf war. During most of 1981 average production was over 10 million b.p.d., but in November, after the OPEC conference, Saudi Arabia reduced production to 8.5 million b.p.d.

The huge oil revenues encouraged Saudi Arabia to embark on a Five-Year Plan whose total expenditure in the period 1975–80 was planned at 498,000 million riyals. Port congestion and manpower shortages caused some initial delay, but port congestion eased after 1977, and the aim of the SR 780,000 million third Five-Year Plan (1980–85) is to diversify industry.

Saudi Arabia has been acquiring increasing control of its oil industry. In June 1974 an interim agreement was reached whereby the Saudi Government acquired a 60 per cent interest in the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), holder of the main oil concessions in the country. Agreement on a 100 per cent takeover of Aramco was concluded in September 1980. A petrochemicals and steel complex and harbour is being built at Jubail, and numerous other projects have been started.

Apart from oil, the chief activity is agriculture. The principal products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides and wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and sheep are raised. Another source of revenue is the income from religious pilgrims, who come from all parts of the Muslim world to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Dammam on the Persian Gulf to Riyadh via Dhahran, Hufuf and al-Kharj. Paved roads were extended under the 1975–80 Plan. Saudia (Saudi Arabian Airlines) operates internal and external air services. The principal ports are Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and Ras Tanura and Dammam, on the Gulf.

SAUDI ARABIA

Social Welfare

Oil revenues have enabled the Saudi Arabian Government to provide free medicine and medical care for all citizens and foreign residents. In 1980 the country had 67 hospitals, with five others nearing completion. The King Faisal Medical City, on the outskirts of Riyadh, is claimed to be the most technically advanced unit in the world.

Education

Elementary, secondary and higher education is free but not compulsory. Under the 1975-80 five-year plan the number of Saudi children attending schools was expected to rise from 760,000 in 1975 to 1,300,000 in 1980. Enrolment at universities was estimated at 43,000 in 1979/80.

Tourism

All devout Muslims try to pay at least one visit to the holy cities of Medina, the burial place of Muhammad, and

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Mecca, his birthplace. More than 812,000 pilgrims visited Saudi Arabia in the Muslim year 1400 (1980-81).

Public Holidays

Government offices work a five-day week, Thursday and Friday being the two rest-days.

1982: July 23rd and subsequent six to eight days (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th and subsequent five days (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 28th (Mou-loud, Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 halalah = 20 qursh = 1 Saudi riyal.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 6.569 Saudi riyals;

U.S. \$1 = 3.415 Saudi riyals.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†				
	Census, Sept. 1974	UN estimates (mid-year)			
		1977	1978	1979	1980
2,149,690 sq. km.*	7,012,642	7,918,000	8,259,000	8,606,000	8,960,000

* 830,000 sq. miles.

† Including Saudis living abroad (73,000 in 1974).

SAUDI ARABIA-IRAQ NEUTRAL ZONE

The Najdi (Saudi Arabian) frontier with Iraq was defined in the Treaty of Mohammara in May 1922. Later a Neutral Zone of 7,044 sq. km. was established adjacent to the western tip of the Kuwait frontier. No military or permanent buildings were to be erected in the zone and the nomads of both countries were to have unimpeded access to its pastures and wells. A further agreement concerning the administration of this zone was signed between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in May 1938. In July 1975 Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed an agreement providing for an equal division of the diamond-shaped zone between the two countries, with the border following a straight line through the zone.

SAUDI ARABIA-KUWAIT PARTITIONED ZONE

A Convention signed at Uqair in December 1922 fixed the Najdi (Saudi Arabian) boundary with Kuwait. The Convention also established a Neutral Zone of 5,770 sq. km. immediately to the south of Kuwait in which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait held equal rights. The final agreement on this matter was signed in 1963. Since 1966 the Zone has been divided between the two countries and each administers its own half, in practice as an integral part of the state. However, the oil wealth of the whole Zone remains undivided and production from the on-shore oil concessions in the Partitioned Zone is shared equally between the two states' concessionaires (Aminoil and Getty).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1974 census)

Riyadh (royal capital)	666,840	Tabouk	74,825
Jeddah (administrative capital)	561,104	Buraidah	69,940
Makkah (Mecca)	366,801	Al-Mobarraz	54,325
Ta'if	204,857	Khamis-Mushait	49,581
Al-Madinah (Medina)	198,186	Al-Khobar	48,817
Dammam	127,844	Najran	47,501
Hufuf	101,271	Ha'il	40,502

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 47.6 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 45.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 16.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 14.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Wheat . . .	120	150	150
Barley . . .	15	16	16
Millet . . .	13	10	11
Sorghum . . .	152	190	170
Sesame seed . . .	1	1	1
Tomatoes . . .	167	167	167
Onions (dry) . . .	95	95	95
Grapes . . .	56	57	57
Dates . . .	411	417	422
Citrus fruit . . .	29	29	29

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cattle . . .	353	370	400
Sheep . . .	2,699	4,000	4,000
Goats . . .	2,078	1,900	1,974
Asses . . .	104*	111	119
Camels . . .	156	156	156
Chickens . . .	4,500	5,000	5,500

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . . .	19	19	19
Mutton and lamb . . .	17	19	20
Goats' meat . . .	8	9	9
Poultry meat . . .	26	28	30
Other meat . . .	25	25	27
Cows' milk . . .	200	210	214
Sheep's milk . . .	75	78	80
Goats' milk . . .	56	58	61
Hen eggs . . .	20.0	20.2	20.4

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

SEA FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974	1975*	1976	1977
Marine fishes . . .	18.7	20.3	20.3*	20.0	18.5	16.8
Shrimps and prawns . . .	5.1	6.1	3.3	3.0	4.8	1.6
TOTAL CATCH . . .	23.8	26.4	23.6	23.0	23.3	18.4

*FAO estimate.

1978 and 1979: Annual catch as in 1977 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING*

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Crude petroleum . . .	'000 metric tons	347,733	418,258	348,992	424,226	453,777	409,446
Natural gas . . .	terajoules	19,234	21,160	21,470	22,679	23,600†	23,600†

* Including half the total output of the Partitioned Zone, shared with Kuwait.

† Estimates.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

1979: Crude petroleum 476.0 million metric tons; Natural gas 25,000 terajoules (estimate).

1980: Crude petroleum 495.7 million metric tons.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY COMPANY
(million barrels)

	TOTAL	ARAMCO	GETTY OIL	ARABIAN OIL
1938 . . .	0.5	0.5	—	—
1946 . . .	59.9	59.9	—	—
1955 . . .	356.6	352.2	4.4	—
1973 . . .	2,772.7	2,677.4	23.4	71.9
1974 . . .	3,095.1	2,996.5	29.8	68.7
1975 . . .	2,582.5	2,491.8	31.2	59.5
1976 . . .	3,139.3	3,053.9	29.7	55.7
1977 . . .	3,358.0	3,291.2	32.0	34.8
1978 . . .	3,038.0	2,952.3	29.4	56.3
1979 . . .	3,479.2	3,376.4	30.2	72.6
1980 . . .	3,623.8	3,525.3	28.5	70.0

OIL REVENUES BY SOURCE
(U.S. \$ million)

	TOTAL	ARAMCO	GETTY OIL	ARABIAN OIL	OTHER COMPANIES
1939 . . .	3.2	3.2	—	—	—
1946 . . .	10.4	10.4	—	—	—
1955 . . .	340.8	338.2	2.6	—	—
1973 . . .	4,340.0	4,195.0	22.0	91.4	31.7
1974 . . .	22,573.5	2,375.0	53.3	113.6	31.6
1975 . . .	25,676.2	24,838.6	191.1	642.7	3.8
1976 . . .	30,747.5	29,937.3	247.6	559.2	3.3
1977 . . .	36,540.1	35,703.8	263.4	571.6	1.2
1978 . . .	32,233.8	31,609.0	286.6	338.2	—
1979 . . .	48,435.2	47,588.9	272.0	574.3	—
1980 . . .	84,466.4	82,716.4	469.6	1,280.4	—

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976-	1977	1978	1979
Fuel oil	'ooo barrels	104,528	98,280	94,794	97,997
Diesel oil	" "	26,914	32,116	34,963	34,991
Gasoline and naphtha	" "	61,036	60,893	65,083	72,566
Liquefied petroleum gas	" "	47,021	57,571	64,876	79,523
Jet fuel	" "	4,346	2,054	220	248
Kerosene	" "	8,535	8,569	9,855	9,913
Asphalt, etc.	" "	5,081	6,793	5,763	9,497
Cement	'ooo metric tons	1,143.0	1,292.5	1,790.7	2,647.6
Quicklime	" " "	9.6	6.9	n.a.	n.a.
Gypsum	" " "	52.8	54.0	68.2	n.a.
Electric energy*	" million kWh	n.a.	n.a.	9,435.2	13,746.6

* Major cities.

FINANCE

100 halalah=20 qursh=1 Saudi riyal (SR).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 halalah; 1, 2 and 4 qursh.*

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 riyals.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=6.569 Saudi riyals; U.S. \$1=3.415 Saudi riyals.

100 Saudi riyals=£15.22=\$29.28.

* The coins of 1, 2 and 4 qursh are being gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Note: Prior to January 1960 the prevailing exchange rate was U.S. \$1=3.75 Saudi riyals (1 riyal=26.67 U.S. cents). From January 1960 to August 1971 the exchange rate was \$1=4.50 riyals (1 riyal=22.22 U.S. cents). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=4.145 riyals (1 riyal=24.13 U.S. cents). It was \$1=3.730 riyals (1 riyal=26.18 U.S. cents) from February to August 1973; and \$1=3.55 riyals (1 riyal=28.17 U.S. cents) from August 1973 to March 1975, when the riyal's direct link with the dollar was ended and the currency was valued in terms of the IMF Special Drawing Right (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies since July 1974), with a mid-point of 1 SDR=4.28255 riyals. Wide fluctuations around this are allowed in order to permit a fixed rate against the U.S. dollar for extended periods of time. From August 1975 to July 1977 the rate was \$1=3.53 riyals. The average exchange rate (riyals per U.S. dollar) was: 3.518 in 1975; 3.525 in 1977. Since July 1978 there have been frequent small adjustments in the riyal-dollar rate. The average rate (riyals per dollar) was: 3.400 in 1978; 3.361 in 1979; 3.327 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=10.80 riyals.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million riyals, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1980/81	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1980/81	1981/82
Oil royalties	58,298	84,852	Council of Ministers	12,619*	13,859*
Income tax (incl. tax on oil receipts)	198,706	249,116	Municipal and rural affairs	3,148	3,588
Customs	2,037	2,542	Defence and aviation	7,685	9,683
Other items	2,475	3,490	Interior	7,456	9,729
			Labour and social affairs	2,241	2,192
			Health	3,236	4,038
			Education	13,622	16,262
			Communications	1,253	1,390
			Industry, electricity and commerce	1,631	3,659
			Subsidies	13,142	21,066
			Projects expenditure (see below)	174,737	205,925
TOTAL	261,516	340,000	TOTAL (incl. others)	245,000	298,000

* Includes foreign aid.

PROJECTS BUDGET

(planned expenditure in million riyals)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Council of Ministers	4,399.4	13,964.0	18,983.7	37,208.7
Municipal and rural affairs	7,966.8	9,789.8	16,597.2	22,703.5
Public works and housing	5,649.4	3,022.5	5,573.8	6,308.4
Information	723.5	634.3	878.1	965.3
Civil aviation	3,912.8	6,804.6	10,644.6	11,044.5
Interior	3,330.5	4,131.9	5,507.2	7,551.1
Labour and social affairs	1,452.3	2,126.5	3,491.9	2,626.0
Health	1,855.0	1,822.0	2,420.0	2,793.0
Education	5,123.1	5,771.5	7,863.3	9,869.4
Communications	7,377.0	9,811.3	14,835.5	17,760.6
Finance and national economy	3,309.5	7,868.3	10,638.7	13,904.9
Industry, electricity and commerce	337.3	3,450.5*	3,027.3*	1,080.5
Agriculture and water resources	1,854.4	3,112.0	3,470.3	3,185.1
Public investment fund	4,000.0	4,250.0	7,500.0	10,000.0
Other	50,433.0	49,379.4	63,305.8	58,918.3
Less: Earmarked expenditure	-18,676.3	-20,258.6	—	—
TOTAL	83,047.7	105,680.0	174,737.4	205,925.3

* Including gathering and liquefaction of gas.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN—1980-85
(proposed expenditure in million riyals)

Education	101,171.0
Health and social services	42,405.7
Transport and communications	143,018.1
Desalination	39,602.0
Petromin	27,684.8
Saudi Basic Industries Corpn.	25,564.0
Electricity	52,585.2
Agriculture	7,974.5
Public Works	21,204.4
Other	320,790.3
TOTAL	782,000.0

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES*
(U.S. \$ million in December each year)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	132	126	125	131	207	211	204
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	196	271
Reserve position in IMF	729	1,838	2,563	2,691	2,470	1,699	2,418
Foreign exchange	13,424	21,355	24,337	27,212	16,730	17,378	20,747
TOTAL	14,285	23,319	27,025	30,034	19,407	19,484	23,641

* From April 1978 reserves were redefined to exclude the foreign exchange cover against the note issue (then about \$5,300 million).

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million riyals at current prices, twelve months ending June 30th)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80*
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,866	3,909	4,196	4,648
Mining and Quarrying:				
Crude petroleum and natural gas	128,466	126,156	131,098	241,708
Other	823	1,025	1,120	1,341
Manufacturing:				
Petroleum refining	6,221	5,908	7,442	10,276
Other	3,063	4,066	5,173	6,467
Electricity, Gas and Water	144	204	248	271
Construction	25,546	31,959	34,764	42,791
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	8,507	11,049	13,912	17,541
Transport, Storage and Communication	6,775	9,960	12,764	8,454
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services:				
Ownership of dwellings	6,924	7,632	9,663	10,962
Other	4,206	5,072	6,517	7,853
Community, Social and Personal Services	2,609	3,293	4,155	5,261
SUB-TOTAL	195,150	210,233	231,052	357,573
Less Imputed Bank Service charge	-928	-1,561	-2,342	3,279
DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF INDUSTRIES	194,222	208,672	228,710	360,852
Public Administration and Defence	4,998	9,204	10,688	13,545
Other Government Services	4,722	5,942	8,224	9,839
G.D.P. IN PRODUCERS' VALUES	203,942	223,818	247,622	384,236
Import Duties	1,114	1,583	1,917	2,217
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	205,056	225,401	249,539	386,453

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	32,665	27,294	35,632	40,351	36,993	56,521	100,716
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-3,569	-6,004	-10,385	-14,698	-20,021	-23,530	-28,238
TRADE BALANCE	29,096	21,290	25,247	25,653	16,972	32,991	72,478
Exports of services	2,603	3,200	4,566	6,012	6,468	7,720	8,479
Imports of services	-7,070	-6,498	-11,220	-14,351	-18,909	-24,253	-33,097
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	24,629	17,992	18,593	17,314	4,531	16,458	47,860
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-518	-555	-988	-1,506	-2,845	-3,366	-4,063
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-1,014	-3,128	-3,323	-3,901	-3,900	-3,503	-3,998
CURRENT BALANCE	23,097	14,309	14,282	11,907	-2,214	9,589	39,799
Direct capital investment (net)	-3,733	1,865	-397	782	556	-1,351	-3,307
Other long-term capital (net)	-5,142	-11,003	-10,759	-8,286	1,223	-2,357	-24,192
Short-term capital (net)	-3,833	3,885	604	-1,706	-11,646	-5,647	-8,305
Net errors and omissions	-2	3	-2	-1	-4	—	3
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	10,387	9,059	3,728	2,696	-12,085	234	3,938
Monetization of gold	—	-6	—	6	—	—	-9
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	81	82
Valuation changes (net)	19	-19	-21	307	1,450	-236	143
CHANGES IN RESERVES	10,406	9,034	3,707	3,009	-10,635	79	4,154

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million riyals)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f. . . .	7,310	10,149	14,823	30,691	51,662	69,180	82,223	100,350
Exports f.o.b. . . .	33,309	126,223	104,412	135,154	153,209	138,242	213,183	362,886

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million riyals)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS*	1978	1979	1980
Foodstuffs	7,802	10,511	14,155	Crude petroleum . .	120,010	182,280	321,230
Non-metallic minerals .	2,192	2,249	3,141	Refined petroleum . .	8,400	11,090	18,910
Chemical products, etc..	2,234	2,667	3,421	Others	330	280	750
Wood and wooden articles	2,058	2,332	2,588				
Textiles and clothing .	4,178	4,996	6,518				
Articles of stone, ceramics, glass, etc. .	3,247	2,680	3,410				
Base metals and metal products	9,588	12,730	14,593				
Machinery (incl. electric)	19,844	22,552	24,524				
Transport equipment .	9,036	10,992	13,919				
Optical and surgical instruments, etc. . .	2,653	2,903	3,606				
TOTAL (incl. others)	69,180	82,223	100,350	TOTAL	128,730	193,650	340,890

*Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million riyals)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	EXPORTS*	1977	1978	1979
Bahrain	762	156	188	Bahamas	4,361	329	295
Belgium	832	1,234	1,490	Bahrain	3,370	3,212	4,511
Finland	101	827	n.a.	Belgium	5,237	3,990	7,065
France	1,728	2,668	3,754	Brazil	4,586	5,274	6,048
Germany, Fed. Repub..	4,320	7,467	9,024	Canada	2,217	1,994	4,001
India	601	805	918	France	14,704	14,776	17,856
Italy	3,168	4,945	6,047	Germany, Fed. Repub..	4,435	3,779	6,022
Japan	5,981	10,659	13,021	Greece	1,023	180	4,578
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	604	1,034	n.a.	Italy	11,182	9,360	17,314
Korea, Republic . . .	665	1,105	1,598	Japan	29,080	27,881	36,983
Kuwait	2,300	359	495	Korea, Republic . . .	3,804	4,572	6,474
Lebanon	1,165	1,064	1,169	Netherlands	8,123	6,018	11,807
Netherlands	2,278	3,011	2,503	Singapore	5,738	6,130	8,394
Sweden	538	867	n.a.	Spain	5,579	5,468	8,264
Switzerland	1,510	1,952	1,511	Taiwan	1,741	2,498	3,287
Syria	1,816	326	297	Thailand	1,780	1,076	1,730
Taiwan	783	1,577	1,990	Trinidad and Tobago .	2,345	145	80
United Kingdom . . .	3,182	5,093	5,841	United Kingdom . . .	6,491	4,678	7,097
U.S.A.	9,621	14,434	16,270	U.S.A.	14,575	21,771	36,753
TOTAL (incl. others)	51,662	69,180	82,223	TOTAL (incl. others)	153,209	138,242	213,183

*Figures for individual countries exclude bunker fuel.

TOURISM

Pilgrims to Mecca from abroad: 1975/76 894,573; 1976/77 719,040; 1977/78 739,319; 1978/79 830,236; 1979/80 862,520; 1980/81 812,892.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Passenger-kilometres (million)	61	72	68	79	94
Freight tonne-kilometres (million)	62	66	68	86	125

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1975	1976	1977
Cars	65,039	103,888	133,717
Taxis	8,514	16,515	19,244
Lorries	84,347	136,571	182,226
Buses	1,439	3,108	3,343
TOTAL	159,339	260,082	338,530

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Goods loaded*	335,480	390,510	337,710	410,000
Goods unloaded	2,965†	3,582	5,779	9,259

* Provisional figures.

† Excluding livestock.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

CIVIL AVIATION

(total scheduled services)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown ('000)	21,800	27,500	38,900	56,100
Passengers carried ('000)	1,282	1,836	3,268	4,705
Passenger-kilometres (million)	1,268	1,827	3,122	4,923
Freight tonne-km. ('000)	35,800	50,100	82,600	105,800
Mail tonne-km. ('000)	1,600	2,000	2,600	3,700
Total tonne-km. ('000)	151,000	217,000	366,000	552,000

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION

(Academic year 1978/79)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten . .	150	776	22,520
Elementary . .	4,983	42,706	802,810
Intermediate . .	1,210	17,131	220,342
Secondary . .	407	6,910	83,716
Adult . .	2,966	10,929	121,549
Technical . .	28	892	5,319
Special . .	62*	895	1,839
TOTAL (inc. others)	10,018	86,888	1,329,417

* represents sections of schools.

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, *Statistical Yearbook*; SAMA, *Annual Report*.

THE CONSTITUTION

After Ibn Saud had finally brought the whole of present-day Saudi Arabia under his control in 1925, the territory was made into a dual kingdom.

Six years later, in 1932, the realm was unified by decree and became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia as a whole has in practice been developing, in recent years particularly, from monarchical towards ministerial rule. The power of the Cabinet was increased in May 1958, when several ministries were delegated to the Crown Prince. In December 1960, however, the Crown Prince resigned and King Saud assumed the Prime Ministership. In 1962, Prince Faisal resumed the Prime Ministership. In 1964 King Saud was relieved of his duties and his brother Prince Faisal was proclaimed King. King Faisal was assassinated in 1975 and succeeded by his brother Khalid.

An eight-man committee under the Chairmanship of Prince Nayef, Minister of the Interior, was formed in March 1980 to draw up a 200-article basic "system of rule", based entirely on Islamic principles. Plans were also being made for the establishment of a Consultative Council, whose 50-70 members would be nominated.

The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village councils. A General Municipal Council is established in the towns of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Its members are proposed by the inhabitants and must be approved by the King. Functioning concurrently with each General Municipal Council is a General Administration Committee, which investigates ways and means of executing resolutions

passed by the Council. There are also elected district councils under the presidency of local chiefs, consisting of his assistant, the principal local officials and other important persons of the district. Every village and tribe has a council composed of the sheikh, who presides, his legal advisers and two other prominent personages. These councils have power to enforce regulations.

The principal administrative divisions are as follows:

Najd: capital Riyadh. Najd is sub-divided as follows:

1. The principality of Riyadh, to which are associated Wadi al-Dawasir, al-Aflaj, al-Hariq, al-Kharj, al-'Aridh, al-Washm and Sudair.
2. The principality of al-Qasim, comprising 'Unaizah, Buraidah, al-Ras and their villages, and al-Mudhanban and its dependencies.
3. The Northern principality (capital Hayil). This includes the tribes of Shammar, 'Anzah, al-Dhafir and Mutair, the Town of Taima in the south and some northerly towns.

Hijaz: capital Mecca. Includes the principalities of Tabouk, al-'Ula, Dhaha, al-Wajh, Amlaj, Yanbu', Medina, Jeddah, al-Lith, al-Qunfundhah, Baljarshi and Ta'if.

Asir: capital Abha. Includes Abha, Qahtan, Shahr, Rijal Alma', Rijal al-Hajr, Banu Shahr, Mahayil, Bariq, Bisha, Najran and its villages.

Eastern Province (Al Hasa): capital Dammam. Includes Hufuf, Al-Mobarraz, Qatif, Dhahran, Al-Khobar and Qaryat al-Jubail.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. King KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ

(Acceded to the throne March 25th, 1975)

Crown Prince: FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: H.M. King KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

First Deputy Prime Minister: H.R.H. Prince FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard: H.R.H. Prince ABDULLAH IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister of Defence and Aviation: H.R.H. Prince SULTAN IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Advisers to the Minister of Defence and Aviation (with Ministerial rank): Sheikh KAMAL SINDI, Gen. OTHMAN AL-HUMAID.

SAUDI ARABIA

Minister of Public Works and Housing: H.R.H. Prince MUTAIB IBN ABDUL AZIZ.
Governor of Mecca (with Ministerial rank): H.R.H. Prince MAJED IBN ABDUL AZIZ.
Minister of the Interior: H.R.H. Prince NAYEF IBN ABDUL AZIZ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: H.R.H. Prince SAUD AL-FAISAL.
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: Sheikh AHMED ZAKI YAMANI.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh IBRAHIM IBN ABDULLAH AL-ANGARI.
Minister of Higher Education: Sheikh HASSAN IBN ABDULLAH AL-SHEIKH.
Minister of Communications: Sheikh HUSSEIN IBRAHIM AL-MANSOURI.
Minister of Finance and National Economy: MUHAMMAD ALI ABDUL-KHAIL.
Minister of Information: Dr. MUHAMMAD ABDOL YAMANI.
Minister of Industry and Power: Dr. GHAZI ABDER-RAHMAN ALGOSAIBI.

The Government, Diplomatic Representation

Minister of Commerce: Dr. SULAIMAN ABDUL AZIZ AL-SULAIMI.
Minister of Justice: Sheikh IBRAHIM IBN MUHAMMAD IBN IBRAHIM AS-SHEIKH.
Minister of Education: Dr. ABDUL AZIZ AL-ABDULLAH AL-KHUWAITER.
Minister of Planning: Sheikh HISHAM NAZER.
Minister of Pilgrimage Affairs and Waqfs: Sheikh ABDUL WAHHAB AHMAD ABDUL WASI.
Minister of Agriculture and Water: Dr. ABDER-RAHMAN IBN ABDUL AZIZ IBN HASAN AL-SHEIKH.
Minister of Health: Dr. HUSSEIN ABDUL RAZZAK JAZAIRI.
Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications: Dr. ALAWI DARWISH KAYYAL.
Ministers of State: Sheikh MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM MASOUD, Dr. MUHAMMAD ABDEL LATIF MILHAM.
Adviser to the Royal Cabinet with rank of Minister: Sheikh NASSER ASH-SHITRI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SAUDI ARABIA

(In Jeddah unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Medina Rd., Enaïkish; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD MUSTAFA MA'IZA.
Argentina: P.O.B. 5888; *Chargé d'affaires:* MARIO TOMÁS BEJARANO.
Australia: Villa Ruwais Quarter, P.O.B. 4876; *Ambassador:* R. D. STURKEY.
Austria: P.O.B. 767; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ SCHMID.
Bahrain: Al Hamra; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM ALI IBRAHIM.
Bangladesh: P.O.B. 6215, Kilo 3, Mecca Rd.; *Ambassador:* HUMAYUN RASHEED CHOUDHURY.
Belgium: P.O.B. 290; *Ambassador:* JACQUES MELSSENS.
Brazil: P.O.B. 4479; *Ambassador:* CELSO DINIZ.
Burundi.
Cameroon: Kilo 4, Medina Rd., (Madain Al Fahd), P.O.B. 1140; *Ambassador:* Alhaji HAMMADOU ALIM.
Canada: 6th Floor, Queen's Bldg., Commercial Centre; *Ambassador:* JACQUES S. ROY.
Chad: Villa Ahmed Said Bachoul, Rou Boud; *Chargé d'affaires:* HISSÈNE ALI ISSA.
China (Taiwan): Sheikh Wadji Tahlawi Building No. 3, off Palestine Rd.; *Ambassador:* HSUEH YU-CHI.
Costa Rica: Cairo, Egypt.
Denmark: P.O.B. 5333; *Ambassador:* FRANZ HOWITZ.
Djibouti: Kilo 3, Mecca Rd.; *Ambassador:* ADAN CHEIKH HASSAN.
Egypt: (see Sudan).
Ethiopia: P.O.B. 495; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TEKLEHAIMANOT ABAY.
Finland: P.O.B. 5382; *Ambassador:* KAI HELENIUS.
France: Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab St.; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ROCALVE.
Gabon: P.O.B. 5442; *Ambassador:* MOUSSAVOU GHENGA.
Gambia: P.O.B. 5458; *Ambassador:* Alhaji ALIEU E. W. F. BADJI.

Germany, Federal Republic: Medina Rd., Mr. Mustafa Ashoor Bldg.; *Ambassador:* ALFRED VESTRING.
Ghana: Medina Rd., Kilo 3; *Ambassador:* Alhaj MAHMOUD SUKA-BRAIMAH.
Greece: P.O.B. 5108; *Ambassador:* PANDELIS MENGLIDIS.
Guinea: 11 Abou Ferass Al-Handany, Roueiss; *Ambassador:* THIerno BANTKA DIALLO.
India: Shaikh Mohammed Ibrahim Masoud Bldg., Medina Rd.; *Ambassador:* T. T. P. ABDULLAH.
Indonesia: Khalid bin Walid St., Sharafiah, P.O.B. 10; *Ambassador:* TEUKU MUHAMMAD HADI THAJEB.
Iran: 116 Medina Rd.; *Chargé d'affaires:* E. NAHEVANDIAN.
Iraq: Medina Rd., Kilo 5, Amar ibn Yasir St.; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. SHAFIQ HAMMUDI AL-DARAJI.
Ireland: Musaidiyya St., Kilo 7, Medina Rd.; *Ambassador:* EAMON O'TUATHAIL.
Italy: Ahmad Abdullah Amoudi Building, Sharafiah; *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. RANIERI FORNARI.
Japan: P.O.B. 1260; *Ambassador:* TERUHIKO NAKAMURA.
Jordan: Kilo 4 Mecca Rd., Bin Sina St.; *Ambassador:* THARWAT TALHOUNI.
Kenya: P.O.B. 6347; *Ambassador:* NOAH OKULO.
Korea, Republic: Fateji Building, nr. the Globe, Al Mu-aediah; *Ambassador:* YANG SOO YOO.
Kuwait: Medina Rd., Princess Sitah Bint Saud bin Abdulaziz; *Ambassador:* SAUD MUHAMMED AL-OUSAIMI.
Lebanon: P.O.B. 987; *Ambassador:* ZAFER AL-HASAN.
Malaysia: P.O.B. 593; *Ambassador:* Dato Sri Haji KAMARUDDIN BIN MOHAMED ISA.
Mali: Route de Medina près d'Al Mira Bldg.; *Ambassador:* SIDI MUHAMAD YOUSOUF DJIRE.
Malta.
Mauritania: South Madain El Fahd; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED EL HANCHI OULD MOHAMED SALEH.

SAUDI ARABIA

Mexico: Beirut, Lebanon.
Morocco: P.O.B. 498; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD LARBI EL ALAMI.
Nepal: P.O.B. 7358; *Ambassador:* KEDAR PRASAD KOIRALA.
Netherlands: P.O.B. 1776; *Ambassador:* Jonkheer HUBERT VAN NISPEN.
Niger: P.O.B. 1709; *Ambassador:* OUMAROU AMADOU.
Nigeria: P.O.B. 655; *Ambassador:* Alhaji DAHIRU ARU-BAKAR WAZIRI.
Norway: P.O.B. 6251; *Ambassador:* JAN ØSTERN.
Oman: P.O.B. 2271; *Ambassador:* Sheikh IBRAHIM HAMMAD AL-HARTHI.
Pakistan: P.O.B. 182; *Ambassador:* NAJMUL SAQIB KHAN.
Philippines: Kilo 5, Medina Rd., P.O.B. 4794; *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN ROMUALDEZ.
Portugal: Nova Park Hotel, Room 282; *Ambassador:* PEDRO ALVES MACHADO.
Qatar: P.O.B. 313; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-AZIZ BIN SA'AD AL-SA'AD.
Rwanda: Cairo, Egypt.
Senegal: P.O.B. 1394; *Ambassador:* MOUSTAPHA Cissé.
Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 7028; *Ambassador:* SULIMAN BABA TIMBO.
Somalia: North Palestine Rd., Enaikish, P.O.B. 729; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH MOHAMOUD.
Spain: P.O.B. 453; *Ambassador:* MANUEL SASSOT.
Sudan: Mina Rd., P.O.B. 480; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-LATIF AL-DHAHAB ABDEL-LATIF (also serves Egypt's interests).

Saudi Arabia also has diplomatic relations with Grenada, Iceland, Jamaica, Libya, Luxembourg, Maldives, New Zealand, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are independent and governed by the rules of Islamic *Sharia*. The following courts operate:

Supreme Council of Justice: consists of eleven members and supervises work of the courts; reviews legal questions referred to it by the Minister of Justice and expresses opinions on judicial questions; reviews sentences of death, cutting and stoning.

Court of Cassation: consists of Chief Justice and an adequate number of judges; includes department for penal suits, department for personal status and department for other suits.

General (Public) Courts: consist of one or more Judges; sentences of public courts are issued by a single judge, with the exception of death, stoning and cutting, which require the decision of three judges.

Summary Courts: consist of a single judge or more; sentences are issued by a single judge.

Specialized Courts: Article 26 of the judicial system stipulates that the setting up of specialized courts is permissible by Royal Decree on a proposal from the Supreme Council of Justice.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Sweden: Musa'adia, P.O.B. 2005; *Ambassador:* FREDRIK BERGENSTRÄHLE.
Switzerland: P.O.B. 1016; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MAILLARD.
Syria: Al Huda St., Sharafiah; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HAMID DARKAL.
Thailand: P.O.B. 2224; *Ambassador:* SUVAT SENIVONGS NA AYUTHYA.
Tunisia: Sharia Badana, Mecca Rd., Kilo 3; *Ambassador:* KACEM BOUSNINA.
Turkey: P.O.B. 70; *Ambassador:* HUSEYIN CELEM.
Uganda: P.O.B. 4838; *Chargé d'affaires:* ABUBAKAR NADDULI.
United Arab Emirates: Bin Affan St., No. 58, Sharafiah; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMMAD BU-REHAIMA.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 393; *Ambassador:* Sir JAMES CRAIG, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Palestine Rd., Ruwais; *Ambassador:* RICHARD W. MURPHY.
Upper Volta: *Chargé d'affaires:* Alhaji SINLAY DJIBO.
Uruguay: North Medina Road, P.O.B. 8186; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ D. LISSIDINI.
Venezuela: Hamra Palace St.; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ALJANDRO SUÑE GORRIN.
Yemen Arab Republic: Mecca Rd., Kilo 4; *Ambassador:* AHMED ALI AL-MIHANI.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 6346; *Chargé d'affaires:* AHMED AOUD HAIDRA.
Zaire: Hail St., opposite U.S. Embassy; *Ambassador:* KIMASI MATWIKU BASAULA.
Zambia: P.O.B. 7677; *Ambassador:* MATIYA NGALANDE.

RELIGION

Arabia is the centre of the Islamic faith and includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Except in the Eastern Province, where a large number of people follow Shi'a rites, the majority of the population are of the Sunni faith. The last seventy years have seen the rise of the Wahhabi sect, who originated in the eighteenth century, but first became unified and influential under their late leader King Ibn Saud. They are now the keepers of the holy places and control the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mecca: Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad, seat of the Great Mosque and Shrine of Ka'ba visited by a million Muslims annually.

Medina: Burial place of Muhammad, second sacred city of Islam.

THE PRESS

Since 1964 most newspapers and periodicals have been published by press organizations administered by boards of directors with full autonomous powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law. These organizations,

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which took over from small private firms, are privately owned by groups of individuals widely experienced in newspaper publishing and administration (*see* Publishers).

There are also a number of popular periodicals published by the Government and by the Arabian American Oil Co. and distributed free of charge. The press is subject to no legal restriction affecting freedom of expression or the coverage of news.

DAILIES

Arab News: P.O.B. 4556, Jeddah; f. 1976; English; published by Saudi Research and Marketing Company; Editor MUHAMMAD M. AL-SHIBANI.

al-Bilad: King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; f. 1934; Arabic; published by al-Bilad Publishing Corporation; Editor ABDULMAJID AL-SHUBUKSHI; circ. 30,000.

al-Jazirah: P.O.B. 254, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; Arabic; Editor KHALID HAMDUL MALIK; circ. 5,000.

al-Madina al-Munawara: Jeddah, P.O.B. 807; f. 1937; Arabic; published by al-Madina Press Establishment; Editor AHMED M. MAHMOUD; circ. 30,000.

al-Nadwah: Mecca; f. 1958; Arabic; published by Mecca Press and Information Organization; Editors HAMED MUTAWI'E, SALEH MOHAMMED JAMAL; circ. 10,000.

Okaz Newspaper: P.O.B. 1508, Jeddah; f. 1960; Arabic; Editor-in-Chief ABDULLAH AHMED AL-DARY; circ. 80,000.

al-Riyadh: P.O.B. 851, Riyadh; Arabic; published by Yamamah Press Organization; Editor TURKI A. AL-SUDARI; circ. 16,000 (Mon.-Sat.), 15,000 (Sunday).

Saudi Gazette: Saba'een Rd., P.O.B. 5576, Jeddah; f. 1975; English; published by Okaz Organization; Dir.-Gen. IYAD A. MADANI; Editor SAUD S. ISLAM.

Saudi Review: P.O.B. 4288, Jeddah; f. 1966; English; daily newsletter from Saudi newspapers and broadcasting service; Publisher and Chief Editor MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN; Man. Dir. SHAKER AL-SANTAWI; circ. 5,000.

al-Yaum (Today): P.O.B. 565, Dammam; f. 1964; Dir. HAMAD AL-MUBARAK; circ. 42,000.

WEEKLIES

Akhbar al-Dhahran (Dhahran News): Dhahran; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD AL-AZIZ AL-ISA; circ. 1,500.

Arabian Sun: Aramco, P.O.B. 1839, Dhahran; English; published by the Arabian American Oil Co., Dhahran.

Child: P.O.B. 1508, Jeddah; f. 1976; circ. 5,000.

al-Dawa: Islamic University, Shahr al-Ibn Khaldun, Riyadh; Arabic.

Hasan: Jeddah; f. 1977; children's magazine; Editor-in-Chief JACOB MUHAMMAD ISSAC; circ. 10,000.

Rabita al Alam Islami (Journal of Muslim World League): P.O.B. 537 and 538, Mecca; weekly and monthly in both Arabic and English; Editors MUHAMMAD MAHMOUD HAFIZ (Arabic), SAYYID HASAN MUTAHRAR (English).

Saudi Business: P.O.B. 4556, Jeddah; Editor-in-Chief MUHAMMAD M. AL-SHIBANI.

Saudi Economic Survey: P.O.B. 1989, Jeddah; f. 1967; English; Publisher S. A. ASHOOR; Managing Ed. ABDELHAKIM GHAIH.

MONTHLIES

Ahlan Wasahlan (Welcome): P.O.B. 620, Jeddah; flight journal by Saudi Arabian Airlines; Gen. Man. YOUSUF ADEEB ALAAMA; Editor-in-Chief MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Al-Arab: King Faisal St., Riyadh; Editor HAMDUL JANIR.

Al-Lequ'a: P.O.B. 812, Riyadh; Editor IBRAHIM AL-ULAI AL-MAIMAN.

Al-Manhal: 44 Shahr al-Arafet, P.O.B. 2925, Riyadh; literary and cultural; Arabic; Editor ABDUL QUDOS ANSARI.

Mujalla al-Iqtisad wa al-Idara (Journal of Economics and Administration): Research and Development Center, King Abdulaziz University, P.O.B. 9031, Jeddah; Chief Editor Dr. MUHAMMAD M. N. QUOTAH.

Oaffa-e-Zaid (Oil Caravan): P.O.B. 1389, Dhahran; published by Arabian American Oil Company.

Al-Sharkiah-Elle (Arab Women's Magazine): Al-Jabbul Ahalie Bldg., P.O.B. 6, Riyadh; Editor SAMIRA M. KHASHAGGI.

Al-Soqoor (Falcons): P.O.B. 2973, King Faisal Air Academy, Riyadh; air-force journal; cultural activities; Editor ANWAR MUHAMMAD AL-QADHEB.

Al-Tadhamon Al-Islami (Islamic Solidarity): Hajj Ministry, Mecca; Editor Dr. MUSTAAF ABDUL WAHID.

al-Tijarah: P.O.B. 1264, Jeddah; f. 1960; for businessmen; published by Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chair. Sheikh ISMAIL ABUDAWOOD; Gen. Man. WAHAB ABUZINADA; circ. 1,800.

NEWS AGENCY

Saudi Press Agency: c/o Ministry of Information, Riyadh; f. 1970; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLA HILAIL.

PUBLISHERS

al-Bilad Publishing Organization: King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; publishes *al-Bilad* and *Iqra'a*; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH DABBAGH.

Dar al-Yaum Press, Printing and Publishing Ltd.: P.O.B. 565, Dammam; f. 1964; publishes *al-Yaum*; Dir.-Gen. HAMAD AL-MUBARAK.

al-Jazirah Corporation for Press, Printing and Publishing: P.O.B. 354, Riyadh; f. 1964; 27 mems.; publishes *al-Jazirah* (daily); Dir.-Gen. SALEH AL-AJROUSH; Editor-in-Chief KHALID EL MALEK.

al-Madina Press Establishment: P.O.B. 807, Jeddah; f. 1937; publishes *al-Madina al-Munawara*; Admin. Man. A. S. AL-GHANDI; Gen. Man. AHMED SALAH JAMJOOM.

Okaz Organization for Press and Publication: Al-Mina St., P.O.B. 1508, Jeddah; publishes *Okaz*, *Saudi Gazette* and *Child*; Gen. Man. ALI H. SHOBOKSHI.

Saudi Publishing and Distributing House: Al-Jauhara Bldg., Flats 7 and 12, Baghdadia, P.O.B. 2043, Jeddah; books in Arabic and English; Chair. MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD ALI AL-WAZIR.

al-Yamamah Press Establishment: Riyadh; publishes *al-Riyadh*, *al-Yamamah* and *She*; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH QAR'AWI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Saudi Arabian Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Information, Airport Rd., Jeddah; stations at Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and Abha, broadcast programmes in Arabic and English; overseas service in Urdu, Indonesian, Persian, French, Somali and Swahili; Dir.-Gen. KHALID H. GHOUTH.

Aramco Radio: P.O.B. 96, Dhahran; broadcasts music and programmes in English for the entertainment of employees of Arabian-American Oil Company.

There are about 300,000 radio receivers (1980).

TELEVISION

Saudi Arabian Government Television Service: Information Ministry, P.O.B. 570, Riyadh; stations at Riyadh, Jeddah, Medina, Dammam, Qassim, Abha, Hail, Albaha, Sakaka, Al-Qurayat, Wadiadda-Wasir and Tabuk operate 8 hours daily; major stations and relay points are under construction to serve all principal towns; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMAD AL-FHAID.

Dhahran-HZ-22-TV. Aramco TV: Arabian American Oil Co., Room 300, Administration Bldg., Dhahran; non-commercial; started 1957, since 1970 English language film-chain operation only; Man. (Residential and Recreation Services) FOUAD M. SALEH; Man. (Communications) A. D. HENDRICKS.

There are about 310,000 television sets (1980).

FINANCE

BANKING

The Saudi Arabian banking system consists of: the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, as central note-issuing and regulatory body; twelve commercial banks (two national and ten foreign banks); and three specialist banks. There is a policy of 'Saudization' of the foreign banks.

The rising volume of oil revenues imposed a need for a central monetary authority and in 1952 the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) was established in Jeddah. SAMA's functions include: bankers to the Government; stabilization of the value of the currency; administration of monetary reserves; issue of coin and notes; and regulation of banking.

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Saudi riyals)

CENTRAL BANK

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA): P.O.B. 2992, Airport Rd., Riyadh; f. 1952; total assets and liabilities 26,225.7m. (Nov. 1979); Pres. and Gov. ABDUL AZIZ AL QURAISHI; Vice-Gov. HAMAD SAUD AL-SAYYARI; Controller-Gen. ABDUL WAHAB M. S. SHEIKH; publs. *Statement of Affairs* (fortnightly); *Annual Report; Statistical Summary* (twice a year); 10 hrs.

NATIONAL BANKS

National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 3555, King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; f. 1938; cap. and res. 1,578m. (Nov. 1980); Partners Sheikh SALEH ABDULLAH MOSA KAAKI, Sheikh ABDULAZIZ MUHAMMAD KAAKI, Sheikh SALIM BIN MAHFOOZ (Gen. Man.); 64 hrs. and 3 seasonal branches for pilgrims.

Riyad Bank: P.O.B. 1047, King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; f. 1957; cap. p.u. and res. 1,800m.; dep. 17,874m.; total assets 34,410m. (May 1981); Chair. H.E. Sheikh ABDULLAH BIN ADWAN; Man. Dir. H.E. Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SHEIKH; Gen. Man. Sheikh IBRAHIM M. S. SHAMS; 59 hrs.

SPECIALIST BANKS

Agricultural Credit Bank: Jeddah; f. 1964; cap. 31.5m.; Dir.-Gen. IZZAT HUSNI AL-ALI.

Arab Investment Co. S.A.A.: P.O.B. 4009, Riyadh; f. 1974 by 15 Arab countries for industrial investment.

Saudi Credit Bank: Jeddah; f. 1973; provides interest-free loans for specific purposes to Saudi citizens of moderate means.

Saudi Investment Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 3533, Riyadh; f. 1977; provides medium- and long-term finance to business and individuals; foreign sponsors, particularly Chase Manhattan Bank, have provided 20 per cent of capital; Dir. and Gen. Man. RICHARD F. STACKS.

BANKS WITH FOREIGN INTERESTS

Al-Bank al-Saudi al-Fransi (Saudi French Bank): P.O.B. 1, Palestine Square, Al Harithy Centre, Jeddah; f. 1977; cap. 24,789m. (June 1980); Man. Dir. RAYMOND BRAVARD; Deputy Man. Dir. A. ABU AL SAMH; 17 hrs.

Al-Bank al-Saudi al-Hollandi (Saudi Dutch Bank): P.O.B. 6677, Medina Rd., Jeddah; formerly Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V., but Saudi Arabia acquired 60 per cent participation in 1977; cap. 210m.; Chair. SAYED HUSSEIN MOHAMED ALATAS; Man. Dir. H. A. PRONK; 5 hrs.

Arab National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 344, Jeddah; formerly Arab Bank, Jordan, but Saudi Arabia acquired 60 per cent participation.

Bank al-Jazira: P.O.B. 6277, Jeddah; formerly National Bank of Pakistan, Jeddah, but Saudi Arabia acquired 65 per cent participation in 1976; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 2,002m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ ABDULLAH AL-SULAIMAN; Gen. Man. ATHAR HUSAIN.

Bank Melli Iran: King Abdulaziz St., Jeddah.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer S.A. (Lebanon): P.O.B. 482, Jeddah.

Saudi American Bank: P.O.B. 833, Shara Matar, Riyadh; formerly Citibank; Saudi Arabia acquired 60 per cent interest in 1980; Chair. Sheikh ABDULLAH ABDUL AZIZ AL-SUDAIRY; Man. Dir. ROBERT J. BOTJER.

Saudi British Bank: P.O.B. 9084, Riyadh; formerly Saudi branches of British Bank of the Middle East, but Saudi Arabia acquired 60 per cent interest in 1978; cap. 300m.; res. 70.4m.; dep. 3,538.6m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Sheikh SULIMAN SALEH OLAYAN; Man. Dir. P. FLETCHER; 18 hrs.

Saudi Cairo Bank: Al-Faiha Building, Medina Rd., P.O.B. 496, Jeddah; formerly Banque du Caire, but Saudi Arabia acquired 60 per cent participation; cap. p.u. 150m.; Chair. Sheikh ABDULLAH AL-DABBAGH; Man. Dir. BAHGAT S. KHALIL; 18 hrs.

United Bank Ltd. (Pakistan): P.O.B. 619, Dammam.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Al-Alamiya Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2374, Jeddah; managed by Sun Alliance, London; Gen. Man. C. R. HUKU.

Credit and Commerce Insurance Co. (Saudi) Ltd.: 1001-1002 Queens Bldg., King Abdul Aziz St., P.O.B. 5248, Jeddah; Man. SYED YOUNUS.

Independent Insurance Co. of Saudi Arabia Ltd.: P.O.B. 1178, Jeddah Towers Bldg., Sharafia, Jeddah; all classes of insurance; Execs. ABDUL HAMID, JULIAN D. SHARPE.

National Insurance Co. S.A.: P.O.B. 5832, Jeddah; all classes.

Pan Arabian Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 276, El-Khereiji Bldg., Dammam; f. 1976; majority shareholder Sheikh ABDUL KARIM EL-KHEREIJI; Gen. Man. M. M. JISHI.

Red Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.: Attar Bldg., King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah.

Saudi United Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 933, Al-Khobar; f. 1976; fire, accident and marine; majority share-

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holding held by Ahmed Hamad Algosaibi & Bros.; Gen. Man. AHMED MUHAMMAD SABBAGH.

United Commercial Agencies Ltd. (Saudi Arabia): Medina Rd., P.O.B. 5019, Jeddah; f. 1974; Chair. GHATH PHARAON; Man. Dir. PAUL HADDAD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT

Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu: P.O.B. 5964, Riyadh; f. 1975; to create the basic infrastructure for new industrial cities at Jubail and Yanbu; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FAROUK MUHAMMAD AKHDAR; Dir.-Gen. for Jubail Dr. JAMIL AL-JISHI, for Yanbu Dr. YUSUF AL-TURKI.

Saudi Industrial Development Fund: P.O.B. 4143, Riyadh; f. 1974; provides interest-free loans for industrial projects with more than 25 per cent Saudi participation, particularly for expansion of electricity company.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Jeddah, P.O.B. 1264; f. 1950; Pres. Sheikh ISMAIL ABUDAWOOD; Man. WAHAB ABUZINADA; publ. *Al-Tijarah*.

Dammam Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 719, Dammam.

Mecca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1086, Al-Ghazza St., Mecca; f. 1945; Pres. SALEH MOHAMED JAMAL; Sec.-Gen. FOUAD A. HIMDY; publ. *Al Tijarah Wassina'Ah* (monthly).

Medina Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 443, Medina.

Riyadh Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 596, Riyadh; f. 1961; acts as arbitrator in business disputes, information centre; Pres. Sheikh MOHAMED A. AL-FRAIH; Sec.-Gen. SALEH TOAIMI; 12,000 mems.; publs. monthly magazine, trade directory, twice-weekly bulletin.

PETROLEUM

General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PETROMIN): P.O.B. 757, Riyadh; f. 1962; responsible for petroleum refining, domestic marketing and distribution of petroleum products, and some exports of petroleum and LPG; after the completion of negotiations for the takeover of Aramco in September 1980, is taking steps to become Saudi National Oil Company; Gov. ABDUL HADI TAHER.

Arabian Drilling Co.: P.O.B. 932, Riyadh; f. 1964; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder French private capital; undertakes contract drilling for oil, minerals and water both inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Arabian Geophysical and Surveying Co. (ARGAS): P.O.B. 2109, Jeddah; f. 1966; shareholding 51 per cent owned by General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PETROMIN); remainder provided by Cie. Générale de Géophysique; geophysical exploration for oil, minerals and ground water, as well as all types of land, airborne and marine surveys; Man. Dir. FADLULLAH FAROUQ; Tech. Dir. ROBERT GALIN.

Arabian Marine Petroleum Co. (MARINCO): P.O.B. 50, Dhahran Airport; f. 1968; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder held by McDermott Co. of New Orleans, U.S.A.; undertakes marine construction work (pipelines, rigs, sea terminals, etc.).

Jeddah Oil Refinery: P.O.B. 1604, Jeddah; f. 1968; shareholding 75 per cent, remainder held by Saudi Arabian Refining Co. (SARCO); the refinery at Jeddah, Japanese-built, has a capacity of 88,000

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b/d; responsible for distribution in the Western Province.

Petromin Lubricating Oil Co. (PETROLUBE): P.O.B. 1432, Jeddah; f. 1968; for the refining, processing and manufacture of lubricating oils and other related products; also distribution.

Petromin Lubricating Refinery (LUBREF): P.O.B. 1604, Jeddah; f. 1975; has initial production capacity of one million barrels of lubricating oil per year.

Petromin Marketing (PETMARK): P.O.B. 50, Dhahran Airport; f. 1967; wholly-owned by Petromin; operates the installations and facilities for the distribution of petroleum products in the Eastern, Central, Southern and Northern provinces of Saudi Arabia; Exec. Managing Dir. (Marketing Affairs) S. S. ABU AL-JADAYIL.

Petromin Services Department (PETROSERV): f. 1975; operates medical and social centres; meets health and recreational needs of personnel of Petromin and its contractors.

Petromin Tankers and Mineral Shipping Co. (PETRO-SHIP): P.O.B. 1600, Jeddah; f. 1968; wholly owned by Petromin; operates tanker fleet.

Riyadh Refinery: P.O.B. 3946, Riyadh; f. 1974.

Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC): P.O.B. 5101, Riyadh; f. 1976; to foster the petrochemical industry and other hydrocarbon-based industries through joint ventures with foreign partners, and market their products; Chair. Dr. GHAZI AL-GOSAIBI; Deputy Chair. Dr. ABDUL AL-ZAMIL.

FOREIGN CONCESSIONAIRES

Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco): Dhahran; f. 1933; holds the principal working concessions in Saudi Arabia, covering approx. 85,000 square miles; production (1980) 3,525.1 million barrels; Saudi Government in 1980 increased from 60 to 100 per cent its interest in Aramco's crude oil concession rights, facilities and production; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN J. KELBERER; Pres. H. H. GOERNER.

Arabian Oil Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 335, Riyadh; f. 1958; holds concession for offshore exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half-interest in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone; total oil production (1980) 140m. barrels; natural gas production (1979) 40,796m. cubic feet; Chair. SOHEI MIZUNO; Pres. YOSHIHISA OJIMI; Dir. in Saudi Arabia TAKASHI HAYASHI.

Getty Oil Co.: P.O.B. 363, Riyadh; also office in Kuwait; f. 1928; holds concession for exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half-interest in the Saudi Arabia-Kuwait Partitioned Zone, both on-shore and in territorial waters; total Zone production (1980) 57 million barrels.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Saudi Government Railroad Organization: P.O.B. 92, Dhahran; Pres. FAYSAL M. AL-SHEHAIL.

The Saudi Government Railroad is a single track, standard gauge line 577 km. long. In addition, the total length of spur lines and sidings is 170 km. The main line connects Dammam Port at the Arabian Gulf with Riyadh, and passes Dhahran, Abqaiq, Hufuf, Harad and al-Kharj. Plans to construct lines linking Dammam with Jubail, providing a direct link from Hufuf to Riyadh, and to

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restore the Hijaz railway from Medina to Damascus, were under study in 1980.

The Organization is an independent entity with a Board of Directors headed by the Minister of Communications.

ROADS

Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca, Jeddah to Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Ta'if to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hufuf as well as the principal communities and certain outlying points in Aramco's area of operations. Work is proceeding on various other roads, including one which will link Medina and Riyadh. A road from Ta'if to Jizan in the south, near the Yemeni border, was officially opened in 1976. The trans-Arabian highway, linking Dammam, Riyadh, Ta'if, Mecca and Jeddah, was completed in 1967. Under the 1975-80 Plan some 9,400 km. of asphalted roads were added to the existing network. In 1980 there were 20,869 km. of tarmac roads and 22,306 km. of dirt roads. Metalled roads link all the main population centres.

National Transport Company of Saudi Arabia: P.O.B. 7280, Jeddah; specializes in inward clearance, freight forwarding, general and heavy road haulage, re-export, charter air freight and exhibitions; Man. Dir. A. D. BLACKSTOCK.

SHIPPING

Saudi Arabian Ports Authority: P.O.B. 5162, Riyadh; Pres. and Chair. Dr. FAYEZ BADR; Dir. Gen. MUHAMMAD A. BAKR.

The ports of Jeddah, Dammam, Yanbu, Jizan and Jubail, as well as a number of minor ports, are under the exclusive management of the Ports Authority.

Jeddah is the principal port and the main point of entry for pilgrims bound for Mecca. It had 43 berths by March 1981 and more are under construction. These berths have draughts ranging from 8 to 14 metres.

Dammam is the second largest port and had 39 berths by 1981. Draughts at this port range from 9 to 14 metres.

Yanbu is a busy cargo port as well as being the main port used by pilgrims bound for Medina. It has recently been extended and modernized with new docks, storage space and a special Pilgrims' Hall. The port has two berths with an additional seven under construction. The draughts range from 10 to 12 metres.

Jizan, which is the main port for the southern part of the country, comprises three berths with a draught of 10 metres and a further 10 berths with draughts of between 8 and 12 metres are under construction.

At **Jubail** there is a new deep-water port which includes 25 berths with draughts ranging from 12 to 14 metres, plus an Open Sea Tanker Terminal with four 28-metre draught berths.

In addition to the ports mentioned, there are a number of minor ports including Haql, Wejh, Umludj, Rabigh, Al Lith, Qunsudah, Farasan, Qudayma and Muwaih on the Red Sea coast and Al-Khobar, Qatif, Uqair, Ras Al-Ghar and Darin on the Arabian Gulf coast. Most of these are suitable only for small craft. Ras Mishab on the Arabian Gulf coast is operated by the Ministry of Defence and Aviation.

Nashar Saudi Lines: P.O.B. 6697, Jeddah; owners of live-stock carriers trading in Arabian Gulf, Red Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea.

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Saudi Arabian Maritime Co. (SAMARCO): P.O.B. 5746, Jeddah; tanker operations.

Saudi Lines: P.O.B. 66, Jeddah; regular cargo and passenger services between Red Sea and Indian Ocean ports; Pres. M. A. BAKHASHAB PASHA; Man. Dir. A. M. BAKHASHAB.

Saudi National Lines: P.O.B. 4181, Jeddah; regular container, Ro/Ro and general cargo service from U.S.A. to Saudi Arabia, Gulf and Red Sea ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

In April 1981 a new international airport in Jeddah, the King Abdul Aziz International Airport, was opened. It has three terminals, one of which is specifically designed to cope with the needs of the many thousands of pilgrims who visit Mecca each year. This is one of three airports being built under the auspices of the International Airports Projects of Saudi Arabia, founded in 1976. The King Khalid International Airport, at Riyadh, is due to open in 1983 and the third, the New Eastern Province Airport, is planned for the Eastern Province.

Saudia—Saudi Arabian Airlines: Saudia Bldg., P.O.B. 620, Jeddah; f. 1945; regular internal services to all major cities of Saudi Arabia; regular international services to London, Paris, Geneva, Frankfurt, Athens, Rome, New York, Beirut, Casablanca, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Dubai, Doha, Bahrain, Muscat, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Kuwait, Baghdad, Damascus, Amman, Asmara, Karachi, Bombay, Bangkok, Dacca, Kano, Madrid, Nairobi, New Delhi, Istanbul, Shiraz, Abu Dhabi, Sana'a, Aden and Teheran; fleet of more than 80 aircraft including 17 Lockheed TriStar, 6 Boeing 747, 19 Boeing 737 and 6 Boeing 707; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh AHMED MATTAR; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (Admin.) M. S. BANAJA; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (Operations) T. E. BURDETTE.

Saudi Arabia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Algérie, Air France, Air India, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia (Italy), British Airways, China Airlines (Taiwan), Cyprus Airways, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Gulf Air, Iberia (Spain), Iranair, Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), Korean Airlines (Republic of Korea), Kuwait Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MAS (Malaysia), MEA (Lebanon), Olympic Airways (Greece), PIA (Pakistan), Royal Air Maroc, SAS (Sweden), SIA (Singapore), Somali Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Thai International, TMA (Lebanon), Tunis Air, Turkish Airlines, Yemen Airways (Yemen Arab Republic).

TOURISM

Saudi Hotels and Resort Areas Company: P.O.B. 5500, Riyadh; Saudi Government has 22 per cent interest.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Saudi Arabia joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in January 1963. Radio isotopes are used in the oil industry and are being introduced into state-controlled agricultural schemes.

SENEGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa, bordered to the north by Mauritania, to the east by Mali and to the south by Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. In the southern part of the country The Gambia forms a narrow enclave extending some 320 km. (200 miles) inland. The climate is tropical, with a long dry season followed by a short wet season. Average annual temperature is about 29°C (84°F). French is the official language but the three main language groups, with their principal languages, are: Senegalo-Guinean (Wolof, Serer and Diola), Mandé (Bambara and Sarakolé) and Peulh (Toucouleur and Peul). About 86 per cent of the population are Muslim and about 5 per cent Christian, mostly Roman Catholic. The remainder follow traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical stripes of green, gold and red, the gold stripe bearing a five-pointed green star. The capital is Dakar.

Recent History

In November 1958, after 300 years as a French colony, Senegal became a self-governing member of the French Community. The formation in April 1959 of a Mali Federation, linking Senegal with the former French Sudan, was not successful, and the entity had only two months of independence before being dissolved in August 1960. An independent Republic of Senegal was then proclaimed, and Léopold Sédar Senghor was elected President in September. Relations with France remain close, and France maintains military bases in Senegal.

In 1962 President Senghor removed the Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia, from office and took over the post himself. After a decisive win for his party, the *Union progressiste sénégalaise* (UPS), in the National Assembly elections of 1963, President Senghor gradually absorbed or outlawed other political parties to create a one-party state by 1966. However, Senghor recreated the office of Prime Minister in 1970 and appointed to it a young man, Abdou Diouf, who in 1976 was made Senghor's constitutional successor. In 1973 Senghor, the sole candidate, was re-elected as President.

President Senghor fulfilled his promise of a gradual return to multi-party democracy by freeing all political prisoners in 1974 and by amending the Constitution in 1976 to allow three parties to contest elections. In December 1976, after the UPS had won 85 seats in the National Assembly elections, the UPS was disbanded, and re-formed as the *Parti socialiste* (PS), which became the democratic socialist party provided for in the Constitution. The *Parti démocratique sénégalais* (PDS) was recognized as the liberal democratic party. The *Parti africain de l'indépendance* (PAI) was accepted as the Marxist-Leninist faction, but the more widely-based *Rassemblement national démocratique* (RND) was refused recognition. In December 1978 the National Assembly agreed to amend the Constitution again to allow the *Mouvement républicain sénégalais* (MRS) recognition as a right-wing party. There was support within the PS and from the *marabouts* (the

leaders of the Islamic sects who represent 80 per cent of the total population and whose influence increased after the Iranian revolution) for a more flexible political system.

Elections were held in February 1978. The PS won 83 of the 100 seats in the National Assembly, the remainder being won by the PDS. In the concurrent presidential election, Senghor overwhelmingly defeated the leader of the PDS, Abdoulaye Wade. About 37 per cent of the electorate abstained, reflecting a call by Anta Diop, the leader of the RND, to boycott the elections. A new Government was formed in March. Diouf carried out a reshuffle in September, dismissing his rival, Babacar Ba.

In May 1978 Senegal strengthened its links with Guinea and the Ivory Coast, although in August 1979 relations with Guinea were threatened when a number of Guinean exiles in Dakar secretly plotted the overthrow of Guinea's President, Sekou Touré. However, the ringleaders were arrested, and in October President Senghor signed ten co-operation agreements with the Guinean President.

In November 1980 Senegal sent troops into The Gambia under a mutual assistance accord, to protect the Government from an alleged threat of invasion by Libyan forces, but withdrew them shortly afterwards. President Senghor retired in December 1980. The former Prime Minister, Abdou Diouf, succeeded him as Head of State and re-organized the Council of Ministers. He also declared an amnesty for political offenders, and amended the Constitution to allow the existence of more than four political parties. By July 1981 an additional seven parties had been legalized. A further ministerial reshuffle took place in August, and included the removal of former President Senghor's nephew from the Government.

Following an attempted coup against the Gambian Government in July 1981, Senegalese troops again intervened in The Gambia, and protracted talks between President Diouf and President Jawara resulted in an announcement that Senegal and The Gambia planned to merge. The confederation of Senegambia thus came into being on February 1st, 1982.

Government

Legislative power rests with the unicameral National Assembly, with 100 members (to be increased to 120) elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is held by the President, also directly elected for five years at the same time as the Assembly. He appoints and leads a Cabinet, including a Prime Minister. Senegal comprises eight regions, each with an appointed Governor, an elected local assembly and a separate budget.

Defence

In July 1981 Senegal had an army of 8,500 men, a navy of 760 and an air force of 300. There were 2,300 men in paramilitary forces. There are plans to increase the army to 15,000. Integration with the forces of The Gambia is envisaged. Military service is selective and lasts for two years. France provides technical and material aid. Defence expenditure in 1980 was U.S. \$70.7 million.

Economic Affairs

About 70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and stock rearing. Agriculture provides almost half of Senegal's exports and is responsible for one-third of G.D.P. The economy is dominated by the production and processing of groundnuts. Groundnuts and groundnut oil together normally provide about a third of export earnings. Attempts to diversify the range of crops grown and become self-sufficient in foodstuffs include the development of rice and tomato cultivation, with the aid of EEC funds, and investment in livestock. Large imports of rice and wheat were needed to meet food deficits in the late 1970s. The 1980 groundnut crop failed, as a result of drought and poor-quality seed. Late rainfalls also resulted in the loss of 164,000 cattle and have accelerated the economic decline. There was little sign of improvement in 1981. Development of the Senegal River basin, through the construction of two dams, aims to control seasonal flooding and irrigate 400,000 hectares of land in the north. However, problems over external financing delayed the scheme, which finally began in late 1981. The fishing industry is being expanded. An industrial fisheries complex, with an annual capacity of 36,000 metric tons, is being constructed in Casamance, and was expected to begin production in 1982.

Senegal exploits deposits of lime phosphate and aluminium phosphate, both near Thiès, and the Government has a 50 per cent share in each of the two operations. Two factories for the production of sulphuric and phosphoric acids are to be built by Senegal Chemical Industries at Thiaba. Before export the phosphates are concentrated to provide the basis for fertilizers. In recent years the mining sector has, to some extent, compensated for the failure of agricultural exports. There are plans to exploit the extensive deposits of iron ore at Falmé, using power provided by two dams on the Rivers Senegal and Gambia, and exporting it by a new rail link to the coast, while prospecting in the north for further phosphate deposits and in the east for uranium continues. Deposits of petroleum have been discovered off the coast, with reserves indicated at about 300 million metric tons. A national oil company, Petrosen, was set up in 1981. Natural gas was discovered offshore in 1977.

Industry is becoming increasingly developed and includes textiles, chemicals, building materials and various light industries, including food processing. The 1981-85 Plan envisages the development of heavy industries such as steel, engineering and transport equipment. In 1980 industrial production accounted for about 33 per cent of G.D.P. Output fell by 17 per cent (compared with an increase of 12 per cent in 1979), largely as a result of the poor groundnut harvest.

With the aim of attracting foreign companies and providing employment, an Industrial Free Zone was established near Dakar but with limited success. Foreign firms operating there are free of taxes, duties and bureaucratic controls. A new bonus system was introduced in 1981, in an attempt to stimulate investment. A lack of skilled labour is, however, proving to be a major problem. In the rest of Senegal, on the other hand, a policy of "Senegalization" is increasing state control and native management of affairs.

Senegal remains heavily dependent on foreign aid and investment. In 1980 the persistent trade deficit reached a record 109,000 million francs CFA, and the total foreign debt rose to 208,000 million francs CFA. The balance of payments deficit was reduced as a result of increased external aid, particularly from France, which supplied a total of 51,500 million francs CFA.

The Sixth Development Plan (1981-85) envisages that the annual growth rate in G.D.P. will not exceed 4 per cent (compared with 3 per cent in 1980). A total of 463,847 million francs CFA is to be invested. Agricultural production, which declined by 18 per cent during the Fifth Plan, is to be diversified in an effort to reduce the food shortfall. Private investment in industry is being encouraged, particularly for small and medium-sized businesses, and the tourist industry is being developed. In an attempt to reduce the petroleum import bill, alternative sources of energy (such as peat, lignite and uranium) are to be exploited.

Transport and Communications

The main railway line runs east from Dakar into Mali and another line runs north to St. Louis along the coast, with a branch to Linguera, totalling 1,145 km. The road network is good, with a total of 13,895 km. in 1980, of which over 7,000 km. were passable at all seasons. A total of 462 km of new roads is to be built, financed by the UN Development Programme and foreign aid. The Senegal River is used to transport goods by both Senegal and Mauritania. Dakar is the largest port in West Africa and serves both Senegal and Mauritania. There is an international airport at Dakar and numerous small airports.

Social Welfare

Social services include a state medical service and certain family and maternity benefits for workers. In 1977 Senegal had 11 government hospitals, with 5,836 beds, and 334 physicians, one per 15,560 of the population.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between six and fourteen years old, although facilities exist for only 40 per cent of this age group to attend school. Since 1971 education has been re-orientated towards practical subjects. Secondary school pupils have been encouraged to follow science-based courses and school-leavers directed to take up professional training in fields where personnel are needed. In line with the policy of "negritude", the university specializes in local studies, and almost half its teachers are Africans.

Tourism

There is a wild game reserve in the Nikolo-Koba National Park, a total of five National Parks, a bird sanctuary at Djoudi, and there are fine beaches. The island of Goré, near Dakar, is of great historical interest. Tourists provide a valuable source of foreign currency and encourage traditional crafts. Revenue from tourism totalled 10,000 million francs CFA in 1980. Under the 1981-85 Plan, hotel accommodation is being further increased, including the development of the resort of Sali Portudal. Senegal is a member of the Office Inter-Etats du Tourisme Africain.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), June 6th (Whit Sunday), July 14th (Day of Association), July 23rd (Korité, end of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 29th (Tabaski, Feast of Sacrifice), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st (Good Friday), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=545.6 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)†						DENSITY (per sq. k.m.)
	Census of April 16th, 1976			Estimates (mid-year)			
	Males	Females	Total	1977	1978	1979	
196,722 sq. km.*	2,501,502	2,583,886	5,085,388	5,247,000‡	5,381,000‡	5,508,000	28.0

* 75,955 square miles.

† The *de facto* population at the 1976 census was 4,907,507.

‡ UN estimates.

REGIONS

(Population at 1976 census)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	REGIONAL CAPITAL	ESTIMATED POPULATION
Cap-Vert	550	984,660	1,790.3	Dakar	800,000
Casamance	28,350	736,527	26.0	Ziguinchor	73,000
Diourbel	} 33,547	425,113	} 25.1	Diourbel	51,000
Louga		417,137		Louga	n.a.
Fleuve		528,473		Saint-Louis	88,000
Sénégal Oriental	44,127	286,148	4.8	Tambacounda	n.a.
Sine Saloum	59,602	1,007,736	42.1	Kaolack	106,000
Thiès	23,945	698,994	105.9	Thiès	117,000
Thiès	6,601				
TOTAL	196,722	5,085,388	25.9		

Source: mainly Société Africaine d'Édition, *Le Sénégal en chiffres*.

Principal ethnic groups (1960 census): Wolof 709,000, Fulani 324,000, Serer 306,000, Toucouleur 248,000, Diola 115,000.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 40.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 47.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 22.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	673	539	1,212	780	605	1,385
Industry	70	9	79	96	18	114
Services	131	29	160	183	56	239
TOTAL	874	576	1,450	1,059	680	1,739

* Data are based on UN population estimates (3,110,000 at mid-1960; 3,925,000 at mid-1970) which have not been revised in the light of the 1976 census.

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,743; Total 2,343 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land	4,896*	5,046*	5,195*
Land under permanent crops	4†	4†	5*
Permanent meadows and pastures	5,700	5,700†	5,700†
Forests and woodland	5,318	5,318†	5,318†
Other land	3,282	3,132	2,982
Inland water	419	419	419
TOTAL AREA	19,619	19,619	19,619

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	140	122	130*
Maize	53	45*	45*
Millet and sorghum	803	496	650*
Potatoes*	5	5	5
Sweet potatoes*	7	7	8
Cassava (Manioc)*	114	114	114
Pulses	13	14*	15*
Groundnuts (in shell)†	1,070	787	500
Cottonseed	33*	13†	14*
Cotton (lint)	12†	13†	14*
Palm kernels*	5	5	5
Tomatoes*	30	30	31
Dry onions*	27	28	29
Other vegetables*	31	33	33
Mangoes*	27	28	29
Oranges*	18	18	18
Bananas*	5	5	5
Other fruit*	15	15	15
Coconuts*	4	4	4
Sugar cane*	300	300	300

*FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cattle	2,671	2,730	2,789
Sheep	1,760†	1,839	1,919
Goats	890†	890	890
Pigs	170*	184	197
Horses	255	260	265
Asses	187	192	197
Camels	4	4	4
Poultry	6,000†	6,000	6,000

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates—'000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	38	39	40
Mutton and lamb	8	8	8
Goats' meat	4	4	4
Pig meat	7	8	8
Poultry meat	9	9	9
Cows' milk	95	95	95
Sheep's milk	7	8	8
Goats' milk	9	9	9
Hen eggs	6.4	6.5	6.6
Cattle hides	7.5	7.5	7.5
Sheep skins	1.7	1.7	1.7

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	5	14	20
Other industrial wood	429	440	450
Fuel wood	1,608	1,650	1,692
TOTAL	2,042	2,104	2,162

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Inland waters . . .	10.0*	11.2	6.5	5.5
Atlantic Ocean . . .	352.9	350.9	282.3	340.3
TOTAL CATCH . . .	362.9	362.0	288.8	345.8

* FAO estimate.

1979: total catch 302,500 metric tons.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977*	1978†	1979
Aluminium Phosphate .	201	208*	240	220	184
Lime Phosphate . . .	1,682	1,552	1,600	1,556	1,650
Sea Salt	133	142	140	140	140

* Source: *Europe Outremer, L'Afrique d'expression française et Madagascar*.† Source: *L'Afrique Noire Politique et Economique*.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Groundnut oil	'000 metric tons	128.6	142.1	250.0	307.0
Palm oil	" " "	n.a.	1*	5.4*	5.6*
Wheat flour	" " "	81	81	87	n.a.
Tobacco products . . .	metric tons	1,570	2,041	2,189	2,216.5
Beer	'000 hectolitres	117.5	113.4	191.4	223.5
Aerated beverages . .	" " "	170.7	222.9	268.7	290.3
Canned tuna	metric tons	8,739	14,410	14,225	16,044
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	29.6	22.3	32.8	33.3
Cotton yarn	metric tons	326.0	269.7	235.2	326.0
Woven cotton fabrics .	" " "	6,287	7,780	7,792	2,358
Sisal manufactures . .	" " "	1,956	1,470	1,653	1,723
Shoes	'000 pairs	3,588	4,640	5,172	6,151
Dry batteries	number	10,323	10,261	16,348	20,183
Paints	metric tons	3,605	3,545	3,567	3,807
Matches	boxes	24,450	21,558	18,198	15,448
Soap	metric tons	18,880	17,385	21,144	24,324
Oxygen	'000 cubic metres	360.0	380.0	403.2	378.0
Acetylene	" " "	82.0	84.0	85.3	88.9
Cement	'000 metric tons	295.6	331.9	352.0	387.4
Dehydrated phosphates .	" " "	69.8	96.8	86.0	67.0
Jet fuel	" " "	88	96	95	98*
Motor spirit (petrol) . .	" " "	103	101	107	115*
Kerosene	" " "	12	12	17	22*
Distillate fuel oils . . .	" " "	239	132	133	158*
Residual fuel oils . . .	" " "	203	269	288	303*
Liquefied petroleum gas .	" " "	4	3	5	5*
Electric energy	million kWh.	353	407	433	450*

* Estimated production.

1977: Palm oil 5,700 metric tons; Refined sugar 16,000 metric tons; Groundnut oil (refined) 182,000 metric tons; Electricity 526 million kWh.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*, and *L'Afrique Noire Politique et Economique*.

1978: Electricity 580m. kWh.; Phosphates 1.5 million tons.

1979: Electricity 636m. kWh.; Phosphates 1.6 million tons; Rice 127,000 metric tons.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	EXPENDITURE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Special Treasury accounts .	21,325	30,543	47,213	Special Treasury accounts .	21,325	30,543	47,213
Ordinary receipts .	84,000*	79,000	86,000	Current expenditure .	71,000	79,000	86,000
Fiscal receipts .	70,744	70,919	83,949	National education .	12,318	12,932	14,866
Direct taxes .	23,624	17,639	18,400	Higher education .	2,652	3,378	4,231
Indirect taxes .	45,120	51,000	62,649	Armed forces .	8,822	11,004	11,143
Import taxes .	28,000	32,500	40,000	Interior .	6,005	7,015	7,423
Export taxes .	3,620	4,000	4,000	Health, social affairs .	5,067	5,247	5,370
Income from property .	11,686	6,436	371	Finance, economic affairs .	4,959	5,221	5,705
Extraordinary receipts .	12,000	40,000	18,000	Foreign affairs .	3,454	4,185	5,063
				Rural development, water	3,441	3,835	4,157
				Public works, towns,			
				transport .	3,506	3,700	3,929
				Infrastructure and tele-			
				communications .	987	1,071	1,094
				Scientific research .	971	1,067	1,172
				Justice .	922	967	1,148
				Capital expenditure .	25,000*	40,000	18,000
				Research and development	896	1,221	606
				Water projects .	709	3,579	1,698
				Agricultural production .	2,589	2,938	883
				Other production .	187	698	369
				Transport and telecom-			
				munications .	1,411	3,568	2,487
				Social and community			
				projects .	4,066	8,044	2,663
				Administration .	5,024	7,619	4,190
				Investment, etc. .	6,966	7,251	5,008
TOTAL .	117,300	149,545	151,213	TOTAL .	117,300	149,545	151,213

* Revised estimate.

1979/80 budget: balanced at 110,160 million francs CFA.

Source: *La Zone Franc et L'Afrique*.

1980/81 budget: balanced at 193,092 million francs CFA.

1981/82 budget: balanced at 220,169 million francs CFA (recurrent budget 125,493 million francs CFA, capital budget 55,602 million francs CFA, special treasury expenses 39,074m. francs CFA).

SIXTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1981-85
(proposed expenditure in million francs CFA)

INVESTMENT	
<i>Primary</i>	106,652
Agriculture	55,169
Livestock	10,977
Fisheries	11,414
Forestry and nature conservancy	10,665
Rural water supply	10,703
Irrigation	7,724
<i>Secondary</i>	151,851
Energy	25,044
Industry and mining	123,562
Crafts	3,245
<i>Tertiary</i>	99,281
Trade	2,000
Tourism	12,396
Transport and telecommunications	84,885
<i>Quaternary</i>	89,620
Urban development	700
Housing	16,000
Urban water supply and sanitation	14,973
Health and social welfare	7,715
Education	22,449
Reform schools	451
Human development	6,800
Culture	406
Youth and sports	3,000
Information	1,626
Study and research	10,000
Administrative facilities	5,500
TOTAL FOR NATIONAL PROJECTS	447,404
TOTAL FOR LOCAL PROJECTS	16,443
GRAND TOTAL	463,847

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3
IMF Special Drawing Rights	5.7	3.9	1.4	2.1	12.7	15.1	—
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	2.8	—	—
Foreign exchange	0.6	27.3	23.9	31.6	3.4	4.0	8.1
TOTAL	6.3	31.2	25.3	34.3	19.8	20.5	9.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	28.96	29.46	33.74	39.47	46.23	42.94	51.36
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	36.89	42.85	58.63	66.70	76.54	75.06	81.97
Checking deposits at Post Office	1.88	2.31	2.46	2.89	3.66	3.59	4.15
TOTAL MONEY*	67.77	75.18	94.89	109.12	126.53	122.00	137.94

* Including also private sector deposits at the Central Bank.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, DAKAR
 (base: 1970=100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Food	105.0	111.8	134.2	152.1	213.2	209.9	239.0	247.6
Fuel and light	100.4	103.3	105.9	142.2	161.1	165.2	163.7	163.1
Clothing	102.4	106.4	111.5	120.8	140.6	165.6	175.5	180.9
Rent*	106.6	115.9	117.3	125.0	127.5	127.5	132.9	142.0
ALL ITEMS	103.9	110.3	122.7	143.1	188.4	190.5	212.0	219.3

* Including expenditure on the maintenance and repair of dwellings.

1979: Food 265.0; All items 240.5.

1980: Food 290.9; All items 261.4.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
 ('000 million francs CFA at current prices)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Gross domestic product	278.2	338.8	406.4	459.3	480.9	438.1	511.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
 (U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	214.2	417.2	503.1	513.9	667.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-374.7	-553.0	-611.6	-659.6	-772.5
TRADE BALANCE	-160.5	-135.8	-108.5	-145.7	-105.1
Exports of services	150.2	191.9	193.3	189.7	197.7
Imports of services	-148.2	-185.4	-254.4	-243.1	-266.8
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-158.5	-129.3	-169.6	-199.1	-174.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-21.2	-22.5	-9.6	14.4	15.4
Government unrequited transfers (net)	78.2	86.2	93.4	92.1	91.3
CURRENT BALANCE	-101.5	-65.6	-85.8	-92.6	-67.5
Direct capital investment (net)	5.0	7.1	29.5	36.3	26.3
Other long-term capital (net)	49.5	33.3	34.4	47.7	39.8
Short-term capital (net)	11.8	3.0	24.4	-18.9	10.5
Net errors and omissions	3.5	16.4	-7.0	8.4	-6.3
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-31.7	-5.8	-4.5	-19.1	2.8
Valuation changes (net)	5.2	0.1	-0.5	-2.3	0.3
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	—	—	0.3	0.6
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	12.6	0.4
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-26.5	-5.7	-5.0	-8.5	4.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
 (million francs CFA)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Imports c.i.f.	79,766	119,382	124,616	153,887	187,547	170,314
Exports f.o.b.	43,237	93,983	99,101	115,425	152,920	95,259

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat	4,623	4,902	4,609	2,855
Rice	6,050	10,675	11,263	12,610
Sugar	7,598	9,755	5,553	3,708
Petroleum products	14,782	19,004	23,380	23,881
Paper, paperboard, etc.	3,495	4,637	5,984	4,449
Base metals	3,481	7,486	6,529	4,940
Basic metal manufactures	2,148	3,895	2,132	6,443
Non-electric machinery	17,827	14,477	19,590	17,722
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	4,877	7,441	8,400	9,684
Passenger cars and buses	3,233	8,291	6,220	6,631
Lorries and vans	3,943	4,963	6,405	3,951
TOTAL (incl. others)	124,616	153,887	187,547	170,314

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976	1977	1978
Groundnut products	40,310	64,473	75,509	23,539
Shelled groundnuts	1,130	11,607	8,959	693
Crude groundnut oil	25,520	36,205	40,206	13,033
Refined groundnut oil	5,603	5,833	8,295	3,425
Oilcakes	7,871	10,473	16,597	6,286
Fresh fish	2,321	1,947	4,614	5,690
Crustaceans and molluscs	1,297	2,759	4,035	5,351
Tinned fish	3,644	6,322	7,807	6,622
Phosphates	22,226	15,513	14,971	13,713
Petroleum products	6,948	5,316	12,772	13,639
Raw cotton	1,307	2,948	4,876	3,415
Cotton fabrics (incl. blankets)	1,641	5,147	1,580	1,400
TOTAL (incl. others)	99,101	115,925	152,920	95,259

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978
Algeria	3,767	7,411	5,767	Angola	n.a.	2,745	n.a.
Argentina	n.a.	4,121	n.a.	France	52,702	68,391	39,699
Brazil	1,990	1,825	3,263	Germany, Fed. Rep.	2,017	3,172	2,043
China, People's Rep.	3,406	3,099	2,732	Greece	1,662	1,909	2,399
Cuba	5,894	n.a.	n.a.	Italy	5,444	7,125	1,226
France	62,564	75,066	66,812	Ivory Coast	4,322	5,688	6,426
Germany, Fed. Rep.	9,302	10,450	7,910	Japan	2,072	2,885	1,828
Iraq	1,902	6,111	7,939	Mali	2,714	5,376	5,368
Italy	5,552	9,241	6,902	Mauritania	4,143	6,893	3,028
Ivory Coast	5,168	6,533	6,033	Netherlands	3,700	2,861	1,081
Luxembourg	2,419	4,170	2,982	Niger	915	2,007	532
Netherlands	3,304	3,723	3,927	Nigeria	3,901	3,853	2,097
Nigeria	7,648	6,936	4,733	Portugal	4,476	3,027	709
Pakistan	4,278	1,980	4,764	United Kingdom	8,223	11,346	5,476
Spain	1,218	1,677	3,189	Venezuela	2,455	n.a.	n.a.
Thailand	3,663	4,281	2,368				
United Kingdom	4,153	4,377	5,966				
U.S.A.	7,518	15,693	13,192				
TOTAL (incl. others)	153,887	187,547	170,314	TOTAL (incl. others)	115,925	152,920	95,259

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-km. (million)	188	155	180
Net ton-km. (million)	182	198	164

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1976	1977	1978
Passenger cars . . .	58,175	61,903	65,507
Buses and coaches . .	2,611	3,151	3,731
Goods vehicles . . .	3,522	3,776	4,094
Tractors*	1,495	1,654	1,733
Motor cycles and scooters	3,231	3,400	3,612

* Excluding agricultural tractors.

Source: IRF, World Road Statistics.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978
Goods loaded	2,793	3,134	3,525
Goods unloaded . . .	1,636	1,907	2,760

CIVIL AVIATION

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown (million) . . .	2.4	2.5	2.5
Passengers carried ('000) . . .	110	120	128
Passenger-kilometres (million) . .	119	137	152
Freight ton-kilometres (million) . .	0.9	13.2	13.1
Mail ton-kilometres (million) . . .	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total ton-kilometres (million) . .	6	26	27

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

EDUCATION

	PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79	1979/80
Primary	370,412	392,541	7,868	8,479
Secondary	74,265	80,146	2,934	n.a.
Technical and professional	8,776	9,091*	578	n.a.

* Estimate.

Source: Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, Dakar.

In 1979/80 there were 11,852 students in higher education.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques, Dakar.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated March 7th, 1963, subsequently amended)

Preamble: Affirms the Rights of Man, liberty of the person and religious freedom. National sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

The President: The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term and is eligible for re-election. He holds executive power and conducts national policy with the assistance of ministers chosen and nominated by himself. He is Commander of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He may, after consultation with the President of the National Assembly and with the Supreme Court, submit any draft law to referendum. In circumstances where the security of the State is in grave and immediate danger, he can assume emergency powers and rule by decree. The President of the Republic can be impeached only on a charge of high treason or by a secret ballot of the National Assembly carrying a three-fifths majority.

The Prime Minister: The Prime Minister is nominated or dismissed by the President, but is responsible to the National Assembly. Should the Presidency fall vacant, the Prime Minister will assume the office for the duration of the term.

The National Assembly: Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term at the same time as the

Presidential election. The Assembly discusses and votes legislation and submits it to the President of the Republic for promulgation. The President can direct the Assembly to give a second reading to the bill, in which case it may be made law only by a three-fifths majority. The President of the Republic can also call upon the Supreme Court to declare whether any draft law is constitutional and acceptable. Legislation may be initiated by either the President of the Republic or the National Assembly.

Amendments: The President of the Republic and Deputies to the National Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution. Draft amendments are adopted by a three-fifths majority vote of the National Assembly. Failing this they are submitted to referendum.

Judicial Power: The President appoints the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, on the advice of the Superior Court of Magistrates, which determines the constitutionality of laws. A High Court of Justice, appointed by the National Assembly from among its members, is competent to impeach the President or members of the Government.

Local Government: Senegal is divided into eight regions, each having a Governor and an elected Local Assembly.

Political Parties: There is no limit to the number of political parties.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: ABDOU DIOUF (took office January 1st, 1981).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

Prime Minister: HABIB THIAM.

Minister of State, Secretary-General of the Presidency: JEAN COLLIN.

Minister of State for Justice: ALIOUNE BADARA MBENGUE.

Minister of State for Supplies: ASSANE SECK.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Cheikh MOUSTAPHA NIASSE.

Minister of the Interior: MEDOUNE FALL.

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs: OUSMANE SECK.

Minister of the Armed Forces: DAUDA SOW.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: DJIBRIL SENE.

Minister of Urban Affairs, Housing and Environment: OUMAR WELE.

Minister of National Education: ABDEL KADER FALL.

Deputy Prime Minister: CAROLINE DIOP.

Minister of Planning and Co-operation: MAMODOU TOURÉ.

Minister of Rural Development: SERIGNE LAMINE DIOP.

Minister of Industrial Development and Crafts: Cheikh AMIDOU KANE.

Minister of Information and Telecommunications: DJIBO KA.

Minister of Trade: FALLOU KANE.

Minister of Public Health: MAMADOU DIOP.

Minister for Water Supply: SAMBA YELLA DIOP.

Minister of Culture: JOSEPH MAKAME.

Minister of Social Welfare: BABACAR DIAGNE.

Minister of Public Offices, Work and Employment: ALIOUNE DIAGNE.

Secretary of State attached to the Prime Minister for Relations with the National Assembly: SOGUI KONATE.

Secretary of State for Tourism: MOMAR TALLA CISSE.

Secretary of State for Scientific and Technical Research: JACQUES DIOUF.

Secretary of State for Fisheries: ROBERT SAGNA.

Secretary of State for Youth and Sports: FRANÇOIS BOB.

Secretary of State for Human Resources: MAIMOUNA KANE.

Secretary of State for Water and Forests: Cheikh CISSOKHO.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

GENERAL ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1978

The following parties contested the election: Parti socialiste (PS), Parti démocratique sénégalais (PDS), Parti africain de l'indépendance (PAI).

President: AMADOU CISSÉ DIA.

PARTY	PERCENTAGE OF VOTES CAST	SEATS	
		Feb. 1978	Oct. 1981
PS	82.45	83	85
PDS	17.12	17	14
PAI	0.32	0	0
MDP	—	—	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti socialiste sénégalais (PS): Dakar; f. 1958; former *Union progressiste sénégalaise* (UPS); government party, socialist and democratic; Sec.-Gen. ABDOU DIOURF; Permanent Sec. M'BAYE JACQUES DIOP.

Ligue démocratique—Mouvement pour le parti du travail: Dakar; registered 1981; independent Marxist; Leaders BABACAR SANÉ, MAMADOU NDOYE.

Mouvement démocratique populaire (MDP): Dakar; registered 1981; advocates socialist self-management of the economy; Leader MAMADOU DIA.

Mouvement républicain sénégalais (MRS): Dakar; f. 1977; right-wing opposition conservative party; Sec.-Gen. BOUBACAR GUÉYE.

Mouvement révolutionnaire pour la démocratie nouvelle/And Jéf: Dakar; registered 1981; Maoist; Leader LANDING SAVANE.

Parti africain de l'indépendance (PAI): B.P. 820, Dakar; f. 1957, reconstructed 1976; Marxist opposition party; Pres. MAJHEMOUT DIOP; Vice-Pres. BALLA NDIAYE; Sec.-Gen. BARA GOUDIABY.

Parti démocratique sénégalais (PDS): Dakar; f. 1974; liberal-democratic opposition party; Sec.-Gen. ABDOU-LAYE WADE.

Parti de l'indépendance et du travail: Dakar; registered 1981; pro-Soviet Marxist-Leninist; Leaders SEYDOU CISSOKHO, AMATH DANSOKO.

Parti populaire sénégalais: Dakar; registered 1981; Leader Dr. OUMAR WONE.

Rassemblement national démocratique (RND): Dakar; opposition progressive party; f. 1976, legalized 1981; Sec.-Gen. Cheikh ANTA DIOP.

Union pour la démocratie populaire: Dakar; registered 1981; pro-Albanian; comprises former supporters of And Jéf; Leader HAMÉDINE RACINE GUISSÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SENEGAL
(In Dakar unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 5 rue Mermoz, B.P. 3233; *Ambassador:* AHMED HADJ ALI.

Argentina: Imm. B.I.A.O. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3343; *Ambassador:* LUIS ENRIQUE ARMELLA QUIROGA.

Austria: 24 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 3247; *Ambassador:* UDO EHRLICH-ADAM.

Bangladesh: 7th Floor, Apts. 11-12, Immeuble Diouga Kebe, ave. André Peytavin; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Belgium: route de la Corniche-Est, BP. 524; *Ambassador:* ALAIN RENS.

Brazil: Imm. B.I.A.O., 2e. étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 136; *Ambassador:* RENATO DENYS.

Bulgaria: rue 6, Point E; *Ambassador:* IANLHO CHRISTOV IVANOV.

Canada: B.P. 3373, Imm. Daniel Sorano, 45 blvd. de la République; *Ambassador:* JACQUES ASSELIN.

Cape Verde: B.P. 2319, 1 rue de Denan; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO JOSÉ DE CARVALHO.

China, People's Republic: Fann Résidence, ave. des Ambassadeurs, B.P. 342; *Ambassador:* ZONG KEWEN.

Czechoslovakia: rue Aimé Césaire, Fann, B.P. 3253; *Chargé d'affaires:* ZDENĚK VESELY.

Denmark: Rabat, Morocco.

Egypt: Imm. Daniel Sorano, 45 blvd. de la République, B.P. 474; *Ambassador:* SAAD MORTADA.

Ethiopia: 24 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, 2e étage, B.P. 379; *Ambassador:* Dr. KANNO AYALEW.

Finland: Lagos, Nigeria.

France: 1 rue E. H. Amadou Assane Ndoeye, B.P. 4035; *Ambassador:* FERNAND WIBAUX.

Gabon: B.P. 436, 36 rue Thiers; *Ambassador:* LÉONARD BADINGA.

SENEGAL

Gambia: 11 rue de Thiong, B.P. 3248; *Ambassador:* SAMUEL J. OKIKI SARR.

Germany, Federal Republic: 43 ave. Albert Sarraut, B.P. 2100; *Ambassador:* UDO HORSTMANN.

Ghana: B.P. 249, Point E, rue 6, angle B; *Ambassador:* G. O. LAMPTEY.

Guinea: rue Masiat, B.P. 7010.

Haiti: Villa Corniche, B.P. 1552; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD LAURENT.

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.

India: B.P. 382; *Ambassador:* SHAILAN HIRALAL.

Iraq: Point E, rue 6 XB; *Chargé d'affaires:* HASSAN ALI AL-ANBARI.

Italy: rue El-Seydou Nourou Tall, B.P. 348; *Ambassador:* CLAUDIO MORENO.

Japan: Imm. Electra, 2 rue Malan, B.P. 3140; *Ambassador:* SONO UCHIDA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: rue Aimé Césaire, Fann Résidence, B.P. 3156; *Ambassador:* CHOE KWANG-KUK.

Korea, Republic: 66 blvd. de la République, B.P. 3338; *Ambassador:* YOUNG CHAN LO.

Lebanon: 18 blvd. de la République, B.P. 234; *Ambassador:* Dr. ADIB KANTAR.

Mali: 46 blvd. de la République, B.P. 478; *Ambassador:* ZANGUÉ DIARRA.

Mauritania: 37 blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 12019; *Chargé d'affaires:* DYDI OULD SIDI ALI.

Mexico: Immeuble Sorano, 45 blvd. de la République; *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR CARDENAS.

Morocco: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 490, 45 blvd. de la République; *Ambassador:* AHMED HAMMOUD.

Netherlands: 37 rue Kléber, B.P. 3262; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Niger: *Ambassador:* AL HADJ ABDOU SALEYE.

Nigeria: 72 blvd. de la République, B.P. 3129; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMADU MAIWURNO.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Pakistan: Km. 6, route de Ouakam, B.P. 2635; *Ambassador:* WALIULLAH KHAN KHAISHGI.

Senegal also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Bahrain, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Fiji, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Poland: rue 7 and A, Point E, B.P. 3192; *Ambassador:* CZESLAW LECH.

Portugal: 5 ave. Carde; *Ambassador:* JORGE SYDER.

Romania: 18 rue Emile Zola, B.P. 3212; *Ambassador:* OLIMPIA SOLOMONESCU.

Saudi Arabia: 37 rue Kléber, B.P. 3109; *Ambassador:* RACHAD NOWILATY.

Sierra Leone: Dakar; *Ambassador:* DAUDA SULAIMAN KAMARA.

Somalia: B.P. 156; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAHI EGAL NUR.

Spain: Imm. S.A.I.H., 45 blvd. de la République, B.P. 2091; *Ambassador:* JESÚS EZQUERRA CALVO.

Sweden: 43 ave. Albert Sarraut; *Ambassador:* AKE MAGNUS V. SJOLIN.

Switzerland: rue Rene Ndiaye, B.P. 1772; *Ambassador:* YVES BERTHOUD.

Tunisia: rue El-Hadj Seydou Nourou Tall, B.P. 3127; *Ambassador:* ANOUAR BERRAIES.

Turkey: Imm. S.A.I.H. Appt. Fls. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 6060, Etoile; *Ambassador:* ZIYA TEPEDELEN.

U.S.S.R.: ave. Jean-Jaurès, B.P. 3180; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: 20 rue du Dr. Guillet, B.P. 6025; *Ambassador:* CLIFFORD WILLIAM SQUIRE.

U.S.A.: ave. Jean XXIII, B.P. 49; *Ambassador:* CHARLES W. BRAY.

Upper Volta: *Ambassador:* HENRI OUTTARA.

Vatican City: rue Aimé Césaire angle Corniche, Cité Fann, B.P. 5076 (Apostolic Nunciature); Mgr. LUIGI DOSSENA.

Venezuela: Algiers, Algeria.

Viet-Nam: Angle rue V and rue G, point E, B.P. 3182; *Ambassador:* VAN BA KIEM.

Yugoslavia: point E, rue A prolongée, B.P. 3118; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Zaire: Imm. Daniel Sorano, 2e. étage, B.P. 2251; *Ambassador:* N'KÉTA KIBITI BINDO.

Zambia: *Ambassador:* ALBERT NKANDA MALYATI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: f. 1960; Pres. KÉBA M'BAYE; Sectional Pres. MENOUMBE SAR, LAÏTY NIANG, ABDOULAYE DIOP.

High Court of Justice: f. 1962; composed of members of the National Assembly.

High Council of the Magistrature: f. 1960; Pres. ABDOU DIOUF (*President of the Republic*); Vice-Pres. ALIOUNE BADARA MBENGUE.

Court of Appeal: Dakar; Pres. GILBERT ANCHÉ.

Public Prosecutor's Office: Attorney-General OUSMANE GOUNDIAM; Advocates-General AMADOU LOUIS YUEYE, CHARLES HENRY DUPUY-DOURREAU, BASILE SENGHOR and ASSANE DIOUF.

RELIGION

About 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. Of the remaining 10 per cent, half follow traditional beliefs and half are Christian, mainly Roman Catholics.

ISLAM

There are four main Muslim brotherhoods; the *Mourides*, the *Tijjiyynes*, the *Layennes* and the *Qadiriyyas*.

Grand Imam: Alhaji MAODO SYLLA.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Dakar: Cardinal HYACINTHE THIANDOU, B.P. 1908, Dakar.

Protestant Church: 49 rue Thiers, B.P. 847, Dakar.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Le Soleil: Société Sénégalaise de Presse et de Publication, B.P. 92, Dakar; f. 1970; national; Editor BARA DIOUF; circ. 31,000.

Zone II: B.P. 92, Dakar; f. 1979; sport, leisure, culture; inter-African; Editor BARA DIOUF.

PERIODICALS

(Dakar, unless otherwise indicated)

Africa: 12 rues Bourgi et Dr. Theze, B.P. 1826; f. 1962; political, social and economic review of West and Equatorial Africa; circulates throughout francophone Africa; ten issues a year; circ. 35,000; Editor J. DECUPPER.

Afrique Documents: B.P. 267; monthly.

Afrique Médicale: 12 rue de Gramont, B.P. 1826; f. 1960; medical review; circulates throughout francophone tropical Africa and beyond; circ. 6,000; Editor JOËL DECUPPER.

Afrique Nouvelle: 9 rue Paul Holle, B.P. 283; f. 1947; Catholic weekly; Dir. LOUIS D. ALCINO; circ. 15,000.

Amina: B.P. 2120; women's magazine.

Ande Soppi (*Union for Change*): Dakar; f. 1977; political monthly aiming to unite opposition to PS; Editor MAMADOU DIA.

Bingo: 17 rue Huart, B.P. 176; f. 1952; illustrated monthly; Editor E. SOELLE; circ. 110,750.

Le Démocrate: 10 rue de Thiong; f. 1974; organ of PDS; monthly.

Ethiopique: B.P. 260; f. 1974; organ of PDS; monthly; Dir. HABIB THIAM.

Journal Officiel de la République du Sénégal: Rufisque; f. 1856; government paper; weekly.

La Lutte: B.P. 820; f. 1977; organ of PAI; quarterly; Editor BARA GOUDIABY; circ. 1,000.

Momsareew: B.P. 820; f. 1958; organ of PAI; monthly; Editor-in-Chief MALAMINE BADJI; circ. 2,000.

Le Moniteur Africain: B.P. 3142; f. 1961; economics monthly.

Notes Africaines: B.P. 206; f. 1939; quarterly; published by Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire.

L'Observateur Africain: 29 rue Paul Holle, B.P. 2824; Dir. ALIOUNE DIOF.

L'Ouest Africain: 58 rue Carnot, B.P. 2047; monthly; Editor OBEYE DIOF; circ. 10,000.

Le Politicien: 92 ave. Georges Pompidou; f. 1977; independent; satirical monthly; Editor MAM LESS DIA.

Promotion: independent; every two months.

Revue Française d'Etudes Politiques Africaines: Société Africaine d'Édition, B.P. 1877; f. 1966; monthly; Dir. P. BIARNES; Editor-in-Chief PH. DECREAENE.

Sénégal d'Aujourd'hui: 58 blvd. de la République, B.P. 4027; published by Information Ministry; circ. 5,000.

Stadium: sports weekly.

Terre Sénégalaise: B.P. 269; monthly; Dir. J. B. GRAULLE.

Taxaw: f. 1977; organ of opposition party RND; monthly; Editor Prof. Cheikh ANTA DIOF.

L'Unité Africaine: B.P. 22010; f. 1974; organ of PS; monthly; Dir. HABIB THIAM.

La Voix de l'Afrique: weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence de Presse Sénégalaise: 72 blvd. de la République, B.P. 117, Dakar; f. 1959; state-owned; Dir. AMADOU DIENG.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 363, Dakar; Dir. J. LACOTTE.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 72 blvd. de la République, Dakar; Corresp. SALIOU TRAORÉ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): c/o Reuters, 27 ave. Jean-Jaurès, Dakar; Corresp. JUSTIN MENDY.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 3180. Corner Ave. Jean-Jaurès and rue Carnot, Dakar; Dir. NIKOLAI N. STEPANOV.

Reuters (U.K.): 27 ave. Jean-Jaurès, Dakar.

AP (U.S.A.), dpa (Federal Republic of Germany), TASS (U.S.S.R.) and UPI (U.S.A.) also maintain bureaux in Dakar.

PUBLISHERS

Centre Sénégalais d'Éditions et de Diffusion: B.P. 1745, Dakar; general, legal and medical; Chief Executive J. COUDON JAEFUS.

ClairAfrique: B.P. 2005, rue Sandiniery 2, Dakar; politics, law, sociology.

Codesria: B.P. 3304, Dakar; publs. *Africa Development*, *Africana Newsletter* (quarterly), *Africa Development Research Annual*, etc.; Dir. ABDALLA S. BUJRA.

Grande Imprimerie Africaine: 9 rue Thiers, B.P. 51, Dakar; f. 1917; law, administration; Dir. DANIEL BELLI.

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN): B.P. 206, Dakar; scientific and humanistic studies of black Africa.

Maison du Livre: B.P. 2060, Dakar; fiction and belles-lettres; Dir. J. GAFFARI.

SENEGAL

Nouvelles Editions Africaines: 10 rue A. Assane Ndoye, B.P. 260, Dakar; f. 1972; wide range of material; Pres. MAMADOU SECK; publ. *Le Pédagogue*.

Société africaine de Presse, d'Édition et de Publicité (SAPRESSE): 58 rue Carnot, Dakar.

Société Nationale de Presse, d'Édition et de Publicité (SONAPRESS): rue de Reims, Dakar; f. 1972; Pres. OBEYE DIOP.

Société Ouest-Africaine de Presse: B.P. 3142, 10 rue Thiers, Dakar; Pres. MAMADOU SECK; Dir. KAFOUMBA FADIGA.

Société Sénégalaise de Presse et de Publications: B.P. 92, quartier de Hann, route du Service Géographique, Dakar; f. 1970; Pres. BARA DIOUF.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Office de radiodiffusion-télévision du Sénégal (ORTS): B.P. 1765 and 2375, Dakar; Government radio and television organization; Dir.-Gen. N'DARAW CISSÉ (radio); MARCEL N'DIONE (television).

RADIO

There are two radio networks, *Radio Sénégal-Inter* and *Radio Sénégal II*.

Broadcasts in French and six vernacular languages from Rufisque, Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor, Kaolack and Tambacounda.

In 1979 there were an estimated 300,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Educational television began in 1973. There are 10 kW. transmitters at Dakar and Thies. There were an estimated 40,000 television sets in use in 1979.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: B.P. 3108, Dakar; Bank of Issue and Central Bank for 6 West African States including Senegal; f. 1962; cap. and res. 19,440.8m. (Sept. 1980); Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA (Ivory Coast); Dir. in Dakar ADY KHALY NIANG.

Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal (BHS): B.P. 229, Dakar; f. 1979; cap. 1,100m.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. BECAYE SÉNÉ.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal: B.P. 392, 2 ave. Roume, Dakar; f. 1962; 42 per cent state-owned; cap. 1,200m.; Pres. CHEIKHOU FAYE; Dir.-Gen. BABACAR NDOYE.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Sénégal: B.P. 319, 7 ave. Roume, Dakar; f. 1964; 73 per cent state-owned; cap. 2,400m.; Pres. PIERRE BABACAR KAMA; Dir.-Gen. ARISTIDE ALCANTARA.

Banque Sénégal-Koweïtienne: B.P. 2096, Dakar; f. 1973; cap. 2,000m.; Pres. BABACAR N'DIOUGA KÉBÉ; Dir. SLAHEDDINE MOUËLHI.

Société Financière Sénégalaise pour le Développement de l'Industrie et du Tourisme (SOFISEDIT): B.P. 2003; 70 rue Dr. Theze, Dakar; f. 1974; cap. 650m.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. IBRAHIM N'DIAYE.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance, etc.

Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal S.A.: 19 ave. Roume, B.P. 323, Dakar; f. 1962; cap. 2,156m.; Chair. IDRISSE SEYDI; Dir.-Gen. OUSMANE NOËL M'BAYE.

Union Sénégalaise de Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (U.S.B.): 17 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 56, Dakar; f. 1961; cap. 2,000m.; Pres. MAMADOU M'BACKE; Dir.-Gen. TANOR THIANDÉLLA FALL.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (France): place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 129, Dakar; cap. 3,077m.; Dir. in Dakar XAVIER ALTHUSER.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): B.P. 475, Dakar; f. 1941; Dir. in Senegal JEAN CHARPENTIER.

Citibank (U.S.A.): B.P. 3391, 2 place de l'Indépendance, Dakar; Dir.-Gen. in Senegal CHRISTOPHER L. RODGERS.

Crédit Foncier et Immobilier (France): B.P. 146, Dakar; Dir. in Senegal MAURICE PETIOT.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Professionnelle de Banques et des Etablissements Financiers du Sénégal: c/o SGBS, B.P. 323, Dakar; 10 mems.; Pres. LOUIS FRANCESCHINI.

INSURANCE

Assurances Générales Sénégalaises: 43 ave. Albert Sarraut, Dakar; f. 1977; cap. 230 m. francs CFA.

Comité des Sociétés d'Assurances du Sénégal: 43 ave. Albert Sarraut, Dakar; Pres. DIOULDÉ NIANE; Sec. JEAN-PIERRE CAIRO.

Compagnie Sénégalaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances: B.P. 182, 5 Place de l'Indépendance, Dakar; f. 1972; cap. 245m. francs CFA; 49.8 per cent state-owned; Dir.-Gen. ABDOULAYE CHIMERE FALL.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: B.P. 508, Dakar; f. 1945; cap. 9m. francs CFA; Dir. CLAUDE GERMAIN.

La Nationale d'Assurances: 5 ave. Albert Sarraut, Dakar; f. 1976; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. AMSATA DIOUF.

Société Nationale d'Assurances Mutuelles Vie: B.P. 210, 45 ave. Albert Sarraut; f. 1973; cap. 40m. francs CFA; Pres. M. FOFANA.

A considerable number of major French insurance companies have offices in Dakar.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1980 the Office National de Coopération et d'Assistance pour le Développement (ONCAD), the state organization responsible for agricultural activities, was dissolved and replaced by the Société Nationale du Monde Rural (SONAR).

Société d'Aménagement et d'Exploitation des Terres du Delta du Fleuve Sénégal: B.P. 74, Saint-Louis; controls the agricultural development of 30,000 ha. around the Senegal River delta; Pres. THIerno BIRAHIM N'DAO; Dir. KASSIMOU DIA.

Société de Développement des Fibres Textiles (SODEFITEX): B.P. 3216, 30 ave. Jean-Jaurès, Dakar; f. 1974; responsible for planning and development of cotton industry; cap. 750m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. BATOR DIOUF.

Société de Développement et de Vulgarisation Agricole: B.P. 3234, 92 rue Blanchot, Dakar; f. 1968; development of intensive farming methods and diversified livestock breeding; Pres. Dir.-Gen. TIDIANE AW.

Société d'Exploitation des Ressources Animales du Sénégal: B.P. 14, km. 2, 5 route de Rufisque, Dakar; f. 1962; livestock development; Dir. Dr. MAMADOU S. DJALLO.

Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielle: B.P. 100, 4 rue Maunoury, Dakar; f. 1969; Publ. *Etudes et Projets*; Dir. Cheikh DIOUM.

Société Nationale d'Exploitation des Eaux du Sénégal: B.P. 400, 97 ave. André Peytavin, Dakar; f. 1972; water works and supply; Pres. Minister of the Interior; Dir.-Gen. EDMOND LATRILHE.

Société Nouvelle des Etudes de Développement en Afrique: B.P. 2084, 142 rue de Bayeux, Dakar; f. 1974; Pres. ABDOURAHMANE SOW; Dir.-Gen. OUMAR SOULEYMANE THIAW.

Société Sénégalaise de Distribution d'Energie Electrique (SENELEC): B.P. 93, rue Vincens, Dakar; to be fully nationalized in 1982; responsible for production, transport and distribution of electricity; Chair. and Man. Dir. LOUIS ALEXANDRENNE.

Société des Terres Neuves: B.P. 440, Dakar; f. 1971; supervises colonization of under-populated area of Sénégal Oriental through re-settlement of people from groundnut-producing areas of Sine Saloum, Thiès and Diourbel; also involved in market-gardening and fruit-growing; Pres. AMATE DIENG; Dir.-Gen. MINELPHE DJALLO.

Mission française de coopération: B.P. 2014, Dakar; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the agreements signed in March 1974; Dir. MICHEL DE BONNECORSE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Cap Vert: B.P. 118, Dakar; f. 1888; Pres. ISSA DIOF; Sec.-Gen. MAKHAN DANFAKHA.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Casamance: B.P. 26, Ziguinchor; f. 1908; Pres. YOUSSEUPH SEYDI; Sec.-Gen. MAMADI DIATTA.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Diourbel: B.P. 7, Diourbel; Pres. Cheikh N'DIONGUE; Sec.-Gen. ALIOUNE DIOF.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région du Fleuve Saint-Louis: rue Bisson, Saint-Louis, B.P. 19; f. 1869; Pres. El Hadji MOMAR SOURANG; Sec.-Gen. MASSAMBA DIOF; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Sénégal Oriental: B.P. 127, Tambacounda; Pres. ABDOUL AZIZ LY; Sec.-Gen. OUSMANE N'DIAYE.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région du Sine Saloum: Kaolack, B.P. 203; Pres. DIAKKATÉ MBAYE; Sec.-Gen. TENGUELLA BA.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région de Thiès: ave. Lamine Gueye, Thiès, B.P. 20; f. 1883; 21 mems.; Pres. ALIOUNE PALLE M'BAÏE; Sec.-Gen. ABDOUL KHADRE KAMARA.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Dakar

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la République du Sénégal (SCIMPEX): 12/14 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 806; Pres. JEAN FORESTIER; Sec.-Gen. MOUMAR SAKHO.

Syndicat Professionnel des Entrepreneurs de Bâtiment et de Travaux Publics du Sénégal: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; f. 1930; 47 mems.; Pres. PIERRE LAVIE.

Syndicat Patronal et Artisanal de l'Ouest Africain: B.P. 3255; Pres. SOULEYMANE SIDIBE; Sec. MAMADOU MAKHTAR DIAGNE.

Syndicat Patronal des Industries du Sénégal: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; f. 1944; 23 mems.; Pres. GUY LEPINETTE.

Union Intersyndicale d'Entreprises et d'Industries du Sénégal: 12 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 593; f. 1944; 9 affiliated associations; Pres. CLAUDE SCHEFFER.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Dakar (Sofidak): Route de Yoff, B.P. 3329, Dakar; 51 per cent state-owned; cap. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. ALIOUNE BADARA PAYE; publ. *Le Baobab*.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Sénégalais (CNTS): f. 1969; affiliated to PS; Pres. BABACAR DIAGNE.

Peasants' and Stockbreeders' Trade Union: f. 1977; affiliated to RND.

Union of Confederated Trade Unions of Senegal: independent of all international unions and political parties, works for proletarian internationalism; Chair. AMADOU LAMINE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 1,034 km. of main line including 70 km. of double track, and 152 km. of secondary line. One line runs from Dakar north to St. Louis (262 km.) with a branch to Dahra (88 km.); the main line runs to Bamako (Mali) and to Niger (645 km. in Senegal). All the locomotives are diesel-driven.

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Sénégal: Cité Ballabey Thiès, B.P. 265; Gen. Man. O. PASSEBOSC.

ROADS

In December 1980 there were 13,895 km. of roads, of which 20 per cent were bitumenized. Of the rest 1,172 km. were earth roads, graded and drained, and 9,411 km. were tracks.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Senegal has three navigable rivers: the Senegal, navigable for three months of the year as far as Kayes (Mali), for six months as far as Kaédi (Mauritania) and all year as far as Rosso and Podor, and the Saloum and Casamance.

Société des Messageries du Sénégal: Dakar; river traffic on the Senegal; also coastal services.

SHIPPING

Dakar is the largest port in West Africa. Its port installations can serve vessels of up to 100,000 tonnes, and it has extensive facilities for fishing vessels and fish processing.

Port Autonome de Dakar: B.P. 3195, Dakar, blvd. de la Libération; state-owned port authority; Pres. ISSA DIOF; Dir. ABDOULAYE DIOUF.

SENEGAL

Société pour le Développement de l'Infrastructure de Chantiers Maritimes du Port de Dakar (DAKAR-MARINE): B.P. 438, Dakar; f. 1971; to set up facilities for the repair of giant tankers and other large vessels; 50 per cent state-owned; Pres., Dir.-Gen. FALY BA.

Dakar

Compagnie Sénégalaise de Navigation Maritime (COSE-NAM): f. 1979; river and ocean freight transport; Senegal has an 84 per cent share, with French, West German and Belgian interests; Dir.-Gen. SALIOU SARR.

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Sénégal) (SOAEM): B.P. 835; agents for SCADOA, Dabra Lines, CMZ, Zim Lines, Lloyd Brasileiro, NAYLOMAR, NAVROM and NYK; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES PELTIER.

Union Maritime et Commerciale (Umarco): 53 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 2080; f. 1977; agents for Farrell Lines, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Nedlloyd Lines, Lloyd's; Dir. RENÉ KOŁOWSKI.

Union Sénégalaise d'Industries Maritimes (USIMA): P.B. 164, 8-10 allées Robert Delmas; f. 1937; agents for Cie. de Navigation Parquet (CNP), Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux, Compagnie Fabre-SGTM, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Compagnie des Croisières Paquet, Elder Dempster Lines, Cie. Navale des Chargeurs de l'Ouest, Deutsche Afrika Line (Hamburg), Gulf West Africa Line (Oslo), SITRAM, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Woermann Line; Pres. PATRICE VIELJEUX; Exec. Dir. GUY DELMAS; Dir. GASTON GUILLABERT.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is Dakar-Yoff which can accommodate large jet aircraft, and there are other major airports at Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Tambacounda, in addition to about twelve smaller aerodromes.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

SONATRA—Air Sénégal: Aéroport de Yoff, B.P. 8010, Dakar; f. 1971; 50 per cent owned by the Senegal Government, 40 per cent by Air Afrique; extensive internal services linking Dakar with all parts of Senegal; fleet of one DC-3, two Twin Otter, two Aztec, one Fokker F.27-200, one HS.748, and one Pawnee; Dir.-Gen. MOUSSA DIOUF.

Air Afrique: B.P. 3132, Dakar; Senegal has a 7 per cent share in Air Afrique; *see* under Ivory Coast; Dir. at Dakar LOUIS YAMÉOGO.

Senegal is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Algérie, Air Zaire, Air France, Air Mali, Air Mauritanie, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia, British Caledonian, Cameroon Airlines, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Ghana Airways, Iberia (Spain), LIA (Guinea-Bissau), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Nigeria Airways, PAA (Nigeria), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Royal Air Maroc, Sabena (Belgium), Swissair and TACV (Cape Verde).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Secrétariat d'Etat au Tourisme: Immeuble Kébé, ave. Peytavin x Jean XXIII, B.P. 4049, Dakar; Sec. of State MOMAR TALLA CISSÉ.

ARTS FESTIVAL

World Festival of Negro Art: ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3201, Dakar; f. 1965; bi-annual; Sec.-Gen. DJIBRIL DIONE.

SEYCHELLES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Seychelles comprises over 100 islands widely scattered over the western Indian Ocean. Apart from the Seychelles archipelago, the country contains several other island groups, the southernmost being about 209 km. (130 miles) north of Madagascar. The climate is tropical, with small seasonal variations in temperature and rainfall. Average temperature in Victoria is nearly 27°C (80°F) and average annual rainfall 236 cm. (93 in.). In 1981 Creole, spoken by virtually all Seychellois, was made the official language, replacing English and French. Almost all the inhabitants are Christian, 90 per cent belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes: a broad green band separated from a narrower red band by an undulating white band. The capital is Victoria (formerly Port Victoria) on the island of Mahé.

Recent History

Seychelles was uninhabited until annexed by France in the eighteenth century. It was ceded to the United Kingdom in 1814 and administered as a dependency of Mauritius until 1903, when it became a Crown Colony.

Several political parties were formed in the 1960s, of which the most important were the Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), led by James Mancham, and the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP), led by Albert René. In response to their demands, a new constitution was promulgated in 1967, establishing a Governing Council with a majority of elected members. This, however, received the backing of neither party and, following a constitutional conference in London in 1970, a ministerial system of government was introduced. In the general election of November 1970, the SDP won 10 seats in the Legislative Council to the five of the SPUP, and Mancham was appointed Chief Minister.

The SPUP, supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), demanded immediate independence for Seychelles, while Mancham favoured integration of the colony within the United Kingdom. In the election campaign of 1974, however, the parties were united on the independence issue. The results caused bitter controversy. The SDP, which polled 52 per cent of the votes, was allocated 13 seats in the Legislative Council, while the SPUP, with 48 per cent of the votes, received only two. At another constitutional conference in London, in March 1975, it was agreed that Seychelles should have internal self-government from October and the two parties formed a coalition under Prime Minister Mancham. An independence constitution was agreed in January 1976 and Seychelles became a sovereign republic within the Commonwealth on June 29th, under a coalition government with Mancham as President and René as Prime Minister. Under the independence agreement, the United Kingdom returned to Seychelles the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches, detached in 1965 to form part of the British Indian Ocean Territory and subsequently leased to the U.S.A.

On June 4-5th, 1977, supporters of the SPUP, led by René, staged an armed coup while Mancham was in London for the Commonwealth Conference. René was sworn in as second President of the Republic and it was announced that Mancham would not be allowed to return. The National Assembly was dissolved and the constitution suspended, but reintroduced with major modifications in July. President René assumed power to rule by decree. In May 1978 the SPUP was renamed the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF). A new constitution, proclaimed in March 1979, established a one-party state. In June elections for a new National Assembly were held, contested only by members of the SPPF. President René was the sole candidate in the concurrent presidential election.

There have been three attempts to overthrow President René's socialist Government using foreign-backed mercenaries. Tanzania has provided defence support since the second of these coup attempts in November 1979. The most serious assault took place in November 1981, when 44 mercenaries, mainly South Africans, flew to join rebels already on the islands. When the plot backfired, most of the mercenaries escaped by hijacking an Air India plane back to South Africa. A further 400 Tanzanian troops were airlifted in to restore stability.

Government

Under the 1979 constitution, Seychelles is a one-party state. Executive power is vested in the President, who is Head of State and Head of Government. The President is elected for a five-year term by direct popular vote. The President appoints and leads the Council of Ministers and also appoints the holders of certain public offices and the judiciary. The legislature is the unicameral National Assembly, with 25 members: 23 directly elected for five years and two appointed by the President.

Defence

A Seychelles People's Liberation Army, with about 250 members in 1981, and a volunteer People's Militia, with about 3,000 members in 1981, open to those aged between 16 and 60 years, were formed in 1977. Tanzania provides military advisers and additional personnel. The police force numbers about 450.

Economic Affairs

The economy, traditionally based on subsistence agriculture, has since 1971 become increasingly dependent on tourism and the growth of related infrastructure and services. In 1975 tourism overtook agriculture as the major contributor to G.D.P.; tourism generally accounts for about 20 per cent and agriculture for about 10 per cent of G.D.P. About half the land area is cultivable although tree crops, such as copra, limit the arable land area. In 1980 food imports constituted 20 per cent of total imports. The most important cash crop is copra, which accounted for 52 per cent of domestic export earnings in 1981. How

ever, production of copra and of the second cash crop, cinnamon bark, has fallen since 1973. Small quantities of tea, sweet potatoes, cassava, yams, sugar cane and bananas are grown for local consumption, although the staple food, rice, is imported in bulk. In an attempt to diversify the economy away from tourism, the fishing industry is being modernized: a National Fishing Company, operating four tuna boats and a cold store for 1,000 metric tons of fish, was established in 1980. In December 1978 the Government unilaterally declared an economic zone extending for 200 nautical miles (370 km.) around the islands to protect Seychelles' waters from foreign fishing vessels. The total annual catch was about 3,500 metric tons in 1980/81 but is expected to rise to 14,000 tons when development is completed.

There are no mineral resources except guano. In 1977 the Government signed a petroleum exploration agreement, covering an offshore concession area of 18,000 sq. km., with an oil consortium, which undertook seismic surveys during 1978 and 1979. Test drilling began in March 1980. The manufacturing sector, which includes boat-building, printing and furniture-making, is inhibited by the lack of natural resources and is largely organized on a family basis. The economy grew rapidly, mainly because of the expansion of tourism, after the opening of the international airport in 1971. The number of visitors reached a peak of 78,900 in 1979, from only 1,622 in 1970, but had fallen to about 63,000 by 1981 because of world recession, an increase in air fares and the suspension of landings by South African Airways.

Between 1970 and 1974 G.D.P. increased in real terms by about 16 per cent annually, and by about 8 per cent between 1975 and 1977. It grew by 12 per cent in 1978 and 1979. The ability to sustain this high level of economic activity, and to offset a growing visible trade deficit depends in part on the country's continuing access to foreign capital, both aid and private investment. Total planned recurrent expenditure in the 1981 budget was 38.4 million rupees, of which education accounted for 19 per cent, health for 9 per cent and transport and tourism for 7 per cent. In June 1978 the Government announced a five-year development plan, subject to annual revision: in 1981 total investment for 1981-85 was set at 2,680 million rupees. The Seychelles Development Bank was formed in 1978, with French technical support, and the Seychelles National Investment Corporation was set up in June 1979 as a holding company covering important sectors of the economy.

Transport and Communications

Most investment in transport has been put into the islands of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue, which contain 98 per cent of the population. These islands have 278 km. of roads, mostly surfaced. There are no railways. Mahé is well served by a number of international airlines. Inter-island transport is mostly by sea but small aircraft also provide a regular service. International shipping services have declined since the airport was opened in 1971,

although the port of Victoria can handle 150,000 tons of goods annually. An extensive telecommunications network has grown up to serve the tourist industry.

Social Welfare

In 1977 there were four hospitals and one mental hospital. In 1980 there were 17 clinics, and a new 250-bed general hospital was under construction; there were 20 doctors, five dentists and 100 other medical staff. Health services are free for all residents. The Poor Relief Ordinance provides for children and mothers in need, and the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides insurance against injury or death. In 1979 an old-age pensions scheme was introduced. Unemployment benefit is provided in exchange for manual work.

Education

In 1980 there were 14,529 children in 24 primary schools and 484 in secondary schools. In 1980 the Government launched a programme of educational reform based on the British comprehensive system. A voluntary National Youth Service, launched in February 1981, now caters for the secondary education of most children between the ages of 15 and 17. Nine years of compulsory free education are received in primary schools. There is a Technical College and Teacher Training College. A number of students study abroad, principally in the United Kingdom. In 1971 adult illiteracy averaged 42.2 per cent (males 44.3 per cent, females 40.2 per cent).

Tourism

Seychelles is renowned for its excellent climate, beaches, and scenery. There are more than 500 varieties of flora and many rare species of birds. The Government is determined that development of the tourist industry shall not contribute to the destruction of the environment and strict laws govern the building of hotels. There were 2,570 hotel beds in 1980. Most of the industry is concentrated on the islands of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue, although there are plans to develop tourism in some of the other islands. There are national parks at Morne Seychellois and Valley de Mai.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 5th (National Day), June 10th (Corpus Christi), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st-2nd (New Year), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The replacement of the imperial system by the metric system started in August 1981.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Seychelles rupee.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 11.92 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 6.20 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION		
Land	Total*	May 1971	Aug. 1977	1978	1979	1980
308†	444‡	52,896	61,898	62,150	62,686	63,261

* Includes the Aldabra lagoon.

† 118.9 sq. miles.

‡ 171.4 sq. miles.

Capital: Victoria; population 23,334 (August 1977 Census).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976 . .	1,642	27.1	260	4.3	466	7.7
1977 . .	1,599	25.9	280	4.5	477	7.7
1978 . .	1,796	28.9	n.a.	n.a.	466	7.5
1979 . .	1,730	27.6	n.a.	n.a.	436	7.0
1980 . .	1,830	28.9	356	5.6	444	7.0

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

Expectation of life at birth: Males 62.5 years; females 69.9 years (1971-75).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979*

('000 hectares)

Arable land	1†
Land under permanent crops	4†
Forests and woodland	5
Other land	17
Inland water	1
TOTAL AREA	28

* Excluding the islands of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar (total area of 2,800 hectares).

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Coconuts*	29,000	29,000	29,000
Copra	3,000	3,439	3,200
Bananas*	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tea (green leaf)	170	186	167
Cinnamon bark	544	475	522

*FAO estimates.

Sources: Information Department, Ministry of Education and Information, Union Vale, and FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	278	276	422
Pigs	4,557	4,797	5,431
Goats*	3,000	3,000	4,000
Poultry	119,000	120,000	121,000

* FAO estimates.

Sources: Information Department, Ministry of Education and Information, Union Vale, and FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch . . .	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	5.4	5.0

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

Fish landed ('000 metric tons, year ending March 31st): 4.4 in 1979/80; 3.8 in 1980/81.

MINING

(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Guano (exports) . . .	3,988	5,669	5,277	6,089

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980/81*
Beer	'000 hectolitres	37	48	49	53
Cigarettes	million	22.6	22.5	24.4	30.6
Electric energy	million kWh.	37.5	42.4	48.3	50.7

* Year ending March 31st.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Seychelles rupee (R).

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 rupees.

Notes: 10, 25, 50 and 100 rupees.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 11.92 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 6.20 rupees.

100 Seychelles rupees = £8.39 = \$16.14.

Note: Until November 1979 the Seychelles rupee was tied to the pound sterling and had a value of 7½ new pence (£1 = 13,333 rupees). The exchange rate was 1 rupee = 18 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 5.56 rupees) from November 1967 to August 1971; and 1 rupee = 19.543 U.S. cents (\$1 = 5.117 rupees) from December 1971 to June 1972, after which the rupee "floated" in line with sterling. In November 1979 the link with sterling was ended and the rupee was tied to the IMF Special Drawing Right at a mid-point of 1 SDR = 8.3197 rupees. In March 1981 the rupee was revalued by 15 per cent, the new rate being set at 1 SDR = 7.2345 rupees. The average exchange rates (rupees per U.S. dollar) were: 5.33 in 1972; 5.44 in 1973; 5.70 in 1974; 6.03 in 1975; 7.42 in 1976; 7.64 in 1977; 6.95 in 1978; 6.33 in 1979; 6.39 in 1980.

BUDGET

(R million)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979	1980
Recurrent	202.5	309.7	382.7	Recurrent*	201.0	308.6	355.0
Capital loans and grants	66.4	110.0	130.1	Capital	89.7	128.3	135.7
U.K. budgetary aid	5.3	—	—				
TOTAL	274.2	419.7	512.8	TOTAL	290.7	436.9	490.7

* Excluding transfers to Development Fund.

1980 (estimates, million rupees): Recurrent revenue 383.8; Recurrent expenditure 383.8.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(R million)

	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35.2	44.1	49.7
Mining, manufacturing and crafts	20.4	20.1	28.1
Electricity and water	4.2	5.0	5.4
Building and construction	35.0	41.2	49.2
Transport, distribution and communications	107.3	162.0	190.2
Hotels and restaurants	32.5	49.3	66.5
Finance and business services	47.7	54.2	61.2
Government services	52.1	71.3	109.6
Other services	11.1	13.1	14.7
G.D.P. at current market prices	345.5	460.3	574.6
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	39.6	55.5	68.3
G.D.P. at current factor cost	305.9	404.8	506.3

EXTERNAL TRADE
(R million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	160.5	191.4	290.6	349.7	402.1	534.8	627.4
Exports f.o.b. (including re-exports)	39.1	35.0	57.6	77.8	96.1	114.6	110.7

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(R million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1978	1979	1980
Food, beverages and tobacco	93.5	100.8	125.5	Copra	16.2	19.9	17.0
Petroleum products	73.7	129.3	152.9	Cinnamon bark	1.8	1.8	2.1
Manufactures (excl. machinery)	103.7	134.1	151.5	Frozen fish	3.5	6.1	9.4
Machinery and transport equipment	101.4	135.7	127.8	Guano	1.7	1.8	1.4
Others	29.8	34.9	69.7	Coconuts	0.2	0.3	0.6
TOTAL	402.1	534.8	627.4	TOTAL (incl. others)	24.7	30.8	32.9

* Excluding re-exports (million rupees): 71.4 in 1978; 83.8 in 1979; 77.8 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (R million)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS*	1978	1979	1980
Australia	16.3	16.8	11.2	India	4.5	0.4	—
Bahrain	21.5	37.4	148.8	Mauritius	2.2	2.4	3.0
France	16.0	34.4	16.0	Pakistan	11.7	19.0	16.4
Hong Kong	17.2	9.9	8.0	Réunion	3.5	6.1	7.6
Japan	24.3	36.3	30.3	United Kingdom .	0.7	1.0	1.4
Kenya	45.6	49.1	14.4				
Singapore	24.6	26.7	46.3				
South Africa . . .	41.2	55.9	63.0				
United Kingdom .	104.0	117.0	157.1				
U.S.A.	15.8	11.1	15.7				
Yemen Arab Rep. .	12.3	52.6	0.1				
TOTAL (incl. others)	402.1	534.8	627.4	TOTAL (incl. others)	24.7	30.9	32.9

* Excluding re-exports (see above).

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING (sea-borne freight traffic)

	1978	1979	1980
Vessels entered: . .	375	365	332
General cargo . . .	86	90	67
Bulk cargo	31	25	18
Freight ('000 metric tons):			
Loaded	12	13	12
Unloaded	152	176	173

CIVIL AVIATION (international traffic)

	1978	1979	1980
Aircraft movements .	2,448	2,677	2,737
Passengers ('000):			
Arrivals	70	82	76
Departures	69	84	76
Freight (metric tons):			
Unloaded	1,106	1,128	1,072
Loaded	215	336	343

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Visitors ('000) . . .	37.3	49.5	54.5	65.0	78.9	71.8
Hotel beds available .	1,390	1,870	1,970	2,360	2,520	2,570
Gross receipts (Rm.) .	85	135	175	202	244	262*

* Estimate.

EDUCATION

(1980)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	24	14,529
Secondary	2	484
Vocational and technical .	5	461
Teacher training college .	1	120

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Information Department, Ministry of Education, Union Vale, and Statistics Division, Victoria, Mahé.

THE CONSTITUTION

The independence constitution, which came into effect on June 29th, 1976, was suspended after the coup in June 1977 but reintroduced in July 1977 with important modifications. Provisions relating to the Prime Minister, the National Assembly and the Public Services Commission were removed. The President was empowered to rule by decree. During 1978 a constitutional council presented proposals for a new constitution, providing for the protection of fundamental human rights, a Cabinet, a People's Assembly and an independent judiciary. The new constitution was proclaimed on March 26th, 1979. Elections were held on June 23rd–26th in which President René, as head of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF), was sole candidate for the presidency.

Under the provisions of the constitution, the President is elected by popular vote simultaneously with elections for the National Assembly. The President fulfils the functions of Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and may hold office for a maximum period of three consecutive five-year terms. All candidates standing for the National Assembly are required to be members of the SPPF, the sole permitted political organization, and elections are on a constituency basis. The Assembly consists of 23 elected members and two presidential appointees who represent the Inner and Outlying Islands. The Council of Ministers is appointed by the President and acts in an advisory capacity to him.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANCE ALBERT RENÉ (assumed power June 5th, 1977; elected President June 26th, 1979).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

**President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces,
Minister of Administration, Finance and Industries:**
FRANCE ALBERT RENÉ.

Minister of Planning and Development: Dr. MAXIME FERRARI.

Minister of Youth and Defence: OGILVY BERLOUIS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JACQUES HODOUL.

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: ESMÉ JUMEAU.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: PHILIBERT LOIZEAU.

Minister of Education and Information: JAMES MICHEL.

Minister of Health: KARL ST. ANGE.

Minister of Agriculture: MATHEW SERVINA.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Under the provisions of the March 1979 constitution, elections for the National Assembly were held on June 23rd–26th, 1979. A total of 55 candidates, all belonging to the SPPF (the country's only legal political organization), contested 23 seats; 26,390 votes were cast out of 27,929 entitled to register as voters. Two additional members were appointed to the Assembly to represent the smaller islands of the archipelago.

POLITICAL PARTY

Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF): P.O.B. 154, Victoria; socialist; formerly the Seychelles People's United Party, in May 1978 was redesignated by the Congress and declared the country's only political party; former Seychelles Democratic Party was stated to have "disappeared"; Pres. F. ALBERT RENÉ; Vice-Pres. Dr. MAXIME FERRARI; Sec.-Gen. GUY SINON; publ. *The People* (circ. 1,200).

Seychelles Liberation Committee: Paris; f. 1979; exiled group seeking overthrow of President René; opposed to one-party system.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SEYCHELLES

(HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Nairobi, Kenya.

Australia: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya.

Canada: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

China, People's Republic: Cemetery Estate, Mont Fleuri;

Chargé d'affaires: YANG GUANGREN.

Cuba: Bel Eau; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO VALDÉS MUÑOZ.

Cyprus: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Czechoslovakia: Nairobi, Kenya.

Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya.

France: Arpent Vert, Mont Fleuri; *Ambassador:* GEORGES VINSON.

German Democratic Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Germany, Federal Republic: Nairobi, Kenya.

Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique.

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Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, etc.

India: Victoria House, Victoria (HC); *Chargé d'affaires:* S. S. PATY.

Iraq: Nairobi, Kenya.

Italy: Nairobi, Kenya.

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Libya: "Villa Laurel", Mont Fleuri; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* HABIB DEEB.

Netherlands: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Nigeria: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Spain: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Sweden: Nairobi, Kenya.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.

U.S.S.R.: Sans Souci, Mahé; *Ambassador:* G. ORLOV.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 161, Victoria House, Victoria (HC); *High Commissioner:* ERIC YOUNG.

U.S.A.: Victoria House, Victoria; *Chargé d'affaires:* STEPHEN P. DAWKINS.

Viet-Nam: Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Yugoslavia: Upanga Rd., Mahé; *Ambassador:* M. KOMATINA.

Zaire: Nairobi, Kenya.

Seychelles also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bulgaria, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iran, Jamaica, Kampuchea, Maldives, Mongolia, Norway, Pakistan, Poland and Romania.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are three Courts, the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Court of Appeal hears appeals from the Supreme Court in both civil and criminal cases. The Supreme Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts as well as having jurisdiction at first instance. There is also an industrial court.

Chief Justice: Dr. E. E. SEATON.

Attorney-General: BERNARD RASSOOL.

Puisne Judges: A. F. M. A. SAUZIER, F. WOOD.

President of the Court of Appeal: Sir MICHAEL HOGAN.

Justices of Appeal: G. LALOUETTE, J. LAVOPIERRE, A. MUSTAFA, T. GEORGES.

RELIGION

Almost all the inhabitants are Christian, 90 per cent of them Roman Catholics and about 8 per cent Anglicans.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Seychelles: The Right Reverend FRENCH K. CHANG-HIM; P.O.B. 44, Victoria.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Victoria: The Right Reverend FELIX PAUL; P.O.B. 43, Victoria.

THE PRESS

L'Echo des Iles: P.O.B. 152, Victoria; fortnightly; publ. in French and Creole; Roman Catholic mission; Editor ANGELIN ZUFFREY; circ. 2,800.

The Nation: Dept. of Information, P.O.B. 321, Victoria; daily except Sunday; publ. in English, French and Creole; Editor GILBERT CONFAIT; circ. 3,000.

Le Seychellois: P.O.B. 32, Harrison St., Victoria; f. 1898; daily except Sunday; publ. in English and French on alternate days; organ of the Seychelles Farmers' Asscn.; Editor and Man. GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND; circ. 500.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Ocean Gate Bldg., Victoria; Representative MARIO RICCI.

RADIO

Radio Seychelles: P.O.B. 321, Union Vale, Victoria; f. 1941; Dir. Information Services ANTONIO BEAUDOUIN; Head of Programmes MARJORIE BAKER; programmes in Creole, English and French.

There were an estimated 12,664 radio sets in 1981.

There is no television service in Seychelles.

FINANCE

BANKING

Seychelles Development Bank: P.O.B. 217, Victoria; f. 1978; cap. 25 million rupees.

Seychelles Monetary Authority (SMA): Liberty House, P.O.B. 701, Victoria; f. 1978; central bank; currency-issuing authority.

Seychelles Savings Bank: Victoria; for deposit, savings and combined savings and current accounts; brs. on Praslin and La Digue.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Baroda (India): P.O.B. 124, Victoria; f. 1978.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. (Luxembourg): P.O.B. 579, Victoria; f. 1976; 1 agency.

Banque Française Commerciale (France): P.O.B. 122, Victoria; f. 1978; 2 agencies.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 167, Victoria; f. 1959; Man. N. BRENTNALL; 7 branches and agencies.

Habib Bank Ltd. (Pakistan): P.O.B. 702, Victoria; f. 1976.

Standard Bank Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 241, Victoria; f. 1970.

INSURANCE

General Insurance Co. of the Seychelles Ltd.: Kingsgate House, Victoria.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Premier Building, P.O.B. 463, Victoria.

State Assurance Corporation (SAC): Victoria; f. 1980; insurance of government property and personnel; all local insurance companies must be reinsured with SAC; Gen. Man. Mrs. MARTHA RENÉ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Seychelles Farmers' Association: c/o P.O.B. 32, Victoria; publ. *Le Seychellois*.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Seychelles National Investment Corporation: P.O.B. 574, Victoria; f. 1979; holding company for state-owned

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enterprises and government investments; Chair. GUY MOREL; Gen. Man. DAVID WORKMAN.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Seychelles Copra Association: P.O.B. 32, Victoria; f. 1953; an association of planters, producers and dealers who control the export of copra in bulk on behalf of its members; Pres. SULEMAN ADAM; Vice-Pres. RAVILAL JIVAN; Sec. GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND; Treas. HENRY C. GONTIER.

Seychelles National Commodity Company (Seycom): P.O.B. 574, Victoria; state trading organization with subsidiaries in fisheries development, shipbuilding and agro-industries.

Seychelles National Fishing Company (Snafic): Victoria; f. 1978 to encourage development of a modern fishing industry.

TRADE UNION

National Workers' Union: P.O.B. 154, Victoria; f. 1978; amalgamation of all existing trade unions under the SPPF; 25,500 mems.; Chair. OLIVIER CHARLES; Sec. FRANCE BONTE.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 246 km. (153 miles) of motorable roads on Mahé, 164 km. (102 miles) of which are tarmac roads.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Praslin has about 16 km. (10 miles) of tarmac roads and 35 km. (21 miles) of earth roads. La Digue has 16 km. (10 miles) of earth roads.

SHIPPING

Hunt, Deltel and Co., Ltd.: P.O.B. 14, Victoria House, Victoria.

Mahé Shipping Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 336, Mahé; agents for Shell Company of the Islands, etc.

The Union Lighterage Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 38, Mahé; f. 1926.

Thrice-weekly ferry services between Victoria and the islands of Praslin and La Digue are run by private licensed schooner operators.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Seychelles: P.O.B. 386, Victoria House, Victoria; f. 1979; operates scheduled passenger services to Praslin and Bird Islands and charter flights to Denis, Platte and Frigate Islands; fleet: 2 Trislanders, 1 Islander; Man. MARY A. STRAVENS.

Seychelles is also served by the following foreign airlines: British Airways, Air France, Air India, Kenya Airways, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Somali Airlines and Air Tanzania.

TOURISM

Tourism Division: National House, P.O.B. 56, Victoria; government department; Dir. NOELLIE ALEXANDER.

SIERRA LEONE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa, with Guinea to the north and east and Liberia to the south. The climate is hot and humid, with an average temperature of 27°C (80°F); the rainy season lasts from May to October. English is the official language and Krio, Mende, Limba and Temne are widely spoken. The vast majority of the population follow animist beliefs and there are Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal horizontal stripes of green, white and blue. The capital is Freetown.

Recent History

Sierra Leone was formerly a British colony and protectorate. A new constitution, providing for universal adult suffrage, was introduced in 1951. Elections were won by the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), led by Dr. (later Sir) Milton Margai, who became Chief Minister in 1953 and Prime Minister in 1958. Sierra Leone achieved independence, as a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth, on April 27th, 1961. The SLPP retained power at elections in May 1962. Sir Milton Margai died in April 1964 and was succeeded as Prime Minister by his half-brother, Dr. (later Sir) Albert Margai, previously Minister of Finance.

Following disputed elections in March 1967, the army assumed control of the country and set up a National Reformation Council. The Governor-General was forced to leave the country. A second army revolt in April 1968 led to the restoration of civilian government and the return to power of the Prime Minister elected in 1967, Dr. Siaka Stevens, leader of the All-People's Congress (APC). In April 1971 a republican constitution was introduced and Dr. Siaka Stevens became executive President.

The 1972 by-elections were not contested by the Opposition SLPP, and SLPP candidates withdrew from the general elections held in May 1973 after the nominations of 12 of their candidates were declared null and void. This left no official opposition in the House of Representatives. In 1976 President Stevens was unanimously re-elected for a second five-year term of office. A state of emergency was declared in February 1977, following student riots, and elections were promised for May. These resulted in victory for the APC but were accompanied by violence and allegations of corruption and intimidation. The APC was encouraged by its large majority to renew its demands for a one-party state, and in July the Speaker ruled that the SLPP was not capable of undertaking the government of the country, and was thus not the official opposition party. A new constitution, providing for a one-party system, was promulgated in May 1978, approved in a national referendum and adopted by the House of Representatives in June. The APC thus became the only legal party. President Stevens was sworn in for a seven-year term and he subsequently released political detainees and gave Government posts to several former SLPP members.

The Government faced mounting opposition in 1981

over the "Vouchergate" scandal, which involved government officials and several Cabinet ministers in the misappropriation of public funds, and in August a state of emergency was declared to curb a general strike against rising prices and food shortages. President Stevens announced that he would retire after the general elections, to be held before the expiry of the Government's term of office in May 1982. In December, however, he took over the finance portfolio after a second financial scandal implicating senior civil servants.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral House of Representatives, with 104 members: 85 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage, 12 Paramount Chiefs (one from each District) and seven members appointed by the President. Executive power is held by the President. Under the 1978 Constitution, the President, formerly elected by the House, is elected for a seven-year term by the National Delegates' Conference of the APC. He appoints and leads the Cabinet, including two Vice-Presidents but no Prime Minister. The country is divided into four regions: the Northern, Eastern and Southern Provinces, and the Western Area. These are administered through the Ministry of the Interior and divided into 147 Chiefdoms, each controlled by a Paramount Chief and Council of Elders known as the Tribal Authority.

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces comprised an army of 2,680 men. Paramilitary forces number about 800.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture employs about two-thirds of the working population, mainly on smallholdings. Rice is the staple crop, but imports are still necessary in spite of government attempts to achieve self-sufficiency. Cocoa and coffee are the main export crops, and production of palm oil, groundnuts, sugar, fruit and vegetables is also being encouraged. There is much potential for developing fishing and forestry; major fishing projects are under way, including the expansion of the fishing fleet and of port and storage facilities.

Minerals are an important source of foreign exchange. Iron ore production ceased between 1975 and 1980 but it was hoped to resume exports by 1983. Diamonds usually account for over half of export receipts, although smuggling is a problem. In 1981 plans were made to mine diamond deposits in the Kono area and prospecting continued for gold, petroleum and natural gas. The exploitation of bauxite and rutile (titanium ore) is of increasing importance. Bauxite is mined at Makanji, and there are plans to exploit the reserves at Port Loko. Sierra Rutile started production in 1979.

Industry is on a small scale, covering palm oil, furniture, weaving and agro-based industries. In 1973 Sierra Leone and Liberia concluded the Mano River Agreement (to which Guinea became party in 1980) to establish an economic union. In 1981 the three countries became a single customs area, and joint industrial development and training schemes are to be established eventually.

Sierra Leone's economy has been badly affected by the rise in import prices for petroleum, machinery, manufactures and food since 1976 and consequently the trade deficit and inflation rate have increased, and foreign exchange reserves are scarce. Austerity measures were introduced in 1977 and the leone was devalued in November 1978 by being linked to the IMF Special Drawing Right and not to the pound sterling.

Between 1978 and 1980 G.D.P. grew by 3-4 per cent annually, falling short of the 6.5 per cent projected by the 1975-79 Development Plan. In 1980/81 growth dropped further to 1 per cent, export earnings falling drastically due to depressed world markets, and the balance of payments deficit stood at Le. 96.4 million. Two interim investment plans, covering 1979-81, gave priority to agriculture and public administration; almost half the 1980 budget was allocated to improving facilities for the OAU summit held in Freetown that year. An IMF-approved investment and stabilization programme for 1981-84 projected total expenditure of Le. 560.8 million and stressed self-sufficiency in staple foods, the development of an efficient infrastructure and increased mineral production. Strict controls on expenditure and external borrowing were to be imposed, and measures initiated to reduce the budgetary and balance of payments deficits.

Transport and Communications

The railway system is being reactivated. An 84-km. line links Pepel port and the iron ore mines at Marampa. The road network is being considerably expanded. There are over 7,000 km. of roads, of which less than a fifth is paved. A road linking Freetown to Monrovia in Liberia is planned as one of the Mano River Union development schemes. Inland waterways total 789 km., much of it navigable for only three months in the year. The chief ports are Freetown, Pepel and Bonthe. Internal air transport is well developed and international air services are provided by Sierra Leone Airways in conjunction with British Caledonian Airways. There is an international airport at Lungi.

Social Welfare

In 1980 there were 44 hospitals, 39 health centres, 51 dispensaries and 30 maternal and child health centres.

The Ministry of Social Welfare provides community development centres, youth clubs and maternity welfare centres. Missions and voluntary organizations play an important part. The People's Republic of China provides medical personnel.

Education

Sierra Leone has both private and government-owned schools but they are insufficient to meet the country's educational needs. It is estimated that in 1977 40 per cent of children aged 5 to 11 years attended primary school and 12 per cent of children aged 12 to 16 years attended secondary school. In 1979 there were 1,118 primary schools, 143 secondary schools, 4 trade and technical institutes, 6 teacher training colleges and a university. Illiteracy is estimated at 85 per cent.

Tourism

The Tourist Board was set up in 1962 to develop Sierra Leone's tourist potential, and several projects are under way. The main attractions are the beaches, the mountains, jungle and game reserves. In 1977/78 there were 24,000 tourists and 457 hotel rooms.

Public Holidays

1982: May 31st (Whit Monday), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 2nd (Bank Holiday), August 24th (President's birthday), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), December 25th, 26th (Christmas and Boxing Day), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Muslim religious holidays, dependent on the lunar calendar, may differ slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 leone (Le.).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 2.252 leones;

U.S. \$1 = 1.171 leones.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census results†				Official estimate, July 1st, 1976	
	April 1st, 1963	December 8th, 1974				
		Males	Females	Total	1976	
71,740 sq. km.*	2,180,355	1,359,321	1,375,838	2,735,159	3,111,000	43.4

* 27,699 sq. miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been 5 per cent in 1963 and 10 per cent in 1974. The adjusted total for 1974 (based on a provisional total of 2,729,479 enumerated) is 3,002,426.

Population (UN estimates, '000 at mid-year): 3,124 in 1976; 3,206 in 1977; 3,292 in 1978; 3,381 in 1979; 3,474 in 1980.

Chief Towns: Freetown (capital) 274,000 (1974 Census), Koidu 80,000, Bo 26,000, Kenema 13,000, Makeni 12,000.

Birth and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 45.6 per 1,000 in 1970-75. 45.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 21.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 19.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc. . . .	414	286	700	451	303	755
Industry	98	7	105	141	16	156
Services	67	28	95	94	50	144
TOTAL	579	321	900	686	369	1,055

Source: ILO, Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 844; Total 1,297 (*Source: FAO, Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

LAND USE 1979
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	1,614*
Land under permanent crops	146
Permanent meadows and pastures	2,204
Forests and woodland	2,070†
Other land	1,128
Inland water	12
TOTAL AREA	7,174

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	14	14*	14*
Millet	9	9†	9*
Sorghum	11	11†	11*
Rice (paddy)†	500	527	565
Sweet potatoes	11	11†	11*
Cassava (Manioc)	89	85*	95*
Tomatoes*	10	11	11
Dry broad beans*	1	1	1
Citrus fruit*	57	58	60
Mangoes*	4	4	4
Palm kernels†	30†	33†	30
Palm oil	45†	45†	48*
Groundnuts (in shell)	20†	20†	20*
Coconuts*	3	3	3
Coffee (green)*	5	13	10
Cocoa beans*	7	9	9

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978	1979*	1980
Cattle	333	338	343*
Pigs	33*	35	36
Sheep	244	252	260*
Goats	134	139	144*
Chickens	3,500*	3,600	3,720*
Ducks	60*	62	63*

*FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	5	5	5
Poultry meat	5	5	5
Other meat	5	5	6
Cows' milk	14	14	15
Hen eggs	4.0	4.1	4.3

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	34	33	34	61	67	67
Other industrial wood	100	105	105*	105*	115	115
Fuel wood	2,074*	2,127*	2,182*	2,239*	2,300*	2,362
TOTAL	2,208	2,265	2,321	2,405	2,482	2,544

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freshwater Fish	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.5	11.4
Sardinellas	23.8	24.5	10.7	6.9	7.9
Bonga	15.3	15.3	19.0	19.6	21.9
Other Sea Fish (incl. unspecified) . . .	27.1	11.6	21.6	19.8	15.2
Crustaceans and Molluscs	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.2
TOTAL CATCH	68.6	53.8	52.7	50.1	57.6

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Diamonds ('000 metric carats)* . . .	732	1,083	961	707
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)	727	662	737	713
Iron Ore ('000 metric tons)†	916	—	—	—

* Estimates.

† Metal content, approximately 60 per cent of gross weight; iron ore mining ceased in 1975-80.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	21	20	n.a.	n.a.
Beer	'000 hectolitres	103	107	101	123
Cigarettes	million	1,841	1,544	1,503	1,599
Jet fuels	'000 metric tons	22	14*	17*	16*
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	41	41	42*	45*
Kerosene	" " "	19	24*	25*	27*
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	52	56*	57*	56*
Residual fuel oils	" " "	160	160*	164*	165*
Rubber footwear	" '000 pairs	603	454	233	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh.	193	200*	200*	210*

* Estimated production.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 leone (Le.).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 50 cents; 1, 2, 5 and 10 leones.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 2.252 leones; U.S. \$1 = 1.171 leones.

100 leones = £44.40 = \$85.41.

Note: The leone was introduced in August 1964, replacing the West African pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of £1 = 2 leones. The exchange rate of £1 sterling = 2 leones remained in force until November 1978. From September 1949 the pound had been valued at U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the leone was \$1.40 (\$1 = 71.43 Sierra Leone cents). In November 1967 the leone was devalued (in line with sterling) to \$1.20 (\$1 = 83.33 S.L. cents). This valuation remained in force until August 1971. The exchange rate was 1 leone = \$1.3029 (\$1 = 76.75 S.L. cents) from December 1971 to June 1972, after which the leone "floated" (in line with sterling) until November 1978. The average value of the leone was \$1.2509 in 1972; \$1.2261 in 1973; \$1.1695 in 1974; \$1.1109 in 1975; 90.31 U.S. cents in 1976; 87.28 U.S. cents in 1977. In November 1978 the leone's link with sterling was broken and the currency was valued in terms of the IMF Special Drawing Right (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies), with a mid-point of 1 SDR = 1.36693 leones. The leone's average value was 95.23 U.S. cents in 1978; 94.53 U.S. cents in 1979; 95.28 U.S. cents in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(Le. million, 12 months ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Direct taxes . . .	43.2	54.2	57.9	<i>Current Budget</i> . . .	156.7	196.2	235.6
Import duties . . .	43.1	47.1	59.0	Education and social welfare . . .	39.6	46.3	58.1
Export duties . . .	24.1	14.5	20.2	Health . . .	24.3	15.3	27.5
Excise duties . . .	29.4	42.5	49.2	General administration . . .	34.6	47.6	55.2
Other sources* . . .	56.1	58.1	80.0	Transport and communications . . .	6.1	6.1	8.1
				Police and justice . . .	8.6	13.3	14.7
				Defence . . .	8.6	13.5	18.3
				Agriculture and natural resources . . .	10.0	12.4	16.7
				Tourism and cultural affairs . . .	0.7	0.7	1.0
				Pensions and gratuities . . .	4.0	5.5	7.9
				Trade and industry . . .	0.8	1.3	1.1
				Construction and development . . .	15.3	18.8	20.2
				Housing and country planning . . .	1.4	1.6	1.9
				Other . . .	2.7	13.8	4.9
				<i>Public Debt charges</i> . . .	49.2	39.8	81.0
TOTAL . . .	195.9	216.4	266.3	TOTAL . . .	205.9	236.0	316.6

* Including licences, duties, fees and receipts for departmental services, receipts from Posts and Telecommunications, royalties and revenue from Government Lands, contributions from Government corporations and companies, interest and loan repayments, etc.

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone, Freetown.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 1981-84 investment programme projected total expenditure of Le. 560.8 million, of which Le. 136.5 million was allocated to production of staple foods, Le. 280.7 million to infrastructure development and Le. 44 million to increasing mineral production.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
IMF Special Drawing Rights	0.3	—	—
Foreign exchange	34.5	46.7	30.6
TOTAL	34.8	46.7	30.6

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone, Freetown.

MONEY SUPPLY
(Le. million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	63.46	72.46	86.06
Private sector deposits at Central Bank	1.26	0.41	1.79
Demand deposits at commercial banks	42.71	54.63	65.36
TOTAL	107.43	127.50	153.21

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone, Freetown.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Le. million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	116.6	126.7	163.5	193.8	208.4	224.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-148.1	-166.7	-189.2	-264.9	-355.5	-405.1
TRADE BALANCE	-31.5	-40.0	-25.7	-71.2	-147.1	-181.0
Exports of services	21.9	24.2	26.0	27.4	48.2	20.9
Imports of services	-57.3	-62.7	-79.7	-103.3	-131.0	-86.9
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-66.9	-78.5	-79.4	-147.1	-229.9	-247.0
Private unrequited transfer (net)	2.2	5.7	5.4	8.1	6.7	8.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	7.2	6.2	17.9	12.6	27.7	46.8
CURRENT BALANCE	-57.5	-66.6	-56.1	-126.4	-195.5	-191.5
Direct capital investment (net)	9.0	9.5	5.8	25.4	16.9	19.6
Other long-term capital (net)	16.8	22.7	28.9	64.5	93.5	33.6
Short-term capital (net)	7.5	11.5	4.7	20.9	46.2	91.9
Net errors and omissions	-2.2	7.4	16.7	6.1	28.9	26.2
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-26.4	-15.5	0.0	-9.5	-10.0	-20.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	4.4	4.4
Valuation changes (net)	n.a.	-3.4	1.4	-2.4	0.3	—
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.3	—
Payments arrears	n.a.	8.0	15.9	24.7	49.9	26.2
Rescheduling of government debt	—	—	—	19.0	—	26.0
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	3.4	10.5	10.4	10.1
CHANGES IN RESERVES	n.a.	-10.9	20.9	42.6	55.3	46.5

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(Le. '000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978†	1979†	1980†
Imports	188,422	167,893	171,258	206,229	290,838	334,420	447,476
Exports*.	123,036	112,504	112,503	140,254	175,134	204,556	225,347

* Including re-exports.

† Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES*

(Le. '000)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Food	48,382	55,117	86,022	Kola nuts	411	213	105
Beverages and tobacco .	9,694	6,496	9,308	Coffee	19,085	36,972	37,775
Crude materials . . .	2,879	4,215	6,226	Cocoa beans . . .	23,097	31,347	23,860
Mineral fuels	34,996	55,602	61,559	Ginger	1,322	1,932	848
Oils and fats	4,533	5,603	11,569	Palm kernels . . .	932	4,270	237
Chemicals	23,202	28,596	31,611	Bauxite	5,321	9,698	17,344
Basic manufactures . .	72,394	66,343	79,443	Piassava	1,039	846	815
Machinery	70,522	85,768	136,468	Diamonds	106,168	107,583	120,072
Miscellaneous goods . .	23,228	19,826	23,501	Other items	10,782	8,389	19,741
Other items	1,014	6,854	1,771	Re-exports	6,977	3,306	4,550
TOTAL	290,844	334,420	447,476	TOTAL (incl. re-exports) .	175,134	204,556	225,347

* Provisional figures.

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978
China, People's Repub..	19.8	24.2	26.7	Belgium	0.12	0.59	5.49
France	11.5	11.3	14.9	Canada	3.63	3.64	4.18
Germany, Fed. Repub. .	11.1	10.4	17.4	Germany, Fed. Repub..	11.20	10.46	11.57
Japan	13.4	13.0	25.0	Netherlands	8.81	11.17	39.81
Netherlands	6.9	5.4	10.1	United Kingdom . .	57.91	64.33	67.79
Nigeria	20.7	22.2	21.2	U.S.A.	45.72	58.73	65.18
Switzerland	3.0	5.1	13.0				
United Kingdom	35.3	37.8	67.2				
U.S.A.	11.5	15.3	18.3				
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	TOTAL (incl. others) . .	141.59	159.73	n.a.

* Values are approximate figures, based on partner countries' data.

Source: Lloyds Bank Ltd., *Economic Report*.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978
Passenger cars	16,830	24,280	27,529
Buses and coaches . .	447	646	3,474
Goods vehicles	3,329	2,518	2,247

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING*
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded	875	730	761
Goods unloaded (Freetown only)	601	737	618

* Including trans-shipments.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Freetown.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1979	1980
Freight Loaded (metric tons)	546	299
Freight Unloaded (metric tons)	1,001	1,738
Passenger Arrivals	43,983	42,946
Passenger Departures	42,814	45,094

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Freetown.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	10,000	11,000	15,000
Radio Sets	61,000	62,000	n.a.
Television Sets	6,000	6,100	8,500

Daily Newspapers: 2 in 1979 (combined average circulation 10,000 copies per issue).

Radio sets: 325,000 in 1978.

Television sets: 20,000 in 1979.

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION

	ESTABLISHMENTS		STUDENTS		TEACHERS
	1975/76	1976/77	1975/76	1976/77	1975
Primary	1,074	1,100	205,910	218,379	6,373
Secondary	133	139	48,535	50,455	2,596
Technical	4	4	1,480	1,690	n.a.
Teacher Training	6	6	1,578	1,656	120
Higher	2	2	1,602	1,690	289

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone and UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(June 1978)

Sierra Leone is a Sovereign Republic and recognizes a one-party form of government. The All-People's Congress (APC), established prior to the commencement of the Constitution, is deemed to be the one officially recognized party. The Constitution provides for an executive President, to be elected by members of the National Delegates' Conference of the APC, a First Vice-President, principal assistant of the President, and a Second Vice-President, both of whom shall be appointed by the President. The President may be elected for a period of seven years, and no one President may hold office for more than two consecutive terms. There shall be a 16-member Defence Council with the President as Chairman, to advise the President on all major matters of policy relating to defence and strategy, the role of the armed forces, and military budgeting and finance.

The House of Representatives, the supreme legislative authority, consists of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker, not fewer than 60 elected members of Parliament, whose

nomination must be approved by the Central Committee of the Party, and not more than seven Presidentially-appointed members. Constitutional provisions are designed to safeguard certain fundamental democratic liberties concerning the House of Representatives, elections, appointments, the Supreme Court, the office of Paramount Chief and the independence of the judiciary. The President may at any time prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

Under the 1978 Constitution a referendum is required for approval of any fundamental constitutional change.

Previously existing laws may be applied with such modifications as will bring them into conformity with the 1978 Constitution.

In November 1981 a bill was passed allowing for primary elections to the House of Representatives, in which voters may choose between APC-approved candidates, and for which civil servants may stand.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** Dr. SIAKA PROBYN STEVENS (took office April 21st, 1971).**CABINET**

(February 1982)

President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Minister of Finance: Dr. SIAKA PROBYN STEVENS.**First Vice-President:** SORIE IBRAHIM KOROMA.**Second Vice-President:** CHRISTIAN KAMARA-TAYLOR.**Minister of Development and Economic Planning:** Dr. SAMA S. BANYA.**Minister of the Interior:** S. B. MARAH.**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Dr. ABDULAI CONTEH.**Minister of Energy and Power:** A. G. SEMBU FORNAH.**Attorney-General and Minister of Justice:** A. B. KAMARA.**Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources:** Dr. ALOYSIUS J. J. JACKSON.**Minister of Trade and Industry:** P. P. B. KEBBIE.**Minister of Transport and Communications:** SOLOMON A. J. PRATT.**Minister of Education:** ABDUL KARIM KOROMA.**Minister of Health:** FRANCIS MISCHKE MINAH.**Minister of Works:** EDWARD J. KARGBO.**Minister of Information and Broadcasting:** A. J. LAVERSE.**Minister of Mines:** H. G. KANU.**Minister of Lands, Housing and Country Planning:** IBRAHIM KAMARA.**Minister of Labour:** A. B. M. KAMARA.**Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development:** THAIMU BANGURA.**Minister of Tourism and Cultural Affairs:** D. F. SHEARS.**Resident Ministers:** B. S. MASSAQUOI (Eastern Province); A. HANCILES (Southern Province); Dr. I. M. FOFONA (Northern Province).**Ministers of State:** TOM SMITH (Leader of the House); Paramount Chief FRANCIS NATHANIEL KANGAJU III (Office of the President); Paramount Chief MANGA SALIFU SAMURA (Office of the President); Paramount Chief S. S. MBRIWA (Office of the President); AGNES LABOR (Office of the President); Brig. J. S. MOMOH (Army Chief); J. A. GRANT (Police Chief); TAMBA JUANA (Second Vice-President's office); ALFRED AKIBO-BETTS (Ministry of Finance).**LEGISLATURE****HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The House has 104 members: 85 directly elected, 12 Paramount Chiefs and seven members appointed by the President.

Speaker: CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM BETTS.**Leader of the House:** TOM SMITH.

ELECTIONS, MAY 1977*

PARTY	SEATS
All-People's Congress (APC)	70
Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP)	15

* Including eight seats where polling was postponed to October 1977. At May 1st, 1978, the APC held 74 seats and the SLPP 11 seats. After the introduction of a one-party state in June 1978, the remaining SLPP members joined the APC.

POLITICAL PARTY**All-People's Congress (APC):** 39 Siaka Stevens St., Freetown; f. 1960; holds all 104 seats in the House of Representatives; Leader and Sec.-Gen. Dr. SIAKA PROBYN STEVENS.

Following the adoption of the one-party Constitution in June 1978, the Sierra Leone People's Party no longer exists; all members of the House of Representatives were required to make a declaration that they were members of the APC; failure to do so would cause them to lose their seats.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SIERRA LEONE**

(In Freetown unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: Conakry, Guinea (E).**Argentina:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).**Austria:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).**Bangladesh:** Dakar, Senegal (HC).**Belgium:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).**Brazil:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).**Bulgaria:** Conakry, Guinea (E).**Cameroon:** Monrovia, Liberia (E).

SIERRA LEONE

Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (HC).
China, People's Republic: 29 Wilberforce Loop (E);
Ambassador: TIAN PING.
Cuba: 49 Pademba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ALPHONSO
 HERRERA.
Czechoslovakia: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Denmark: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Egypt: 37 Percival St. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A.
 SARWAT.
Ethiopia: Accra, Ghana (E).
France: 13 Lamina Sankoh St. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN
 BROUSTE.
Gambia: 6 Wilberforce St. (HC); *High Commissioner:*
 SHEIKH AHMAD TEJAN WADDA.
German Democratic Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: 10 Howe St., P.O.B. 728 (E);
Ambassador: HENNECKE Graf von BASSEWITZ.
Ghana: 18 Pultney St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr.
 CHARLES VANDYCK.
Greece: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Guinea: 4 Liverpool St. (E); *Ambassador:* SEKOU KONATE.
Guinea-Bissau: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Hungary: (E); *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ DIRDA.
India: Conakry, Guinea (HC).
Italy: 32A Wilkinson Rd., P.O.B. 749 (E); *Ambassador:*
 Dr. ITALO DI FRANCO.
Ivory Coast: 1 Wesley St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Jamaica: Lagos, Nigeria (HC).
Japan: Monrovia, Liberia (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 86 Kissy Rd. (E);
Ambassador: KIM PYONG-KI.
Korea, Republic: Wilberforce St., P.O.B. 1383 (E);
Ambassador: JONG ICH CHOE.
Lebanon: Leone House, Siaka Stevens St. (E); *Chargé*
d'affaires: LACTIF ABOU EL HUSN.

Sierra Leone also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Australia, Benin, Cape Verde, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, Mozambique, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain and Sweden.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
Liberia: 30 Brookfields Rd., P.O.B. 270 (E); *Ambassador:*
 Dr. J. GETEHMNAH MORRIS.
Madagascar: Algiers, Algeria (E).
Mali: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Morocco: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Netherlands: Monrovia, Liberia (E).
Niger: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Nigeria: 21 Charlotte St. (HC); *High Commissioner:*
 OLUFEMI ANI.
Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Pakistan: Accra, Ghana (E).
Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Poland: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Romania: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Switzerland: Accra, Ghana (E).
Tanzania: Conakry, Guinea (HC).
Trinidad and Tobago: Lagos, Nigeria (HC).
Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Turkey: Accra, Ghana (E).
Uganda: Accra, Ghana (HC).
U.S.S.R.: 13 Walpole St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDR
 VOROZHTSOV.
United Kingdom: Standard Bank Building, Lightfoot-
 Boston St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* TERENCE
 DANIEL O'LEARY.
U.S.A.: Walpole/Siaka Stevens St. (E); *Ambassador:*
 THERESA ANN HEALY.
Upper Volta: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Yugoslavia: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Zaire: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Zambia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Justice heads the structure of the Supreme, Appeal, High, Magistrate and Local Courts. The laws applicable in Sierra Leone are local statutes, statutes of general application in England on January 1st, 1880, and Common Law and Equity. There is provision also for some cases to be tried by a judge alone.

The Supreme Court: The highest and final judicial tribunal in the land.

Chief Justice: E. LIVESY LUKE.

Supreme Court Judges: AGNES V. AWUNOR-RENNER,
 C. A. HARDING, O. B. R. TEJAN, S. BECCLES
 DAVIES.

Registrar: E. G. NELSON-WILLIAMS (acting).

The Court of Appeal: The Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts and any appeal against its own decisions may be made to the Supreme Court.

Justices of Appeal: K. DURING, S. C. E. WARNE, C. S.
 DAVIES, F. A. SHORT, M. E. A. COLE, S. T. NAVO,
 S. M. F. KUTUBU, M. S. TURAY.

Registrar: E. G. NELSON-WILLIAMS.

High Court: Jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

High Court Judges: E. C. THOMPSON-DAVIES, O. M.
 GOLLEY, D. E. M. WILLIAMS, M. O. TAJU-DEEN,
 M. O. ADOPHY, O. H. ALGHALI, VIRGINIA AYODELE
 WRIGHT, W. A. O. JOHNSON, N. D. ALHADI, R. J.
 BANKOLE THOMPSON.

Master and Registrar: SAMUEL J. COLE.

Deputy Master and Registrar: R. A. CAESAR.

Magistrates' Courts: In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to summary cases and to preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence should be committed for trial.

Native Courts have jurisdiction, according to native law and custom, in all matters between natives which are outside the jurisdiction of other courts (see above).

Attorney-General: A. B. KAMARA.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Beliefs, rites and practices are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family.

ISLAM

Sierra Leone Muslim Congress: Pres. Alhaj MOHAMED SANUSI MUSTAPHA.

Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission: 15 Bath St., Brookfields, P.O.B. 353, Freetown; Chief Missionary in West Africa NASEEM SAIFI.

Kankaylay (Sierra Leone Muslim Men and Women's Asscn.): P.O.B. 1168, 15 Blackhall Rd., Kissy, Freetown; f. 1972; mems. 25,000; Pres. Alhaj IBRAHIM TURAY.

CHRISTIANITY

United Christian Council of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 404, Freetown; Gen. Sec. Rev. EUSTACE L. RENNER.

ANGLICANS

Bishop of Freetown: Canon PRINCE THOMPSON, Bishops-court, Fourah Bay Rd., Freetown.

Bishop of Bo: Venerable Archdeacon MICHAEL KAILI, Bo.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop of Freetown and Bo: Most Rev. JOSEPH HENRY GANDA, Archbishop's House, Brookfields, P.O.B. 893, Freetown.

METHODISTS

Methodist Conference: P.O.B. 65, 4 King Harman Rd., Freetown; Pres. Rev. N. H. CHARLES.

United Methodist Church: UCC House, Lightfoot-Boston St., Freetown; Head Bishop T. S. BANGURA.

THE PRESS

DAILY

Daily Mail: 29-31 Rawdon St., P.O.B. 53, Freetown; f. 1931; government-owned; Editor ARIKA AWUTA-COKER; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS

Advance: Endrina Square, 72 Dambara Rd., Bo; English; twice-weekly.

Ahmadiyya Muslim News and Views: P.O.B. 353, Freetown; Editor NASEEM SAIFI.

Akera Ka Kathemne: P.O.B. 28, Bo; monthly; Themne.

Bonthe Weekly Journal and Courier: 11 King St., Bonthe.

The Citizen: f. 1981; independent; twice weekly; Editor I. B. KARGBO.

Focus: P.O.B. 862, Freetown; political and socio-economic material; quarterly; Editor FRED AWUTA-COKER; circ. 5,000.

Leonean Sun: 49 Main Rd., Wellington, Freetown; f. 1974; monthly.

Seme Loko: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1932; monthly; Mende; Editor DAVID LAMIN.

Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce Journal: P.O.B. 502, Freetown; monthly.

Sierra Leone Outlook: P.O.B. 523, Freetown; 4 a year; English; published by the United Methodist Church; circ. 1,300.

Sierra Leone Trade Journal: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Lightfoot-Boston St., Freetown; f. 1961; quarterly; Editor BERNADETTE COLE; circ. 5,000.

Sunday Flash: 29-31 Rawdon St., P.O.B. 987, Freetown; Editor Mrs. DAISY BONA.

We Yone: 89 Fort St., Freetown; two a week; in English; APC party newspaper; Man. Editor SAM J. E. METZGER; circ. 12,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Sierra Leone News Agency: Broadcasting House, Freetown; f. 1980.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Reuters (U.K.), TASS (U.S.S.R.), Xinhua (People's Republic of China) and Agence France-Presse are represented in Freetown.

PUBLISHERS

Government Printer: George St., Freetown.

Nyakon Publishers: 43 Bathurst St., Freetown; f. 1979; general, educational, academic; Man. Dir. E. HOLT.

Sierra Leone University Press: Fourah Bay College, P.O.B. 87, Freetown; f. 1965; biography, history, Africana, religion, social science, university textbooks; Chair. Prof. ELDRED D. JONES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service: New England, Freetown; f. 1934 and since 1958 has been operated by the government's Department of Broadcasting; broadcasts principally in English and the four main Sierra Leonean languages, Mende, Limba, Temne and Krio; weekly broadcast in French; television service established 1963; colour television was introduced in 1978. Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH W. O. FINDLAY.

There were an estimated 220,000 radio sets and 20,000 television sets in 1981.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; Le.=leone.)

Bank of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 30, Siaka Stevens St., Freetown; f. 1964; central bank; cap. Le. 1.5m.; res. Le. 39.3m.; Gov. JAMES FUNNA.

Barclays Bank of Sierra Leone Ltd.: P.O.B. 12, 25-27 Siaka Stevens St., Freetown; f. 1971; cap. p.u. Le. 1.4m.; dep. Le. 139.7m. (1980); Chair. S. B. NICOL-COLE; Man. Dir. D. G. FOGDEN; 17 brs. and agencies.

National Development Bank Ltd.: Leone House, 21-23 Siaka Stevens St., P.M.B., Freetown; f. 1968; provides medium- and long-term finance and technical assistance to viable enterprises likely to contribute to Sierra Leone's development; major shareholders include the African Development Bank, Bank of Sierra Leone, the Government of Sierra Leone, the Produce Marketing Board, commercial banks, and insurance, trading and mining companies operating in Sierra Leone; auth. cap. Le. 10m., subordinated loan of Le. 670,000 from Government of Sierra Leone; Chair. M. R. TEJAN-COLE; Man. Dir. E. S. PEARCE.

Sierra Leone Commercial Bank Ltd.: 29-31 Siaka Stevens St., Freetown; f. 1973; government-owned; cap. Le. 500,000; dep. Le. 24m. (1979); Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir. C. J. SMITH; 5 brs.

Standard Bank Sierra Leone Ltd.: 12 Lightfoot-Boston St., P.O.B. 1155, Freetown; f. 1971; cap. p.u. Le. 1.5m.; res. 1.8m. (1980); Chair. JOHN SMYTHE; Exec. Dir. M. E. HILLS; Man. Dir. F. MACLEOD; 16 brs.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 18-20 Walpole St., P.M.B. 84, Freetown; f. 1972; government-owned; Chair. MANILIUS GARBER; Man. Dir. S. G. KAMARA (acting).

The principal British companies are represented and the headquarters of the West African Consultative Re-insurance Corporation are in Freetown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone: Guma Building, Lamina Sankoh St., P.O.B. 502, Freetown; f. 1961; 148 mems.; Pres. EDMOND ABOUD.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Government Diamond Office: P.O.B. 421, Freetown; f. 1959; all diamonds are exported through this office; Chair. Executive Board G. L. V. WILLIAMS.

Mano River Union: Delco House, Lightfoot-Boston St., P.M.B. 133, Freetown; f. 1973; a joint project with Liberia and Guinea to forge closer links between the three countries, comprising common external tariffs, research and development projects; Sec.-Gen. ERNEST EASTMAN (Liberia); Deputy Sec.-Gen. Dr. SHEKOU SESAY.

National Trading Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 15, Freetown; f. 1971; has outlets throughout the country for commodities whose price is government-controlled; Man. Dir. J. N. ARKAAH.

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board: P.O.B. 508, Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Freetown; f. 1949 to secure the most favourable arrangements for the marketing of Sierra Leone produce and to stimulate agricultural development; took over control of the Rice Corporation in 1979, and set up two subsidiaries: SLAPCO (coffee and cocoa production) and NAPCO (groundnuts, ginger and chillies); Chair. Paramount Chief M. J. KUTUBU; Man. Dir. MUSA KHALIL SUMA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Sierra Leone Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 562, Freetown; Chair. D. J. S. FRAZER; Exec. Officer A. E. BENJAMIN.

Sierra Leone Chamber of Mines: P.O.B. 456, Freetown; comprises the principal mining concerns; Pres. D. J. S. FRASER; Exec. Sec. R. H. L. MADDEN.

TRADE UNIONS

Artisans', Ministry of Works Employees' and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 14,500 mems.; Pres. IBRAHIM LANGLEY; Gen. Sec. TEJAN A. KASSIM.

Sierra Leone Labour Congress: Lightfoot-Boston St., Freetown; f. 1966; approx. 250,000 mems.; Pres. IBRAHIM LANGLEY; Sec.-Gen. J. B. KABIA.

Principal affiliated unions:

Clerical, Mercantile and General Workers' Union: 35 Lightfoot-Boston St., Freetown; f. 1945; 3,600 mems.; Pres. C. A. W. DURING.

Diminco African Senior Staff Association: National Diamond Mining Company (SL) Ltd., Spiritus House, Howe St., Freetown; f. 1973; 151 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. O. BARBER.

Railway Workers' Union: The Technical Institute, 32 Dan St., Freetown; f. 1919; 510 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. OMO-JONES; Pres. F. B. HAMILTON.

Sierra Leone Dockworkers' Union: 182 Fourah Bay Rd., Freetown; f. 1962; 2,650 mems.; Sec.-Gen. O. CONTEH.

Sierra Leone Motor Drivers' and General Workers' Union: 17 Charlotte St., Freetown; f. 1960; 1,900 mems.; Pres. A. W. HASSAN; Gen. Sec. ALPHA KAMARA.

Sierra Leone Teachers' Union: 27 Goderich St., Freetown; f. 1951; Pres. R. S. E. LAGAWO; Gen. Sec. (vacant).

Sierra Leone Transport, Agricultural and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 16,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. D. GABISI.

United Mineworkers' Union: 35 Lightfoot-Boston St., Freetown; f. 1944; 6,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. I. D. GBENDA.

Also affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress: General Construction Workers' Union, Municipal and Local Government Employees' Union, Provincial and General Workers' Union, Public Utility Employees' Union, Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union, Sierra Leone National Seamen's Union.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING BOARDS

In 1975 there were 1,024 primary co-operatives with a total membership of 46,762. There were 734 thrift and credit co-operative societies, 12 consumer co-operatives, 5 secondary societies, 270 marketing societies, 8 producer co-operatives, and a Central Bank for all co-operatives.

The Co-operative Department is a separate entity under the Ministry of Trade and Industry with the Registrar of Co-operatives as head of the Department and Co-operative movement, and is based in Freetown with eight area offices spread throughout the provinces. Total shares paid by societies amount to Le. 20,550 and savings total Le. 10,485.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

An 84-km. railway links the iron ore mines at Marampa with Pepel port. It was closed down in 1975, but was being rehabilitated after the mines reopened in 1980.

ROADS

Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation: Blackhall Rd., P.O.B. 1008, Freetown; f. 1965; wholly government-owned; operates transport services throughout the country; Chair. M. A. O. FINDLAY; Gen. Man. A. R. Sessay.

In 1978 there were 7,395 km. of roads, of which 1,110 km. were paved; 3,302 km. were main or national roads.

A new 140-km. road linking Bo in Sierra Leone to the Mano River Bridge in Liberia is to be built with aid from the Federal Republic of Germany. The Freetown-Waterloo road has been completed and construction of the Makeni-Kabala road was to be finished by 1984. Under the 1975-79 Development Plan, 816 km. of feeder roads were planned. The 1981-84 programme stressed maintenance and rehabilitation.

SIERRA LEONE

INLAND WATERWAYS

Recognized launch routes, including the coastal routes from Freetown northward to the Great and Little Scarcies rivers and southward to Bonthe, total almost 800 km. Some of the upper reaches of the rivers are navigable only between July and September. Nevertheless, a considerable volume of traffic uses the rivers.

SHIPPING

Sierra Leone National Shipping Company Ltd.: 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 935, Freetown; f. 1972; government-owned; shipping, clearing and forwarding agency; representatives for foreign lines; Gen. Man. G. WARD-WILLIS.

Sierra Leone Ports Authority: Queen Elizabeth II Quay, P.M.B. 386, Freetown; f. 1965; under the Ministry of Transport and Communications; operates the ports of Bonthe and Freetown, which have full facilities for ocean-going vessels; Man. Dir. J. R. DONKER.

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Ltd.: P.O.B. 74, Freetown; shipping agents for some 60 foreign shipping companies of which about 20 call regularly at Freetown; Gen. Man. J. D. PRIFTI.

UMARCO: P.O.B. 417, Freetown; shipping agents; Gen. Man. R. HUGHES.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Lungi.

Director of Civil Aviation: S. D. M. HANCILES; Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministerial Building, George St., Freetown.

Sierra Leone Airways: Leone House, Siaka Stevens St., P.O.B. 285, Freetown; f. 1958; government took 51 per cent share in the company in 1973, and British Caledonian Airways owns a 43 per cent share; scheduled domestic passenger and cargo service; international services operated by British Caledonian Airways on behalf of Sierra Leone Airways to Guinea, Liberia and the U.K.; domestic services; fleet of 2 Trislander; Chair. FRANCIS GABBIDON; Gen. Man. D. G. LONG.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines provide services to Freetown: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Guinée, Air Mali, British Caledonian, Ghana Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Nigeria Airways and UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs: Government Wharf, Freetown; Dir. ALEX A. DUMBUYA.

SINGAPORE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Singapore comprises one main island and several offshore islands, situated approximately 77 miles (124 km.) north of the Equator, off the southernmost tip of the Malay Peninsula to which it is linked by a causeway. The climate is equatorial with a uniformly high daily and annual temperature varying between 24°C–27°C (75°F–80°F). Relative humidity is high, and the average annual rainfall is 96 in. There are no well-defined wet and dry seasons. The national language is Malay, and there are four official languages—Malay, Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil and English. The language of administration is English. There is complete religious freedom: the main religions practised are Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism and Daoism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has two equal horizontal stripes of red and white, with a white crescent moon and five white stars in the top left. The capital is Singapore City.

Recent History

After the Second World War, Singapore was governed by the British Military Administration. When civil rule was restored in 1946, Singapore was detached from the other Straits Settlements and became a separate crown colony. A new constitution in 1955 introduced some measure of self-government, and in 1959 the state achieved complete internal self-government with Lee Kuan Yew as Prime Minister. The Federation of Malaysia came into being in September 1963, with Singapore as a constituent state. On August 9th, 1965, the association was ended and Singapore was separated from Malaysia and became a fully independent and sovereign nation. In October 1965 the new state joined the Commonwealth and in December it became a republic, with a President as constitutional Head of State. In May 1973 the last major ties with Malaysia, currency and finance, were broken. In September 1972 Lee Kuan Yew's ruling People's Action Party (PAP) won all the 65 parliamentary seats in the general election, also contested by five opposition parties. Singapore has achieved considerable political stability through the application of comprehensive legislation. The threat of communist subversion has been a major preoccupation.

After independence the Government supported a strong U.S. military presence in South-East Asia. However, with the collapse of American influence in the area during 1974 and 1975, Singapore adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the People's Republic of China and its communist neighbours. The Government called for the removal of foreign bases from ASEAN countries and advocated a policy of neutrality. In 1976 and 1977 Singapore aimed to reduce tension in Indochina and to consolidate its trade links with China, although still unwilling to establish diplomatic relations. After the Vietnamese-backed take-over in Kampuchea in 1979, Singapore contributed to the UN decision to continue to recognize the *Khmer Rouge* government-in-exile, supported by the Chinese, but throughout 1980 Lee Kuan Yew worked for compromise between the conflicting claims of the Chinese and the Soviet-supported Vietnamese.

At the 1976 parliamentary election the PAP took all 69 seats, including 16 uncontested. In June 1980 Lee Kuan Yew gave the portfolios of education and foreign affairs to two younger ministers. After the PAP's sweeping victory in the December general elections, Lee continued this trend in a further reshuffle, bringing younger ministers to the fore in Singapore politics.

The PAP suffered an unexpected setback in October 1981, when a parliamentary by-election (arising from the appointment of C. V. Devan Nair as President to replace the late Dr. Benjamin Sheares) resulted in victory for the Workers' Party candidate, the first opposition win since 1968. The PAP's defeat, however, did not lead to any modification of its policies.

Government

Legislative power rests with the unicameral Parliament of 75 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution). The President is elected by Parliament for a four-year term as a constitutional Head of State. Effective executive authority rests with the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, which is appointed by the President and responsible to Parliament.

Defence

In July 1981 the Singapore armed forces had an estimated 42,000 troops: 35,000 in the army, 3,000 in the navy and 4,000 in the air force. Paramilitary forces numbered 37,500 and defence expenditure for 1980 was set at S\$1,260 million.

Economic Affairs

Strategically situated for trade, Singapore is the largest port in South-East Asia. Its major trading partners in 1980 were Malaysia, the U.S.A., Japan and Saudi Arabia. It handles most of Peninsular Malaysia's external trade and is the world centre of the rubber and tin markets. Entrepôt trade (chiefly in crude rubber, timber and pepper) and petroleum products account for about 70 per cent of Singapore's total trade. The services sector, including transport, communications, finance, storage and tourism, is important in providing foreign exchange and financing a growing trade deficit. Transport and communications expanded by 12 per cent and accounted for 20 per cent of the overall increase in G.D.P. in 1980.

To diversify the economy, Singapore has developed the industrial and manufacturing sectors. The principal industries are petroleum refining, shipbuilding and repairing, textiles, electronics and sawmilling. Manufacturing employed about 30 per cent of the labour force in 1980, and accounted for about 24 per cent of G.D.P. (scheduled to reach 31 per cent by 1990). In 1980 the manufacturing sector increased production by 11 per cent, accounting for 24 per cent of total G.D.P. growth, compared with 14 and 31 per cent respectively in 1979. Unemployment fell to 3 per cent in 1980. The labour shortage had made it necessary to import workers from other ASEAN countries. In order to reduce demand for foreign workers (totalling

SINGAPORE

over 100,000 by the end of 1979) and to encourage employers away from low-skill, labour-intensive industries towards high technology and capital investment, the Government announced average wage increases of about 20 per cent in June 1979, following this with similar increases in 1980, with an additional financial incentive for individual productivity. The rate of inflation averaged 8.5 per cent in 1980.

Although Singapore has no petroleum reserves of its own, it has the third largest refining complex in the world. Oil is the principal import and oil products are the main export. In 1980 petroleum products contributed more than 28 per cent to total export earnings. The volume of crude petroleum processed in Singapore reached 263.8 million barrels in 1979, representing an annual increase of 6 per cent, compared with 15 per cent in 1978. A large petrochemicals complex was planned to begin operations in 1982.

Less than one-fifth of the land area is under cultivation, and the agricultural sector's contribution to G.D.P. is minimal. Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed only 1.6 per cent of the labour force in 1980. The main farming activities are pig rearing, poultry production, fruit and vegetable gardening and orchid cultivation.

Singapore enjoys one of the highest per caput incomes in Asia, indigenous per head G.N.P. reaching U.S. \$3,462 in 1980. Since 1976, with a recovery in manufacturing output and investment, the real growth rate of G.D.P. has risen steadily, to reach 9.3 per cent in 1979 and 10.2 per cent in 1980. The trade deficit increased from S\$7,394 million in 1979 to S\$9,892.5 million in 1980, but the overall balance of payments remained in surplus, standing at S\$1,137 million in 1979 and S\$1,435 million in 1980. Singapore has a strong currency, backed 100 per cent by gold and foreign assets. In December 1980 reserves stood at S\$13,758 million. The Government is promoting Singapore as an international banking centre. In February 1978 certificates of deposits (CDs) denominated in U.S. dollars were introduced to attract more international funds to Singapore. The Singapore Gold Exchange was launched in November 1978.

Transport and Communications

Singapore is the world's second busiest port, and is used by more than 300 major shipping lines. In September 1981 there were 2,338 km. of roads, of which 2,030 km. were asphalt-paved. The road system includes dual carriageways, flyovers and expressways. There is a railway link with the Malaysian railways system. The new international airport at Changi has been operational since July 1981.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department, aided by local voluntary bodies which are co-ordinated by the Singapore Council of Social Service, provides a wide range of welfare services to individuals and families in need. There are no state social insurance systems but there is a Central Provident Fund into which contributions must be paid by employers and employees. In April 1980 Singapore had 13

government hospitals, with 8,485 beds, and 1,826 physicians. There were also 8 private hospitals with 1,261 beds.

Education

Primary and secondary education is available in the four official languages of Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English. The Government is encouraging the use of English as a common language, and, as part of a policy of bilingualism, in 1978 examinations in English and Mandarin Chinese became compulsory for pupils wishing to enter secondary education. The New Education System (primary and secondary levels) allows less able pupils to complete their education over a longer period of time, if they choose. In December 1980 there were 486 schools. Outside the school system there are several higher education centres and vocational institutes providing craft and industrial training and technical institutes providing advanced craft training. There is a technical college, a polytechnic and a teacher training college. The two universities were amalgamated in 1980 to form the National University of Singapore. Adult education courses are conducted by a statutory board. Education is not compulsory but, among persons aged 10 years and over, 80 per cent received some form of education in 1977.

Tourism

Between 1975 and 1980 tourism expanded at an annual rate of 13.6 per cent and plans are being made to accommodate an increasing number of visitors. In 1980 the 2,562,085 tourists spent an estimated S\$1,753 million.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 8th (Vesak Day), July 22nd (Hari Raya Puasa), August 9th (National Day), September 28th (Hari Raya Haji), November 14th (Deepavali), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January or February* (Chinese New Year), April 1st (Good Friday).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

Conversion to the metric system was due to be completed during 1980; imperial and local weights and measures are also in use. The following are local units.:

Weight: 1 tahlil = 1½ oz (37.8 grammes).
 16 tahlils = 1 kati = 1½ lb. (604.8 grammes).
 100 katis = 1 picul = 133½ lb. (60.48 kg.).
 40 piculs = 1 koyan = 5,333½ lb. (2,419.2 kg.).

Capacity: 1 chupak = 1 quart (1.1365 litres).
 1 gantang = 1 gallon (4.5461 litres).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Singapore dollar (S\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = S\$3.933;

U.S. \$1 = S\$2.044.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†						
	Census results				Official estimates (mid-year)		
	June 22nd, 1970	June 24th, 1980					
		Males	Females	Total	1977	1978	1979
617.8 sq. km.*	2,074,507	1,231,760	1,182,185	2,413,945	2,308,200	2,334,400	2,362,700

* 238.5 square miles. Of the total, Singapore Island is 572.2 sq. km. (220.9 sq. miles) and other islands 45.6 sq. km. (17.6 sq. miles).

† Excluding transients afloat (4,565 in 1970; 5,553 in 1980) and non-locally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependants (47,959 in 1970; 5,187 in 1980).

Capital: Singapore City (population 1,327,500 at June 30th, 1974).

ETHNIC GROUPS
(‘000 at 1980 Census)

Chinese	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,856.2
Malays	.	.	.	.	.	.	351.5
Indians	.	.	.	.	.	.	154.6
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	51.6
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,413.9

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1975 . . .	39,948	17.8	11,447	5.1
1976 . . .	42,783	18.8	11,648	5.1
1977 . . .	38,364	16.6	11,955	5.2
1978 . . .	39,441	16.9	12,065	5.2
1979 . . .	40,779	17.3	12,468	5.3
1980 . . .	41,217	17.2	12,505	5.2

EMPLOYMENT
(at June)

	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	17,788	15,182	16,962
Mining and quarrying	1,124	1,518	1,139
Manufacturing	270,596	294,685	324,121
Construction	51,520	54,345	72,346
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	9,732	9,817	8,464
Commerce	224,991	237,346	229,759
Transport, storage and communications	109,231	118,902	119,917
Services	272,186	288,488	303,966
Activities not adequately defined	1,781	749	416
TOTAL	958,948	1,021,032	1,077,090

Source: Labour Force Surveys.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(1980—square km.)

Built-up*	275.1
Agricultural†	80.9
Cultivable waste	95.0
Forest	30.0
Marsh and tidal waste	26.0
Others‡	110.8

* Includes new industrial sites.

† Refers to farm holding area of licensed farms excluding land occupied by pure rubber and coconut plantations.

‡ Includes inland water, open spaces, public gardens, cemeteries, non-built up areas in military establishments, rubber and coconut plantations and quarries.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (hectares)			PRODUCTION (metric tons)			
	1972	1973	1974	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rubber	3,294	3,160	2,391	—	—	—	—
Coconuts*	2,600	2,400	1,860	7	6	6	6
Fruits	2,588	2,657	2,638	16,253	11,060	9,260	9,055
Mixed vegetables	1,367	1,025	851	36,460	40,665	37,800	36,839
Root crops	1,013	790					
Tobacco	243	310	279	576	596	478	402

* Production in million nuts.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	9	9	9
Buffaloes	3	3	3
Pigs	1,100	1,133	1,166
Goats	2	2	2
Chickens	15,000	15,500	15,644
Ducks	2,269	2,336	2,402

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Mutton and lamb*	2	2	2
Pig meat	53†	42†	43*
Poultry meat*	51	51	53
Cows' milk*	1	1	1
Hen eggs	26.2	26.9	27.3*
Other poultry eggs	3.5†	3.5*	3.5*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING

FISH LANDED AND AUCTIONED*

(metric tons)

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
64,200	65,803	65,976	67,478	66,883	68,299	74,244

* Including fish landed in Singapore by non-Singapore vessels. The total catch (live weight) of Singapore vessels was 19,236 metric tons in 1974, 17,560 metric tons in 1975, 16,429 metric tons in 1976, 15,105 metric tons in 1977, 16,172 metric tons in 1978, 16,552 metric tons in 1979 and 16,043 metric tons in 1980.

INDUSTRY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

(estimated production in '000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1980
Liquefied petroleum gas	163	160	138	141	174
Naphtha	2,657	1,647	1,884	2,613	2,748
Motor spirit (petrol)	902	862	1,084	1,124	1,220
Kerosene	963	1,263	1,950	2,730	2,270
Jet fuel	1,850	1,540	1,755	1,875	2,438
Distillate fuel oils	4,307	3,863	5,046	5,569	6,780
Residual fuel oil	10,526	8,106	9,127	10,209	10,154
Lubricating oils	405	310	429	469	540
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	275	284	280	280	335

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

SELECTED OTHER PRODUCTS

		1978	1979	1980
Processed rubber	metric tons	129,347	150,583	125,233
Paints	kilolitres	19,918.6	20,856.4	23,777.9
Broken granite	'000 cu. metres	2,234.7	2,507.3	3,187.1
Bricks	'000 units	133,144	150,925	166,508
Cigarettes and cheroots	metric tons	3,311.4	3,278.2	3,146.8
Soft drinks	'000 litres	171,342.1	169,516.5	175,132.2
Coconut oil	metric tons	19,039	14,048	20,957
Vegetable cooking oil	" "	48,132	75,267	95,598
Animal fodder	" "	303,721	319,630	341,578
Electricity	million kWh.	5,898.0	6,447.9	6,940.5
Gas	million cu. ft.	539.0	597.7	614.1

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Singapore dollar (S\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 10,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = S\$3.933; U.S. \$1 = 2.044.

S\$100 = £25.43 = U.S. \$48.92.

Note: The Singapore dollar (S\$) was introduced in June 1967, replacing (at par) the Malayan dollar (M\$). From September 1949 the Malayan dollar was valued at 2s. 4d. sterling (£1 = M\$8.5714) or 32.667 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = M\$3.0612). This valuation in terms of U.S. currency remained in effect until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Singapore dollar was valued at 35.467 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = S\$2.8195). From February to June 1973, the Singapore dollar's value was 39.407 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = S\$2.5376). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = S\$7.347 from November 1967 to June 1972. The formal link with the Malaysian dollar, begun in June 1967, ended in May 1973, but the Brunei dollar remains tied to the Singapore dollar. Since June 1973 the Singapore dollar has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (Singapore dollars per U.S. dollar) was: 2.809 in 1972; 2.444 in 1973; 2.437 in 1974; 2.371 in 1975; 2.471 in 1976; 2.439 in 1977; 2.274 in 1978; 2.175 in 1979; 2.141 in 1980.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(S\$ million—estimates for year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1981/82
Direct Taxes	3,195.8	General Services	223.9
Indirect Taxes and Taxes on Outlay	1,523.0	Defence and Justice	1,569.2
Reimbursements and Sales on Goods and Services	649.8	Social and Community Services	1,329.6
Income from Investments and Property	493.7	Economic Services	319.8
Others	472.5	Public Debt	1,076.8
		Unallocable	59.7
		Add: Transfer to Development Fund	1,755.8
TOTAL	6,334.8	TOTAL	6,334.8

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(S\$ million—estimates for year ending March 31st)

EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
General services	113.31	116.07	102.27	252.0
General administration	106.27	105.73	80.20	220.0
Fiscal administration	0.34	—	1.79	7.0
General economic regulation	—	0.60	—	1.0
Conduct of foreign affairs	—	—	10.00	10.5
Others	6.70	9.74	10.28	13.5
Defence and justice	115.76	111.49	160.77	155.5
Defence	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.0
Justice and police	15.06	11.17	10.33	5.1
Others	0.70	0.32	0.44	0.4
Social and community services	1,339.78	1,261.75	1,598.75	2,036.7
Community	16.75	26.11	39.24	33.6
Environment	221.73	211.07	222.31	201.8
Education	103.28	92.61	116.86	221.6
Health	83.94	89.32	73.36	93.5
Housing	911.50	836.00	1,133.00	1,464.0
Social welfare	0.35	—	—	—
Others	2.23	6.64	13.98	22.2
Economic services	1,185.82	1,070.90	1,754.84	2,600.0
Land development	164.50	94.50	147.50	233.0
Agricultural and non-mineral resources	8.14	21.43	4.68	6.0
Industrial and commercial development	570.06	561.60	1,047.42	2,002.6
Tourism	11.30	—	105.60	9.0
Transport and communications	386.17	393.27	429.54	393.3
Public utilities	45.50	—	20.00	—
Others	0.15	0.10	0.10	10.1
TOTAL	2,754.67	2,560.21	3,616.63	5,044.2

OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS
(S\$ million, valuation at cost, December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold and Foreign Exchange	8,994.6	11,435.5	12,466.2	13,588.9
Reserve position in the IMF	28.3	38.3	61.8	126.1
SDRs	—	—	34.4	42.7
TOTAL	9,022.9	11,473.8	12,562.4	13,757.7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(S\$ million—estimates)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-787.7	-1,403.5	-1,955.0	-3,378.2
Imports f.o.b.	23,733.3	27,493.8	35,772.0	47,945.0
Exports f.o.b.	18,843.9	21,694.5	28,994.0	38,693.1
Trade Balance	-4,889.4	-5,799.3	-6,778.0	-9,251.9
Service Payments (net)	4,210.0	4,484.2	4,899.1	5,976.7
Total Goods and Services (net receipts)	-679.4	-1,315.1	-1,878.9	-3,275.2
Transfers (net receipts)	-108.3	-88.4	-76.1	-103.0
TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENTS	1,551.0	2,915.0	3,092.3	4,814.0
Non-monetary Sector (net)	1,269.3	1,634.9	2,570.0	3,149.9
Private	969.8	1,622.6	2,605.1	3,184.5
Official	299.5	12.3	-35.1	-34.6
Monetary Sector—Commercial banks (net)	210.9	668.9	-400.3	299.3
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	14.3	14.5
Net Errors and Omissions	70.8	611.2	908.3	1,350.3
Net Surplus or Deficit	763.3	1,511.5	1,137.3	1,435.8

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(S\$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	19,270.4	22,404.5	25,521.9	29,601.3	38,334.4	51,344.8
Exports f.o.b.	12,757.9	16,265.9	20,090.3	22,985.5	30,940.1	41,452.3

* Excluding trans-shipments to and from Peninsular Malaysia.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, S\$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	2,183.0	2,552.6	2,915.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	438.3	573.2	694.3
Beverages and tobacco	176.0	207.3	276.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,470.0	3,108.2	3,416.9
Crude rubber, etc.	1,577.6	2,017.7	2,163.5
Wood, lumber and cork	328.3	461.4	423.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,081.5	9,672.7	14,889.2
Petroleum and petroleum products	7,074.5	9,668.0	14,879.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	491.1	829.4	1,001.0
Chemicals	1,597.6	2,178.5	2,686.7
Basic manufactures	4,566.5	5,736.7	7,237.2
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,401.4	1,666.1	1,835.6
Iron and steel	1,138.8	1,461.0	1,854.6
Machinery and transport equipment	8,607.8	11,343.9	15,303.8
Non-electric machinery	3,050.2	4,002.4	5,720.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,595.2	4,675.5	6,051.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,071.4	2,194.3	2,951.1
Other commodities and transactions	356.4	510.9	667.4
TOTAL	29,601.3	38,334.5	51,344.8

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	1,488.0	1,674.5	2,008.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	594.0	597.5	627.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,483.1	4,412.9	4,700.0
Crude rubber, etc.	2,480.6	3,070.2	3,294.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,329.0	7,414.5	11,965.7
Petroleum and petroleum products	5,279.1	7,337.2	11,828.0
Chemicals	870.5	1,124.3	1,418.5
Basic manufactures	2,259.7	2,841.6	3,441.7
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	351.4	482.5	549.2
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	606.3	787.9	793.2
Machinery and transport equipment	5,715.1	8,216.7	11,089.4
Non-electric machinery	1,299.5	1,958.9	2,662.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,557.4	5,045.6	6,656.6
Transport equipment	858.3	1,212.2	1,770.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,725.0	2,121.7	2,572.4
Clothing (excl. footwear)	672.2	811.0	912.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	22,985.5	30,940.1	41,452.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(S\$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.				EXPORTS f.o.b.			
	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Australia	597.5	843.4	1,162.3	Australia	928.5	1,149.5	1,670.8
China, People's Repub..	775.5	894.1	1,332.1	France	448.5	671.7	906.1
Germany, Fed. Repub..	1,117.6	1,419.0	1,677.1	Germany, Fed. Repub..	759.7	1,054.2	1,247.0
Hong Kong	731.4	836.5	1,055.1	Hong Kong	1,630.4	2,088.4	3,195.9
Iran	862.2	561.2	473.7	Japan	2,226.0	2,967.7	3,338.3
Japan	5,668.2	6,530.5	9,162.4	Malaysia			
Malaysia				Peninsular Malaysia .	2,450.5	3,402.8	4,739.5
Peninsular Malaysia .	3,343.6	4,605.6	6,179.1	Sabah and Sarawak .	743.0	1,024.7	1,478.5
Sabah and Sarawak .	450.0	787.8	936.6	Thailand	894.1	1,320.5	1,809.3
Saudi Arabia	3,908.5	4,019.9	6,412.3	United Kingdom . . .	724.8	963.8	1,069.2
Thailand	814.7	1,086.3	1,019.0	U.S.A.	3,684.5	4,265.9	5,272.0
United Kingdom	1,116.8	1,347.3	1,771.2	Viet-Nam	91.6	190.5	n.a.
U.S.A.	3,771.8	5,489.5	7,237.2				

* No figures are available for trade with Indonesia.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(registered vehicles)

	1978	1979	1980
Private cars	137,240	143,402	152,574
Motor cycles and scooters . .	98,248	108,051	118,345
Motor buses	5,874	6,217	6,512
Goods vehicles (incl. private) .	55,608	67,201	78,020
Others	12,414	13,858	15,890
TOTAL	309,384	338,729	371,341

SHIPPING

(vessels of over 75 net registered tons)

	SHIPS ENTERED	SHIPS CLEARED	CARGO DISCHARGED (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	CARGO LOADED (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)
1976	20,012	19,995	37,703.1	20,273.4
1977	20,602	20,616	39,833.8	24,284.8
1978	21,787	21,829	44,832.5	28,506.7
1979	23,704	23,721	48,424.4	31,388.4
1980	24,877	24,820	48,550.0	32,412.5

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS			MAIL (metric tons)		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	Arrived	Departed	In Transit	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1976	1,859,505	1,880,888	795,465	1,759	2,899	31,431	45,181
1977	2,106,710	2,118,109	899,084	2,040	3,378	35,361	53,142
1978	2,410,255	2,404,128	935,415	2,746	3,267	58,734	64,359
1979	2,720,180	2,710,067	1,064,077	3,619	3,798	78,301	79,786
1980	3,140,773	3,151,032	1,002,794	3,975	4,076	90,713	91,062

TOURISM

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Tourist arrivals*	1,492,218	1,681,985	2,047,224	2,247,091	2,562,085
Tourist expenditure (S\$ million)	701	891	1,034	1,379	1,753†

* Including visitors staying for less than 24 hours.

† Preliminary figures.

In December 1980 there were 69 gazetted tourist hotels, having 12,756 rooms in operation. Another 4,386 rooms are under construction and are expected to be completed by December 1984.

Source: Singapore Tourist Promotion Board.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Radio licences issued	58,357	57,284	58,912	62,230
Radio and television licences issued	329,119	353,248	371,692	396,837
Rediffusion subscribers	90,428	93,175	100,487	107,080

EDUCATION

(December 1980)

	INSTITUTIONS*	STUDENTS	TEACHERS†
Primary	342	296,608	11,267
Secondary	144	170,316	8,019
Technical and Vocational Institutes	17	12,543	912
Universities and Colleges	4	22,511	1,947
TOTAL	507	501,978	22,145

* A full school conducting both primary and secondary classes is treated as one primary and one secondary school.

† Including relief teachers but excluding teachers on national service, study leave, scholarship, secondment, etc.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Statistics, Singapore.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 1958, subsequently amended)

HEAD OF STATE

The Head of State is the President, elected by Parliament for a four-year term. He normally acts on the advice of the Cabinet.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is appointed by the President and is responsible to Parliament.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of a Parliament of seventy-five members, presided over by a Speaker who may be elected from the members of Parliament themselves or appointed by Parliament although he may not be a member of

Parliament. Members of Parliament are elected by universal adult suffrage.

A 21-Member Presidential Council chaired by the Chief Justice examines material of racial or religious significance, including legislation, to see whether it differentiates between racial or religious communities or contains provisions inconsistent with the fundamental liberties of Singapore citizens.

CITIZENSHIP

Under the constitution Singapore citizenship may be acquired either by birth, descent or registration. Persons born when Singapore was a constituent State of Malaysia could also acquire Singapore citizenship by enrolment or naturalization under the constitution of Malaysia.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: C. V. DEVAN NAIR (elected by Parliament, October 23rd, 1981).

THE CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: LEE KUAN YEW.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education: Dr. GOH KENG SWEE.

Second Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs: SINNA-THAMBY RAJARATNAM.

Minister for Finance: HON SUI SEN.

Minister for the Environment: ONG PANG BOON.

Minister for Law: EDMUND WILLIAM BARKER.

Minister for Home Affairs: CHUA SIAN CHIN.

Minister for Communications and Labour: ONG TENG CHEONG.

Minister for Defence: HOWE YOON CHONG.

Minister for National Development: TEH CHEANG WAN.

Minister for Health and Second Minister for Defence: GOH CHOK TONG.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture: SUPPHIAH DHANABALAN.

Minister for Trade and Industry and Health: Dr. TONY TAN KENG YAM.

Minister Without Portfolio: LIM CHEE ONN.

Minister for Social Affairs: Dr. AHMAD MATTAR (acting).

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

Parliament has 75 members and is elected every five years.

The Speaker: Dr. YEOH GHIM SENG, B.B.M., J.P.

In the December 1980 general elections, 75 per cent of the electorate voted for the People's Action Party, which was returned in all 75 constituencies. At a by-election held in October 1981, the Workers' Party gained one seat.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Action Party (PAP): 11 Napier Rd., Singapore 1025; f. 1954; first formed the Government of Singapore in 1959; re-elected 1963, 1968, 1972, 1976 and 1980; Chair. ONG TENG CHEONG; Sec.-Gen. LEE KUAN YEW.

Barisan Sosialis (Socialist Front): 436-c Victoria St. Singapore 7; f. 1961; left-wing; formerly members of People's Action Party; seeks to abolish national service, provide free medical services for the poor, reduce taxes and relax the citizenship laws; Chair. Dr. LEE SIEW CHOH.

Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Melayu Singapura (PKMS) (Singapore Malays' National Organization): 218-E, PKM

There are many small opposition parties. The following are the most important:

Bldg., Changi Rd., Singapore 1441; reorganized 1967; formerly the United Malays' National Organization in Singapore; seeks to safeguard and work for the implementation of the special rights of Malays in Singapore, as stated in the Constitution, to promote Islam and Malay culture, to encourage democracy and racial harmony; Chair. HJ. RAHMAN ZIN; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM ARIFF.

United People's Front (UPF): c/o Elections Office, City

Hall, Singapore 0617; f. 1974; a coalition of several small parties; Sec.-Gen. HARBANS SINGH.

Workers' Party: c/o Elections Office, City Hall, Singapore 0617; f. 1971; seeks a new democratic constitution, closer relations with Malaysia and the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China; Leader J. B. JEVARETNAM.

Other parties include the Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), the Singapore Justice Party and the United Front.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SINGAPORE

(In Singapore City unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: 25 Napier Rd., Singapore 1025; *High Commissioner:* TIM McDONALD.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand.

Bangladesh: Rangoon, Burma (HC).

Belgium: Tower 2202, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; *Ambassador:* BALDER A. POSTHUMA.

Brazil: Marco Polo Hotel, Suite 749-51, Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 1333, Singapore 9026; *Ambassador:* MURILLO GURGEL VALENTE.

Bulgaria: Room 808/9, 8th Floor Thong Teck Bldg., 15 Scotts Rd., Singapore 0922; *Ambassador:* Dr. MATEY KARASIMEONOV (resident in Jakarta, Indonesia).

Burma: 15 St. Martin's Drive, Singapore 1025; *Ambassador:* U KYAW HTOON.

Canada: 7th and 8th Floors, Faber House, 230 Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; *High Commissioner:* LEONARD MICHAEL BERRY.

Chile: 22nd Floor, Tong Eng Bldg., 101 Cecil St., Singapore 0106; *Chargé d'affaires:* EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ.

Czechoslovakia: Rangoon, Burma.

Denmark: 8th Floor, Supreme House, Penang Rd., Singapore 0923; *Chargé d'affaires:* POUL VANG JACONSEN.

Egypt: 20C and 22C Paterson Rd., Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* MOHEB MOHD EL SAMRA.

El Salvador: Tokyo, Japan.

Fiji: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Finland: 15th Floor, Goldhill Plaza, 187 Thomson Rd., Singapore 1130; *Ambassador:* RISTO HYVAERINEN (resident in New Delhi, India).

France: 5 Gallop Rd., Singapore 1025; *Ambassador:* HENRI CHOLLET.

German Democratic Republic: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Germany, Federal Republic: 12th Floor, Far East Shopping Centre, 545 Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFRAM DUFNER.

Greece: Rooms 707/709, 7th Floor, Robina House, Singapore 0106; *Ambassador:* DIMITRI MANO LATOS (resident in New Delhi, India).

Hungary: New Delhi, India.

India: India House, 31 Grange Rd., Singapore 0923; *High Commissioner:* B. M. OZA.

Indonesia: "Wisma Indonesia", 1st Floor, 435 Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* SUDJATMIKO.

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand.

Iraq: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Ireland: New Delhi, India.

Israel: 10th Floor, Faber House, 230K Orchard Rd.; *Ambassador:* NAHUM ESHKOL.

Italy: Rooms 810-812, 8th Floor, Supreme House, Penang Rd., Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIGI DURANTE.

Japan: 16 Nassim Rd., Singapore 1025; *Ambassador:* TOSHIJIRO NAKAJIMA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 37 Stevens Rd., Singapore 1025; *Ambassador:* AN GYONG CHOL.

Korea, Republic: Rooms 2408-14, 24th Floor, Shaw Centre, Scotts Rd., Singapore 0922; *Ambassador:* SANG OCK LEE.

Malaysia: 301 Jervois Rd., Singapore 1024; *High Commissioner:* SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHABA-BUDDIN.

Mexico: Manila, Philippines.

Mongolia: New Delhi, India.

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma.

Netherlands: Liat Towers, 12th Floor, 541 Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* WILLEM CH. E. A. DE VRIES.

New Zealand: 13 Nassim Rd., Singapore 1025; *High Commissioner:* J. K. CUNNINGHAM.

Norway: 16th Floor, Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104; *Ambassador:* FINN KOREN.

Pakistan: 510-511 Shaw House, Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Papua New Guinea: Jakarta, Indonesia (HC).

Philippines: Rooms 505-506, 5th Floor, Thong Teck Bldg., 15 Scotts Rd., Singapore 0922; *Ambassador:* PRIVADO G. JIMENEZ.

Poland: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Romania: 64 Sime Rd., Singapore 1128; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: 10 Nassim Rd., Singapore 1025; *Chargé d'affaires:* OMAR M. ORKOBY.

Spain: Bangkok, Thailand.

Sri Lanka: Rooms 1207-1212, 12th Floor, Goldhill Plaza, Newton Rd., Singapore 1130; *High Commissioner:* CANAGARATNAM GUNASINGHAM.

Sweden: PUB Building, 4th Floor, Somerset Road, Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* JEAN-CHRISTOPHE OEBERG.

Switzerland: 1703-1704 Liat Towers, Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; *Chargé d'affaires:* OTTO GRITTI.

SINGAPORE

Thailand: 370 Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; *Ambassador:* SANAN PLANGPRAYOON.

Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India (HC).

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand.

U.S.S.R.: 51 Nassim Rd., Singapore 1025; *Ambassador:* FYODOR POTAPENKO.

Singapore also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Laos, Luxembourg, Maldives, Portugal and the Vatican City.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

United Kingdom: Tanglin Rd., Singapore 1024; *High Commissioner:* JOHN HENNINGS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 30 Hill St., Singapore 0617; *Ambassador:* HARRY E. T. THAYER.

Yugoslavia: 17H Grange Heights, Block C, St. Thomas Walk, Singapore 0923; *Chargé d'affaires:* BORISLAV PETROVIC.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A Supreme Court consisting of the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act. The High Court exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction and hears appeals from the Subordinate Courts. An appeal from the High Court lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal or the Court of Appeal which exercises appellate jurisdiction. In certain cases, a further appeal lies from the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal or Court of Appeal, as the case may be, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

The Subordinate Courts consist of Magistrates', Juvenile, Coroners' and District Courts which have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. There is also an Industrial Arbitration Court to regulate labour relations.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice WEE CHONG JIN.

Senior Judge: Mr. Justice T. KULASEKARAM.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice F. A. CHUA, Mr. Justice T. S. SINNATHURAY, Mr. Justice LAI KEW CHAI, Mr. Justice A. WAHAB GHOWS, Mr. Justice A. P. RAJAH.

RELIGION

The majority of Chinese are Buddhists, Confucians or Daoists. The Malays and Pakistanis are almost all Muslims, while the Europeans and Eurasians are mainly Christian. Most of the Indian community are Hindu. Buddhists are numbered at 1.3 million, Muslims at 400,000, Hindus at 100,000, Roman Catholics and Protestants at 75,000 each and Sikhs at 15,000.

BUDDHISM

The Singapore Buddhist Sangha Organization: Phor Kark See, Bright Hill Drive, off Thomson Rd., Singapore 2057.

The Buddhist Union: 28 Jalan Senyum, Singapore 1441.

The Singapore Buddhist Federation: 50 Lorong 34, Geylang, Singapore 1439.

World Buddhist Society: 40 Pender Rd., Singapore 0409.

CHRISTIANITY

Anglican Church: Diocese of Singapore: Bishop of Singapore and Dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral; The Rt. Rev. DR. MOSES TAY, Bishopsbourne, 4 Bishopsgate, Singapore 1024.

Roman Catholic Church: Archdiocese of Singapore: Archbishop Mgr. GREGORY YONG SOON NGEAN, Archbishop's House, 31 Victoria St., Singapore 0718.

Methodist Church in Singapore: 23B Coleman St., Singapore 0617; Bishop KAO JIH CHUNG, 50 Barker Rd., Singapore 1130.

Brethren Assemblies: Bethesda Hall, 77 Bras Basah Rd., Singapore 0718; f. 1864; Hon. Sec. LIM TIAN LEONG; Bethesda (Katong) Church, 17 Pennefather Rd., Singapore 1542; Hon. Sec. T. C. KOH.

Presbyterian Church: Minister Rev. JOHN MCKINLAY, "B" & "C" Orchard Rd., cnr. Penang Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1856; services in English, Mandarin, Dutch, Indonesian and German; 700 mems.

HINDUISM

Hindu Advisory Board: c/o Ministry of Social Affairs, Pearl's Hill Terrace, Singapore 0316; Chair. PERIOW-SAMY OTHARAM.

ISLAM

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapore: c/o Muslim Religious Council, Ministry of Social Affairs, Empress Palace, Singapore 0617; Pres. Hj. BUANG Hj. SIRAJ.

Muslim Missionary Society: 31 Lorong 12 Geyland, Singapore 1439.

THE PRESS

In 1974 the Government passed a bill providing for compulsory government vetting of newspaper management. It obliged all newspaper companies to become public.

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Business Times: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1976; Editor R. D. MACKIE; circ. 14,500 (Singapore only).

New Nation: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1971; Proprs. New Nation Publishing Pte. Ltd.; independent; Editor SIA CHEONG YEW; circ. 42,500.

The Straits Times: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1845; Editor CHEONG YIP SENG; circ. 218,744 (Singapore only).

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Kuai Bao: 307 Alexandra Rd., Singapore 0315; evening; Editor MOH LEE KWANG; circ. 25,000 (daily), 45,000 (Sunday).

Min Pao Daily: 62 Bendermeer Rd., Singapore 1233; f. 1960; Chief Editor CHUA TENG HWA; circ. 15,000.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 307 Alexandra Rd., Singapore 0315; f. 1923; morning; Editor MOK LEE KWANG; circ. 98,000 (daily), 118,100 (Sunday).

SINGAPORE

Shin Min Daily News: 577 Macpherson Rd., Singapore 1336; f. 1967; Editor WONG TUCK WING; circ. 86,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 19 Keppel Rd., Singapore 0208; f. 1929; morning; Editor LOY TECK JUAN; circ. 112,600 (daily).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1957; morning; Editor ZAINUL ABIDIN BIN MOHD. RASHEED; circ. 32,700.

MALAYALAM LANGUAGE

Malaysia Malayali: 12 Kinta Rd., Singapore 8; f. 1938; only Malayalam daily outside Kerala State, India; Man. Editor V. P. ABDULLAH; circ. 460 (Singapore and Malaysia).

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Murasu: 139-141 Lavender St., Singapore 1233; f. 1936; Editor JAYARAM SARANGAPANY; circ. 6,100 (daily), 9,500 (Sunday).

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Nation: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1974; Editor Miss TAN WANG JOO; circ. 87,000.

Sunday Times: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1931; Editor ZAINUL ABIDIN MOHD. RASHEED; circ. 229,740 (Singapore only).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Minggu: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1957; Editor ZAINUL ABIDIN BIN MOHD. RASHEED; circ. 42,818.

PERIODICALS

About 300 periodicals are published in the various languages. The principal ones only are given here.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Asia Research Bulletin: Room 2815, 28th Floor, International Plaza, 10 Anson Rd., Singapore 0207; political and economic monthly; Editor JOHN G. S. DRYSDALE.

Fanfare: Times Periodicals Pte. Ltd., 422 Thomson Rd., Singapore 11; f. 1969; teenage pop magazine; fortnightly; Editor SYLVIA TOH; circ. 25,000.

Female: MPH Magazines (S) Pte. Ltd., Room 5, 3rd Floor, 5 Stadium Walk, Singapore 14; women's fortnightly; Editor NORMA O. MIRAFLORES.

Go Magazine: Times Periodicals Pte. Ltd., 422 Thomson Rd., Singapore 1129; f. 1980; entertainment monthly; Editor PAT CHAN; circ. 20,000.

Her World: Times Periodicals Pte. Ltd., 422 Thomson Rd., Singapore 1129; f. 1960; women's monthly; Editor BETTY L. KHOO.

Living: MPH Magazines (S) Pte. Ltd., Room 5, 3rd Floor, 5 Stadium Walk, Singapore 14; general interest; monthly; Editor NORMA O. MIRAFLORES.

Public of Singapore Government Gazette: Singapore National Printers (Pte.) Ltd., P.O.B. 485; weekly (Friday).

Business: Times Periodicals Pte. Ltd., 422 Thomson Rd., Singapore 1129; monthly; Editor ARUN SENKUTTUVAAN.

Medical Journal: Singapore Medical Association, 4A College Rd., Singapore 0316; bi-monthly; Editor Dr. FENG PAO HSIA.

The Press

Straits Times Annual: Times Periodicals Pte. Ltd., 422 Thomson Rd., Singapore 1129; Editor JANE PERKINS.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Min Chong Pao: People's Association, Kallang, Singapore 14; fortnightly; Editor LIM CHIN TEONG.

Shaonian Yue Kan (Youth Monthly): Educational Publications Bureau, Block 162, 3545c Bukit Merah Central, Singapore; monthly; Editor CHONG FUN LIAM.

Singapore Art Magazine: Educational Publications Bureau, Block 162, 3545c Bukit Merah Central, Singapore 0315; quarterly; Editor TEO SONG LENG.

Singapore Literature: Singapore Literature Society, 122D Sims Ave., Singapore 1438; quarterly; Editor YAP KOON CHAN.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Harapan: Educational Publications Bureau, 175A-179A Outram Park, Singapore 0316; monthly (Jan.-Oct.).

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Navjwan National Punjabi News: 5 Albert House, Albert St., Singapore 0718; f. 1951; fortnightly; Voice of the Sikhs in South-East Asia; Editor DEWAN SINGH RANDHAWA.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 607 Nehsons Bldg., 24 Peck Seah St., Singapore 0207; Dir. (Singapore and Malaysia) PETER DAVID SPENCE.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 116 University Rd., Singapore 1129; Correspondent ALEXANDER SKORODUMOV.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): King's Mansion, 807 Block B, Tanjong Katong Rd., Singapore 1543; Correspondent PETER KOARD.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Room 1001, Robina House, Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; Chief KENNETH L. WHITING.

Central News Agency (CNA) (Taiwan): 3211 Pearlbank Apartment, Singapore 0316; Correspondent CHI HUA-HUANG.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 1 Faber Walk, Singapore 0512; South-East Asia Correspondent WILDERICH LOCHOW.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): 13F Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, Singapore 0104; Correspondent YOSHIMA INADA.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 12th Floor, Marina House, Shenton Way, Singapore 0207; Chief YUJI ITO.

Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance (PANANEWS): Rooms 12-M and 12-G, Asia Insurance Bldg., Singapore 0207; Correspondent CHIN KAH CHONG.

Reuters (U.K.): 12th Floor, Marina House, Shenton Way, Singapore 0207; Regional Man. MARTIN VICKERY.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 37, A6 Nassim Rd., Singapore 1025; Correspondent VLADIMIR ZAGORODNEV.

United News of India (UNI): P.O.B. 768, Singapore 9015; Correspondent E. M. RASHEED.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Suite 69-B, Raffles Hotel, Beach Rd., Singapore 0718; Regional Man. PAUL F. WEDEL, Jr.

PUBLISHERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Apa Productions Pte. Ltd.: 349 Pasir Panjang Rd., Singapore 0511; travel guides and photographic essays; Publ. HANS HOEFER.

Chopmen Enterprises: 428/429 Katong Shopping Centre, Mountbatten Rd., Singapore 1543; f. 1966; academic, children's and general; Man. Dir. N. T. S. CHOPRA.

Eastern Universities Press Sdn. Bhd.: 112F Boon Keng Rd. (P.O.B. 1742), Singapore 1233; f. 1958; biography, history, textbooks; Man. GOH KEE SEAH.

Education Publications Bureau: Block 162, 3545C Bukit Merah Central, Singapore 0315; textbooks, general and reference books, English and Chinese; Gen. Man. HO KAH LEONG.

Federal Publications (S) Pte. Ltd.: 1 New Industrial Rd., Singapore 1953; f. 1957; educational and children's books; Gen. Man. H. H. CHIAM.

Heinemann Educational Books (Asia) Ltd.: 41 Jalan Pemimpin, Singapore 2057; educational and general; Gen. Man. CHARLES CHER.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies: Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang Rd., Singapore 0511; scholarly publications; Dir. Prof. KERNIAL S. SANDHU.

Longman Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.: 25 First Lok Yang Rd., Jurong Town, Singapore 2262; educational; Man. Dir. JAMES B. HO.

McGraw-Hill International Book Co.: 348 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore 2261; educational books in all fields; Man. Dir. JOHN R. MARTIN.

Macmillan Southeast Asia Pte. Ltd.: 41 Jalan Pemimpin, Singapore 2057; educational and general; Exec. Dir. LOH MUN WAI.

Malayan Law Journal Pte. Ltd.: 1302-1305 Shenton House, 13th Floor, Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1932; law books, journals and periodicals; Man. Dir. and Man. Ed. AL-MANSOR ADABI; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. AMIR MALLAL.

Oxford University Press: 4-2 Block A, Tong Lee Bldg., 35 Kallang Pudding Rd., Singapore 1334; educational, academic and general; Representative GOH TEOW HUAT.

Prentice-Hall of Southeast Asia Pte. Ltd.: 4B, 77 Ayer Rajah Industrial Estate, Ayer Rajah Rd., Singapore 0513; f. 1975; educational; Gen. Man. K. C. ANG.

Singapore University Press Pte. Ltd.: National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511; scholarly publications; Man. Mrs. S. G. KOH.

Times Books International: Times Centre, 1 New Industrial Rd., Singapore 1953; general, scholarly and childrens' books; Gen. Man. CHANDRAN NAIR.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Malaysia Press Sdn. Bhd. (Pustaka Melayu): 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 0719; f. 1962; educational books; Man. Dir. OMAR BIN ALLY; Dirs. ABDULLAH BIN ALLY, ABU TALIB BIN ALLY.

Pustaka Nasional Pte. Ltd.: 40 Kandahar St., Singapore 0719; books on Malay literature and Islam; Man. Partner SYED AHMAD BIN MUHAMAD.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Shanghai Book Co. (Pte.) Ltd.: 81 Victoria St., Singapore 0718; educational and general books; Man. Dir. Madam CHEN MONG HOCK.

Shing Lee Book Store: 79 Block 79 Toa Payoh Central, Singapore 1231; educational and general books; Man. POH CHIN HUA.

Union Book Co. (Pte.) Ltd.: 303 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 0718; educational and general; Man. CHOW LI-LIANG.

The World Book Co. Pte. Ltd.: 205-207 South Bridge Road, Singapore 0105, educational and general books; Man. Dir. CHOU CHENG CHUEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Singapore Broadcasting Corporation came into operation on February 1st, 1980, taking over all the functions of Radio-Television Singapore, and the collection of radio and television licence fees from the Inland Revenue Department.

RADIO

Radio Singapore: Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 1902 and 3002, Singapore; f. 1936; broadcasts in English, Chinese (Mandarin and six dialects), Malay and Tamil, over four networks; each language channel broadcasts over one hundred hours weekly; one multi-language service with 42 hours weekly; one FM stereo service in English and Chinese with 126 hours weekly; Gen. Man. Mrs. WONG-LEE SIOK TIN.

Rediffusion (Singapore) Private Ltd.: P.O.B. 608; f. 1949; commercial wired broadcasting service, originating two

programmes in Mandarin and English; over 107,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. J. SNOWDEN.

Far East Broadcasting (F.E.B.A. Ltd.): P.O.B. 751, Singapore 9015; f. 1960; Chair. YEO KOK CHENG; Exec. Dir. JOHN B. LIN.

In September 1981 there were 472,370 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Television Singapore: Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 1902, Singapore; one station with two separate channels started operations in 1963; colour television was introduced in 1974; total weekly average of 114 hours; education service of 9½ hours weekly; services in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English; Gen. Man. Mrs. WONG-LEE SIOK TIN.

In September 1981 there were 669,413 television licences.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; S\$=Singapore dollars; brs.=branches)

The Singapore monetary system is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and the Ministry of Finance. The Monetary Authority of Singapore performs all the functions of a central bank, except the issuing of currency, a function which is carried out by the Board of Commissioners of Currency. In 1981 the Government Investment Corporation was formed, chaired by Prime Minister LEE KUAN YEW. In May 1981 there were 103 commercial banks (13 local, 90 foreign) and 49 representative offices in Singapore. Thirty-seven banks were fully licensed, 13 had restricted licences and 53 foreign banks had off-shore banking licences. There were also 39 merchant banks.

Board of Commissioners of Currency: Ground Floor, 79 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Chair. First Deputy Prime Minister Dr. GOH KENG SWEE.

Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GSIC): c/o MAS, SIA Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Chair. LEE KUAN YEW; Man. Dir. YONG PUNG HOW.

Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS): SIA Building, 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Chair. First Deputy Prime Minister Dr. GOH KENG SWEE; Man. Dir. LIM KIM SAN.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BANKS

Asia Commercial Banking Corp'n. Ltd.: 2 Mistri Rd., Singapore 0207; f. 1959; cap. p.u. S\$50m.; dep. S\$276.1m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. DATUK ANG KEONG LAN; Gen. Man. YEW CHONG KEW.

Bank of Singapore Ltd.: G2, 101 Cecil St., Singapore 0106; f. 1954; cap. p.u. S\$13m.; dep. S\$62m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. RUNME SHAW; Vice-Chair. TAN TOCK SAN; Exec. Dir. TEO BENG CHUAN; Gen. Man. ANDREW LEONG KOK HUP.

Chung Khai Bank Ltd.: 1 Bonham St., Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; f. 1950; subsidiary of United Overseas Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. U.S. \$75m., dep. U.S. \$1,328m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW; Deputy Chair. ALLAN NG POH MENG.

Far Eastern Bank Ltd.: 156 Cecil St., Singapore 0106; f. 1959; cap. p.u. S\$24.4m.; dep. S\$263.6m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. DATUK SRI NG QUEE LAM; Man. Dir. NG ENG KIAT; Gen. Man. TAN POH SOON.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: 57 Chulia St., Singapore 0104; incorporated in Singapore 1906; cap. p.u. S\$20m.; dep. S\$252.1m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. LEE HIOK SIANG; Gen. Man. GOH YONG SIANG.

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd.: ICB Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1954; cap. p.u. S\$20m.; dep. S\$205.7m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. TAN PEE CEE; Gen. Man. ANG HONG CHOON.

International Bank of Singapore: IBS Building, 31 Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; f. 1974; cap. p.u. S\$50m.; dep. S\$416m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. J. Y. M. PILLAY; Gen. Man. MICHAEL WEE SOON LOCK.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: UOB Bldg., 1 Bonham St., Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; f. 1920; subsidiary of United Overseas Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. S\$10m.; dep. S\$427.4m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. WEE CHO YAW; Vice-Chair. RICHARD EU KENG MUN.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: OCBC Centre, Chulia St., Singapore 0104; f. 1932; cap. p.u. S\$210m.; dep. S\$3,760m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Tan Sri TAN CHIN TUAN; Vice-Chair. YONG PUNG HOW; Gen. Mans. CHOI SIEW HONG, TEO CHENG GUAN, TJIO KAY LEON, WONG NANG JANG; 21 brs. in Singapore; 31 overseas brs.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: 60 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; f. 1947; cap. p.u. S\$143.7m.; dep. S\$2,306m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. LIEN YING CHOW; Man. Dir. LEE HEE SENG; 51 brs.

Tat Lee Bank Ltd.: Tat Lee Bldg., 63 Market St., Singapore 0104; f. 1973; cap. p.u. S\$60m.; dep. S\$559.9m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. GOH TJOEI KOK; Pres. GOH SEONG PEK.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: UOB Bldg., 1 Bonham St., Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; f. 1935; cap. p.u. S\$255.3m.; dep. S\$3,683.9m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. WEE CHO YAW; Vice-Chair. RICHARD EU KENG MUN; 51 brs. in Singapore, 34 overseas.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Development Bank of Singapore Ltd.: DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1968; functions: providing medium- and long-term loans, long-term guarantees, equity participation; working capital financing, short-term loans, import and export (trade) financing, consumer financing; current, saving and time deposit accounts, remittances; negotiable certificates of deposit, Asian Currency Unit facilities, bullion, foreign exchange, Euro and Asian bonds, correspondent banking; management and underwriting of securities, loan syndication, portfolio management, corporate finance advisory services; cap. S\$229m.; dep. S\$3,040m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. CHUA KIM YEOW; Exec. Vice-Pres. PATRICK YEOH KHUAI HOH.

FOREIGN BANKS

Commercial Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands): 2 Cecil St., Singapore 0104; Man. C. HAGOORT.

American Express International Banking Corp'n. (U.S.A.): Shing Kwan House, 4 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MICHAEL C. L. JAMES.

ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Ltd.: Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay; Chief Man. P. H. PEATE.

Banca Commerciale Italiana (Italy): Shing Kwan House, 4 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; Man. G. CARAVAGGI.

Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd. (Malaysia): 52A Circular Rd., Singapore 0104; Dir. YEAP TEIK LEONG; Man. TAN BUCK KIN.

Bangkok Bank Ltd. (Thailand): 180 Cecil Street, Singapore 0106; Vice-Pres./Branch Man. ATHIT WASANTACHAT.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (U.S.A.): Clifford Centre, 24 Raffles Place, Singapore 1; Vice-Pres. and Man. CANDIDO BANDUCCI.

Bank of Canton Ltd. (Hong Kong): Denmark House, Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104; Man. J. D. CHANG.

Bank of China (People's Republic of China): Bank of China Bldg., Battery Rd., Singapore 0104; Gen. Man. HSUEH WENLIN; Sen. Deputy Gen. Man. CHANG CHI-HSIN.

Bank of East Asia Ltd. (Hong Kong): 137 Market St., Singapore 1; Dir. and Man. KAN YUET FAI.

Bank of India: 104-108 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Asst. Gen. Man. D. D. AVARI.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: 3 Malacca St., Singapore 1; Gen. Man. PINTOR SIREGAR.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 1; Gen. Man. S. SHIMIZU.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): Shenton House, 3 Shenton Way, P.O.B. 246, Singapore 0106; f. 1905; Man. P. CAVARD.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Overseas Union House, Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; Man. CLAUDE BLAN-GERO.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France): 37th Floor, Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104; Gen. Man. P.-Y. LEJEUNE.

Bayerische Landesbank (Federal Republic of Germany): 3rd-5th Floors, Tuan Sing Towers, 30 Robinson Road, Singapore 0104; Jt. Chief Execs. J. LANGMAACK, M. KING.

The Chartered Bank (U.K.): 21 Raffles Place, P.O.B. 1901, Singapore 0104; Chief Man. C. W. G. ENDACOTT.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Shing Kwan House, 4 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; 3 brs.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HUGLYN FIERCE.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): UIC Bldg., 5 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; Vice-Pres. D. THOMAS DUNTON, DANIEL LI, DAVID LEONG.

Commerzbank (South East Asia) Ltd. (Federal Republic of Germany): Tower 3902, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. 1979; Man. Dir. KARLHEINZ SCHROTH.

Crédit Suisse (Switzerland): DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; First Branch Man. and Vice-Pres. FELIX W. SCHWEIZER.

Deutsche Bank (Asia Credit) Ltd. (Federal Republic of Germany): Suite 4301, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104; f. 1978; Man. Dir. MICHAEL WILKENS.

Dresdner Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; Sr. Mans. FRANZ SCHROTT, TAN KOK NGARR.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Overseas Union House, 50 Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; Jt. Gen. Mans. MARTIN KONRAD, JURGEN ZIELER.

First Commercial Bank (Taiwan): G2 UIC Bldg., 5 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; Sr. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. LAI YAO NAN.

First National Bank of Chicago: (U.S.A.) 150 Cecil St., Singapore 0106; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RICHARD E. STAHL.

Guangdong (Kwangtung) Provincial Bank (People's Republic of China): 60 Cecil St., Singapore 0104; Man. LI HE.

Habib Bank Ltd. (Pakistan): Ground and Mezzanine Floors, Harapan Bldg., 141 Market Street, Singapore 0104; Sr. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. (Far East) CHANDRI SAJJAD ALI.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. (Hong Kong): Ocean Bldg., 10 Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; Sr. Man. F. P. HUEY.

Indian Bank: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; Asst. Gen. Man. K. SUBRAMANIAN.

Indian Overseas Bank: 1 and 3 Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; Asst. Gen. Man. P. R. AHUJA.

Korea Exchange Bank (Republic of Korea): Ground Floor, Asia Insurance Bldg., 2 Finlayson Green, Singapore 0104; Gen. Man. NAM YUNG JIN.

Kwong Lee Bank Bhd. (Malaysia): 39/41 South Bridge Rd., Singapore 1; Exec. Dir. DATO AH KHIANG.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Fullerton Square, Singapore 1; Gen. Man. JUN YING LIM.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. (Japan): Podium G2, DBS Bldg., Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; Gen. Man. SADANORI OKADA.

The Mitsui Bank Ltd. (Japan): Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104; Gen. Man. KIHEI HIRAI.

Monte dei Paschi di Siena (Italy): Suite 1308, Ocean Bldg., 10 Collyer Quay, Singapore 1.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. (U.K.): 50 Robinson Road, Singapore 0106; Man. Dir. V. V. GERASCHENKO.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (South-East Asia) Ltd. (Sweden): 3901 Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 1; Man. CLAES VON POST.

The Sumitomo Bank Ltd (Japan): Podium G9, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; Gen. Man. Y. YUMOTO.

Tokai Bank Ltd. (Japan): 2801/2803 Clifford Centre, 24 Raffles Place, Singapore 1; Gen. Man. KAZUAKI OHMORI.

United Commercial Bank (India): 140-142 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Man. RAVINDRA KUMAR SOOD.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: UMBC Bldg., 22 Malacca St., Singapore 0104; Gen. Man. KONG SIK HUNG.

Major Off-shore Banks

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Netherlands): Suite 3601, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. (Australia): Suite 601, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

Banco do Brasil SA: 26th Floor, DBS Building, 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Banco Urquijo S.A. (Spain): Suite 2801, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd. (Malaysia): 1st Floor, Wing On Life Bldg., 150 Cecil St., Singapore 0106.

Bank of Montreal (Canada): UIC Bldg., 27th Floor, 5 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Bank of New South Wales (Australia): Suite 4201, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

The Bank of New York (U.S.A.): Suite 2202-4 Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): Suite 2501, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

Bankers Trust Co. (U.S.A.): Suite 506-508, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France): 37th Floor, Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): 21st Floor, Clifford Centre, Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Tower 1401, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Chemical Bank (U.S.A.): Tower 3801, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 1.

The Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd. (Republic of Korea): Suite 3105, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago (U.S.A.): 2101 OCBC Centre, Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

Crédit Lyonnais (France): Suite 3701, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. (Japan): G2 Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104.

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank (Federal Republic of Germany): 10th Floor, Tuan Sing Tower, 30 Robinson Road, Singapore 0104.

First City National Bank of Houston (U.S.A.): Suite 2307, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

First National Bank in Dallas (U.S.A.): UIC Bldg., 5 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

The First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.): 10th Floor, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

Fuji Bank Ltd. (Japan): Tower 6001-3, 6th Floor, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.): Tower 2201, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank (U.S.A.): Suite 2505, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. (Japan): Tower 1301, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Irving Trust Company (U.S.A.): 25th Floor, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): 12th Floor, Shing Kwan House, 4 Shenton Way, P.O.B. 3348, Singapore 0106.

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. (Japan): Suite 2201/4, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. (U.S.A.): 21st Floor, UIC Bldg., 5 Shenton Way, Singapore 1.

Marine Midland Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): 15th Floor, Shing Kwan House, 4 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Midland Bank Ltd. (U.K.): Suite 4805, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (U.S.A.): 2901 DBS Tower Block, 29th Floor, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

National Westminster Bank Ltd. (U.K.): Suite 901/7 Shing Kwan House, 4 Shenton Way, Singapore 1.

Nordic Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1769, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Philippine National Bank (Philippines): Suite 801/2, Bangkok Bank Bldg., 180 Cecil St., Singapore 0106.

Rainier National Bank (U.S.A.): Suite 2003, CPF Bldg., 79 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106.

Republic National Bank of Dallas (U.S.A.): Suite 1309, Shenton House, 3 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

The Royal Bank of Canada: Level 1, PIL Bldg., 140 Cecil St., Singapore 0106.

The Royal Bank of Canada (Asia) Ltd.: Level 16, PIL Bldg., 140 Cecil St., Singapore 0106.

The Saitama Bank Ltd. (Japan): Unit 3601, Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104.

Sanwa Bank Ltd. (Japan): 17th Floor, Clifford Centre, 24 Raffles Place, Singapore 0104.

Security Pacific National Bank (U.S.A.): Suite 1205, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104.

Société Générale (France): Ground Floor, Tuan Sing Towers, 30 Robinson Road, Singapore 0106.

State Bank of India (India): Tower 9001, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Swiss Bank Corp.: 1303 Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104.

The Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd. (Japan): Unit 4202, Hong Leong Bldg., 16 Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104.

The Tokai Bank Ltd. (Japan): Suite 2801/3, Clifford Centre, 24 Raffles Place, Singapore 0104.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank (Canada): Shenton House, 3 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Switzerland): Room 1508-12, Shing Kwan House, 4 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

United California Bank (U.S.A.): 22nd Floor, UIC Bldg., 5 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

Wells Fargo Bank (U.S.A.): 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Singapore: 1403 Hong Leong Bldg., Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104; f. 1930; 105 mems.; Chair. NG SOO PENG; Deputy Chair. ONG TJIN AN; Gen. Man. LIM CHOO PENG.

INSURANCE

The insurance system is supervised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (see Banking).

COMPANIES

Export Credit Insurance Corp. of Singapore Ltd.: 3702-3 37th Floor, Tower Block, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1976; equity participation; 50 per cent state owned, 46 per cent by commercial banks and 4 per cent by all insurance companies; aims to help expand and develop trade with overseas countries by protecting exporters against non-payments or frustration of contracts by overseas buyers; Chief Exec. J. G. SORBIE; Asst. Gen. Mans. CHIA CHOON PENG, KWAH THIAM HOCK.

Life Business Only:

Asia Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 76, Singapore 9001; f. 1948; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

Manulife (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.: 4-316 Merlin Plaza, Beach Rd., Singapore 0719; Man. Dir. DOUGLAS WHITNEY.

Public Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 57-61 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; f. 1954; Man. FUNG LOK NAM.

General Business Only:

Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, Maxwell Rd. P.O.B. 76, Singapore 9001; f. 1923; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

Cosmic Insurance Corporation Ltd.: 1403-1408 CPF Bldg., 79 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Gen. Man. TEO KWANG WHEE.

Industrial and Commercial Insurance Ltd.: ICB Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1958; Chair. TAN LEONG SENG; Gen. Man. Dr. TAN POH LIN.

Malayan Motor and General Underwriters (Pte.) Ltd.: 3rd Floor, M & G Centre, 164-170 Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 0923; f. 1954; Chair. H. D. S. ELLIS; Dirs. MILTON TAN, STEVEN CHEONG.

Nanyang Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25-26 Circular Rd., Singapore 0104; f. 1956; Exec. Dir. and Principal Officer TEO SOO CHEW.

Overseas Union Insurance Ltd.: 9th, 10th & 12th Floors, UMBC Bldg., 22 Malacca St., Singapore 0104; f. 1956; Gen. Man. LAU HUI BU.

People's Insurance Co. of Malaya Ltd.: People's Insurance Bldg., 6 Cecil St., Singapore 1; f. 1957; Chair. and Man. Dir. NG ENG KIAT.

Public Insurance Co. Ltd.: 57-61 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; f. 1950; Chair. DATUK LEE CHEE SHAN; Man. FUNG LOK NAM.

Singapore Aviation and General Insurance Co (Pte.) Ltd.: 12th Floor, SIA Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Gen. Man. LYE YUEN CHEW.

SINGAPORE

Sun Alliance Insurance (Singapore) Ltd.: 1st & 2nd Floors, UOF Bldg., 124/126 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Advisor HWANG SOO JIN.

United Overseas Insurance Ltd.: 1st & 2nd Floors, United Overseas Finance Bldg., 124-126 Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; Man. Dir. and Principal Officer HWANG SOO JIN.

Life and General Business:

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 18th Floor, OCBC Centre, 65 Chulia St., Singapore 0104; f. 1908; Dir. and Gen. Man. N. N. HANDA.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Insurance Corporation of Singapore Ltd.: Podium 416, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1969; Gen. Man CHEW LOY KIAT.

N.T.U.C. Co-operative Insurance Commonwealth Enterprise Ltd. (INCOME): 33rd Floor, Shaw Towers, 100 Beach Road, Singapore 0718; f. 1970; Gen. Man. TAN KIN LIAN.

Overseas Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 5 Malacca St., Singapore 0104; f. 1920; Chief Gen. Man. TAN HOAY GIE.

In addition, many foreign insurance companies have offices in Singapore.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Room 201, 2nd Floor, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 47 Hill St., Singapore 0617; f. 1978 by the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Singapore Malay Chamber of Commerce, the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce and the Singapore Manufacturers' Association; Pres. WEE CHO YAW; Sec.-Gen. LEE ONG PONG.

Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 47 Hill St., Singapore 0617; Pres. LIM KEE MING; Exec. Sec. PANG SAY SOK; publ. *Economic Quarterly*.

Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce: 55A Robinson Rd., Singapore 0106; f. 1937; 486 mems.; Pres. J. M. JUMABHOY; Sec. GEORGE ABRAHAM, M.A., M.SOC.SC.

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce: Denmark House, Raffles Quay, Singapore 0104; f. 1837; Chair. R. W. LUTTON; Exec. Dir./Sec. R. MACLEAN, O.B.E.; publs. *Economic Bulletin* (monthly), *Showcase* (annual), *Investor's Guide*, Annual and other Reports.

Singapore Malay Chamber of Commerce: Suite 1901, 19th Floor, International Plaza, Anson Rd., Singapore 0207; Pres. Haji JALIL HARON; Hon. Sec. SAMAD YUSOF.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Development Board: 9th Floor, World Trade Centre, 1 Maritime Sq., Telok Blangah Rd., Singapore 0409; f. 1961; statutory organization planning and implementing Government's industrialization programme; Chair. NGIAM TONG DOW; Alternative Chair. CHAN CHIN BOCK; Deputy Chair. I. F. TANG; Dir. YEO SENG TECK.

Housing and Development Board: National Development Bldg., Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 702, Singapore 9014; f. 1960; public housing authority; Chair. MICHAEL FAM.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Department of Trade: Suite 201, 2nd Floor, World Trade Centre, 1 Maritime Square, Singapore 0409; Dir. RIDZWAN DZAFIR.

Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: Suite 2303, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; f. 1957; controls pineapple cultivation, canning and marketing; Chair. WONG KUM CHOON.

Rubber Association of Singapore: 12th Floor, Singapore Rubber House, 14 Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; incorporated Oct. 1967 to support, develop and maintain the rubber industry in general, and to conduct a

market in Singapore for the sale and purchase of rubber under the arrangements and regulations formulated by the Corporation; Chair. TAN ENG JOO; Exec. Sec. GNOR CHONG HOCK.

Singapore Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers (SASAR): Tanjong Pagar, P.O.B. 60, Singapore 9108; f. 1968; 29 full mems., 163 assoc. mems.; Pres. LAI PARK ON; Exec. Sec. (vacant); publs. *Newsletter, Directory*.

Singapore Manufacturers' Association: Suite 118, World Trade Centre, 1 Maritime Sq., Telok Blangah Rd., Singapore 0409; f. 1932; Chair. ONG LENG CHUAN; Deputy Chair. TAY KWANG SENG, JOHN WONG.

CO-OPERATIVES

As at December 31st, 1980, Singapore had 78 co-operative societies classified into 12 types, comprising 40 thrift and credit societies, 8 consumer societies, 17 multi-purpose societies, 3 housing/land-purchase societies, 1 transport society, 2 producer societies, 1 insurance society, 1 medical society, 1 banking society, 2 service societies, 2 school co-operative societies, and 1 co-operative union. These societies had a combined membership of 204 institutional members and 178,134 personal members with paid-up share capital of S\$54,067,390 and a statutory reserve fund of S\$10,540,000.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Singapore Employers' Federation: 23A Amber Mansions, Orchard Rd., Singapore 0923; f. 1948; Pres. JACK CHIA; Exec. Dir. B. G. BOGAARS.

Singapore Maritime Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 247, Singapore; f. 1955; Chair. KHONG CHAI SENG.

TRADE UNIONS

Singapore National Trades Union Congress (SNTUC): Trade Union House, Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1964; 53 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. LIM CHEE ONN; publs. *Singaporean, Perjuangan, Fern Toh Pau*.

In April 1981 there were 79 employees' unions (total membership 240,000) and 49 employers' unions (total membership 6,600). Most of the employees' unions are affiliated to SNTUC. In 1980 the SNTUC President, Devan Nair, announced his decision to divide the two largest unions, the Pioneer Industries Employees' Union (PIEU) and the Singapore Industrial Labour Organization (SILO), into smaller units. Their memberships total 22,411 and 70,861 respectively. The restructuring of these two unions into ten industrial unions was expected to be completed by the end of 1981.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1978 there were 26 km. of metre-gauge railway, linked with the Malaysian railways system and owned by the Malayan Railway Administration. The main line crosses the Johore causeway and terminates near Keppel Harbour. Branch lines link it with the industrial estate at Jurong.

ROADS

In September 1981 Singapore had a total of 2,338 kilometres of roads of which 2,030 kilometres were asphalt-paved. The road system includes dual carriage-ways, flyovers and expressways.

SHIPPING

Port of Singapore Authority: P.O.B. 300, Singapore 9005; Chair. LIM KIM SAN; Gen. Man. WONG HUNG KHAM; Dir. Operations LEE CHEE YENG; Dir. Finance LIM TIAN LEONG; Dir. Engineering Services PHILIP NG; Dir. Admin. and Sec. BILLIE CHENG SHAO-CHI.

Container port facilities comprise five main berths totalling 1,554 metres (13.4 metres LWOST), a feeder service berth of 238 metres (10.8 metres LWOST) and a cross berth of 213 metres (10.4 metres LWOST). Construction of another berth totalling 355 metres and conversion of two berths at Keppel Wharves into container berths totalling 535 metres are due to be completed in 1983/84. In addition, there are conventional wharves which include Keppel Wharves (4.8 km.), Telok Ayer Wharves (1.2 km.), Jurong Port (1.7 km.), Pasir Panjang Wharves (2.3 km.), and Sembawang Wharves (0.8 km.).

MAJOR SHIPPING LINES

American President Lines Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Bldg., 21 Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; container services to South-East Asia, the U.S.A., the Persian Gulf and Canada; Man. Dir. M. D. MORRIS.

Barber Wilhelmsen Agencies Pte. Ltd.: Ocean Bldg., Singapore 0104; services to the U.S.A. and Canada; Man. Dir. ERIK NES.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: 18th Floor, Clifford Centre, Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; container services to Japan, Taiwan and Europe; bulk services to Europe; Man. S. C. PEACOCK.

Chip Seng Co. Pte. Ltd.: 9th Floor, Manhattan House, 151 Chin Swee Road, Singapore 0316; services to the U.S.A., Europe, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean Sea; Gov. Dir. WEE MON-CHENG; Man. Dir. LAWRENCE NG.

Everett Steamship Corp.: 16th Floor, Clifford Centre, Raffles Place, Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; cargo services; Gen. Man. CARL BAUMANN.

Guan Guan Shipping Pte. Ltd.: 2nd Floor, Guangdong Provincial Bank Bldg., Singapore 0104; f. 1955; shipowners and agents; passenger/cargo services to East and West Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bengal Bay ports, Persian Gulf ports, Hong Kong and China; T. E. GOH.

Lian Soon Shipping and Trading Co. Pte. Ltd.: Suite 1101, 11th Floor, CPF Building, Singapore 0106; services to Indonesia, East Malaysia, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and the Middle East; Man. Dir. DAVID ONG.

Maersk Line (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.: 20th Floor, UIC Bldg., 5 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; f. 1974; cargo services on Far East/U.S.A., Far East/Europe, Far East/AP Gulf routes; operates container vessels; Man. Dir. JORGEN LUND.

Nedlloyd EAC Agencies Pte. Ltd.: 1 Finlayson Green, Singapore 0104; f. 1963; agency for Nedlloyd Lines and Scandutch I/S partnership; Gen. Man. J. H. MEIJER.

Neptune Orient Lines Ltd.: Neptune Bldg., 13 Trafalgar St., Singapore 0207; f. 1968; liner containerized services on the Far East/Europe, Far East/U.S.A. West Coast, Straits/Australia, South Asia/Europe and South-East Asia, Far East/Mediterranean routes; tankers and dry cargo vessels on charter; 31 ships in operation (and 8 on order); total tonnage 1,050,000 d.w.t.; Chair. M. WONG PAKSHONG; Man. Dir. LUA CHENG ENG.

Pacific International Lines Pte. Ltd.: PIL Bldg., 140 Cecil St., Singapore 0106; cargo services to East Africa, the Persian Gulf and throughout South-East Asia, container services to Europe and Saudi Arabia; Man. Dir. Y. C. CHANG.

Seven Seas Maritime Co. Pte. Ltd.: Suite 304-305, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; services to Europe, Middle East, Africa and South-East Asia; Man. Dirs. WIM H. TIOMENA, T. H. TAN.

Singapore Islands Line: 20th Floor, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; services to Middle East; Man. Dir. KUA PEK LONG.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: 14th Floor, Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay, Singapore 0104; f. 1890; holding company for container shipping agencies and regional and coastal shipping lines; also has interests in distributive trades, property, data processing, freight forwarding and warehousing, precision engineering, travel and tours, vehicle hire, insurance broking, oilfield support services and industry; Chair. K. ST. JOHNSTON; Sec. CHOO CHIN TECK.

CIVIL AVIATION

Singapore's new international airport at Changi was opened in 1981.

Singapore Airlines Ltd. (SIA): Box 2084, Airline House, Singapore International Airport, Singapore 1953; f. 1972; passenger services to Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A.; fleet of four Boeing 707, sixteen 747, four 727, four DC-10, three A300B4, one Concorde (operated jointly with British Airways); Chair. J. Y. M. PILLAY; Man. Dir. LIM CHIN BENG.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Singapore is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air India, Air Lanka (Sri Lanka), Air Niugini (Papua New Guinea), Alitalia (Italy), Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, All Nippon Airways (Japan), BAC (Burma), Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, Cargolux Airlines International (Luxembourg), Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong), China Air Lines (Taiwan), CSA (Czechoslovakia), Flying Tiger Line (U.S.A.), Garuda (Indonesia), JAL (Japan), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Fed. Repub. of Germany), MAS (Malaysia), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PAL (Philippines), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Royal Brunei Airlines, Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, Tarom (Romania), Thai International, TMA (Lebanon), UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Singapore Tourist Promotion Board: 131 Tudor Court, Tanglin Rd., Singapore 1024; f. 1964; Chair. TAN I TONG; Dir. YUEN KUM CRUEN; publs. *Singapore Travel* (quarterly in English and monthly in Japanese), *Singapore Guidebook* (English), *Singapore Diary of Events*, *Hotels of Singapore* (English), *Singapore—The Most Surprising Tropical Island on Earth* (English, Japanese, French, German, Indonesian, Mandarin, Thai and Spanish), *Crossroads Singapore* (English), *Travel Agent Manual* (English).

Singapore Convention Bureau: Tudor Court, Tanglin Rd., Singapore 1024; f. 1974; a division of the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board; Dir. JENNIE CHUA; publs. *Singapore Convention News* (English, Japanese), *Singapore Convention Calendar* (English), *Convention City Book* (English, German, French), *Convention Facilitation Guide* (English), *Incentive Singapore* (English, Japanese).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Singapore Arts Council: c/o National Museum, Stamford Rd., Singapore 0617; aims to promote cultural

activities and the integration of the Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English cultures; to maintain and improve standards in all forms of art and to serve as co-ordinating body for all cultural societies and associations in the Republic; Pres. Dr. OW CHIN HOCK, M.P.; Hon. Sec. CHRISTOPHER HOOL.

National Theatre Trust: Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 0923; f. 1963; responsible for the management of the National Theatre and the encouragement and development of culture and cultural exchange; Chair. TEO LIANG CHYE; Dir. MICHAEL LOKE.

People's Association: Kallang, Singapore 1439; a statutory corporation set up in 1960 for the organization of leisure, the promotion of youth activities and group participation in social, cultural, educational, vocational and athletic activities; operates a network of 157 community centres, 3 holiday camps and a 30-unit holiday complex.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Solomon Islands is a scattered Melanesian archipelago in the south-western Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea. The country includes most of the Solomon Islands (those to the north-west being part of Papua New Guinea), Ontong Java Islands (Lord Howe Atoll), Rennell Island and the Santa Cruz Islands, about 300 miles (500 km.) to the east. The climate is equatorial, with small seasonal variations governed by the trade winds. In Honiara the average temperature is about 80°F (27°C) and the average annual rainfall is about 85 inches (2,160 mm.). The official language is English, although Pidgin is more widely used and understood. More than 80 different local languages exist and no vernacular is common to the whole country. Over 95 per cent of the people are Christian. The flag is light blue and green, divided diagonally by a narrow yellow stripe from lower left to upper right. On the blue section are five white five-pointed stars in the upper hoist. The capital is Honiara, on the island of Guadalcanal.

Recent History

The northern Solomon Islands became a German protectorate in 1885 and the southern Solomons a British protectorate in 1893. Rennell Island and the Santa Cruz Islands were added to the British protectorate in 1898 and 1899. Germany ceded most of the northern Solomons and Ontong Java Islands to the United Kingdom between 1898 and 1900. The whole territory, known as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Western Pacific High Commission (WPHC), with its headquarters in Fiji.

The Solomon Islands were invaded by Japan in 1942 but, after a fierce battle on Guadalcanal, most of the islands were recaptured by U.S. forces in 1943. After the Second World War the protectorate's capital was moved from Tulagi Island to Honiara. In January 1953 the headquarters of the WPHC also moved to Honiara. Meanwhile, elected local councils were established on most of the islands and by 1966 almost the whole territory was covered by such councils.

Under a new constitution, introduced in October 1960, a Legislative Council and an Executive Council were established for the protectorate's central administration. Initially, all members of both bodies were appointed but from 1964 the Legislative Council included elected members and the elective element was gradually increased. Another constitution, introduced in March 1970, established a single Governing Council of 17 elected members, three *ex officio* members and (until the end of 1971) up to six public service members. A new Governing Council of 24 directly elected members was formed in 1973, when a ministerial system was introduced.

A further new constitution, adopted in April 1974, instituted a single Legislative Assembly with 24 members who chose a Chief Minister with the right to appoint his own Council of Ministers. A new office of Governor of the Protectorate was also created to assume almost all the functions previously exercised in the territory by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Solomon Mamaloni,

leader of the newly founded People's Progress Party, was appointed the first Chief Minister in August 1974. The territory was officially renamed the Solomon Islands in June 1975, although it retained protectorate status.

In January 1976 the Solomon Islands received internal self-government, with the Chief Minister presiding over the Council of Ministers in place of the Governor. In June elections were held for an enlarged Legislative Assembly and in July the Assembly elected one of its new members, Peter Kenilorea, to be Chief Minister. Solomon Islands (as it was restyled) became an independent state, within the Commonwealth, on July 7th, 1978. The Legislative Assembly became the National Parliament and designated Kenilorea the first Prime Minister.

The main political issue confronting the new nation was the proposed decentralization of authority to the regions, support for which was particularly strong in the Western District, the most commercially developed part of the country. The first general elections since independence were held in August 1980. Independents won more seats than any of the three parties. Parliament again elected Kenilorea Prime Minister by an overwhelming majority. In August 1981 Parliament passed a vote of "no confidence" in Kenilorea and chose Solomon Mamaloni to succeed him as Prime Minister. One of the first acts of the new Government was to create five ministerial posts with responsibility for provincial affairs.

Government

Under the 1978 Constitution, executive authority is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and is exercisable by her representative, the Governor-General, who is appointed on the advice of Parliament and acts on the advice of the Cabinet. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Parliament, with 38 members elected for up to four years by universal adult suffrage. The Cabinet is composed of the Prime Minister, elected by Parliament, and 14 other Ministers appointed by the Governor-General on the Prime Minister's recommendation. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. The country comprises four Districts, within which there are eight local government councils, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Constitution provides for further devolution of power to provincial authorities.

Economic Affairs

About 90 per cent of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, the main crops being coconuts, sweet potatoes, taro, yams, cassava, garden vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also a traditional subsistence activity. The principal commercial agricultural product is copra, which was for many years the islands' main export. More than 60 per cent of the country's copra production comes from smallholders and the rest from plantations.

Since the 1960s the economy has been successfully diversified away from dependence on copra exports. In 1980 fish, particularly tuna, accounted for about 38 per cent of total export earnings, while timber contributed

SOLOMON ISLANDS

almost 25 per cent, copra 17 per cent and palm oil a further 9 per cent. Rice is also exported. Faced with an increasing trade deficit and poor prices for Solomon Islands' principal export commodities, the Government sought to encourage exports and the production and consumption of import substitutes by a currency devaluation of 6 per cent in June 1981 and by selective duties on imports.

A heavily mineralized area at Betilonga and in the Satakiki Valley, on Guadalcanal, has been investigated for gold, silver and copper, and there have been surveys of phosphate deposits, estimated at 10 million metric tons, on Bellona Island and of deposits of asbestos at Kumboro, on Choiseul, and high-grade bauxite on Rennell and Vaghena Islands.

Until independence, aid was mainly from the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, although Solomon Islands also received multilateral aid from the Asian Development Bank, the European Development Fund, the UN and its agencies and the IMF, which increased after 1978. The British Government agreed to provide a £23 million post-independence financial settlement over four years.

The islands' transport facilities are seriously inadequate, which hampers agricultural and economic development, but the Government is trying to minimize these problems by emphasizing decentralized rural development to prevent a population drift to the capital. In the 1975-79 Development Plan, the Government allocated almost half of public capital expenditure to economic infrastructure projects. These were mainly road construction, the expansion and modernization of the Government shipping fleet and the construction of wharves and telecommunications, as well as a hydroelectric scheme on the Lungga River on Guadalcanal. The 1980-84 Development Plan is also concentrated on rural development, improved infrastructure and education, and devolution of power to the provinces.

Transport and Communications

Despite progress in road construction, shipping still plays by far the most important part in Solomon Islands

transport between and around the islands. The main ports are Honiara, Yandina and Gizo. Three airports are open to international traffic and 20 other airports take internal traffic. In July 1979 a new satellite earth station in Solomon Islands greatly improved telecommunications.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health and Medical Services is responsible for Government health projects and maintained eight hospitals, with 676 beds, and 33 rural clinics in 1978. There were also two church hospitals with 144 beds. A National Provident Fund was established in 1976 to provide social security benefits to all persons in paid employment.

Education

More than two-thirds of school-age children receive formal education, mainly in state schools. In 1976 and 1977 eight "New Secondary Schools", now renamed Provincial Secondary Schools, were opened to provide courses of a practical and local nature, mainly in agriculture and development studies. In 1980, 28,870 children attended primary schools and 3,547 children attended secondary schools. There is one teacher-training school and a technical institute. Scholarships are available for higher education at various universities overseas. In 1977 the Solomon Islands Centre of the University of the Pacific opened in Honiara.

Public Holidays

1982: May 31st (Whit Monday), June 11th (Queen's Official Birthday), July 7th (Independence Day), August 9th (Bank Holiday), October 6th (Solomon Islands Day), November 15th (for Prince Charles' Birthday), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SI \$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = SI \$1.7006;

U.S. \$1 = 88.41 SI cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION							DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census results				Official estimates (mid-year)			
	Feb. 7th, 1970	Feb. 7th, 1976						1979	1980	1981	1981
		Males	Females	Total				
27,556 sq. km.*	160,998	102,808	94,015	196,823	221,000	228,000	234,000	8.5

* 10,639 square miles.

Capital: Honiara, population 14,942 at 1976 census; 1981 estimate: 20,842.

ETHNIC GROUPS
(Population at 1976 Census)

Melanesians . . .	183,665	Europeans . . .	1,359
Polynesians . . .	7,821	Chinese . . .	452
Micronesians . . .	2,753	Others . . .	773

EMPLOYMENT
(wage-earners only, 1980)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . .	6,833
Mining and manufacturing . . .	2,082
Electricity and water . . .	254
Construction . . .	1,824
Wholesale and retail trade . . .	1,863
Transport and communications . . .	1,439
Financial services . . .	303
Social and personal services . . .	5,767
TOTAL . . .	20,365

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Copra . . .	27,529	33,616	29,169
Cocoa . . .	235	309	346
Rice (paddy) . . .	7,658	10,224	14,256
Palm oil . . .	10,911	13,010	14,228

LIVESTOCK
(head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle . . .	25,185	22,584	22,995

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood:			
Coniferous . . .	13	16	6
Broadleaved . . .	273	233	296
Fuel wood (all broad-leaved)* . . .	198	204	210
TOTAL . . .	484	453	512

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

1980: Industrial wood 299,000 cubic metres.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
Skipjack tuna . . .	13.0	17.5	23.8
Other marine fishes . . .	2.3	2.9	3.8
Other aquatic animals . . .	0.4	0.3	0.4
TOTAL CATCH . . .	15.8	20.7	28.0

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SI\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents; 1 and 10 dollars.

Notes: 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = SI\$1.7006; U.S. \$1 = 88.41 SI cents.

SI\$100 = £58.80 = U.S. \$113.11.

Note: The Solomon Islands dollar was introduced in October 1977, replacing (at par) the Australian dollar. The average value of the Solomon Islands dollar was: U.S. \$1.1089 in 1977; U.S. \$1.1446 in 1978. The parity with Australian currency was maintained until May 1979, when the Solomon Islands dollar was revalued to \$A1.05. The direct link with Australian currency was ended in October 1979, since when the value of the Solomon Islands dollar has been determined in relation to a weighted "basket" of the currencies of the country's principal trading partners. Its average value was: U.S. \$1.1545 in 1979; U.S. \$1.1955 in 1980. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Kiribati.

BUDGET

(SI\$ million)

	1978	1979	1980	1981*
Revenue	15.2	22.5	27.0	34.8
Overseas aid	13.6	11.0	13.0	23.5
Expenditure	30.6	37.3	45.1	61.3

* Revised estimates.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(SI\$ '000)

	1979	1980
Development Sector:		
Natural resources	5,500	6,500
Commerce and industry	1,800	4,500
Economic infrastructure	13,300	14,200
Social Sector:		
Education	4,300	5,100
Health	3,000	4,100
Culture and welfare	500	900
Administrative sector	8,900	9,900
TOTAL	37,300	45,100

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR HONIARA

(Base: 1977 = 100)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Food	107.4	115.9	133.4	160.0
Housing and utilities	103.2	108.4	119.4	130.6
Clothing	102.1	104.0	108.7	115.8
ALL ITEMS	107.0	114.8	129.7	151.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

(SI\$ '000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	21,088	25,753	30,879	50,574	61,545
Exports f.o.b.	19,952	29,614	32,960	59,260	60,797

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(SI\$ '000)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals	6,400	6,600	Fish	7,296	16,900	23,200
Beverages and tobacco	1,900	1,800	Copra	7,856	16,100	10,500
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	200	400	Timber (logs)	6,837	14,700	14,900
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. . .	6,500	9,900	Sea shells	165	178	326
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .	600	400	Cocoa	596	600	600
Chemicals	3,300	3,200	Tobacco	94	67	132
Basic manufactures	8,800	10,200	Rice and rice products . .	n.a.	1,000	1,500
Machinery and transport equipment	18,900	24,100	Gold	n.a.	200	600
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,700	4,700	Palm oil and kernels . .	5,074	7,200	7,100
Other commodities and transactions	200	200	Others	2,669	2,600	2,400
TOTAL	50,600	61,500	TOTAL	30,594	59,300	60,800

EDUCATION

(1980)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary:		
Government	299	25,153
Private	71	3,717
Secondary	15	3,547
Overseas centres	—	245*

* Figure is for 1979.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Office, Honiara.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect on July 7th, 1978, when Solomon Islands became independent.

The main provisions are that Solomon Islands is a constitutional monarchy with the British sovereign (represented locally by a Governor-General, who must be a Solomon Islands citizen) as Head of State, while legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Parliament composed of 38 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), and executive authority is effectively held by the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister. The Governor-General is appointed for up to five years, on the advice of Parliament, and acts in almost all matters on the advice of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is elected by and from members of Parliament. Other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General, on the Prime Minister's recommendation, from

members of Parliament. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Emphasis is laid on the devolution of power to proposed provincial governments, and traditional chief and leaders have a special role within these arrangements.

The constitution contains comprehensive guarantees of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and provides for the introduction of a "leadership code" and the appointment of an Ombudsman and a Public Solicitor. It also provides for "the establishment of the underlying law, based on the customary law and concepts of the Solomon Islands people". Solomon Islands citizenship was automatically conferred on the indigenous people of the islands and on other residents with close ties with the islands upon independence. The acquisition of land is reserved for indigenous inhabitants or their descendants.

THE GOVERNMENT**Head of State:** H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.**Governor-General:** Sir BADDELEY DEVESI, G.C.M.G. (took office July 7th, 1978).**THE CABINET**

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Hon. SOLOMON MAMALONI (PAP).**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs and National Development:** Hon. KAMILO TEKE (PAP).**Minister for Finance:** Hon. BARTHOLOMEW ULUFA'ALU (NADEPA).**Minister for Police and Justice:** Hon. PAUL KEYAUNI (PAP).**Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Trade:** Hon. EZECHIEL ALEBUA (Independent).**Minister for Education and Training:** Hon. MICHAEL EVO (Independent).**Minister for Land, Energy and Natural Resources:** Hon. PETER SALAKA (Independent).**Minister for Employment, Youth and Social Development:** Hon. GEORGE MILTON TALASASA (PAP).**Minister for Transport, Communications and Government Utilities:** Hon. JOHN NGINA (PAP).**Minister for Health and Medical Services:** Hon. GEORGE SURI (Independent).**Minister for Provincial Affairs (Western):** (vacant).**Minister for Provincial Affairs (Malaita):** Hon. ADRIAN BATAIOFESI (NADEPA).**Minister for Provincial Affairs (Central Islands and Ysabel):** Hon. RICHARD HARPER (PAP).**Minister for Provincial Affairs (Guadalcanal):** Hon. WAETA BEN (Independent).**Minister for Provincial Affairs (Makula and Temotu):** Hon. ATABAN TROPA (PAP).**LEGISLATURE****NATIONAL PARLIAMENT**

The 38-member National Parliament, established following independence in July 1978, succeeded the former Legislative Assembly. Elections are held every four years. In the August 1980 elections for the National Parliament the majority of candidates stood as independents. A majority of those elected chose Peter Kenilorea to be Prime Minister, but in August 1981 voted to replace him by Solomon Mamaloni. The Government is a coalition of

the People's Alliance Party, the National Democratic Party and the Independents.

Speaker: MAEPEZA GINA, C.B.E.**Leader of the Official Opposition:** Sir PETER KENILOREA, K.B.E.**Leader of the Independent Members:** FRANCIS BILLY HILLY.**POLITICAL PARTIES**

Political parties are not very influential in Solomon Islands politics. The following parties represent the main groupings:

National Democratic Party (NADEPA): Honiara; f. 1976; Leader BARTHOLOMEW ULUFA'ALU.**People's Alliance Party (PAP):** P.O.B. 722, Honiara; f. 1979; a coalition of the People's Progressive Party and the Rural Alliance Party; Leader SOLOMON MAMALONI; Sec. E. KINGMELE.**Solomon Islands United Party (SIUPA):** Honiara; f. 1979; Leader Sir PETER KENILOREA, K.B.E.**DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION****EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS
ACCREDITED TO SOLOMON ISLANDS**

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Bldg., Mendana Ave., P.O.B. 589, Honiara; *High Commissioner:* R. G. IRWIN.**Belgium:** Wellington, New Zealand.**Canada:** Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).**France:** Port Vila, Vanuatu.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Wellington, New Zealand.**Japan:** Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.**Korea, Republic:** Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.**New Zealand:** Honiara; *High Commissioner:* MARY CHAMBERLIN.**Papua New Guinea:** Honiara; *High Commissioner:* JACOB KAIRI.**Sweden:** Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.**Turkey:** Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.**United Kingdom:** Soltel House, Mendana Ave., P.O.B. 676, Honiara; *High Commissioner:* GORDON J. A. SLATER.**U.S.A.:** Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Solomon Islands also has diplomatic relations with Kiribati.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record with jurisdiction and powers as prescribed by the Solomon Islands Constitution or by any law for the time being in force in Solomon Islands. The Judges of the High Court are the Chief Justice, resident in Solomon Islands and employed by its government, and Puisne Judges, who are non-resident and visit the territory as and when necessary. Appeals from this Court go to the Fiji Court of Appeal.

In addition there are Magistrates' Courts staffed by qualified and lay magistrates exercising limited jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. There are also Local Courts staffed by elders of the local communities which have jurisdiction in the areas of established native custom, petty crime and local government by-laws. In 1975 Customary Land Appeal Courts were established to hear land appeals from local courts.

Chief Justice of the High Court: Hon. FRANCIS DALY.

Registrar of the High Court: K. BROWN.

RELIGION

Over 95 per cent of the people are Christian, and the remainder follow traditional beliefs. According to the census of 1976, about 33 per cent of the population adhered to the Church of Melanesia (Anglican), 19 per cent were Roman Catholics, 17 per cent belonged to the South Seas Evangelical Church, 11 per cent to the United Church and 10 per cent supported the Seventh-Day Adventists.

Assembly of God: Honiara; f. 1971; Gen. Superintendent Rev. S. MAKINI.

Christian Fellowship Church: Church, Paradise, P.O. Munda, Western Province; f. 1960; over 4,800 mems. in 24 villages; runs 5 primary schools; Leader: Holy Mama (SILAS ETO).

Church of Melanesia (Anglican): P.O.B. 19, Honiara; Archbishop of the Province of Melanesia: The Most Rev. N. K. PALMER, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Roman Catholic: Archdiocese of Honiara, P.O.B. 237, Honiara; Archbishop of Honiara: His Grace Archbishop DANIEL STUYVENBERG, C.B.E.

Seventh Day Adventist: Honiara; Pres. of Western Pacific Region Pastor REX V. MOE.

South Sea Evangelical Church: Honiara; Gen. Superintendent Rev. JOASH FILOA.

United Church of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands: Munda, New Georgia, Western District; f. 1968; Bishop of Solomon Islands Region: Rev. J. PRATT.

THE PRESS

Agricola: Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, P.O.B. 11, Honiara; quarterly; Editor MARTIN TODD.

Solomons News Drum: P.O.B. 718, Honiara; f. 1975; Government Information Service; weekly; circ. 3,000.

Solomons Toktok: P.O.B. 599, Honiara; f. 1977; independent weekly with monthly news magazine *The Observer*; Editor/Publ. GEORGE ATKIN; circ. 2,000.

RADIO

Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 654, Honiara; f. 1976; daily transmissions are mainly in Pidgin with some English news bulletins and programmes; broadcasts total 116 hours per week; Chair. W. BENNETT, M.B.E., M.M.; Gen. Man. ASHLEY B. WICKHAM; Chief Engineer G. RICHARDSON.

In 1980 there were about 25,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Solomon Islands Monetary Authority: P.O.B. 634, Honiara; f. 1976; has sole right of currency issue.

Development Bank of Solomon Islands: P.O.B. 760, Honiara; f. 1978; cap. and dep. U.S. \$7.5m.; Gen. Man. KEVIN MISI.

National Bank of Solomon Islands Ltd.: P.O.B. 37, Honiara; f. 1981; 49 per cent owned by the Solomon Islands Government, 51 per cent by The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia; cap. SI\$2m. (1981); Gen. Man. L. G. M. LATIMER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, Honiara.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Mendana Ave., P.O.B. 12, Honiara.

INSURANCE

About ten major British insurance companies maintain agencies in the territory.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Cattle Development Authority (CDA): P.O.B. 525, Honiara; Gen. Man. R. K. FINNIMORE.

Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 64, Honiara; Chair. W. TSHE.

Solomon Islands Copra Board: P.O.B. 54, Honiara; sole exporter of copra; agencies at Honiara and Yandina; Gen. Man. S. ILALA.

Solomon Islands Plantations Ltd.: P.O.B. 350, Honiara; established by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC); major exporter of palm oil and kernels; second largest employer in Solomon Islands.

Trading Company (Solomons) Ltd.: Mendana Ave., P.O.B. 114, Honiara; f. 1947; wholesalers, retailers, motor vehicle distributors, duty free goods, shipping and travel agents, Port Authority agents, Lloyds agents.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1979 there were 230 primary co-operative societies working mostly outside the capital. There are two associations running and aiding co-operative societies in Solomon Islands: the Central Co-operative Association (CCA) and the Western General Co-operative Association (WGCA).

TRADE UNION

Solomon Islands General Workers' Union: Honiara; Pres. JOSES TAUNGEGA.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 1,300 km. of roads maintained by the central and provincial governments; in 1976, main roads covered 455 km. In addition, there are 800 km. of privately maintained roads mainly for plantation use. Road construction and maintenance is difficult because of the nature of the country, and what roads there are serve as feeder roads to the main town of an island. Honiara now has a main road running about 65 kilometres each side of it along the north coast of Guadalcanal, and Malaita has a road 157 kilometres long running north from Auki and around the northern end of the island to the Lau Lagoon, where canoe transport takes over; and one running south for 35 kilometres to Masa. On Makira a road has been built linking Kira Kira and Kakoranga, a distance of 35 kilometres. Before it abandoned mining investigations in 1977, the Mitsui Mining and Smelting Company built 40 kilometres of road on Rennell Island.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services (mainly cargo) exist between Solomon Islands and Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, European ports and various Pacific Islands, including Fiji, Tonga and New Caledonia. In 1981 internal shipping was provided by 34 ships of the government marine fleet and about 106 commercial vessels. The three main ports are at Honiara, Yandina and Gizo but a new deep-sea harbour is being planned for Noro on New Georgia to replace the port at Gizo. The ports are controlled by the Solomon Islands Ports Authority.

Solomon Islands Ports Authority: P.O.B. 307, Honiara; Chair. A. B. WICKHAM; Gen. Man. JAMES VAUKEI; Sec. N. J. CONSTANTINE; Chief of Port Operations JOHN KWAEOTA (acting); Harbourmaster Captain J. MURDOCH.

Shipping companies operating freight services to Solomon Islands include Sofrana-Unilines, Kyowa Line, Ocean Pacific Line, P.N.G. Shipping Corporation, Kambara Kisen Line, Chief Container Service, China Navigation Service, Columbus Line, the Bank Line and Warner Pacific Line. Solomon Islands joined the Pacific Forum Line in 1977. P&O and Sitmar Cruises are amongst the companies which operate passenger services to the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Three airports are open to international traffic and a further 20 take internal flights.

Solomon Islands Airways Ltd. (Solair): P.O.B. 23, Honiara; f. 1968; internal scheduled and charter services to 24 airstrips and water ports, and scheduled services between Honiara and Kieta (Papua New Guinea) and Espiritu Santo (Vanuatu); Gen. Man. K. J. WITT; fleet of 2 Beechcraft Baron, 2 Britten-Norman Islander, 1 Beechcraft Queen-Air, 1 Metro II.

International air services are also provided by Air Pacific Ltd. (Fiji), Air Nauru and Air Niugini (Papua New Guinea).

TOURISM

Solomon Islands Tourist Authority: P.O.B. 321, Honiara; f. 1972; Chair. JACK BARLEY; Sec./Man. BARTHOLEMEW BUCHANAN.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 246,201 square miles (637,657 square kilometres).

Population: 2,941,000 (July 1st, 1972); 4,637,000 (UN estimate for mid-1980); Mogadishu (1973) 350,000; Hargeisa (1966) 60,000; Kismayu (1966) 60,000; Merca (1965) 56,000; Berbera (1966) 50,000; Giamama (1964) 22,000.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 45.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 46.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 22.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 19.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	550	262	812	621	297	917
Industry	39	2	41	60	4	64
Services	58	13	71	82	21	103
TOTAL	647	277	925	762	322	1,084

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,120; Total 1,400 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land*	1,030	1,050
Land under permanent crops*	14	16
Permanent meadows and pastures†	28,850	28,850
Forests and woodland†	9,230	8,910
Other land	23,610	23,908
Inland water	1,032	1,032
TOTAL AREA	63,766	63,766

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	90*	105†	100*
Sorghum	150*	120†	110*
Sweet potatoes*	3	3	3
Cassava (Manioc)*	30	31	32
Dry beans*	5	5	5
Groundnuts (in shell)*	10	10	10
Sesame seed*	25	26	26
Seed cotton†	4	4	5
Cottonseed†	3	3	3
Cotton (lint)†	1	1	2
Sugar cane	312	300*	350*
Grapefruit*	6	6	6
Bananas	70	78*	78*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	4,000	3,800	3,900
Sheep	9,900	10,000	10,192
Goats	16,400	16,000	16,300
Pigs	9	9	9
Asses	22	23	23
Mules	21	23	23
Camels	5,400	5,400	5,450
Chickens	2,700	2,800	2,860

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Cows' milk	163,000	153,000	155,000
Goats' milk	288,000	276,000	284,000
Sheep milk	95,000	96,000	98,000
Beef and veal	47,000	44,000	45,000
Mutton and lamb	12,000	12,000	12,000
Goats' meat	53,000	52,000	53,000
Hen eggs	2,160	2,240	2,300
Cattle hides	8,600	8,060	8,200
Sheep skins	2,300	2,325	2,375
Goat skins	8,200	8,000	8,200

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

 ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
 ('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1972*	1973*	1974	1975	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	20	30	20	28	28	28	28	28
Other industrial wood	29	30	31*	32*	33	34	34	35
Fuel wood	535	547	560*	578*	591	610	630	643
TOTAL	584	607	611	638	652	672	692	706

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Sea Fishing (metric tons): Total catch 8,816 (1975), 16,513 (1976), 13,871 (1977), 4,952 (1978).
 Source: Ministry of Information and National Guidance.

Mining: Salt 2,000 metric tons annually (UN estimate, 1972-78).

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1970	1971
Tinned Meat	metric tons	2,600	6,400
Ethyl Alcohol	hectolitres	41,000	39,000
Soft Drinks	"	29,000	27,000
Leather Footwear	pairs	76,000	86,000
Soap	metric tons	620	1,325
Concrete Products	cubic metres	21,000	22,000
Raw sugar	metric tons	50,000	49,000
Electric energy*	million kWh.	28.1	38.3

* Figures refer to production for public use in Mogadishu, Merca, Jowhar (Giohar) and Hargeisa.

1972: Tinned meat 3,956 metric tons; Raw sugar 41,000 metric tons; Electric energy 40 million kWh.

1973: Raw sugar 50,000 metric tons; Electric energy 45 million kWh.

1974: Raw sugar 33,000 metric tons; Electric energy (estimate) 49 million kWh.

1975: (estimates): Raw sugar 42,000 metric tons; Electric energy 53 million kWh.

1976: (estimates): Raw sugar 40,000 metric tons; Electric energy 57 million kWh.

1977: Raw sugar 20,000 metric tons; Electric energy (estimate) 62 million kWh.

1978: Raw sugar 10,000 metric tons; Electric energy (estimate) 67 million kWh.

Source: mainly UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 centesimi = 1 Somali shilling.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 centesimi; 1 shilling.

Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 12.108 Somali shillings; U.S. \$1 = 6.295 Somali shillings.
 100 Somali shillings = £8.26 = \$15.89.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the Somali shilling was valued at 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 7.143 shillings). From December 1971 to February 1973 the shilling was valued at 14.44 U.S. cents (\$1 = 6.9252 shillings). In February 1973 the shilling's value was fixed at 16.04 U.S. cents (\$1 = 6.2327 shillings) but since December 1973 the market exchange rate has been \$1 = 6.295 shillings. In July 1981 a "parallel" exchange rate of \$1 = 12.59 shillings was introduced for exports and non-essential imports. In terms of sterling, the Somali shilling was worth 1s. 2d. or 5.833p (£1 = 17.143 Somali shillings) from November 1967 to August 1971; and 5.542p (£1 = 18.045 Somali shillings) from December 1971 to June 1972.

CURRENT BUDGET
(million Somali shillings)

REVENUE	1976	1977*	1978*	EXPENDITURE	1976	1977*	1978*
Taxes on income, profits and property	54.0	60.0	55.0	General services:	380.6	470.5	719.3
Income tax	27.9	35.0	30.0	Defence	165.4	200.0	250.0
Development levy	26.1	25.0	25.0	Interior and police	60.7	71.1	131.7
Taxes on production, consumption and domestic transactions	268.2	335.1	416.6	Finance and central services	80.1	105.6	199.6
Taxes on international transactions	254.2	385.0	515.0	Foreign affairs	27.6	39.3	44.5
Import duties	189.7	280.0	400.0	Justice and religious affairs	26.7	30.7	46.2
Fees, service charges and fines	43.6	48.5	53.5	Presidency and general administration	20.1	23.8	44.3
Income from government property	53.6	74.6	113.1	Planning	—	—	3.0
Other revenue	41.2	36.2	20.9	Economic services:	131.9	147.1	152.6
Current transfers from abroad	34.3	30.0	17.9	Communication and transport	45.2	62.1	18.3
Unclassified revenue	1.7	2.0	0.3	Public works	20.0	20.6	21.1
				Agriculture and fishing	33.5	32.1	31.5
				Livestock and forestry	17.0	18.9	18.7
				Mineral and water resources	9.2	8.8	8.6
				Industry and commerce	7.0	4.6	4.4
				Social services:	160.4	209.6	235.3
				Education	96.8	126.0	149.1
				Health	45.6	61.0	60.2
				Information	14.3	18.3	19.8
				Labour, sports and tourism	3.7	4.3	6.2
TOTAL	714.8	939.4	1,174.1	TOTAL	672.9	827.2	1,107.2

* Estimates.

1982 (estimate): Expenditure 3,130 million shillings.

1979-81 DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(proposed expenditure)

	MILLION SHILLINGS	%
Agriculture	1,603.9	22.6
Transport and communications	1,500.0	21.2
Manufacturing	1,186.8	16.7
Livestock and rangelands	630.8	8.9
Education	522.5	7.4
Water resources	396.7	5.6
Fisheries	266.5	3.8
Regional development	228.4	2.9
Trade	168.4	2.4
Electricity and power	144.4	2.0
Health	101.4	1.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,103.6	100.0

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	3.0	7.0	10.0
IMF Special Drawing Rights	5.3	8.4	7.0
Foreign exchange	121.0	35.4	7.6
TOTAL	129.3	50.8	24.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million Somali shillings at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	883.1	1,152.6	1,507.9
Private sector deposits at Central Bank	120.8	79.5	94.3
Demand deposits at commercial banks	724.1	1,103.2	1,181.0
TOTAL MONEY	1,728.0	2,335.3	2,783.2

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	88.6	81.0	71.3	109.4	105.9	133.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-141.1	-153.1	-179.1	-239.4	-342.8	-401.5
TRADE BALANCE	-52.5	-72.1	-107.8	-130.0	-236.9	-268.2
Exports of services	26.6	30.7	32.7	42.3	47.4	71.2
Imports of services	-76.4	-68.7	-65.8	-83.0	-110.1	-139.0
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-102.3	-110.1	-140.9	-170.7	-299.6	-336.0
Unrequited transfers (net): Private	1.9	1.2	2.2	78.0	35.9	57.3
Government	100.3	39.7	105.9	27.7	58.1	142.6
CURRENT BALANCE	-0.1	-69.2	-32.8	-65.0	-205.6	-136.1
Direct capital investment (net)	6.7	2.2	7.8	0.3	—	—
Other long-term capital (net)	46.1	67.4	56.6	79.4	87.5	76.5
Short-term capital (net)	-6.1	-1.0	16.0	7.9	-0.5	7.4
Net errors and omissions	-1.4	0.1	6.7	5.0	11.4	26.0
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	45.2	-0.5	54.3	27.6	-107.2	-26.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	3.1	3.2
Valuation changes (net)	-0.5	2.7	-1.5	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	—	14.2
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	—	—	5.5
CHANGES IN RESERVES	44.7	2.2	52.8	26.5	-104.2	-3.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million Somali shillings)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	523.9	677.4	898.4	973.7	978.0	1,432.8	1,518.9	1,804.6	1,734.1
Exports f.o.b.	298.4	340.4	390.6	557.6	595.5	396.5	670.8	697.8	887.8

* Excluding trade in gold but including exports of stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(distribution by SITC, '000 Somali shillings)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Food and live animals	205,362	178,256	248,991
Cereals and cereal preparations	161,027	134,096	191,383
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	38,561	54,373	64,054
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	59,965	67,035	62,502
Petroleum and petroleum products	59,405	66,468	61,393
Animal and vegetable oils and fats.	29,505	41,441	51,448
Chemicals	66,247	80,015	95,403
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	25,252	27,859	47,462
Basic manufactures	204,769	199,124	306,104
Rubber manufactures	15,856	22,527	43,414
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	45,484	27,092	51,698
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	29,434	33,855	51,980
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	52,746	39,324	64,373
Iron and steel	22,887	29,099	53,339
Machinery and transport equipment	38,703	276,001	510,212
Non-electrical machinery	152,101	93,941	196,708
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	36,240	31,889	118,462
Transport equipment	120,362	150,171	195,042
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39,731	54,511	60,104
TOTAL (incl. others)	973,738	978,038	1,432,786

1978 Imports (million Somali Shillings): Cereals 31.1; Sugar 78.4; Beverages and tobacco 64.2; Petroleum 100.5; Medicinal products 21.3; Paper 16.2; Textiles 68.2; Clothing 41.0; Non-electrical machinery 112.7; Electrical machinery 59.8; Transport equipment 198.3; Total 1,518.9.

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
Food and live animals	503,508	520,149	358,465
Live animals	382,012	281,230	279,470
Cattle	33,468	71,918	41,662
Sheep and lambs	154	80,912	95,510
Goats	146,788	79,005	94,087
Camels	47,421	49,394	48,211
Meat and meat preparations	44,115	43,025	13,254
Fish and fish preparations	11,583	15,616	9,388
Fruit and vegetables	64,853	179,321	55,313
Bananas and plantains (fresh)	64,348	178,690	54,582
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	36,148	58,636	23,224
Hides, skins and furs	26,259	50,957	9,477
Cattle hides	6,561	6,615	n.a.
Goat and kid skins	12,054	32,087	3,258
Sheep and lamb skins	7,366	12,235	6,210
Machinery and transport equipment	14,619	9,933	688
TOTAL (incl. others)	557,605	595,548	394,498

1978 Exports (million Somali shillings): Live animals 588.7 (Cattle 100.9; Sheep 192.3; Goats 254.9; Camels 40.5); Bananas 54.6; Hides and skins 11.7; Total (incl. others) 670.8.

1979 Exports (million Somali shillings): Live animals 499.0; Bananas 73.2; Hides and skins 59.4; Total (incl. others) 697.8.

1980 Exports (million Somali shillings): Live animals 710.8; Bananas 49.1; Hides and skins 20.8; Total (incl. others) 887.8.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Somali shillings)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977
China, People's Repub..	60,434	7,593	93,544
Ethiopia	13,086	24,466	36,061
Germany, Fed. Repub. .	60,045	67,657	74,139
Hong Kong	5,506	2,529	34,465
Iraq	32,338	7,839	3,927
Italy	311,570	251,677	406,943
Kenya	56,019	76,664	41,842
Netherlands	7,935	27,017	—
Singapore	29,349	35,891	72,623
Sweden	3,255	14,619	51,877
Switzerland	28,784	17,879	11,217
Thailand	71,467	40,423	66,677
U.S.S.R.	74,329	119,634	174,730
United Kingdom	52,807	55,791	132,160
U.S.A.	23,480	42,766	11,597
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	973,758	979,854	1,432,786

1978 Imports (million Somali shillings): People's Repub. of China 50.7; Ethiopia 30.2; Fed. Repub. of Germany 159.7; Italy 459.6; Japan 39.1; Kenya 70.6; Singapore 39.2; U.S.S.R. 9.2; United Kingdom 146.8; U.S.A. 38.6; Total (incl. others) 1,518.9.

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977
China, People's Repub. .	15,806	14,991	277
Djibouti	9,237	1,493	542
Iran	20,684	6,148	1,078
Italy	36,443	168,573	57,783
Kuwait	18,023	7,512	—
Qatar	9,032	1	—
Saudi Arabia	357,581	305,008	263,791
U.S.S.R.	30,702	41,634	13,859
United Kingdom	1,671	1,610	8,094
Yemen, People's Dem. Repub.	12,379	2,860	2,386
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	557,605	595,548	396,498

1978 Exports (million Somali shillings): Italy 53.3; Saudi Arabia 575.0; Total (incl. others) 670.7.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger Cars	7,100	7,200	8,200
Commercial Vehicles	4,700	4,800	5,200
TOTAL	11,800	12,000	13,400

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(displacement, '000 gross registered tons at June 30th)

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1,916	1,813	1,793	158	73

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC
('000)

	1973	1974	1975
Vessels entered (net. reg. tons) .	n.a.	1,798	2,318
Goods loaded (metric tons) .	475	150	153
Goods unloaded (metric tons) .	437	117	293

Shipping statistics are for the major harbours of Berbera, Mogadishu, Kismayu and Merca.

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES
(^{'000})

	1973*	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres Flown	1,100	5,398	2,419	1,200
Passenger-km.	18,000	44,519	81,073	23,000
Cargo ton-km.	200	77	197	200

* Estimate.

1978 (^{'000}): Km. Flown 3,520; Passenger-km. 208,299.

Communications: 68,000 radio receivers in 1975; 5,000 telephones in 1970.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION
(1977-78)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	767	5,297	165,694
Secondary . . .	48	916	14,178
Teacher Training	2	148	2,281
Vocational. . .	14	208	3,607

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Department, Mogadishu.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1960 Constitution was suspended following the coup of October 1969. A new Constitution was approved by a referendum on August 25th, 1979, and received Presidential assent on September 23rd, 1979. Its main provisions are summarized below.

The Somali State: The Somali Democratic Republic is a socialist state led by the working class. Islam is the state religion. All citizens, regardless of sex, creed, origin and language, have equal rights and duties before the law. The Republic upholds the principle of self-determination of peoples and, through peaceful and legal means, shall support the liberation of Somali territories under colonial occupation, and shall encourage the unity of the Somali people through their own free will. The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) shall have supreme political and economic authority; no other political party or organization may be established.

The President: The President shall be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Political leadership of Party and State are indivisible. The candidate for the Presidency shall be proposed by the Central Committee of the SRSP and shall be elected by a majority of at least two-thirds of the deputies of the People's Assembly. His

term of office shall be six years. The President is empowered to appoint and dismiss ministers and deputy ministers and is chairman of joint meetings of party and state institutions. He may initiate referenda concerning decisions of national importance and may, after consultations with the National Defence Council, declare a state of emergency.

The People's Assembly: This shall be a legislative body consisting of 121 deputies elected by the people through direct secret ballot and an additional six presidential nominees. The normal life of the Assembly is five years. The People's Assembly shall elect the President and is also empowered to relieve him of office. A two-thirds majority of the Assembly may amend the Constitution. No amendments to the Constitution may affect the republican system of the country, the adoption of the principle of socialism, territorial unity or the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizen.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Maj.-Gen. MOHAMED SIAD BARRE

(assumed power October 21st, 1969; elected President by the People's Assembly January 26th, 1980).

Vice-Presidents: Lt.-Gen. MOHAMED ALI SAMATER, Maj.-Gen. HUSSEIN KULMIA AFRAH, Brig.-Gen. ISMAIL ALI ABOKOR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1982)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Maj.-Gen. MOHAMED SIAD BARRE.

Presidential Adviser on Government Affairs: Maj.-Gen. HUSSEIN KULMIA AFRAH.

Minister of Defence: Lt.-Gen. MOHAMED ALI SAMATER.

Minister of Agriculture: Brig.-Gen. BILEH RAFLEH GULED.

Minister of Planning: Brig.-Gen. AHMED SULEYMAN ABDULLE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ABDERRAHMAN JAMA BARREH.

Minister of Fisheries: OSMAN JAMA ALI.

Minister of Ports and Sea Transport: ABDI SALAN SHEIKH HUSSEIN.

Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs: Dr. AHMED SHIRE MAHMUD.

Minister of Education: ABDERRAHMAN ABDULLE OSMAN.

Minister of Culture and Higher Education: ABDULKASIM SALAD.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Col. MIRE AWARE JAMA.

Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Development: Col. AHMED MAHMUD FARAH.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ABDULLAH OSOLEH SIAD.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Col. ABDI WARSAME ISAAK.

Minister of Forestry and Livestock: Dr. MOHAMED ALI NUR.

Minister of Commerce: MOHAMED UMAR JAMA.

Minister of Finance: Dr. ABDULLAH AHMED ADOW.

Minister of Health: OMAR HAJI MOHAMED.

Minister of Local Government and Rural Development: AHMED JAMA ABDULLE JONGELI.

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: Maj.-Gen. JAMA MOHAMED GHALIB.

Minister of Tourism: Maj.-Gen. YUSUF AHMED KALHAN.

Minister of Industry: Maj.-Gen. ABDULLE MOHAMED FADIL.

Minister of Information and National Guidance: Col. MOHAMED UMAR JES.

Minister of Public Works: Col. AHMED HASSAN MUSA.

Minister in the Office of the Presidency: Col. MUSA RABILEH GOUD.

Minister for Juba Valley Development: AHMED HABIB AHMED.

LEGISLATURE

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The unicameral legislature consists of 121 deputies elected by direct secret ballot and six presidential nominees.

Chairman of the Standing Committee: AHMED MOHAMED IBRAHIM.

POLITICAL PARTY

Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP): Mogadishu; f. 1976; Sec.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. MOHAMED SIAD BARRE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOMALI REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY

This has 73 members and has set up 20 Departments, each one headed by a member of the Central Committee.

POLITBURO

President: Maj.-Gen. MOHAMED SIAD BARRE.

The following opposition group is banned in Somalia:
Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS): f. 1981; united front formed by members of the Somali Salvation Front, the Somali Workers' Party and the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia; supported by Ethiopia, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; broadcasts on "Radio Kulmis"; publ. *Unity*; Chair. Col. ABDULLAH YUSUF AHMAD; Vice-Chair. SA'ID JAMA HUSAYN.

Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF): P.O.B. 978, Mogadishu; f. in the 1960s; aims to unite Ogaden region of Ethiopia with Somalia; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD DIRIYEH URDOH; publ. *Danab*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SOMALIA

(In Mogadishu unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Algeria: P.O.B. 2850; *Ambassador:* SAADE DDIN NOUIOUAT.
Austria: Cairo, Egypt.
Belgium: Khartoum, Sudan.
Bulgaria: Via Trevis, P.O.B. 119; *Chargé d'affaires:* DIMITER YANAKIEV.
Burundi: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Canada: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 548; *Ambassador:* LI YUCHI.
Czechoslovakia: Via Km. 4, P.O.B. 1167; *Ambassador:* Z. EIBEL.
Denmark: Cairo, Egypt.
Djibouti: *Ambassador:* OMAR MOHAMED KAMIL.
Egypt: P.O.B. 74; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SAAMI HEIBA.
Finland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
France: Corso Primo Luglio, P.O.B. 13; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE EPERVIER.
German Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 987; *Ambassador:* LOTHAR LAPPE.
Germany, Federal Republic: Via Mohamoud Harbi, P.O.B. 17; *Ambassador:* C. METTERNICH.
Greece: Khartoum, Sudan.
Hungary: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
India: Via Mogadishu, P.O.B. 955; *Ambassador:* G. M. JAMBHOLKAR.
Iran: Via Nazioni Unite, P.O.B. 1166; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHAMED EMADI.
Iraq: Via Lenin, P.O.B. 461; *Chargé d'affaires:* SALAMA MUSTAFA.
Italy: Via Alta Jiuba, P.O.B. 6; *Ambassador:* GIORGIO STEA ANTONIONI.
Japan: Khartoum, Sudan.
Jordan: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Kenya: Via Km. 4, P.O.B. 618; *Ambassador:* OMAR FIKIH.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Via Km. 5; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Kuwait: Via Lenin, P.O.B. 1348; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDULAZIZ AL-SALAH.

Lebanon: Khartoum, Sudan.
Mali: Cairo, Egypt.
Malta: Via Mohamoud Harbi, P.O.B. 118; *Ambassador:* MARIO G. DE MONTIS.
Mongolia: Cairo, Egypt.
Netherlands: Khartoum, Sudan.
Nigeria: Via Km. 4; *Chargé d'affaires:* IBRAHIM KARVI.
Oman: *Ambassador:* ALI IBN SALEM AL-HANAI.
Pakistan: Corso Somalia, P.O.B. 339; *Ambassador:* ZAFAR MOHAMOUD.
Poland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Romania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Saudi Arabia: Via Mecca, P.O.B. 603; *Ambassador:* TAHA A. AL-DEGHATHIER.
Sudan: Via Mecca; *Ambassador:* ALI YASIN GHELLE.
Sweden: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Switzerland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Syria: Via Medina, P.O.B. 986; *Chargé d'affaires:* BADI HAKKI.
Tunisia: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Turkey: Via Km. 6, P.O.B. 2833; *Chargé d'affaires:* TEVFIK OKYAYUZU.
U.S.S.R.: Corso Repubblica, P.O.B. 607; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR ALDOSHIN.
United Arab Emirates: *Ambassador:* TARWISH MUHAMMAD ALI AL-MANSURI.
United Kingdom: Waddada Hassan Geedi Abtow, P.O.B. 1036; *Ambassador:* R. M. PURCELL.
U.S.A.: Via Primo Luglio, P.O.B. 574; *Ambassador:* D. K. PETERSON.
Yemen Arab Republic: Via Km. 4, P.O.B. 264; *Ambassador:* YAHYA AHMED AL-MUDWAHI.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Corso Repubblica, P.O.B. 493; *Chargé d'affaires:* RABBASH SALIM SAYID.
Yugoslavia: Via Mecca, P.O.B. 952; *Ambassador:* LJUBOMIR LJUBIĆ.

Somalia also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, the Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, Swaziland and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative powers. Laws and acts having the force of law must conform to the provisions of the Constitution and to the general principles of Islam.

The Supreme Court: Mogadishu; as highest judicial organ, has jurisdiction over the whole territory of the State in civil, penal, administrative and accounting matters.

Military Supreme Court: established 1970 to try members of the armed forces.

Security Court: has general powers only.

Courts of Appeal: There are Courts of Appeal in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with two Sections: General and Assize.

Regional Courts: There are eight Regional Courts, with two Sections: General and Assize.

District Courts: There are 84 District Courts, with two Sections: Civil and Criminal. The Civil Section has jurisdiction over all controversies where the cause of action has arisen under Sharia Law (Muslim Law) or Customary Law and any other Civil controversies where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 3,000 Shillings. The Criminal Section has jurisdiction with respect to offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding 3,000 Shillings, or both.

Qadis: Civil matters such as marriage and divorce are handled by District Qadis under family laws.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Islam is the State religion. Most Somalis are Sunni Muslims.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bishop of Mogadishu: SALVATORE PIETRÓ COLOMBO, P.O.B. 273, Mogadishu.

There are about 2,100 Roman Catholics.

THE PRESS

All newspapers are published by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance.

Heegan (Vigilance): P.O.B. 1178, Mogadishu; f. 1978; weekly; English; Editor MOHAMOUD M. AFRAH.

Horseed: Mogadishu; weekly, in Italian and Arabic.

Xiddigta Obktobar (October Star): Mogadishu; in Somali; only daily newspaper.

NEWS AGENCIES

SONNA: Mogadishu; *Somali National News Agency*.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): P.O.B. 1748, Mogadishu; Representative SAID M. HAJI.

PUBLISHER

Somalia d'Oggi: Piazzale della Garesa, P.O.B. 315, Mogadishu; law, reference books.

RADIO

Somali Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Information and National Guidance, Private Bag, Mogadishu; main government service; broadcasts in Somali, English, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Amharic, Galla and Afar; Dir. of Broadcasting M. ISMAIL.

Radio Hargeisa: P.O.B. 14, Hargeisa; Northern Region Government station; broadcasts in Somali, and relays Somali and Amharic transmission from Radio Mogadishu; Dir. of Radio IDRIS EGAL NUR.

Number of radio receivers: 87,000, some of which are used for public address purposes in small towns and villages.

A television network is planned. It would be confined to Mogadishu and two other regional capitals.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in Somali shillings)

All banks were nationalized in May 1970.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Somalia: P.O.B. 11, Mogadishu; f. 1960 as Banca Nazionale Somalia, name changed 1975; central bank and currency issuing authority; cap. and res. 83.0m. (Aug. 1980); brs. in Hargeisa and Kismayu;

Gov. MOHAMUD JAMA AHMED; Dirs.-Gen. MOHAMED MOHAMUD NUR, SAID MAHAMED ALI.

COMMERCIAL BANK

Commercial and Savings Bank of Somalia: P.O.B. 203, Mogadishu; f. 1975 as National Commercial Bank from the merger of the Somali Commercial Bank and the Somali Savings and Credit Bank, name changed 1977; cap. 5m.; dep. 1,598.4m. (June 1980); 33 brs. throughout the country; Gen. Man. BASHER ISSA ALI.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Somali Development Bank: P.O.B. 1079, Mogadishu; f. 1968; brs. in Hargeisa and Kismayu; Pres. OMAR AHMED OMAR; Dir.-Gen. M. M. NUR.

INSURANCE

Cassa per le Assicurazioni Sociali della Somalia: P.O.B. 123, Mogadishu; f. 1950; nine brs.; workmen's compensation; Pres. HAJI OSMAN MOHAMMED; Dir.-Gen. HASSAN MOHAMED JAMA.

State Insurance Company of Somalia: P.O.B. 992, Mogadishu; f. 1974; brs. throughout Somalia; Dir.-Gen. HASSAN HASHI FIQI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 27, Via Asha; Dir. MOHAMED SALAH ALI.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

National Agency of Foreign Trade: P.O.B. 602, Mogadishu; principal foreign trade agency; state owned; branches in Berbera and over 150 centres throughout the country; Dir.-Gen. JAMA AW MUSE.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: P.O.B. 930, Mogadishu; f. 1971 by amalgamation of previous agricultural and machinery agencies and grain marketing board; supplies farmers with equipment and materials at reasonable prices; buys Somali growers' cereal and oil seed crops; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED FARAH ANSHUR.

Livestock Development Agency: P.O.B. 929, Mogadishu; brs. throughout the country; Dir.-Gen. HASSAN WELI SCEK HUSSEN.

Somali Oil Refinery Agency: P.O.B. 1241, Mogadishu; Chair. NUR AHMED DARAWISH.

Water Development Agency: P.O.B. 525, Mogadishu; Dir.-Gen. KHALIF HAGI FARAH.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Somali Trade Unions: Mogadishu; Chair. ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD MIREH.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Somalia.

ROADS

In 1978 there were 19,380 km. of roads of which 2,153 were asphalted, the rest mainly gravel. The World Bank is financing projects to build roads between Hargeisa and Berbera, and Jowhar and Bullo Burti. Work has begun on

the Hargeisa-Borama road. The International Development Association helped to finance a 216 km. road project linking Afgoi (near Mogadishu) with Baidoa. A highway to link Belet-Uen with Burao, built with Chinese aid at an estimated cost of 75 million Somali shillings, was completed in 1978. The United Arab Emirates-financed 122-km. road between Berbera and Burao was opened in 1981 and a 257-km. road between Goluen and Gelib, completing a link between Mogadishu and Kismayu, was begun in 1977, with financial aid from the EEC and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

SHIPPING

Merca, Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayu are the chief ports. A new port with modern shipping berths was completed at Mogadishu in 1977. Construction of an oil tanker terminal in the deep-water port was scheduled to begin in late 1979.

Brocklebank Line, Clan Line and Lloyd Triestino provide regular services and other lines call irregularly.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mogadishu has an international airport. There are airports at Hargeisa and Baidoa and six other airfields.

Somali Airlines: Medina Rd., P.O.B. 726, Mogadishu; f. 1964; government-owned; operates internal passenger and cargo services and international services to Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 2 Boeing 720, 2 Fokker F27-600; Pres. HUSSEIN MOHAMOUD MOHAMED; Vice-Pres. ABDULLAH AHMED SHIRE.

The following foreign airlines serve Somalia: Air Djibouti, Alitalia, Democratic Yemen Airlines, Kenya Airways and Saudia (Saudi Arabia).

SOUTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of South Africa occupies the southern extremity of the African continent. To the north-west lies Namibia (South West Africa), with Botswana and Zimbabwe to the north, Mozambique to the north-east, and Swaziland to the east. South African territory encircles the independent state of Lesotho. The climate is warm and sunny, with average temperatures about 17°C (63°F). The official languages are Afrikaans and English; the principal African languages are Xhosa, Zulu and Sesotho. The population is mainly Christian. The politically influential Dutch Reformed Church is adhered to by 55 per cent of the white population. About a fifth of the African Christians belong to African Independent Churches and others are Methodists and Anglicans. Most Asians are Hindus. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and blue, charged in the centre of the white stripe with the Union Jack, the old Orange Free State flag, and the old Transvaal Vierkleur. The administrative capital is Pretoria, the legislative capital is Cape Town and the judicial capital is Bloemfontein.

Recent History

In 1910 four British dependencies were merged to form the Union of South Africa, a dominion under the British Crown. Under the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in December 1931 and accepted by South Africa in June 1934, the Union was recognized as an independent country. Since the establishment of South Africa, national administration has been the exclusive preserve of Europeans, who form less than 17 per cent of the population. Only Europeans may vote and all members of Parliament must be white. Africans, who comprise over 70 per cent of the population, have no representation of any kind at national level.

The National Party came to power in 1948 and has ruled South Africa ever since. South Africa became a Republic in 1961. The main architect of apartheid (in theory the separate but equal development of all racial groups, in practice leading to white, particularly Afrikaner, supremacy) was Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, Prime Minister from 1958 until his assassination in 1966. His successor was B. J. Vorster, formerly Minister of Justice, who continued Verwoerd's basic policies. Apartheid has been internationally condemned with the result that South Africa has been increasingly ostracized. This has led to its expulsion from many international bodies, and its withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961.

The South African Government has established "homelands", comprising some 13 per cent of all land in the country, for African ethnic groups as an integral part of the apartheid policy, and promised to make them independent by stages. The Transkei homeland was granted its independence in October 1976, Bophuthatswana in December 1977, Venda in September 1979 and Ciskei in December 1981. However, South Africa has been the only country to accord them diplomatic recognition. Some other homelands have declared their opposition to independence. The mass of discriminatory laws which regulate the lives of

the Republic's African, Coloured and Asian populations and stringent security legislation have led to the detention without trial of many of the Government's opponents, the banning of African political organizations outside the homelands, a large prison population and the forced removal of hundreds of thousands of Africans under the Group Areas Act and the homelands policy. In 1976 Vorster used the virtually limitless powers conferred by the Internal Security Act to crush riots and strikes in African urban areas. These began in June at Soweto (South-Western Township), near Johannesburg, and spread to many other black and Coloured communities. Several hundred people died in confrontation with the police and many more were detained without trial. Allegations of police brutality culminated in international indignation at the death in detention of a black community leader, Steve Biko, in September 1977. There was further serious unrest in 1980, when widespread strikes, and a boycott of schools by Coloured and black students against the inequalities and segregation in education, led to about 40 deaths in riots and numerous arrests and dismissals of workers.

The parliamentary majority of the National Party (NP) increased in each election between 1948 and 1970, when the opposition United Party (UP) made small gains. These were lost in the 1974 elections, which the Nationalists won convincingly. The UP was dissolved in June 1977 and replaced by the New Republican Party. Subsequent policy disagreements led to the creation of a second grouping, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which became the official opposition after the November 1977 general elections, at which the parliamentary majority of the NP was considerably strengthened. In the April 1981 general elections the NP lost several seats to the PFP, and the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party quintupled its vote.

In September 1978 Vorster resigned as Prime Minister and was succeeded by Pieter Botha, who was then Minister of Defence. Botha had taken a "hard-line" policy on external affairs, having argued in 1975 for South Africa's disastrous intervention in Angola.

In cabinet reshuffles in November 1978 and August 1980, Botha, more liberal regarding internal policies, promoted several *verligte* ("enlightened") Cabinet members, a setback for the conservative wing of the NP. During 1979 black trade unions were legalized and some of the restrictions of "petty" apartheid were lifted. In 1979 Dr. Cornelius Mulder, former Minister of Information, was expelled from the NP following the disclosure of corruption and misappropriation of public funds in the disbanded Department of Information, and Vorster resigned from the largely honorary post of State President. In 1981, following the abolition of the Senate, a President's Council was formed to consider possible constitutional reforms. There are two distinct wings of the NP. The *verligte*, or liberal, wing is led by Pieter Botha, and advocates the formation of a confederation of white-controlled South Africa with the African homelands, with separate citizenships but a common South African na-

tionality. This reformist policy is vehemently opposed by the hard-line *verkrampste* wing. In March 1982, following opposition to Pieter Botha's plans for power-sharing between Europeans, Coloureds and Asians, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, the former Minister of State Administration and Statistics, and 15 other extreme right-wing M.P.s were expelled from the NP.

Among other difficulties facing the Government was the worsening situation in Namibia (South West Africa), with frequent clashes between guerrilla groups of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and South African troops stationed in the territory. The South African army has also made long-distance raids across Namibia's border with Angola. Both the UN and the OAU recognize SWAPO as the "authentic representative of the Namibian people" and the International Court of Justice and the UN have declared South Africa's presence in Namibia illegal. A conference held in Geneva in January 1981 to arrange for UN-supervised elections in Namibia, as a prelude to complete independence, ended in total failure (See the chapter on Namibia, p. 1020). In 1981 there was also an increase in guerrilla attacks within South Africa by the African National Congress.

Following the transition to democratic government in Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia), South Africa is increasingly isolated politically, both in southern Africa and elsewhere. Zimbabwe severed diplomatic relations with South Africa in September 1980, although economic links were to be retained. Suggestions for wider unity in southern Africa, centred on the Republic, have been rejected by neighbouring states in favour of plans to reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

Government

Legislative power rests with the unicameral Parliament, the Senate having been abolished in 1980, made up exclusively of European (white) members who hold office for five years, subject to dissolution. The House of Assembly has 165 members directly elected by Europeans plus 20 nominated members. Only Europeans may vote and be elected or nominated. Representation of Namibia (South West Africa) in Parliament ceased in 1977.

Executive power is vested in the State President, elected by a joint session of Parliament for a seven-year term as constitutional Head of State. He acts on the advice of the Executive Council (Cabinet), led by the Prime Minister, which is appointed by the President and responsible to Parliament.

A President's Council consisting of 60 European, Coloured, Indian and Chinese members, chaired by the Vice-President, was introduced at the beginning of 1981 as an advisory body on constitutional reform. A separate council for the African population was proposed to complement the President's Council, but received insufficient support to be formed.

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council, introduced in 1969, was disbanded in 1980 prior to the proposed setting up of representative bodies for ethnic groups. However, lack of agreement on the status of these bodies prevented their introduction in 1980.

Each of the four provinces has an Administrator appointed by the State President for five years and a

unicameral Provincial Council elected by whites for five years.

The "independence" of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei "homelands" is recognized only by South Africa; Legislative Assemblies have been created for the other six homelands.

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 92,700 (including 23,200 regulars): army 76,000, navy 6,400 and air force 10,300. Military training is compulsory for all male European citizens for a period of two years. A small proportion of the total armed forces is composed of Africans and Coloureds. The Citizen Force reserve totalled 157,000, of whom the army had 130,000, the navy 2,000 and the air force 25,000. In 1981 the army had 66,000 conscripts, the navy 2,100 and the air force 4,000. Paramilitary forces numbered 90,000. A separate South West Africa Territory Force, under South African control, was established in August 1980. Defence expenditure was estimated at R 2,070 million in 1980.

Economic Affairs

Mining formed the basis of the modern South African economy. In 1979 it was estimated that the country held 81 per cent of the world's reserves of chromium ore, 51 per cent of gold, 78 per cent of manganese, 75 per cent of platinum and 49 per cent of vanadium. Total earnings from minerals were R 15,000 million in 1980. Gold is the major mineral export and accounted for 78 per cent of mineral earnings in 1979. Gold output declined from over 1,000 metric tons in 1970 to 663 tons in 1980, although rising gold prices have increased the value of sales. In April 1978 South Africa revalued its gold reserves in line with current market prices, raising the value of the Reserve Bank's holdings from R 287 million in 1977 to R 4,854 million in 1980. A combination of the rising free market price of gold and an increased demand for uranium, frequently found with gold, led in 1978 to the reworking of old gold mines and a major expansion of primary producing uranium mines. Production of uranium increased from 3,874 metric tons in 1977 to 6,086 tons in 1980. After gold and platinum, iron ore is the most valuable metal export, earning an estimated R 275 million in 1980. Of the 440,000 labourers in South African mines in 1980, 46 per cent came from neighbouring black states.

However, despite the importance of mining, manufacturing has for many years been the leading sector of the economy and in 1980 contributed about 23 per cent of G.D.P. The establishment of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) and the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) laid the foundations of the heavy engineering, chemical and petroleum industries. In 1979 Iran, from which South Africa had been importing 90 per cent of its petroleum, ended supplies, leading to an intensified search for alternative fuel sources and drastic fuel-saving measures, including price increases of about 50 per cent. Construction of a R 350 million project to produce ethanol from maize and sugar cane is planned and the Sasol 2 plant, designed to extract oil and gas products from coal, was due to be in full operation by early 1982. When the Sasol 3 plant reaches full production in 1986, the three together will provide almost half of South Africa's petroleum requirement. Exploration for

petroleum deposits was started in 1965 and by January 1979 was estimated to have cost R 120 million, although no petroleum has been found in commercial quantities.

Industrial development has been dependent on the white population for capital, management and higher technical skill, with the Africans, Coloureds and Asians providing most of the unskilled labour force. Statutory job reservation ensured that certain jobs were held only by Europeans. However, following the report of the Wiehahn Commission in 1979 some job reservation legislation was removed, but the "Homelands" policy and migrant workers' lack of rights continued to place severe restrictions on the black work force. The wage gap between Europeans and Africans remains a source of discontent. Total European real earnings were seven times greater than African earnings in 1969 and remained five times greater in 1976.

Much livestock is reared in South Africa and there are valuable fruit, wine and fishing industries. The export of wool, maize, sugar and karakul pelts is important, but drought in 1979-80 has caused declining sugar and cereal production, and many cattle deaths.

The annual growth of G.D.P. averaged about 3 per cent during the 1970s, but rose to 8 per cent in 1980 owing to increases in the value of exports and net gold output, and an expansionary budget policy. However, the growth rate fell to 4.5 per cent in 1981, after a sharp fall in gold prices, and was predicted to fall to about 2 per cent in 1982. An economic development plan for 1976-81 suggested that living standards were unlikely to rise significantly during that period and that unemployment, which in 1977 was estimated at 20 per cent of the African labour force, would remain at a high level. After two years of expansionist policies, the 1981/82 budget introduced stricter monetary controls to regulate the decrease in the growth rate of the economy, the inflation rate of 15 per cent and the large balance of payments deficit. The 1981 current deficit was estimated at R 3,000 million, compared with a surplus of R 2,800 million in 1980. However, a 30 per cent increase in defence spending was estimated for 1981/82. Between July 1974 and October 1978 the rand's value in terms of South Africa's trading partners' currencies fell by over 20 per cent as a result of its link with the U.S. dollar and in February 1979 the Government set up a limited two-tier exchange rate, cutting the dollar link.

To counteract recurrent threats of UN economic sanctions and the country's vulnerability to variable inflow of foreign investment capital, South Africa is pursuing a policy of economic self-reliance and in November 1977 the Government assumed reserve powers to control and direct virtually all economic activity. An arms embargo against South Africa was imposed by the UN Security Council in November 1977.

Transport and Communications

Railways, ports, airways and harbours are administered by the state. There are no navigable rivers. Private bus services are regulated to dovetail with the railways. Roads are good and a national highway system is being built. There are many internal and international air ser-

vices and considerable ocean shipping traffic. An 800-km. railway line links Sishen with Saldanha Bay for the export of iron ore and associated products. A substantial extension has been made to the harbours at Richards Bay and Saldanha Bay, and to the rail link from Witbank to Richards Bay for coal export.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services protect the old, the blind, the war disabled, the unemployed and those injured at work. Medical services are administered by the Provinces. These reach a high standard although there is considerable disparity between health facilities available to whites and non-whites; in 1981 there was one bed for every 61 whites, one for every 337 Africans and one for every 505 Asians. In 1979 there were 514 hospitals, with 99,178 beds, and 5,598 physicians.

Education

For Europeans, schooling is compulsory from seven to sixteen in English-medium or Afrikaans-medium schools; for Coloureds it is compulsory from seven to sixteen in Natal and seven to fourteen in the Cape Province where possible; for Asians attendance is compulsory where possible. In 1970 there were fewer than 10,000 African, Coloured and Asian graduates. Although in 1980 about 3 million Africans were at primary school, about half leave before their fifth year. In 1976 schooling was made compulsory for all Africans between the ages of 7 and 11. Africans' education is in English and their own languages and the curriculum is limited. Segregation is enforced by the Government in all universities though a few non-white individuals attend specialized courses at "white" universities. The Government is committed to equality in education, but in 1980 expenditure per European pupil was 10 times that for an African.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry and there were 702,800 visitors to South Africa in 1980. South Africa's attractions are the climate, the scenery and wild-life. The great game reserves, of which the Kruger National Park is the largest, attract thousands of visitors from Europe, America and Africa.

Public Holidays

1982: May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Republic Day), September 6th (Settlers' Day), October 11th (for Kruger Day), December 16th (Day of the Covenant), December 25th-27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.8775 rand;

U.S. \$1 = 97.6 South African cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION*

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)					
	Sept. 6th, 1960	May 6th, 1970	1976	1977§	1978||	1979||	1980¶	1981**
1,134,000 sq. km. †	16,002,797	21,794,328	26,097,000	24,531,000	23,894,000	24,091,000	23,771,970	25,591,000

* Excluding data for Walvis Bay (area 1,124 sq. km. or 434 sq. miles, population 12,648 in 1960 and 23,461 in 1970), which is an integral part of South Africa but was administered until August 1977 as if it were part of South West Africa (Namibia).

† 437,872 sq. miles; excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration.

§ Excluding Transkei (population 2,097,000 at mid-1976).

|| Excluding Transkei (see previous note) and Bophuthatswana (population 1,194,000 at mid-1977).

¶ Preliminary census result, excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda (population 449,000 at mid-1979).

** Excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

ETHNIC GROUPS

(1970 census, provisional figures in '000)

Zulu	4,026
Xhosa	3,930
Tswana	1,719
Sepedi (North Sotho)	1,604
Seshoeshoe (South Sotho)	1,452
Swazi	499
Shangaan	737
Venda	358
South Ndebele	233
North Ndebele	182
Other Bantu	318
Whites	3,751
Coloureds	2,019
Asians	620
TOTAL	21,448

Estimated Population: 25,591,000 (17,479,000 Africans, 4,603,000 Whites, 2,671,000 Coloureds, 838,000 Asians) at June 30th 1981 (excluding African "homelands" granted "independence").

PROVINCES

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1970 Census)*			DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL
		Males	Females	Total		
Cape of Good Hope (Kaapprovinsie)	721,001	3,177,420	3,554,400	6,731,820	9.3	Cape Town
Natal	86,967	2,009,410	2,227,360	4,236,770	48.7	Pietermaritzburg
Transvaal	283,917	4,460,130	4,257,400	8,717,530	30.7	Pretoria
Orange Free State (Oranje-Vrystaat)	129,152	899,140	817,210	1,716,350	13.3	Bloemfontein
TOTAL	1,221,037	10,546,100	10,856,370	21,402,470	17.5	

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(population at 1970 census)

	CITY PROPER	METROPOLITAN AREA		CITY PROPER	METROPOLITAN AREA
Pretoria*	543,950	561,703	Bloemfontein*	148,282	180,179
Cape Town (Kapaad)*	691,296	1,096,597	Springs	141,820	n.a.
Durban	729,857	843,327	Umlazi	121,160	n.a.
Johannesburg	654,682	1,432,643	East London		
Port Elizabeth	386,577	468,577	(Oos-Londen)	118,298	123,294
Germiston	210,298	n.a.	Roodepoort	114,191	n.a.
Vereeniging	169,553	n.a.	Pietermaritzburg	113,747	158,921
Benoni	149,166	n.a.	Boksburg	104,745	n.a.
			Kimberley	103,789	n.a.

* Pretoria is the administrative capital, Cape Town the legislative capital and Bloemfontein the judicial capital.

Births and Deaths (all races): Average annual birth rate 37.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 37.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 11.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 10.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1970 census, sample tabulation)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,567,930	671,260	2,239,190
Mining and quarrying	670,230	5,910	676,140
Manufacturing	810,190	213,530	1,023,720
Electricity, gas and water	48,140	1,550	49,690
Construction	437,260	9,100	446,360
Trade, restaurants and hotels	519,180	196,890	716,070
Transport, storage and communications	310,850	27,470	338,320
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	115,160	75,220	190,380
Community, social and personal services	590,380	983,610	1,573,990
Activities not adequately described	130,630	172,440	303,070
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	5,199,950	2,356,980	7,556,930
Unemployed	171,450	257,840	429,290
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	5,371,400	2,614,820	7,986,220

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(FAO estimates, '000 hectares)

	1979
Arable land	13,500
Land under permanent crops	1,120
Permanent meadows and pastures	81,100
Forests and woodland	4,600
Other land and inland water	21,784
TOTAL AREA	122,104

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	9,930	8,240	10,230
Sorghum	611	354	577
Wheat	1,690	2,090	1,470
Burley	135	141	86
Oats	69	87	78
Dry beans	95	65	77
Seed cotton	125	142	149
Cottonseed	81	91	97
Cotton (lint)	44	50	52
Sugar cane	18,926	18,412	14,014
Tobacco (leaves)	44	48	38
Potatoes	717	653	650
Groundnuts (in shell)	327	200	345
Sunflower seed	453	320	332

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT

(production in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Apples	378	334	380*
Grapefruit and pomelo	100	107	100
Grapes	1,059	1,088	1,140*
Lemons and limes	35	34	30
Oranges	581	538	550
Peaches and nectarines	153	164	196
Pears	107	126	130*
Bananas	97	103	100
Apricots	29	33	38
Pineapples	186	212	208

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	13,135	13,319	12,575
Pigs	1,470	1,352	1,317
Sheep	32,002	31,585	31,641
Goats*	5,270	5,300	5,320
Horses*	225	225	225
Asses*	210	210	210
Mules*	14	14	14
Chickens*	28,000	29,000	30,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	589	642	585
Mutton and lamb	128	133	133
Goats' meat*	28	28	28
Pig meat	85	81	86
Poultry meat*	213	220	227
Cows' milk*	2,470	2,500	2,500
Butter	17.6	18.5	16.4
Cheese	28.6	30.2	31.0
Condensed and evaporated milk	43.2	40.7	40.9
Dried milk	11.2	9.1	9.4*
Hen eggs	141.3	151.9	160.0*
Wool: greasy	102.9	99.4	98.2
clean	65.0	62.5	63.1
Cattle hides (fresh)*	89.6	100.4	90.2
Sheep skins (fresh)	26.6	26.5	27.0*
Goat skins (fresh)	1.2	1.3	1.3*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

(including Lesotho and Namibia)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	2,936	2,696	2,678	345	388	435	3,281	3,084	3,113
Pitprops (Mine timber)	—	—	—	2,437	2,528	2,533	2,437	2,528	2,533
Pulpwood	1,461	1,451	1,352	2,543	2,386	2,454	4,004*	3,837	3,777
Other industrial wood	102	81	89	310	333	246	412	414	335
Fuel wood†	696	698	700	6,264	6,282	6,300	6,960	6,980	7,000
TOTAL	5,195	4,926	4,819	11,899	11,917	11,939	17,094	16,843	16,758

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimates.

1979: Production as in 1978 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(⁰00 cubic metres)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coniferous sawnwood (incl. boxboards) . . .	1,410	1,565	1,585	1,494	1,395	1,398
Broadleaved sawnwood (incl. boxboards) . . .	151	164	204	206	140	143
	1,561	1,729	1,789	1,700	1,555	1,541
Railway sleepers	9	9*	9*	9*	14†	14†
TOTAL	1,570	1,738	1,798	1,709	1,569	1,555

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

1979: Production as in 1978 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SEA FISHING*
(⁰00 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cape hakes (Stokvisse)	134.9	113.1	118.2	101.6	143.1	153.2
Lanternfish	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.7	0.9	9.9
Cape horse mackerel (Maasbanker)	18.6	15.9	16.9	16.9	16.1	37.2
South African pilchard	15.3	103.6	182.6	65.0	99.0	63.2
Red-eye round herring	0.8	20.7	7.8	35.0	66.9	8.8
Cape anchovy	341.2	214.9	211.4	243.9	204.4	310.6
Snoek (Barracouta)	9.7	10.6	16.3	18.7	17.2	11.7
Chub (Spanish) mackerel	30.7	69.3	0.5	21.3	2.4	11.1
Other marine fishes (incl. unspecified)	26.4	36.8	27.6	29.6	33.6	34.4
TOTAL FISH	577.8	584.9	581.3	537.6	583.5	640.0
Other marine animals†	11.2	10.8	9.1	10.5	11.7	11.5
Aquatic bird guano	3.4	4.3	4.1	2.1	4.6	7.1
Seaweeds	46.8	45.6	43.2	54.5	25.9	14.4
TOTAL CATCH†	639.2	645.6	637.7	604.7	625.7	673.0

Inland waters: estimated catch of freshwater fish 100 metric tons per year.

* Excluding landings at Walvis Bay, an integral part of South Africa which was administered until August 1977 as if it were part of South West Africa (Namibia).

† Excluding whales (*see below*) and seals, recorded by number rather than by weight. The catch of Cape fur seals was: 67,983 in 1974; 75,731 in 1975; 62,467 in 1976; 77,493 in 1977; 73,390 in 1978; 75,470 in 1979.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

WHALING*

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number of whales caught	1,880	2,143	1,698	1,658	1,817	1,707

1976-79: Zero catch.

* Figures include whales caught during the Antarctic summer season beginning in the year prior to the year stated.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

MINING PRODUCTION

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Antimony*	'000 metric tons	20	16	20	22
Asbestos	" " "	380	257	249	269
Chromium*	" " "	3,059	3,145	3,297	3,428
Coal	" " "	85,411	90,358	103,800	112,700
Copper*	" " "	205	206	191	200
Fluorspar	" " "	351	393	451	505
Iron ore†	" " "	25,997	24,206	31,565	26,102
Manganese†	" " "	5,290	4,180	5,182	5,701
Phosphates (crude)	" " "	14,583	18,810	19,296	19,536
Vanadium*	metric tons	11,234	11,250	n.a.	n.a.
Diamonds	'000 carats	7,643	7,727	8,384	8,594
Gold	metric tons	697	705	703	663
Lime and limestone	'000 metric tons	17,274	19,634	19,542	n.a.
Silver*	(sales, metric tons)	97	97	99	n.a.
Salt	'000 metric tons	242	492	541	n.a.
Magnesite (crude)	" " "	49	37	65	n.a.
Nickel*	metric tons	21,955	22,500	n.a.	n.a.
Tin*	" "	2,876	2,887	2,697	n.a.
Uranium*	" "	3,874	4,531	5,539	6,087

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates mined; for vanadium, they include also the metal content of slag.

† Figures refer to gross weight. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Iron ore 16,576 in 1977, 15,153 in 1978; Manganese 2,338 in 1977, 1,950 in 1978.

INDUSTRY SALES ('000 rand)

	1977	1978	1979
Processed foodstuffs	4,066,000	4,651,140	5,854,499
Beverages	1,300,867	1,547,851	2,082,983
Tobacco products	929,362	1,484,599	2,571,472
Textiles	1,294,121	1,300,842	1,615,003
Clothing	723,419	877,482	1,079,566
Footwear	256,690	339,917	432,243
Wood and wood products	375,899	453,998	623,388
Furniture	323,508	395,762	513,012
Paper and paper products	925,868	1,168,651	1,456,414
Printing, publishing and allied industries	557,069	712,093	911,549
Leather and leather products	125,626	164,682	242,327
Rubber products	338,294	444,411	528,990
Plastic products	352,726	444,955	595,356
Glass and glass products	173,708	208,989	239,691
Non-metallic mineral products	1,103,184	1,961,728	2,276,153
Ferrous basic industries	2,028,820	2,638,693	3,707,095
Metal products (except machinery)	2,728,191	4,094,725	6,241,742
Machinery (except electrical machinery)	1,729,365	1,685,837	2,126,420
Electrical machinery and equipment	1,186,772	1,205,233	1,558,267
Motor vehicles and accessories	1,525,811	2,242,443	2,515,180
Other transport equipment	419,576	421,595	473,683
Industrial chemicals	1,429,926	1,886,311	2,538,791
Other chemical products	2,493,689	3,151,165	4,303,470
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,988,959	34,940,271	46,495,383

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents and 1 rand.

Notes: 2, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 1.8775 rand; U.S. \$1 = 97.6 S.A. cents.

100 rand = £53.26 = \$102.46.

Note: The rand was introduced in February 1961, replacing the South African pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of £1 = 2 rand. From September 1949 the pound had been valued at U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the rand was \$1.40 (\$1 = 71.43 South African cents). This valuation remained in effect until August 1971. Since December 1971 the exchange rate has been frequently adjusted. It was U.S. \$1 = 75 South African cents (1 rand = \$1.333) from December 1971 to June 1972; \$1 = 78.29 S.A. cents (1 rand = \$1.277) from October 1972 to February 1973; \$1 = 70.46 S.A. cents (1 rand = \$1.419) from February to June 1973; and 1 rand = \$1.49 (\$1 = 67.114 S.A. cents) from June 1973 to June 1974. In terms of sterling the rand was valued at 11s. 8d. or 58.33p (£1 = 1.714 rand) from November 1967 to August 1971; and at 51.17p (£1 = 1.954 rand) from December 1971 to June 1972. From June 1974 to June 1975 the South African authorities had an exchange rate policy of "independent managed floating", with frequent small adjustments made to the buying and selling rates. The rand was devalued from \$1.47 to \$1.40 in June 1975, and further devalued to \$1.15 in September 1975. It remained at this level until February 1979, since when the currency has been subject to a "managed float". The average market value of the rand was \$1.444 in 1973; \$1.472 in 1974; \$1.366 in 1975; \$1.188 in 1979; \$1.285 in 1980.

BUDGET*

(million rand, year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81†
Direct taxes on income	4,323.9	5,234.1	5,990.8
Direct taxes on capital	190.0	262.8	385.2
Customs duties	370.7	453.0	480.0
Excise duties	963.7	1,013.8	1,111.0
General sales tax	654.6	1,248.7	1,550.0
Other indirect taxes	696.6	561.0	229.0
Other receipts	938.9	1,014.1	1,165.4
TOTAL	8,138.4	9,787.5	10,911.4

EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81†
Interest on public debt	1,028.6	1,343.2	1,482.6
Subsidies	331.7	320.0	541.2
Social security etc.	699.6	793.3	942.2
Education	616.6	765.1	964.7
Public health	155.2	216.3	253.5
National defence	1,571.6	2,043.5	2,501.0
Grants to provinces	1,716.0	1,856.1	2,131.6
Other current expenditure	1,100.0	1,284.0	1,504.0
Railways and harbours (construction)	702.5	752.8	746.0
Other capital expenditure	2,470.0	2,862.7	3,288.8
TOTAL	10,348.8	12,237.0	14,355.6

* Figures represent the receipts and issues of the Exchequer on the State Revenue Account. Accounts of the Railways and Harbours Administration, the Postal Administration, the South African Bantu Trust, the Provincial Administrations and the Bantu Homelands have not been included.

† Provisional.

Sources: S.A. Statistical and Economic Review and Reports of the Auditor-General.

1981/82 (million rand, estimates): Revenue 13,057; Expenditure 15,712.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(At year's end—million rand)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
S.A. Reserve Bank—Gold reserves	375	287	1,679	3,680	4,854
S.A. Reserve Bank—Exchange reserves	324	315	320	327	378
Special Drawing Rights	35	34	45	28	35
TOTAL	734	636	2,044	4,035	5,267
Coin and banknotes in circulation	1,106	1,149	1,285	1,460	1,861
Demand deposits	3,332	3,513	3,850	4,743	6,562
Short- and medium-term deposits	4,930	5,350	6,143	6,575	7,861
TOTAL MONEY AND NEAR-MONEY	9,368	10,012	11,277	12,778	16,284

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(mid-year averages; base: 1975 = 100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
All items	111.2	123.7	136.2	154.1
Food	107.1	117.9	132.4	152.9
Clothing	109.5	119.2	131.5	142.0
Housing	111.0	120.5	129.9	144.2

1980: All items 175.3.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(including Namibia (South West Africa)—million rand)

	1976	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,275	2,578	2,792	2,843	3,817
Mining and quarrying	3,446	3,997	5,601	8,248	13,432
Manufacturing	6,973	7,511	8,288	10,106	13,139
Electricity, gas and water	782	1,137	1,586	1,788	2,099
Construction (contractors)	1,416	1,478	1,558	1,729	2,150
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4,139	4,250	4,673	5,246	6,615
Transport, storage and communication	2,689	3,247	3,609	3,968	4,821
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,667	4,004	4,512	5,273	6,386
Community, social and personal services	463	523	612	685	830
SUB-TOTAL	25,850	28,925	33,231	39,886	53,289
Less imputed bank service charges	533	636	766	868	1,208
Government services	2,867	3,178	3,539	4,003	4,864
Other producers (non-profit institutions and domestic servants)	830	900	949	1,033	1,144
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	29,014	32,167	36,953	44,054	58,089

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	8,322	8,322	10,452	13,009	17,616	25,405
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-9,174	-8,559	-7,913	-9,222	-11,591	-18,327
TRADE BALANCE	-852	237	2,539	3,787	6,025	7,078
Exports of services	1,910	1,734	1,855	2,241	2,776	3,562
Imports of services	-3,816	-3,477	-3,902	-4,615	-5,477	-7,483
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-2,758	-1,980	492	1,413	3,324	3,157
Private unrequited transfers (net)	88	34	-42	18	52	94
Government unrequited transfers (net)	103	76	86	93	143	285
CURRENT BALANCE	-2,567	-1,870	536	1,524	3,519	3,536
Direct capital investment (net)	63	-14	-192	-347	-499	-
Other long-term capital (net)	2,288	996	391	116	-1,132	-2,368
Short-term capital (net)	471	389	-571	-593	-840	-153
Net errors and omissions	-171	-160	-663	-512	-813	-453
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	84	-659	-499	188	235	562
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	57	58
Valuation changes (net)	2	18	258	17	40	44
Official financing (net)	4	3	2	-94	-9	21
CHANGES IN RESERVES	90	-638	-239	111	323	685

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million rand)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	5,545.0	5,859.4	5,118.3	8,019.0	9,904.7	14,376.6
Exports f.o.b.	5,948.1	6,540.1	8,139.4	11,311.9	14,811.3	19,802.0

* Figures refer to the Southern African Customs Union, comprising South Africa, Namibia (South West Africa), Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Trade between the component territories is excluded. The data include trade in gold coins and bullion.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million rand)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1977	1978*	1979*	1980*
Food and live animals	243.4	209.2	238.6	289.3
Beverages and tobacco	40.6	45.8	45.4	65.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	341.9	347.8	434.5	631.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.				
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	37.6	37.3	53.0	55.2
Chemicals	576.8	745.6	958.8	1,226.8
Basic manufactures	757.1	876.6	1,046.5	1,514.8
Machinery and transport equipment	2,687.2	3,517.0	3,661.0	5,494.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	387.8	441.3	542.0	819.5
Others	45.9	1,798.1	2,924.9	4,280.0
TOTAL	5,118.3	8,019.0	9,904.7	14,376.6

* Adjusted for balance of payments purposes.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b. (excl. gold)	1975	1976	1977	1978
Food and live animals	1,080.9	996.3	1,041.2	1,061.7
Beverages and tobacco	19.3	24.6	20.0	28.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	702.7	975.6	1,432.2	1,571.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	50.5	119.5		
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	22.4	19.3	29.3	62.1
Chemicals	139.0	167.4	242.8	318.3
Basic manufactures	887.1	1,333.8	1,982.0	2,350.6
Machinery and transport equipment	196.8	214.5	295.2	282.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	42.7	45.7	61.9	83.4
Others	266.6	297.4	312.6	487.3
TOTAL	3,408.1	4,194.1	5,417.2	6,245.5

SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS*
(million rand)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	89.1	61.2	67.4	65.2	n.a.
Belgium and Luxembourg	88.5	101.6	114.6	134.1	n.a.
Canada	85.9	64.0	82.8	97.1	n.a.
France	255.4	239.5	475.4	470.6	541.8
Germany, Federal Republic	1,057.6	930.2	1,274.8	1,308.4	1,860.2
Italy	211.4	212.2	220.9	250.7	439.4
Japan	599.7	625.6	823.6	800.3	1,290.7
Netherlands	148.1	114.8	149.4	157.8	n.a.
Sweden	89.5	74.0	78.7	101.8	n.a.
Switzerland	123.7	120.1	167.6	181.6	238.9
United Kingdom	1,030.0	842.8	1,043.4	1,252.8	1,738.7
U.S.A.	1,266.6	974.1	986.5	1,239.1	1,952.1

* Separate figures for African countries are not available. Imports from all African countries (in million rand) were 305.5 in 1976; 287.5 in 1977; 245.3 in 1978; 255.1 in 1979.

EXPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	40.9	44.1	53.5	73.6	n.a.
Belgium and Luxembourg	170.8	193.5	235.5	339.6	n.a.
Canada	122.8	116.8	115.1	170.4	n.a.
France	158.6	228.2	295.5	351.8	407.1
Germany, Federal Republic	367.5	529.4	682.2	930.7	977.8
Hong Kong	49.6	95.6	151.5	185.1	n.a.
Italy	144.3	152.0	199.7	346.5	382.3
Japan	526.8	646.4	766.0	958.4	1,205.8
Netherlands	127.4	146.3	195.0	212.1	n.a.
Spain	62.3	73.5	95.9	109.9	n.a.
Switzerland	166.4	217.1	464.9	1,506.9	1,239.9
United Kingdom	987.7	1,329.7	1,263.8	990.7	1,384.5
U.S.A.	407.3	790.6	1,350.7	1,410.2	1,648.0

Exports to African countries (in million rand) were: 453.9 in 1976; 519.8 in 1977; 537.8 in 1978; 737.9 in 1979.

Source: Department of Customs and Excise, Pretoria, Foreign Trade Statistics.

TOURISM

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS
(number of visitors by region of origin)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Africa	276,199	286,778	307,287	304,287
Europe	246,767	205,571	230,161	255,407
Asia	19,878	18,094	22,849	25,236
America	57,820	56,555	68,806	79,115
Australasia	25,269	13,779	15,167	18,152
TOTAL (incl. unspecified) . . .	638,479	589,025	644,329	682,198

1980: 702,800 tourists.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(years ending March 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Freight traffic ('000 tons) . . .	119,917	131,422	147,128	154,580	175,000
Passenger journeys ('000) . . .	643,033	635,758	610,452	621,837	691,300

* Estimates.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at June 30th)

	1977*	1978†	1979‡	1980‡
Passenger cars	2,163,549	2,337,416	2,337,994	2,455,901
Buses and coaches	79,347	85,756	91,745	98,681
Goods vehicles	821,264	846,152	869,876	911,188
Motor cycles	139,669	142,814	154,908	203,151

* Excluding Transkei.

† Excluding Bophuthatswana and Transkei.

‡ Excluding Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda.

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

SHIPPING*

(years ending March 31st)

CARGO HANDLED
(‘000 tons)

	LANDED	SHIPPED	TOTAL (including cargo trans-shipped)
1975	9,866	22,055	32,142
1976	8,479	25,802	34,646
1977	7,992	30,321	48,321
1978	7,245	51,942	59,442

VESSELS HANDLED

	NUMBER	REGISTERED TONNAGE (‘000 cubic metres)	
		Net	Gross
1969	21,652	198,291	342,405
1970	20,044	205,146	350,757
1971	21,241	225,563	380,735
1972	19,134	227,735	379,998

* Includes Namibia (South West Africa).

CIVIL AVIATION
(years ending March 31st)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER KILOMETRES (⁰⁰⁰)	AIR FREIGHT (kg.)	AIR FREIGHT TON- KILOMETRES (⁰⁰⁰)	AIR MAIL (kg.)	AIR MAIL TON- KILOMETRES (⁰⁰⁰)
Internal Services							
1980	25,674,311	2,986,358	2,580,579	33,881,361	32,792	4,994,952	4,640
1981	27,637,778	3,195,112	2,771,055	40,011,131	38,246	5,413,193	5,010
International Regional Services							
1980	4,211,217	367,414	423,241	970,778	15,465	438,503	540
1981	4,163,533	351,815	398,383	6,801,415	10,855	448,481	527
International Overseas Services							
1980	32,123,925	562,013	5,614,524	18,970,128	196,515	1,422,247	15,376
1981	34,746,527	573,376	5,904,917	19,717,816	212,051	1,539,982	16,427

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	AVERAGE CIRCULATION	TELEPHONES*	LICENSED RADIOS
1972 . .	22	1,209,000	1,659,387	2,159,748
1973 . .	22	1,239,000	1,745,540	2,223,101
1974 . .	23	1,238,000	1,857,113	2,323,807

* 1979 estimate: 2,456,000.

Television: 1,250,000 receivers in use (1978 estimate).

EDUCATION*

	SCHOOL PUPILS		SCHOOL TEACHERS	UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
	Primary	Secondary		
Africans (1980) . . .	2,997,095	555,138	75,640	19,711
Whites (1981) . . .	613,994	381,018	51,269	114,115
Coloureds (1981) . . .	553,707	200,285	26,298	8,153
Asians (1981) . . .	150,354†	69,704	8,839	4,838

* Excludes Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda.

† 1980 figure.

In 1978 there were 18 provincial teacher training colleges with 1,223 teachers and 14,481 students.

Sources: Departments of Education and Training, National Education, and Internal Affairs, Pretoria.

Sources (except where otherwise stated): South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*; Department of Statistics, Pretoria, *Bulletin of Statistics*; South Africa House, London.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Republican Constitution, 1961, subsequently amended)

Executive Power

Executive power is vested in a State President, acting on the advice of the Executive Council or Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 19 other Ministers. The President is elected by an electoral college of members of the House of Assembly, presided over by the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal. He holds office for a 7-year term and is not eligible for re-election unless "it is expressly otherwise decided" by the electoral college. He is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Ministers are members of the Executive Council and they are appointed to administer such departments of State as are established by the State President-in-Council. Deputy Ministers, not exceeding six in number, may be appointed by the State President to assist Ministers in the administration of departments of State. Deputy Ministers are not members of the Executive Council.

Parliament

The Parliament of the Republic consists of the State President and a House of Assembly. The State President has power to summon and prorogue Parliament and may dissolve the House of Assembly. There must be a session of Parliament at least every twelve months.

The House of Assembly

Members of the House of Assembly must be white citizens, must be registered voters and resident for at least five years in the Republic. The House of Assembly continues for five years unless previously dissolved.

All white citizens over the age of 18 are entitled to vote, except those who have been convicted of treason, murder, or any other offence punishable by a term of imprisonment without option of a fine.

The House consists of 165 white members directly elected to represent the electoral divisions of the Republic, plus 20 members nominated in proportion to the position of parties in the Assembly.

Representation of Indians

In terms of the South African Indian Council Act, 1968, as amended, there is a South African Indian Council consisting of 15 appointed and 15 elected members. Only Indians may be members of the Council. The elected members are elected by elected members of local authority, local affairs, management or consultative committees and other local authorities consisting of the Indian group. Ten of the elected members represent Natal, four the Transvaal and one the Cape Province. The appointed members are appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs to represent the various provinces.

There is an executive committee of the Council consisting of five members of the Council of whom one member is appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and designated the chairman of the committee. The remaining four members are elected by the Council. The Council acts in an advisory capacity and the executive committee deals with education, community welfare and other matters which the State President, the Minister of Indian Affairs or an executive committee of a province may delegate to it.

Representation of Blacks

Blacks within the Republic of South Africa are represented in their own homeland governments established for various national units. The Bantu Authorities Act, 1951, provides for tribal, regional and territorial authorities, which have matters such as educational institutions, roads and hospitals under their control.

The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959, established eight national units in respect of the black population and provided for the appointment of commissioners-general to serve as links between the national units and the Central Government, as well as for black persons to represent national units in urban areas for blacks in white areas.

The Transkei Constitution Act, 1963, provided for self-government for the Xhosa national unit with a Cabinet presided over by a Chief Minister elected by a Legislative Assembly. In 1976 the Transkei was declared independent within the terms of the Status of the Transkei Act, 1976.

The Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, empowers the State President to promulgate constitutions for any Bantu area for which a territorial authority has been established. Territorial authorities are disestablished when executive councils (Cabinets) are constituted for such areas. Apart from the Transkei, eight constitutions have been promulgated for Bantu homelands in the Republic and three of these, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, have been declared independent.

Procedure

The State President may assent to, or withhold assent from, a Bill. Two copies of every law, one in English and one in Afrikaans, are to be enrolled on record in the office of the Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In case of conflict between the two copies, that signed by the State President shall prevail.

Provincial Government

Provision is made for the appointment of an administrator in each province, who holds office for a term of five years. In each province there is also a provincial council consisting of the same number of members as are elected in the province for the House of Assembly, but in any province which has fewer than 20 representatives in the House of Assembly, the provincial council consists of twice as many members as the number of representatives it has in the House of Assembly. A member of a provincial council ceases to be a member on being elected to the House of Assembly. The powers of the provinces, which relate chiefly to the administration of local affairs (mainly roads, hospitals and education) are subordinate to the powers of the Central Parliament and all provincial ordinances require the consent of the State President-in-Council.

An executive committee of four persons, not necessarily members of the council, together with the administrator as chairman, is elected by the provincial council at its first meeting after each general election. This committee carries on the administration of affairs on behalf of the provincial council. The administrator must act on behalf of the State President-in-Council in regard to all matters in respect of which no powers are reserved or delegated to the provincial council.

President's Council

A President's Council to examine possible constitutional changes came into being on January 1st, 1981. It consists of 60 European, Coloured, Indian and Chinese members, but no Africans, and is chaired by the Vice-President of the Republic. There are five permanent committees dealing with planning, finance, relations, constitutional and scientific matters.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

State President: MARAIS VILJOEN (took office June 4th, 1979).

Vice-President: ALWYN L. SCHLEBUSCH.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(February 1982)

Prime Minister: PIETER W. BOTHA.

Minister of Manpower: STEPHANUS P. BOTHA.

Minister of Co-operation and Development: Dr. PIETER G. J. KOORNHOF.

Minister of Transport Affairs: HENDRIK SCHOEMAN.

Minister of Finance: OWEN P. F. HORWOOD.

Minister of Internal Affairs: J. CHRISTIAAN HEUNIS.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: HENDRIK H. SMIT.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information: ROELOF F. BOTHA.

Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs: F. W. DE KLERK.

Minister of Police: LOUIS LE GRANGE.

Minister of State Administration and Statistics: (vacant).

Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions: Dr. L. A. MUNIK.

Minister of Education and Training: (vacant).

Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservations: Dr. C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

Minister of National Education: Dr. GERRIT VAN N. VILJOEN.

Minister of Defence: Gen. MAGNUS A. DE M. MALAN.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: P. T. C. DU PLESSIS.

Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism: Dr. DAVID J. DE VILLIERS.

Minister of Justice: HENDRIK J. COETSEE.

Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services: S. F. KOTZÉ.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: JAN J. LOOTS.

ELECTION, APRIL 1981

	VOTES	%	SEATS*
National Party	777,548	56.96	131†
Progressive Federal Party	265,297	19.43	26
Herstigte Nasionale Party	192,214	14.08	—
New Republic Party	106,764	7.82	8
National Conservative Party	19,419	1.42	—
Others	3,895	0.29	—

* In addition to the 165 elected members, 20 members are nominated by the State President.

† In March 1982 16 National Party M.P.s were expelled from the party.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL

The Council consists of 15 elected members (10 for Natal, four for the Transvaal, one for the Cape Province) and 15 members appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs.

POLITICAL PARTIES

African National Congress of South Africa (ANC): f. 1912; aims to establish a non-racial society in co-operation with left-wing and liberal organizations of other races; banned 1960; Life Pres. NELSON MANDELA (detained for life); Pres. OLIVER TAMBO; Secs.-Gen. WALTER SISULU (detained for life), ALFRED NZO; military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (*Spear of the Nation*).

Azania People's Organization (AZAPO): Johannesburg; f. 1978; advocates non-violent radical measures for establishment of a multiracial society.

Black People's Convention: f. 1972; membership limited to Africans; banned 1977; Pres. KENNETH RACHIDI (detained); former Acting Pres. MXOLISI MVOVO.

Democratic National Party: formed to provide a moderate centre group in South African politics; Chair. THEO GERDENER.

Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP): P.O.B. 1888, Pretoria 0001;

f. Oct. 1969 by M.P.s expelled from National Party; basic principles are Christian-Nationalism and separate development of races (apartheid); believes that external relations must not affect South Africa's sovereignty and that immigration must be controlled to strengthen white Western civilization, favours Afrikaans becoming the national language; Leader JAAP MARAIS; publ. *Die Afrikaaner*.

Indian National Congress of South Africa: f. 1896; Indian organization working with African National Congress in exile; Acting Pres. Dr. YUSUF DADOO.

National Conservative Party: Pretoria; f. 1979; right-wing; rejects concessions to black majority; Leader Dr. CONNIE MULDER.

National Party: P.O.B. 6308, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1912; aims: (1) to safeguard the white nation in its South African homeland; (2) to lead the black nations in

SOUTH AFRICA

southern Africa to independence; (3) to give all nations equal opportunity to develop the social and political organizations best suited to their own particular characteristics and aspirations; (4) to raise living standards in white and black homelands alike; Leader PIETER W. BOTHA.

New Freedom Party of Southern Africa: Eendrag St. 15, Bellville 7530; Coloured support; formerly the Federal Party.

New Republic Party: P.O.B. 1539, Cape Town 8000, and P.O.B. 974, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1977 by former members of United Party after the regrouping of white opposition parties; seeks participation of all races in a power-sharing federal government linking independent territorial units; supports self-government for non-homeland blacks; Leader VAUSE RAW; publ. *Volksstem* (monthly).

Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC): f. 1959; splinter group from the African National Congress; believes that a democratic society can only come through African and not multiracial organizations; banned 1960; Chair. JOHN NYATI POKELA; Admin. Sec. D. MANTSHONTSHO.

Progressive Federal Party: P.O.B. 1475, Cape Town 8000; f. 1977 after merger of Progressive Reform Party with

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

a faction of the former United Party; advocates a federal constitution with self-governing states based on territorial not racial divisions, power-sharing among all races and abolition of discriminatory legislation; became the main opposition party after November 1977 elections; Leader Dr. F. VAN ZYL SLABBERT; National Chair. C. W. EGLIN; Vice-Chair. R. A. F. SWART.

South African Black Alliance (SABA): Cape Town; f. 1978; umbrella organization which includes Labour Party of South Africa, Indian Reform Party, Inkatha Movement and Linkoanketla Party; claims 8 million supporters; Chair. Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI.

Indian Reform Party: official opposition in the South African Indian Council; Leader Y. S. CHINSAMY.

Inkatha Movement: opposes apartheid; Leader Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI; National Chair. Rt. Rev. ALPHAEUS HAMILTON ZULU.

Labour Party of South Africa: P.O.B. 87, Athlone 7760; mainly Coloured support; seeks establishment of a democratic, multiracial society; Leader Rev. H. J. HENDRICKSE; Deputy Leader D. M. CURRY.

Linkoanketla Party: main support from the South Sotho people of Qwaqwa; Leader Chief KENNETH MOPELI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SOUTH AFRICA

(In Pretoria unless otherwise stated)

(L) Legation.

Argentina: 2nd Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St. George's St., Cape Town 8000; *Chargé d'affaires:* A. A. OLIVA DAY.

Australia: 302 Standard Bank Chambers, Church Square, Private Bag X150; *Ambassador:* M. E. LYON.

Austria: 10th Floor, Apollo Centre, 405 Church St., P.O.B. 851; *Ambassador:* Dr. M. FITZ.

Belgium: 275 Pomona St., Muckleneuk; *Ambassador:* G. BARTHELEMY.

Bolivia: 9 Kingsway, Rossmore, Johannesburg; *Chargé d'affaires:* O. SILES.

Brazil: 1st Floor, African Eagle Life Centre, Cnr. of Andries and Vermeulen Sts., P.O.B. 3269; *Chargé d'affaires:* P. A. P. PINTO.

Canada: P.O.B. 26006, Arcadia, Pretoria 0007; *Ambassador:* R. M. MIDDLETON.

Chile: 229 Antares St., Waterkloof Ridge, P.O.B. 2073; *Consul-General:* C. E. ASHTON.

China (Taiwan): 11th Floor, Old Mutual Centre, 167 Andries St., P.O.B. 649; *Ambassador:* YANG HSI-KUN.

Denmark: Carlton Centre, Commissioner St., Johannesburg 2000; *Consul-General:* C. F. KISUM.

Finland: 171 Esselen St., Sunnyside, P.O.B. 443 (L); *Chargé d'affaires:* P. KAUKONEN.

France: 807 George Ave., Arcadia; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS PLAISANT.

Germany, Federal Republic: 180 Blackwood St., Arcadia 0083, P.O.B. 2023; *Ambassador:* Dr. EKKEHARD EICKHOFF.

Greece: 995 Pretorius St., Arcadia; *Ambassador:* Dr. MICHEL-AKIS PAPAGEORGIOU.

South Africa also has diplomatic relations with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Israel: Apollo Centre, 405 Church St.; *Ambassador:* E. LANKIN.

Italy: 796 George Ave., Arcadia; *Ambassador:* G. C. DI LORENZO.

Japan: Prudential Assurance Bldg., 28 Church Sq.; *Consul-General:* K. KIMURA.

Malawi: 1st Floor, Delta Bldg., 471 Monica Rd., Lynnwood, P.O.B. 11172, Brooklyn; *Ambassador:* M. W. MACHINJILI.

Netherlands: 1st Floor, Netherlands Bank Bldg., Church St., P.O.B. 117; *Ambassador:* J. VAN DER VALK.

Norway: 1400 African Eagle Centre, 2 St. George's St., Cape Town; *Consul-General:* K. SWENDGAARD.

Paraguay: 189 Strelitzia Rd., Waterkloof Heights; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: 261 Devenish St., Muckleneuk; *Ambassador:* Dr. M. R. DE ALMEIDA COUTINHO.

Spain: 1st Floor, African Life Centre, Cnr. of Andries and Vermeulen Sts.; *Ambassador:* J. P. DEL ARCO.

Sweden: Old Mutual Centre, 167 Andries St., P.O.B. 1664 (L); *Minister:* G. HAMILTON.

Switzerland: 818 George Ave., P.O.B. 2289; *Ambassador:* C. H. BRUGGMANN.

United Kingdom: Greystoke, 6 Hill St.; *Ambassador:* EWEN FERGUSON.

U.S.A.: 7th Floor, Thibault House, Pretorius St.; *Ambassador:* H. NICKEL.

Uruguay: 105 BP Centre, Thibault Sq., Foreshore, P.O.B. 4774, Cape Town; *Chargé d'affaires:* Prof. J. L. POMBO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The common law of the Republic of South Africa is the Roman-Dutch law, the uncoded law of Holland as it was at the time of the secession of the Cape in 1806. The law of England is not recognized as authoritative, though the principles of English law have been introduced in relation to civil and criminal procedure, evidence and mercantile matters. In all other matters, however, Roman-Dutch law prevails.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division; three Provisional Divisions and one Local Division in the Cape Province, one Provincial and one Local Division in

each of the provinces of the Transvaal and Natal and one Provincial Division in the Orange Free State and Namibia (South West Africa). Except for the fact that the local divisions in the Transvaal and Natal have no jurisdiction to hear appeals, they exercise within limited areas the same jurisdiction as Provincial Divisions.

The provinces are further divided into districts and regions with Magistrates' Courts, whose criminal and civil jurisdiction is clearly defined. From these courts appeals may be taken to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division.

THE SUPREME COURT

APPELLATE DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. FRANS L. H. RUMPF.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DIVISIONS

Judge President (Cape of Good Hope): H. E. P. WATERMEYER.

Judge President (Transvaal): Hon. W. G. BOSHOFF.

Judge President (Natal): Hon. N. JAMES.

Judge President (Orange Free State): Hon. H. W. O. KLOPPER.

Judge President (Eastern Cape): Hon. J. D. CLOETE.

Judge President (South West Africa): Hon. F. H. BADENHORST.

Judge President (North-West Cape): Hon. H. R. JACOBS.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Christian.

CHRISTIANITY

The South African Council of Churches: Diakonia House, P.O.B. 31190, Braamfontein 2017; Pres. S. P. BUTI; Gen. Sec. Bishop DESMOND TUTU.

The Christian Institute of Southern Africa: Declared an illegal organization in October 1977; former Dir. Dr. BEYERS NAUDE.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH
(Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk)

Cape Province

Moderator: Rev. G. S. J. MÖLLER.

Secretary of Synod: Rev. O. S. H. RAUBENHEIMER, Theological Seminary, Stellenbosch 7600.

Natal

Moderator: Dr. J. T. JORDAN, Private Bag 9030, Pietermaritzburg.

Commissioner: Rev. S. J. DU TOIT, Gus Brown Ave., Warner Beach.

Orange Free State

Moderator: Rev. P. B. BOTHA, 110 Andries Pretorius St., Bloemfontein.

Scriba Synodi: Dr. A. J. MINNAAR, 110 Andries Pretorius St., Bloemfontein.

Northern Transvaal

Moderator: Rev. J. E. POTGEITER, 42 19th St., Menlo Park, Pretoria 0081.

Commissioner: Rev. D. J. VILJOEN, P.O.B. 433, Pretoria.

Western Transvaal

Moderator: Dr. D. D. ROSSLEE.

Secretary: Rev. J. I. ROUX, P.O.B. 56, Vereeniging.

Southern Transvaal

Moderator: Rev. D. P. M. BEUKES, 18 Central Rd., Lynden East, Johannesburg.

Commissioner: Dr. G. J. ERASMUS, 55 President St. Potchefstroom.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Anglican Church has over 2 million members.

Church of the Province of Southern Africa: f. 1870; Provincial Executive Officer, Rt. Rev. F. A. AMOORE, Bishops Court, Claremont 7700; Provincial Sec. and Treas. DENNIS WOOLACOTT, P.O.B. 1932, Cape Town 8000.

Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Province: Most Rev. PHILIP RUSSELL, L.T.H., Bishops Court, Claremont 7700.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1979 there were 510,000 white, 241,000 Coloured and 1,620,000 African members of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (S.A.C.B.C.): Khanya House, 140 Visagie St., P.O.B. 941, Pretoria 0001; f. 1951; Pres. Most Rev. Archbishop D. E. HURLEY, O.M.I., D.D.; Sec.-Gen. Fr. S. MKHATSHA; 34 mems.

Archbishop of Cape Town: H.E. Cardinal OWEN McCANN, D.D., D.P.H., B.COM., D.LITT.; 12 Bouquet St., Cape Town 8001.

Archbishop of Durban: Most Rev. Archbishop DENIS E. HURLEY, O.M.I., D.D.; 408 Innes Rd., Durban 4001.

Archbishop of Pretoria: Most Rev. Archbishop GEORGE F. DANIEL, 125 Main St., Waterkloof, Pretoria 0181.

Archbishop of Bloemfontein: Most Rev. Archbishop PETER JOHN BUTHELEZI, O.M.I.; 9 Whites Rd., P.O.B. 362, Bloemfontein 9300.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

In 1970 there were 40,620 white, 83,510 Coloured and 759,740 African members of the Lutheran Church in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Religion, The Press

NON-WHITE CHURCHES

Cape-Orange Region: Bishop D. S. HART, P.O.B. 703, Kimberley 8300; Western Region: Bishop D. P. RAPOO, Box 536, Rustenburg, Transvaal; South-Eastern Region: Bishop L. E. DLAMINI, P.O.B. 204, Mapumulo, Natal; Transvaal Region: Bishop D. W. GIESEKKE, Box 15196, Lynn East, Pretoria; Eastern Province (Moravian Church): Superintendent and Bishop Rt. Rev. Dr. S. NIELSEN, Mvenyane, P.O. Cedarville, East Griqualand; Africans only; Western Cape Province (Moravian Church): Bishop Dr. B. KRUGER, 32 Ranelagh Rd., Newlands, Cape Province; Chair. of Provincial Board Rev. A. W. HABELGAARN; Coloureds mostly; publ. *Die Huisviend* (twice-weekly); circ. 3,000.

WHITE CHURCHES

Transvaal: Präses J. WERNECKE, P.O.B. 17098, Hillbrow, Johannesburg. (The German Lutheran Congregations in Zimbabwe are incorporated in this church); Hermannsburg: Präses L. MÜLLER-NEDEBOCK, P.O.B. 729, Pinetown 3600; Cape: Präses C. BRANDT, Martin Luther House, 19 Buitengracht St., Cape Town 8001.

The German mission societies (the Berliner, Hermannsburg, Rheinische und Herrnhuter) are also important. The German Lutheran congregations in southern Africa are united in various Evangelical-Lutheran churches which together with other Lutheran congregations of European background form the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Baptist Union of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 1085, Rodepoort 1725; f. 1877; Pres. Rev. C. W. PARNELL; Gen. Sec. Rev. T. M. SWART; 57,648 mems.; publ. *South African Baptist*; circ. 4,300.

Black Dutch Reformed Church: P.O.B. 137, Bergvlei 2012; Leader Rev. SAM BUTI; c. 1 million mems.

Church of England in South Africa: P.O.B. 1530, Cape Town 8000; 32 European Churches (including 4 in Zimbabwe), 5 Coloured and over 150 African; Bishops: Rt. Rev. S. C. BRADLEY, L.T.H.; Rt. Rev. P. P. CHAMANE; Rt. Rev. W. D. DOUGLAS; Rt. Rev. J. BELL;

Rt. Rev. J. NGUBANE; Registrar H. HAMMOND, M.A.; publ. *Today*; circ. 3,000.

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa: Methodist Connexional Office, P.O.B. 2256, Durban, Natal; f. 1883; Pres. Dr. T. S. N. GQUBULE; Sec. Rev. M. S. MOGOBA; publ. *Dimension*; 352,186 mems.

Moravian Church: P.O.B. 11, Lansdowne 7780, Cape Province; f. 1737; Head Rev. MARTIN WESSELS; 46,964 mems.

Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk Van Afrika: P.O.B. 2368, Pretoria; governed according to Presbyterian Church regulation by a General Church Assembly; Administrator A. B. VAN N. HERBST, 210 Jacob Maré St., Pretoria; total membership: 224,400 Whites, 1,620 Coloureds.

Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 72057, Parkview 2122; f. 1897; Moderator Rev. JOHN HAWK- RIDGE; Gen. Sec. and Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. I. C. ATKEN; total membership: 75,000; publ. *Yearbook* Vols. 1 and 2.

Reformed Church in South Africa (Die Gereformeerde Kerk): P.O.B. 20004, North Bridge, Potchefstroom; f. 1859; publishes ecclesiastical and missionary periodicals; Principal Officer L. J. SWART; membership: 114,450 Whites, 2,341 Coloureds and 38,959 Africans.

Tsonga Presbyterian Church: Private Bag X8, Braamfontein 2017; Sec. Rev. S. NGOBE.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31083, Braamfontein 2017; f. 1799; Chair. Rev. Dr. J. W. DE GRUCHY; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH WING; membership: 122,000; publ. *The Congregational Chronicle*.

There are also a large number of Apostolics, Assemblies of God and other Pentecostal groups, in addition to more than 3,000 African independent churches.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

South African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1180, Johannesburg; f. 1912; is the representative institution of South African Jewry; is composed of all the important congregational and Jewish institutions in South Africa; there are about 118,000 Jews in South Africa; Pres. A. SUZMAN; Chair. I. A. ABRAMOWITZ; Exec. Dir. A. GOLDBERG; publs. *Jewish Affairs*, *Buurman*.

THE PRESS

The Press in South Africa is extremely vigorous, and an outspoken section of it supports the opposition. The English-language newspapers have considerable freedom of expression but in October 1974, the Newspaper Press Union amended its code of conduct under strong government pressure and empowered the South African Press Council to fine newspaper editors up to R10,000 if they infringed it. The new amendments related to security matters and stirring up of inter-racial feeling, and were strongly criticized for their vagueness by some editors.

Under the Publications Act of 1974 the Publications Control Board had its powers extended, and appeal to the courts against its decisions was removed. This tightened still further the censorship prevailing in South Africa particularly regarding reading material and the cinema. The Newspaper Press Union members were exempted from the provisions of the Act.

In March 1977 the Government agreed to withdraw a Bill which would have established a statutory Press code enforced by a Press council. After the "Muldergate" scandal stricter press controls were again proposed. However, on

June 14th, 1979, the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, announced that the plans had been dropped "for the present".

Directorate of Publications: Private Bag 9069, Cape Town; f. 1974 as successor to South African Publications Control Board; controls all entertainments and reading matter except daily and weekly newspapers; Dir. Prof. Dr. A. COETZEE.

DAILIES

CAPE PROVINCE

The Argus: 122 St. George's St., P.O.B. 56, Cape Town 8000; f. 1857; evening; English; Editor J. M. W. O'MALLEY; independent; circ. 101,700.

Die Burger: Heerengracht, P.O.B. 692, Cape Town 8000; f. 1915; morning; Afrikaans; supports National Party; Editor W. D. BEUKES; circ. 69,788.

Cape Times: 77 Burg St., Cape Town 8000; f. 1876; morning; English; independent Liberal; Editor A. H. HEARD; circ. 64,095.

Daily Dispatch: 33 Caxton St., P.O.B. 131, East London 5200; f. 1872; morning; English; Liberal Independent; Editor G. A. FARR; circ. 29,609.

Diamond Fields Advertiser: P.O.B. 610, Kimberley 8300; morning; English; circ. 7,494.

Eastern Province Herald: Newspaper House, 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1117, Port Elizabeth 6000; f. 1845; morning; English; independent; Editor J. C. VIVIERS; circ. 27,518.

Evening Post: 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1121, Port Elizabeth 6000; f. 1947; afternoon; English; independent; Editor N. M. WOODBERG; circ. 21,840.

Die Oosterlig: P.O.B. 525, Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; Afrikaans; pro-Government; Editor F. C. MOOLMAN; circ. 10,351.

NATAL

The Daily News: 85 Field St., P.O.B. 1491, Durban 4000; f. 1878; evening; English; Editor M. J. GREEN; circ. 87,425 (daily), 23,863 (weekend).

Natal Mercury: 12 Devonshire Place, P.O.B. 950, Durban 4000; f. 1852; morning; English; Editor J. O. McMILLAN; circ. 58,300.

Natal Witness: 244 Longmarket St., P.O.B. 362, Pietermaritzburg 3200; f. 1846; morning; English; Editor R. S. STEYN; circ. 18,830.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Friend: P.O.B. 245, Bloemfontein 9300; morning; English; Man. Editor B. L. MOULT; circ. 7,336.

Die Volksblad: P.O.B. 267, Bloemfontein 9300; f. 1904; evening; Afrikaans; pro-government; Editor S. F. ZAAIMAN; circ. 24,848.

TRANSCAAL

Beeld: P.O.B. 5425, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1974; morning; Afrikaans; Editor T. VOSLOO; circ. 66,197.

The Citizen: P.O.B. 7712, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1976; morning; English; Editor JOHNNY JOHNSON; circ. 60,833.

Hoofstad: P.O.B. 422, Pretoria 0001; afternoon; Afrikaans; Editor Dr. P. G. DU PLESSIS; circ. 14,409.

Oggendblad: P.O.B. 1058, Pretoria 0001; morning; Afrikaans; Editor M. HUMAN; circ. 6,472.

Pretoria News: 216 Vermeulen St., P.O.B. 439, Pretoria 0001; f. 1898; evening; English; independent; Editor A. P. DRYSDALE; circ. 25,849.

Rand Daily Mail: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1138, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1902; morning; English; independent; Editor REX GIBSON; circ. 109,819.

Sowetan: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1981; Mon.-Fri.; English; Editor J. S. M. LATAGOMO; circ. 65,315.

The Star: 47 Sauer St., P.O.B. 1014, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1887; evening; English; independent; Editor H. W. TYSON; circ. 173,206 (daily), 86,480 (weekend).

Die Transvaler: P.O.B. 8161, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1937; morning; Afrikaans; supports National Party; Editor Dr. WIMPIE DE KLERK; circ. 45,942.

Die Vaderland: P.O.B. 845, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; evening; Afrikaans; supports National Party; Editor D. G. RICHARD; circ. 40,199.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Cape Herald: 122 St. George's St., P.O.B. 56, Cape Town 8000; Tuesday; Editor E. J. DOMAN; circ. 58,802.

Eikestadnuus: P.O.B. 28, Stellenbosch; Friday; English and Afrikaans; Editor J. L. WEPENER.

Fair Lady: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town 8000; Friday; English; Editor J. RAPHAELY.

Die Gembok: P.O.B. 60, Uptington 8800; English and Afrikaans; circ. 10,396.

Grocott's Mail: 40 High St., P.O.B. 179, Grahamstown 6140; Tuesday and Friday; English; independent; Editor P. CROESER; circ. 2,220.

Huisgenoot: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town 8000; f. 1916; weekly; Editor NIEL HAMMANN; circ. 306,057.

Imvo Zabantsundu (Black Opinion): P.O.B. 190, King William's Town; f. 1884; Saturday newspaper; Xhosa and Zulu; Editor A. KRITZINGER; circ. 44,091.

Die Kerkbode: P.O.B. 1444, Cape Town 8000; f. 1849; official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa; Editor Rev. T. MÖLLER; circ. 16,476.

Paarl Post: Upper New St., P.O.B. 248, Paarl; f. 1875; Tuesdays and Fridays; Afrikaans and English; independent; Editor J. D. FRONEMAN.

Sarie Marais: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town 8000; Friday; Afrikaans; women's magazine; Editor F. JOUBERT; circ. 198,840.

South African Medical Journal: Private Bag X1, Pine-lands, Cape Town 7430; f. 1926; weekly; organ of the Medical Association of South Africa; Editor Dr. S. S. B. GILDER, M.B.

The Southern Cross: P.O.B. 2372, Cape Town 8000; f. 1920; English; Catholic weekly; circ. 12,272.

The Weekend Argus: P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; Saturday; English; Editor J. M. W. O'MALLEY; circ. 116,107.

Weekend Post: P.O.B. 1117, Port Elizabeth 6000; English; Editor N. M. WOODBERG; circ. 45,914.

Woman's Value: P.O.B. 51, Stellenbosch; Afrikaans; Editor J. KINGHORN; circ. 204,825.

NATAL

Darling: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; f. 1952; fortnightly; modern women's publication; Editor Mrs. M. WASSERFALL; circ. 82,961.

Family Radio and TV: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; f. 1975; Friday; Editor MIKE FISHER; circ. 164,641.

Farmers' Weekly: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; f. 1911; Wednesday; agriculture and horticulture; Editor L. MUNDELL; circ. 38,470.

The Graphic: P.O.B. 4924, Durban 4000; f. 1950; weekly newspaper; English for Indians; Editor P. T. POOVALLINGAM; circ. 9,871.

Ilanga: P.O.B. 2159, Durban 4000; f. 1903; twice weekly; Zulu; Editor OBED KUNENE; circ. 101,722.

Keur: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; f. 1967; Afrikaans; Editor HANNES CILLIERS; circ. 174,722.

Ladysmith Gazette: P.O.B. 500, Ladysmith; f. 1902; Friday; English, Afrikaans and Zulu; Editor T. FRIEND; circ. 4,500.

The Leader: P.O.B. 2471, Durban 4000; f. 1940; weekly; English; independent Indian newspaper; Editor S. S. R. BRANDAW; circ. 8,074.

Post: P.O.B. 1491, Durban 4000; f. 1935; general; Wednesday; English; Editor D. C. WIGHTMAN; circ. 34,200.

Rooi Rose: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; Afrikaans; Friday; teenage girls' interest; Editor M. HYMAN; circ. 220,726.

Scope: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; f. 1966; Wednesday; Editor JACK SHEPHERD-SMITH; circ. 193,476.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Press

Sunday Tribune: P.O.B. 1491, Durban 4000; f. 1937; English; independent; Editor IAN WYLLIE; circ. 125,807.

Umafrika: P.O. Mariannhill; Zulu weekly; f. 1911; Editor CRISPIN GRAHAM; circ. 20,000.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Die Noordelike Stem/The Northern Times: Murray St., P.O.B. 309, Kroonstad 9500; f. 1944; Friday; English and Afrikaans; Editor E. J. DE LANGE; circ. 3,986.

Vista: P.O.B. 1027, Welkom 9460; Tuesday and Friday; English and Afrikaans; circ. 6,674.

TRANSVAAL

African Jewish Newspaper: P.O.B. 6169, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1931; Friday; Yiddish; Editor LEVI SHALIT.

Die Afrikaner: P.O.B. 1888, Pretoria 0001; Friday; organ of Herstigte Nasionale Party; Editor B. SCHOEMAN; circ. 14,187.

Benoni City Times en Oosrandse Nuus: P.O.B. 494, Benoni 1500; English and Afrikaans; circ. 12,221.

Mining Week: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg 2000; Editor A. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN; circ. 10,603.

Die Noord-Transvaler: P.O.B. 220, Ladanna, Pietersburg 0704; Friday; Afrikaans; circ. 11,856.

Northern Review: P.O.B. 45, Pietersburg; Thursday; English and Afrikaans; Editor R. S. DE JAGER.

Rapport: P.O.B. 8422, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1970; Afrikaans; Sunday newspaper with pro-Government leanings; Editor I. J. PEROLD; circ. 412,294.

Rustenburg Herald: P.O.B. 170, Rustenburg; f. 1924; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Propr. Rustenburg Herald (Pty.) Ltd.; Editor P. ROODT; circ. 6,565.

South African Digest: Private Bag X152, Pretoria 0001; published by Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Information; Editor JEANETTE MCKENNA.

South African Industrial Week: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg 2000; Editor JIM PENRITH; circ. 20,129.

South African Jewish Times: P.O.B. 9344, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; English-Jewish weekly; Editor A. MARKOWITZ; circ. 4,499.

Springs and Brakpan Advertiser: P.O.B. 138, Springs 1360; English and Afrikaans; circ. 10,496.

Sunday Express: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1067, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1934; English; independent; Editor KEN OWEN; circ. 91,438.

Sunday Times: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1090, Johannesburg; f. 1906; English; independent; Editor A. TERTIUS MYBURGH; circ. 470,116.

Vaalweekblad: P.O.B. 351, Vanderbijlpark 1900; Afrikaans; circ. 13,936.

Western Transvaal and O.F.S. Herald: P.O.B. 515, Potchefstroom 2520; f. 1908; English and Afrikaans; Editor W. LOUW; circ. 10,853.

Western Transvaal Record: P.O.B. 650, Klerksdorp 2570; Friday; English and Afrikaans; circ. 10,161.

Zionist Record and S.A. Jewish Chronicle: P.O.B. 150, Johannesburg; Friday; circ. 7,500.

MONTHLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Bona: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; English, Sotho, Xhosa and Zulu; Editor R. C. VERMEULEN; circ. 314,488.

Living and Loving: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; English; Editor J. IRELAND; circ. 201,938.

Tegniesk: P.O.B. 51, Stellenbosch; Afrikaans; circ. 36,520.

Die Unie: P.O.B. 196, Cape Town; f. 1905; educational; organ of the South African Teachers' Union; Editor M. J. L. OLIVIER; circ. 10,100.

Wynboer: K. W. V. Van ZA Bpkt., Suider-Paarl 7624; f. 1931; devoted to the interest of viticulture and the wine and spirit industry of South Africa; Editor MAUREEN JOUBERT; circ. 11,189.

NATAL

Home Front: P.O.B. 2549, Durban; f. 1928; ex-Service magazine; Editor E. GRAY; circ. 15,806.

Reality: P.O.B. 1104, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1969; every 2 months; general political; liberal.

South African Garden and Home: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; f. 1947; monthly; Editor W. M. HYMAN; circ. 125,649.

Wings over Africa: P.O.B. 35082, Northway, Durban 4065; f. 1941; the aviation news magazine of Africa; circ. 7,200.

Your Family: P.O.B. 32083, Mobeni 4060; English; Editor A. WALLER-PATON; circ. 283,438.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Wamba: P.O.B. 1097, Bloemfontein; educational; publ. in seven Bantu languages; Editor C. P. SENYATSI.

TRANSVAAL

Drum: P.O.B. 3413, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1951; English; Editor S. MOTJUWADI; circ. 137,225 in southern Africa, 400,000 throughout the continent.

Financial Mail: P.O.B. 9959, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1959; circ. 28,093; Editor STEPHEN MULHOLLAND.

Nursing News: Private Bag X105, Pretoria 0001; f. 1978; circ. 77,025.

Postal and Telegraph Herald: P.O.B. 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1904; English and Afrikaans; Editor F. A. GERBER; circ. 12,000.

Reader's Digest (South African Edition): P.O.B. 10623, Johannesburg 2000; English; Editor H. VAUGHAN-WILLIAMS; circ. 302,625.

SASSAR (South African Railways Magazine): P.O.B. 1111, Johannesburg; f. 1906; Editor A. G. OBERHOLZER; circ. 13,209.

Die Voorligter: P.O.B. 2406, Pretoria 0001; Afrikaans; journal of Dutch Reformed Church; circ. 169,226.

QUARTERLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

South African Law Journal: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1884; Editor ELLISON KAHN, B.COM., LL.M.

TRANSVAAL

Lantern: P.O.B. 1758, Pretoria; organ of the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology (formerly S.A. Assoc. for Advancement of Knowledge and Culture); Man. Editor R. VAN GRAAN.

The Motorist/Die Motoris: P.O.B. 7068, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1966; official journal of the Automobile Association of S.A.; Editor A. BEZUIDENHOUT; circ. 501,039.

South African Journal of Economics: P.O.B. 31213, Braamfontein 2017; English and Afrikaans; Man. Editor Prof. D. J. J. BOTHA.

NEWS AGENCIES

South African Press Association: P.O.B. 7766, Mutual Buildings, Harrison St., Johannesburg 2000; f. 1938; 28 mems.; Chair. G. J. B. ENGELBRECHT; Man. W. J. H. VAN GILS; Editor E. H. LININGTON.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 3462, 37 Keyes Ave., Rosebank, Johannesburg; Bureau Chief BERNARD AUBERT.

Agencia EFE (Spain): P.O.B. 766, 6th Floor, Mutual Bldg., Dr. Harrison and Commissioner Sts., Johannesburg 2001; Chief JOSÉ BUJANDA.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 7th Floor, Union Centre West, 52 Simmonds St., Johannesburg; Chief ANDREW TORCHIA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 78165, 612 Ben Avon, Benmore Gardens, Sandton 2146, Transvaal.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: De Villiers and Banket Sts., Johannesburg.

Reuters (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 2662, Glencairn, 73 Market St., Johannesburg.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 2385, 16 Floor, III Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; Man. ERIK VAN EES.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, 320 3rd Floor, B.P. Centre, 36 Kerk St., Johannesburg; f. 1882; 168 mems.; Pres. P. W. McLEAN; Gen. Man. G. G. A. UYS.

PUBLISHERS

Argus Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1014, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1889; newspapers; Chair. L. E. A. SLATER; Man. Dir. H. W. MILLER.

Balkema, A. A.: 93 Keerom St., Cape Town 8001; science, literature, history, architecture, fine arts.

Bible Society of South Africa: P.O.B. 6215, Roggebaai 8012; f. 1820; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. E. VAN DER MERWE.

Brentnall Press (Pty.) Ltd.: Suite 19, Hyde Square, Jan Smuts Ave., Hyde Park, Sandton 2196; f. 1974; Africana; Man. Dir. N. J. DIEMONT; Man. Editor C. KEMP.

Butterworth and Co. (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 792, Durban 4000.

Bybelkor: P.O.B. 5, Wellington 7655.

C. F. Albertyn (Pty.) Ltd.: Andmar Bldg., Van Ryneveld St., Stellenbosch 7600; Afrikaans children's encyclopaedia; Chair. C. F. ALBERTYN.

Chris van Rensburg Publications Ltd.: P.O.B. 25272, Ferreirasdorp 2048.

Christian Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 132, Roodepoort 1725; f. 1939; religious books and children's books in colour; Principal Officers TIMO CROUS, CHRIS SWANEPOEL, HUGO ERASMUS.

Da Gama Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 61464, Locarno House, 20 Loveday St., Johannesburg 2001; prestige, industrial and travel books and journals; Man. Dir. DAPHNE DE FREITAS.

David Philip, Publisher (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 408, Claremont 7735; f. 1971; general, academic, literature, reference; Dirs. D. H. PHILIP, M. PHILIP, M. COOMBS.

De Jager-HAUM Publishers: P.O.B. 629, Pretoria 0001; Man. Dir. J. DE JAGER.

Donker, Ad.: P.O.B. 41021, Craighall 2024; f. 1973.

Dreyer Printers and Publishers: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein 9300.

Educum Uitgewers: P.O.B. 87, King William's Town 5600.

E.L.D. Christian Publishers: P.O.B. 2115, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1946; Chief Exec. W. WESTENBORG.

Ena Murray Books: P.O.B. 230, Westville 3630.

Ernest Stanton (Publishers) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 25803, Denver 2027; general trade, politics, flora and fauna.

Erudita Publications Ltd.: P.O.B. 25111, Ferreirasdorp 2048.

Flesch, W. J., & Partners: 58 Burg St., P.O.B. 3473, Cape Town 8000; f. 1954; Principal Officer W. J. FLESCHE.

Goeie Hoop-Uitgewers (Bpk.): P.O.B. 972, Johannesburg 2000.

Griggs & Co. T. W.: 341 West St., Durban 4001.

H. & R. Academica: P.O.B. 558, Pretoria 0001.

H.A.U.M.: 58 Long St., P.O.B. 1371, Cape Town 8000; juvenile, children's, fiction and non-fiction.

Heinemann Educational Books: P.O.B. 61581, Marshalltown 2107.

Hodder and Stoughton, S.A. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 32213, Braamfontein 2017.

Human and Rousseau (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 5050, Cape Town 8000; f. 1959; English and Afrikaans books; Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

Ignesco Publishers Ltd.: P.O.B. 31108, Totiusdal 0134.

Interkerklike Uitgewerstrust: P.O.B. 2744, Pretoria 0001; f. 1960; Man. Dir. I. B. KASSELMAN.

John Malherbe Publishers: 8 Adderley St., P.O.B. 1207, Cape Town 8001; f. 1956; Afrikaans children's and non-fiction books; Man. Dir. JOHN MALHERBE.

Jonathan Ball Publishers: P.O.B. 32213, Braamfontein 2017.

Juta and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 123, Kenwyn 7790; f. 1853; legal, technical, educational, general; Man. Dir. J. DOUGLAS DUNCAN.

Juventus Publishers: P.O.B. 1151, Pretoria 0001.

Kosmo Uitgewery: P.O.B. 178, Stellenbosch 7600.

Longman-Penguin Ltd.: P.O.B. 1616, Cape Town 8000; f. 1960; education and general; representing Longman Group, Penguin Books, Allen Lane, Oliver and Boyd, Churchill/Livingstone, Kestrel Books and Ladybird Books; Man. Dir. M. A. PEACOCK.

Lovedale Press: Private Bag X1346, Alice, 5700; f. 1841; Gen. Man. R. B. RAVEN.

Macdonald Purnell (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 98508, Sloane Park 2152; South African flora, fauna, geography and history; Man. Dir. J. ST. C. WHITTAL.

McGraw-Hill Book Co.: P.O.B. 371, Isando 1600, Johannesburg; f. 1966; educational and general; Man. Dir. A. BRICKER; Exec. Dir. C. GROBLER.

McKerrow Atkins Publishers: P.O.B. 1275, Cape Town 8000.

Macmillan S.A. (Publishers) Ltd.: P.O.B. 31487, Braamfontein 2017; f. 1966; educational and general; Man. Dir. D. MITCHELL.

Maskew Miller Ltd.: 81 Church St., P.O.B. 396, Cape Town 8000; f. 1893; educational and general; Man. Dir. T. MYBURGH.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nasionale Boekhandel: P.O.B. 122, Parow, Cape Province; fiction, general (English and Afrikaans); Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

Nasou Ltd.: P.O.B. 105, Parow; educational; Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

N.G. Kerkboekhandel Transvaal: P.O.B. 245, Pretoria 0001.

N. G. Kerk-Uitgewers: P.O.B. 4539, Cape Town 8000; Man. Dir. W. J. VAN ZIJL.

Oudiovista Productions Ltd.: P.O.B. 122, Parow 7500; Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

Oxford University Press: 37 Barrack St., P.O.B. 1141, Cape Town 8000; Gen. Man. N. C. GRACIE.

Perskor Publishers: P.O.B. 845, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1940; general and educational; Gen. Man. D. S. VAN DER MERWE.

President Publishers: P.O.B. 488, Krugersdorp; Afrikaans fiction.

Pretoria Boekhandel (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 23334, Innesdale, Pretoria 0031; f. 1971; Principal officers L. S. VAN DER WALT, C. J. STEENKAMP.

Pro Rege Press: P.O.B. 343, Potchefstroom 2520; educational, religious and general.

Purnell and Sons (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 98508, Sloane Park 2152; South African flora, fauna, history and geography; Man. Dir. J. St. C. WHITTALL.

Ravan Press Limited: P.O.B. 31134, Braamfontein 2017; f. 1974; political, sociological, literary.

Saayman and Weber (Pty.) Ltd.: 27 Prospect Ave., Somerset West 7130.

Shuter and Shooter (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 109, Pietermaritzburg 3200; f. 1921; educational, general and African languages, general; Chair. M. N. PROZESKY.

C. Struik (Pty.) Ltd. Publishers: P.O.B. 1144, Cape Town 8000; specialists in all books dealing with Africa; Dirs. G. STRUIK, P. STRUIK, R. GORDON, W. REINDERS.

Tafelberg Uitgewers: Waalberg Bldg., Wale St., P.O.B. 879, Cape Town 8000; f. 1950; children's books, fiction

Publishers, Radio and Television

and non-fiction, historical books, etc.; Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

Target Publishers: P.O.B. 910, Klerksdorp 2570.

Thomson Publications, South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1948; trade and technical; Chair. B. G. PAVER; Man. Dir. W. CORRY.

Timmins Publishers: 6th Floor, Sanso Centre, 8 Adderley St., Cape Town 8001; f. 1936; specializing in books of interest to southern Africa; Man. Dir. A. E. ASHWORTH.

Treffer Uitgewers: P.O.B. 3599, Pretoria 0001.

University of Natal Press: P.O.B. 375, Pietermaritzburg 3200; University Publ. Miss M. MOBERLY.

University Publishers and Booksellers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 29, Stellenbosch; educational and children's books.

Van der Walt en Seun, J.P. (Edms.) Bpk.: P.O.B. 123, Pretoria 0001; f. 1947; general; Man. Dir. D. H. VAN DER WALT.

Van Schaik, J. L., (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 724, Pretoria 0001; f. 1914; fiction, general, educational; English, Afrikaans and vernacular; Man. Dir. JAN J. VAN SCHAIK.

Verenigde Protestatse Uitgewers: P.O.B. 1822, Cape Town 8000.

Via Afrika Ltd.: P.O.B. 114, Parow 7500; Black educational and general publications; Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

William Heinemann (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 84065, Greenside 2034; f. 1967; fiction, general, educational, specialists in African Studies; Man. Dir. A. STEWART.

Witwatersrand University Press: 1 Jan Smuts Ave., Johannesburg 2001; f. 1923; academic; Publ. Officer N. H. WILSON.

ASSOCIATION

South African Publishers' Association: P.O.B. 123, Kenwyn 7790; f. 1946; the Association affords book publishers the means of dealing collectively with many problems. It represents publishers in dealing with government departments, local authorities and other institutions. Chair. H. G. JAEKEL; Sec. P. G. VAN ROOYEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC): P.O.B. 8606, Johannesburg; f. 1936; statutory body; revenue from licences and advertising; operates 23 radio services broadcasting in 19 languages for 2,270 hours a week; 13 internal services; Chair. of Board Prof. W. L. MOUTON; Dir.-Gen. S. M. DE VILLIERS.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

English Service; Afrikaans Service; Springbok Radio, Radio 5 (national services); Radio Highveld; Radio Port Natal; Radio Good Hope (regional advertising services).

Radio South Africa: includes all-night service from 12.00 midnight to 5.00 a.m.

Radio Services in Bantu Languages: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda.

Orlando Rediffusion Service (Pty.) Ltd.: 110-112 Denhil, Corner Bertha and Jorissen Sts., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1952; wired broadcasting system

distributing special "Bantu" programmes of the SABC in the African township of Orlando; programmes 16 hours daily; Man. R. D. RAMSAY.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Radio R.S.A.: P.O.B. 4559, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1966; broadcasts in English, Afrikaans, French, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Spanish, Swahili, Lozi, Tsonga and Chichewa to Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Latin and North America; publ. *RSA Programme Schedule*.

In 1981 there were an estimated 8,000,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

SABC-TELEVISION: P.O.B. 8606, Johannesburg 2000; Deputy Dir.-Gen. P. F. M. DE BRUYN.

South African Broadcasting Corporation's first television service was opened in January 1976. There are English and Afrikaans programmes in colour for 42 hours a week, on one channel only. An African service in 5 languages started in December 1981. There were nearly 2 million television sets in 1980.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; R = Rand)

BANKING

In May 1973 the Government announced plans for increased local shareholdings in banks over the next ten years though these have since been considerably modified. In November 1973 the Minister of Finance said that though foreign-controlled banks would be required to reduce foreign shareholdings in them to 50 per cent by 1983, they would no longer be forced to reduce them further to 10 per cent.

CENTRAL BANK

South African Reserve Bank: P.O.B. 427, Pretoria; f. 1920; cap. p.u. R2m.; dep. 1,885.2m. (Sept. 1981); Gov. Dr. G. P. C. DE KOCK; Sen. Deputy Gov. Dr. C. L. STALS; Deputy Govs. Dr. B. VAN STADEN, Dr. A. S. JACOBS.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Lisbon and South Africa Ltd.: 1st Floor, Bank of Lisbon Bldg., 37 Sauer St., P.O.B. 11343, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1965; cap. p.u. R3.1m.; res. R2.7m. (1980); Chair. Dr. S. P. DU TOIT VILJOEN; Man. Dirs. D. F. MARQUES, J. E. ANASTACIO.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: 84 Market St., P.O.B. 1153, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1971; cap. R53.2m.; res. R246.7m.; dep. R5,000.8m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. J. M. BARRY; Man. Dir. A. R. M. ALDWORTH.

Citibank N.A. Ltd.: 45 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 9773, Johannesburg; a subsidiary of Citibank N.A., New York (U.S.A.); 2 brs.; dep. R98m.; Man. Dir. E. W. GLAZIER.

District Bank Ltd.: 333 Main St., P.O.B. 4, Paarl 7620; f. 1882; mem. of Boland Bank Group; cap. p.u. R97,700; dep. R37m. (1981); Chair. P. K. MORKEL; Man. C. J. DU PLESSIS.

French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd.: 4 Ferreira St., Johannesburg 2001; f. 1949; subsidiary of Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Paris; cap. p.u. R5.2m.; dep. R251.8m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. M. MOREAU; 10 brs.

Nedbank Ltd.: 81 Main St., P.O.B. 1144, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1888; subsidiary of Nedbank Group Ltd.; cap. p.u. R14.5m.; dep. R2,069m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. Dr. F. J. C. CRONJE; Exec. Dir. R. J. N. ABRAHAMSEN.

The South African Bank of Athens Ltd.: 116 Marshall St., P.O.B. 7781, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1947; cap. R2.5m.; dep. R41.1m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. E. CHRISTODOULOU; Man. Dir. A. PHILIPIDES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 7725, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1862; cap. and res. R204.4m.; dep. R3,848.1m. (Dec. 1980); Man. Dir. C. B. STRAUSS; publ. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly).

Volkskas Ltd.: P.O.B. 578, 230 Van Der Walt St., Pretoria 0001; f. 1935; cap. R21.5m.; dep. R2,273m. (March 1980); Chair. Dr. A. J. DU TOIT; Man. Dir. D. P. S. VAN HUYSSTEEN; 271 brs.

GENERAL BANKS

Africa Bank: f. 1975 to operate in the Homelands; part-owned by the Gazankulu and KwaZulu administrations; Pres. SAM MOTSEMYANE; 1 br.

Bank of the OFS Ltd.: Bankovs Bldg., 7 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 18, Bloemfontein; f. 1963; cap. p.u. R8.5m.; dep. R361m.; Chair. D. P. S. VAN HUYSSTEEN; Man. Dir. E. T. J. VAN RENSBURG.

Barclays Western Bank Ltd.: Wesbank House, P.O.B. 1066, Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1977; wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays National Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. R2.2m.; dep. 448.9m. (September 1980); Chair. A. R. M. ALDWORTH; Man. Dir. D. F. O'BRIEN.

Boland Bank Ltd.: 333 Main St., P.O.B. 4, Paarl 7620; cap. p.u. and res. R33m.; dep. R453m.; Chair. P. B. B. HUGO; Man. Dir. G. Z. LIEBENBERG.

Breda Bank Ltd.: 1 Van Riebeeck St., P.O.B. 19, Bredasdorp; cap. p.u. R114,650; dep. R27.5m.; Chair. J. J. UYS; Gen. Man. F. C. R. JORDAAN.

Cape Trustees and Executors Ltd.: 6 Church Square, P.O.B. 2276, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R26,214; dep. R1.9m.; Chair. A. THAL; Man. Dir. A. DE V. JOUBERT.

Credcor Bank Ltd.: York House, 46 Kerk St., P.O.B. 3212, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R2.7m.; dep. R95.1m.; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLDSBOER; Man. Dir. A. DOWNING.

Fidelity Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Fidelity House, 190/192 Main St., P.O.B. 32, Port Elizabeth; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; dep. R10m.; Chair. R. E. LIPPSTREU.

Nefic Ltd.: 81 Main St., P.O.B. 7384, Johannesburg 2000; a wholly owned subsidiary of the Nedbank Group; cap. p.u. R4.8m.; provides medium- and long-term finance; Chair. G. S. MULLER; Man. Dir. M. J. HOLMES.

The New Republic Bank Ltd.: Suite 1, Junaid Centre, 4 Bond St., Durban 4001; cap. p.u. R676,000; dep. R11.1m.; Gen. Man. P. ALGU.

Santambank Ltd.: P.O.B. 61033, Marshalltown, Johannesburg 2107; f. 1976; inc. *Die Federale Bank Bpk., Santam Bank Ltd. and Bank of Johannesburg Ltd.*; Man. Dir. R. P. PEROLD.

Standard Bank Investment Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 7725, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1969; cap. p.u. R60.8m. (1977); Man. Dir. H. P. DE VILLIERS; publs. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly), *International Business Report* (fortnightly).

Syffrets Bank Ltd.: 148 St. George's St., Cape Town, P.O.B. 206, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R1.3m.; dep. R47.7m.; Chair. L. G. ABRAHAMSE.

The Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.: Trust Bank Centre, 56 Eloff St., Johannesburg 2000; cap. and res. R110m.; dep. R2,104m. (June 1981); Chair. Dr. F. J. DU PLESSIS.

FINANCE HOUSES

Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa: Cnr. of Paul Kruger and Visagie Sts., P.O.B. 375, Pretoria.

Nedfin Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 3212, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R4.2m.; total assets R282m. (1976); 13 brs. throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment, commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; letters of credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. G. S. MULLER.

Trade & Industry Acceptance Corporation Ltd.: 18th Floor, Wesbank House, 222 Smit St., Braamfontein, P.O.B. 1414, Johannesburg; holding co. *International Group*; finance of instalment sale transactions and corporate finance.

MERCHANT BANKS

Barclays National Merchant Bank Ltd.: 84 Market St., P.O.B. 7761, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1967; cap. p.u. R2.7m.; res. R15.6m.; dep. R127.3m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. J. M. BARRY; Man. Dir. J. R. ZANK.

Central Merchant Bank Ltd. (Sentrale Aksepbank Bpk.): Sanlamsentrum, Jeppe St., P.O.B. 2683, Johannesburg 2000; cap. p.u. R11.0m.; dep. R195.0m.; Chair. Prof. F. J. DU PLESSIS; Man. Dir. E. F. PRETORIUS.

Finansbank Ltd.: 20 Anderson St., Johannesburg, P.O.B. 62343, Marshalltown 2701; cap. p.u. and res. R9.9m.; dep. R97m.; Chair. P. J. LIEBENBERG; Man. Dirs. Dr. L. A. PORTER, J. N. HAMMAN.

Hill Samuel (S.A.) Ltd.: 10th Floor, The Corner House, 63 Fox St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R10.0m.; dep. R81.0m.; Chair. W. G. L. BATEMAN; Man. Dir. A. M. FLEMING.

Mercabank Ltd.: 1010 Sanlamsentrum, Jeppe St., Johannesburg 2000, P.O.B. 1281; cap. p.u. R12.0m.; dep. R139.0m.; Chair. F. J. DU PLESSIS; Man. Dir. Dr. C. G. FERREIRA.

Rand Merchant Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 62391, Marshalltown 2107; cap. R5.47m.; Chief Exec. JOHANN P. RUPERT.

Standard Merchant Bank Ltd.: 15th Floor, Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., Johannesburg 2001, cap. p.u. R12.9m.; dep. R184.3m (1977); Chair. H. P. DE VILLIERS; Man. Dir. E. P. THERON.

Union Acceptances Ltd.: Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, P.O.B. 582, Johannesburg 2000; cap. p.u. and res. R31.4m.; dep. R175.9m.; Chair. Dr. F. J. C. CRONJE; Man. Dir. J. L. NEL.

SAVINGS BANKS

British Kaffrarian Savings Bank Society: P.O.B. 88, King William's Town; f. 1860; dep. R16m.; Exec. Head and Sec. D. E. DAUBERMANN.

The Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank: 117 St. George's St., P.O.B. 2125, Cape Town; dep. R58.3m.; Chair. C. F. LUYT; Gen. Man. M. C. LAUBSCHER.

Pretoria Bank Ltd.: Woltemade Bldg., 118 Paul Kruger St., P.O.B. 310, Pretoria; cap. p.u. R601,250; dep. R7.6m.; Chair. N. REINACH; Gen. Man. I. W. FERREIRA.

Spes Bona Bank Ltd.: 39F Halt Rd., P.O.B. 176, Elsies River, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R1.0m.; dep. R6.4m.; Chair. A. S. MEYER; Gen. Man. J. R. VERSTER.

Staalwerkersspaarbank: 417 Church St., P.O.B. 1747, Pretoria; cap. p.u. R240,630; dep. R2.5m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sen. L. J. VAN DEN BERG.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

The Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: 66 Marshall St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R2m.; Chair. M. W. RUSH; Man. Dir. C. J. H. DUNN.

National Discount House of South Africa Ltd., The: 1st Floor, Loveday House, 15 Loveday St., Johannesburg; f. 1961; auth. cap. R3.0m.; dep. R515.3m. (1980); Chair. D. L. KEYS; Man. Dir. G. G. LUND.

Interbank Discount House Ltd.: 108 Fox St., P.O.B. 6035, Johannesburg; f. 1971; cap. p.u. R4.3m.; dep. R198.3m. (June 1980); Chair. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN; Man. Dir. Dr. M. VAN DEN BERG.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; Chair. J. J. KITSHOFF.

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Institute of Bankers in South Africa: P.O.B. 10335, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1904; 20,826 mems.; Sec. Gen. PETER KRAAK; publ. *The South African Banker*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Johannesburg Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 1174, Johannesburg; f. 1887; Pres. R. LURIE.

INSURANCE

A.A. Mutual Life Assurance Association Ltd.: Nedbank Mall, 145 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 1653, Johannesburg; Chair. N. KIRSH; Gen. Man. W. H. PLUMMER.

Aegis Insurance Co. Ltd.: Norwich Union House, 91 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. F. L. BULL.

African Mutual Trust & Assurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Church St., P.O.B. 27, Malmesbury; f. 1900; Chief Gen. Man. R. A. L. CUTHBERT.

Anglo American Life: Life Centre, 45 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 6946, Johannesburg 2000; Exec. Chair. Dr. Z. J. DE BEER; Man. Dir. M. BERNSTEIN.

Atlantic & Continental Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: A.C.A. Bldg., 102 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5813, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Man. Dir. R. C. HELLIG.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Commercial Union House, Cnr. Rissik and Main Sts., P.O.B. 222, Johannesburg 2000; Exec. Chair. J. W. BIRKINSHAW.

Constantia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nedbank Mall, 145 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 10568, Johannesburg; f. 1953; Chair. N. KIRSH; Man. Dir. T. L. TERNENT.

Credit Guarantee Insurance Corp. of Africa Ltd.: Carlton Centre, P.O.B. 9244, Johannesburg; f. 1956; Man. Dir. M. DE KLERK.

Federated Employers' Insurance Co. Ltd.: Federated Insurance House, 1 de Villiers St., P.O.B. 666, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Chair. J. A. BARROW; Gen. Man. N. G. LEVEY.

General Accident Insurance Co. South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 558, Cape Town; Gen. Man. D. A. BLACK.

Guardian National Insurance Company Ltd.: Guardian National House, 56 Commissioner St., Johannesburg 2001, P.O.B. 61048, Marshalltown 2107; Chair. D. GORDON.

Hollandia Reinsurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 2nd Floor, Property Centre, 3 Dorp St., P.O.B. 3238, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. S. H. HENSTRA; Deputy Chair. E. J. SLAGER; Man. J. C. MARAIS.

Incorporated General Insurances Ltd.: 162 Anderson St., P.O.B. 8199, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. I. M. A. LEWIS.

Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd.: Guardian Liberty Centre, 39 Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, P.O.B. 10499, Johannesburg; f. 1958; mem. of the worldwide Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group; Gen. Man. M. WINTERTON.

Maritime and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Howard House, 23 Loveday St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. P. GALLIMORE.

Metlife: Metropolitan Life Bldg., Central Square, Pine-lands, Cape Province.

Momentum Life Assurers Ltd.: Volksas Bldg., Van der Walt St., Pretoria; f. 1967; Man. Dir. JOUKE VAN WINGERDEN.

Mutual & Federal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mutual and Federal Centre, 69 President St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dir. M. J. LEVETT.

National Employers' General Insurance Co. Ltd.: National Employers' House, 52 Anderson St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. R. E. CAIN.

Old Mutual (South African Mutual Life Assurance Soc.): Mutualpark, Jan Smuts Drive, P.O.B. 66, Cape Town; f. 1845; Chair. Dr. J. G. VAN DER HORST.

Phoenix Prudential Assurance of South Africa Ltd.: Bank of Lisbon Bldg., 37 Sauer St., Johannesburg, P.O.B. 62141, Marshalltown; Gen. Man. P. H. TOMLINSON.

President Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1st Floor, 111 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. J. A. VAN DER WALT.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Protea Assurance Building, Greenmarket Sq., P.O.B. 646, Cape Town; Man. Dir. H. A. W. ANSCOMB.

Rand Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Chamber of Mines Buildings, Main and Hollard Sts., P.O.B. 61413, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg; f. 1894; Chair. L. W. P. VAN DEN BOSCH; Man. B. S. BAKER.

Reinsurance Union Ltd.: 6th Floor, Sage Centre, Fraser St., P.O.B. 6325, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. G. S. MULLER; Man. Dir. T. N. PEACE.

Rondalia Assurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Rondalia Bldg., Visagie St., P.O.B. 2290, Pretoria; f. 1943.

South African National Life Assurance Co. (SANLAM): Strand Rd., Bellville, P.O.B. 1, Sanlamhof 7532; f. 1918; Chair. Dr. A. D. WASSENAAR; Man. Dir. Dr. F. J. DU PLESSIS.

Santam Insurance Co. Ltd.: Burg St., P.O.B. 653, Cape Town; f. 1918; Chair. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN; Man. Dir. C. J. OOSTHUIZEN.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shield Insurance House, Main Rd., Rosebank, P.O.B. 1520, Cape Town; Gen. Man. E. W. MESSENGER.

Shield Life Insurance Ltd.: Shield House, Main Rd., Rosebank 7700, P.O.B. 10142, Caledon Square 7905, Cape Town; Gen. Man. BASIL JOHN FUSSELL.

South African Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: Eagle Star House, 70 Fox St., P.O.B. 61489, Marshalltown 2107, Transvaal; Man. Dir. F. N. HASLETT.

South African Trade Union Assurance Society Ltd.: Traduna Centre, 118 Jorissen St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1941; Chair. E. VAN TONDER; Gen. Man. A. SUMNER.

The Southern Life Association: Great Westerford, Rhondebosch, Cape Town; f. 1891; Chair. W. MARSHALL SMITH; Man. Dir. D. W. WILLIAMS.

Standard General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Standard General House, 12 Harrison St., P.O.B. 4352, Johannesburg; f. 1943; Chair. LEIF EGELAND; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. C. G. CAVALIERI.

Stenhouse Hogg Robinson (Pty.) Ltd.: 8th Floor, Ashley House, 320 Smith St., Durban 4001; f. 1964.

Swiss South African Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 10th Floor, Swiss House, 86 Main St., P.O.B. 7049, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. P. G. EGGSTEIN; Man. Dir. W. STRICKER.

U.B.S. Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, United Bldgs., Cnr. Fox and Eloff Sts.; Chair. P. W. SCEALES; Gen. Man. J. L. S. HEFER.

Westchester Insurance Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: Mobil House, P.O.B. 747, Cape Town 8000.

ASSOCIATION

The South African Insurance Asscn.: P.O.B. 2163, Johannesburg 2000; association of short-term insurers in South Africa; Man. R. SCHNEEBERGER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 91267, Auckland Park 2006; f. 1892; 101 principal chambers of commerce are members; Pres. I. J. PINSHAW; Chief. Exec. R. W. K. PARSONS.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

Cape Town Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 204, Cape Town 8000; Dir. B. MACLEOD; 1,938 mems.

Chamber of Commerce of the O.F.S.: P.O.B. 87, Bloemfontein 9300; f. 1883; Exec. Dir. M. M. BEUKES; 700 mems.

Durban Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1506, Durban 4000; Gen. Man. K. W. HOBSON; 4,850 mems.

East London Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 93, East London 5200; Sec. R. ALLISON; 400 mems.

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 34, Auckland Park, Johannesburg 2006; f. 1890; Chief Exec. M. E. DE JAGER; 3,800 mems.

Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 65, Pietermaritzburg 3200; Man. R. FINDLAY; 900 mems.

Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 48, Port Elizabeth 6000; Dir. A. H. L. MASTERS; 855 mems.

Pretoria Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 72, Pretoria 0001; Exec. Dir. W. JACOBSON; 1,160 mems.

Springs Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 201, Springs 1560; Man. R. S. GOSSE; 496 mems.

Zululand Chamber of Commerce and Industries: P.O.B. 99, Empangeni 3880; Sec. A. BOZAS; 300 mems.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

South African Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI): P.O.B. 4516, 4th Floor, Nedbank Plaza, cnr. Kerk and Beatrix Sts., Pretoria 0001; f. 1917; Pres. C. W. H. DU TOIT; Dir. Dr. J. C. VAN ZYL.

Armaments Development and Production Corporation of S.A. Ltd.: Krygkor Bldg., Visagie St., Pretoria 0002; Gen. Man. J. MAREE.

Border Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 7156, East London 5200; f. 1919; Sec. S. HAMILTON; 75 mems.

Brick Development Asscn. of South Africa Ltd.: Datakor House, cnr. Smit and De Beer Sts., Braamfontein 2001; Exec. Dir. B. D. MOORHEAD.

Cape Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1536, 5th Floor, Broadway Industries Centre, Hertzog Blvd., Foreshore, Cape Town 8001; f. 1904; Dir. J. F. ROOS; 1,178 mems.

Chamber of Mines of South Africa: 5 Hollard St., P.O.B. 809, Johannesburg; f. 1889; Pres. R. S. LAWRENCE; 133 mems.

Corporation for Economic Development: Karl Schoeman Bldg., 179A Skinner St., Pretoria 0002; Man. Dir. Dr. J. ADENDORFF.

SOUTH AFRICA

Trade and Industry

- Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM):** P.O.B. 1091; Johannesburg 2000; f. 1923; Chair. JAN H. SMITH.
- Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa:** P.O.B. 2228, North End 6056, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; Dir. D. J. F. LINDE; 40 mems.
- Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.:** Van Eck House, 19 Rissik St., Johannesburg 2001; Chair. A. J. VAN DEN BERG; Man. Dir. M. T. DE WAAL.
- Industrial Rubber Manufacturers Assn. of South Africa:** Secs. FCI, P.O.B. 4516, Pretoria.
- Midland Chamber of Industries:** S.A. Wool Board Bldg., Grahamstown Rd., Port Elizabeth 6001; f. 1917; Dir. B. MATTHEW; 477 mems.
- Natal Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 1300, Durban 4000; f. 1904; Dir. R. V. FREAKES, B.A.; 1,450 mems.
- National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa:** S.A. Wool Board Bldg., Grahamstown Rd., Port Elizabeth 6001; f. 1935; Dir. F. N. LOCK.
- National Association of Woolwashers and Carbonizers of South Africa:** S.A. Wool Board Bldg., Port Elizabeth 6001; f. 1952.
- National Chamber of Milling, Inc.:** Cereal Centre, 11 Leyd St., Braamfontein 2017; f. 1936; Sec. J. BARENDSE.
- National Clothing Federation of South Africa:** 1105 North State, 99 Market St., Johannesburg 2001; f. 1945; handles all matters of economic importance to the industry; Dir. F. H. WHITAKER.
- National Textile Manufacturers' Association:** P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. R. V. FREAKES, B.A.; 13 mems.
- Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries:** Showground Office, Soutter St., Pretoria 0002; f. 1929; Dir. J. G. TOERIEN; 350 mems. (secondary industries).
- Orange Free State and Northern Cape Chamber of Industries:** A. V. Nywerhede, Mill St., Hamilton, Bloemfontein 9301; Dir. L. SITTING.
- Phosphate Development Corporation Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1, Phalaborwa 1390; Gen. Man. T. G. J. PISTORIUS.
- Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries:** 205 Longmarket St., Pietermaritzburg 3201; f. 1910; Dir. N. M. W. VERMEULEN; 230 mems.
- Plastic Converters' Association of South Africa:** P.O.B. 4516, Pretoria; f. 1972; Secs. South African Federated Chamber of Industries; 180 mems.
- Plastics Federation of South Africa:** 18 Plantation Rd., Unit 2, Eastleigh, P.O.B. 1128, Edenvale 1610.
- SASOL Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1, Sasolburg 9570, O.F.S.; produces oil and chemicals from coal; Chair. D. P. DE VILLIERS; Man. Dir. J. STEGMANN.
- South African Cement Producers' Association:** P.O.B. 2832, 12th Floor, Union Sq., 80 Plein St., Johannesburg 2001; Exec. Dir. G. E. TAYLOR.
- South African Chamber of Baking:** 850 Kingsley Centre, 448 Pretorius St., Arcadia 0083; Dir. J. A. G. DIPPENAR.
- South African Dried Fruit Co-op. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 508, Wellington; f. 1908; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Man. STEVE RAUTENBACH.
- South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association (Pty.) Ltd.:** 810-812 Tulbagh Centre, Hans Strijdom Ave., Cape Town 8001; f. 1953; Sec. G. S. GLENDINING; 28 mems.
- South African Inshore Fishing Industry Association (Pty.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2066, Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. J. H. NEWMAN; Man. P. J. O'SULLIVAN; 4 mems.
- South African Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry, Inc.:** P.O.B. 444, Port Elizabeth 6000; f. 1939; 411 mems.; publs. on technology of shoe manufacture (educational); Sec. R. N. CORCORAN.
- South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd. (ISCOR):** Iscor Headquarters, Wagon Wheel Circle, Pretoria 0002; giant iron and steel producing corporation; Chair. Dr. T. F. MULLER.
- South African Lumber Millers' Association:** Private Bag 686, Isando 1600; f. 1941; Dir. D. H. ELOFF; 215 mems.
- South African Oil Expressers' Association:** 2nd Floor, Cereal Centre, 11 Leyds St., Braamfontein 2017; f. 1937; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 14 mems.
- South African Paint Manufacturers Association:** 3rd Floor, Ashley House, 320 Smith St., P.O.B. 1300, Durban 4000.
- South African Printing and Allied Industries Federation:** P.O.B. 1200; Johannesburg; f. 1916; Dir. J. P. VAN DER LINDE; 1,050 mems.
- South African Sugar Association:** 800 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban 4001; Gen. Man. P. SALE.
- South African Tanners' Association:** S.A. Wool Board Bldg., Grahamstown Rd., Port Elizabeth 6001; f. 1944 (regd. 1946); Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries; 14 mems.
- South African Wool Combers Trade Association:** S.A. Wool Board Bldg., Grahamstown Rd., Port Elizabeth 6001; f. 1953.
- South African Wool Textile Council:** S.A. Wool Board Bldg., Grahamstown Rd., Port Elizabeth 6001; f. 1953.
- Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (SOEKOR):** P.O.B. 3087, Johannesburg; Chair. D. P. DE VILLIERS.
- Transvaal Chamber of Industries:** 8th Floor, Allied Bldg., Cnr. of Bree and Rissik Sts., Johannesburg 2001; f. 1910; Dir. I. G. MURRAY; 1,100 mems.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

- Associated Commercial Employers of South Africa:** P.O.B. 91267, Auckland Park 2006; f. 1944; Sec. G. A. V. BRETT; 5 mem. associations.
- Bespoke Tailoring, Dressmaking and Fur Garment Employers' Association:** P.O.B. 9478, Johannesburg; f. 1933; Sec. B. KIEL; 398 mems.
- Building Industries Federation (South Africa):** P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1904; Dir. L. E. DAVIS; 3,200 mems.
- Business Equipment Association of South Africa:** Allied Building, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1936; Exec. Dir. J. L. R. WOOD; 127 mems.
- Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers' Association:** 73 Carlisle St., Durban; f. 1942.
- Dairy Products Manufacturers' Association:** P.O.B. 14624, Verwoerdburg 0140; f. 1945; Sec. H. J. LE ROUX; 59 mems.
- Employers' Association of the Cinematograph and Theatre Industry of South Africa:** 501-503 H.M. Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. PERL.
- Grain Milling Federation:** P.O.B. 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. BARENDSE.
- Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa:** 610 Diamond Exchange Bldg., cnr. De Villiers and Quartz Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1928; 44 mems.

Motor Industries Federation: P.O.B. 3478, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. J. H. VAN HUYSSTEEN; 6,500 mems.; publ. *The Automobile in South Africa*.

Motor Transport Owners' Association of South Africa: 13th Floor, Nedbank East City, 120 End St., Johannesburg; f. 1941; Dir. N. SOLOMON.

National Association of Grain Milling Employers: P.O.B. 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. BARENDSE; 96 mems.

National Federation of Hotel and Accommodation Establishments (Non-Liquor) of South Africa: P.O.B. 2275, Cape Town 8000; f. 1941; Sec. B. GAMSU.

Plastics Manufacturers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1948; 97 mems.

Radio, Appliance and Television Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; Metal Industries House, cnr. Simmonds and Marshall Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1942; 256 mems.

South African Brewing Industry Employers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. G. EICHORN; 2 mems.

South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: *Private Bag 1, Garden View 2047; f. 1939; Dir. K. LAGAAY; 230 mems.; publ. The Civil Engineering Contractor (monthly); circ. 3,500.*

South African Foreign Trade Organization—SAFTO: Wesbank Bldg., 222 Smit St., Braamfontein, P.O.B. 9039, Johannesburg; f. 1963; Chief Exec. W. B. HOLTES; 900 mems.

South African Ophthalmic Optical Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Secs. Transvaal Chamber of Industries; 24 mems.

South African Wool Board: P.O.B. 1378, Pretoria; f. 1946, the Board consists of 12 members. There are 9 representatives of woolgrowers and three appointed by the Minister of Agriculture; Chair. P. W. VAN ROOYEN; Man. Dir. S. P. VAN WYK.

Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1947; 3,700 mems.

Association of Electric Cable Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 11 mems.

Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; 315 mems.

Engineers' and Founders' Association (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape): P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1945; 768 mems.

Iron and Steel Producers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 11 mems.

Light Engineering Industries Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; 342 mems.

Non-ferrous Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1943; 26 mems.

Precision Manufacturing Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1942; 120 mems.

Sheet Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1948; 165 mems.

South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1944; 35 mems.

South African Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 25 mems.

South African Electroplating Industries' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1942; 21 mems.

South African Radio and Television Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 14 mems.

South African Reinforced Concrete Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1944; 59 mems.

South African Tube Makers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 22 mems.

South African Wire and Wire-rope Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1943; 4 mems.

Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association: 1100 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban 4001; f. 1947; Chair. G. TAYLOR; Sec. E. M. TOUGH.

Tobacco Employers' Organisation: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. G. EICHORN; 3 mems.

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association: P.O.B. 62361, Marshalltown, Transvaal 2107; f. 1907; Man. Dir. R. C. E. BIRD.

TRADE UNIONS

All workers in South Africa enjoy full freedom of association. At present, certain legislative restrictions remain as to the racial composition of trade unions, but an increasing number of unions operate, by ministerial exemption, on a non-racial basis. Trade unions which register with the Department of Manpower enjoy certain benefits, principally that of full participation in all industrial relations structures and procedures as set out in the Labour Relations Act. However, many black unions remain unregistered, and these are not illegal. In May 1981 there were 195 registered and about 20 unregistered unions. There are four major groupings of trade unions and, in addition, a sizeable number of unions with no affiliation. Total membership of unaffiliated unions was over 300,000 in 1981.

Council of Unions of South Africa—CUSA: P.O.B. 25271, Ferreirasdorp 2048; 7 black unions, both registered and unregistered; Pres. A. MOSENTHAL; Sec. P. CAMAY; 18,000 mems. (1981).

Federation of South African Trade Unions—FOSATU: 2 Goodhope St., Belville South 7530; 10 unions, both registered and unregistered; Pres. J. MKE; Gen.-Sec. J. FOSTER; 48,000 mems.

AFFILIATE WITH OVER 10,000 MEMBERS

National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union: 102 Lotus Bldg., Cottrell St., Port Elizabeth 6001; 16,000 mems. (1981).

South African Confederation of Labour—SAGOL: P.O.B. 19299, Pretoria West 0117; f. 1957 (reconstituted 1968); 12 all-white unions with 125,000 mems. affiliated (1981); Pres. B. CURRIE; Hon. Sec. W. BORNMAN.

AFFILIATES WITH OVER 10,000 MEMBERS

Mineworkers' Union: P.O.B. 2525, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1903; Pres. P. DE JAGER; Sec. ARRIE PAULUS; 17,000 mems. (1981); publ. *The Mineworker* (fortnightly).

South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union: 430 Church St. West, P.O.B. 19299, Pretoria West 0117; f. 1936; Pres. G. DIEDRICKS; Sec. W. BORNMAN; 36,000 mems. (1981).

SOUTH AFRICA

Trade and Industry, Transport

South African Railways and Harbours Employees' Union: P.O.B. 1125, Cape Town 8000; Pres. R. R. ROWE (acting); Sec. G. J. B. JANSE VAN RENSBURG; 12,000 mems. (1981).

South African Railways and Harbours Salaried Staff Association: P.O.B. 6753, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1918; Pres. B. CURRIE; Sec. G. P. PETERSEN; 27,800 mems. (1981).

Trade Union Council of South Africa—TUCSA: P.O.B. 5592, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1954; 380,000 mems. from 61 unions (1981); Pres. Dr. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Gen. Sec. J. ARTHUR GROBBELAAR; publs. *Labour Mirror* (bi-monthly), *Trade Union Directory* (annually).

AFFILIATES WITH OVER 10,000 MEMBERS

Artisan Staff Association: P.O.B. 31105, Braamfontein 2017; Pres. J. ZURICH; Sec. C. P. GROBLER; 23,045 mems. (1981).

Engineering Industrial Workers' Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 48, Athlone 7760; f. 1961; Chair. A. BENN; Sec. A. E. POOLE; 14,000 mems. (1981).

Garment Workers' Industrial Union (Natal): 127 Gale St., Durban; P.O.B. 18359, Dalbridge 4014; Chair. I. MUCKDOOM; Sec. F. HANSA; 45,000 mems. (1981).

Garment Workers' Union of Western Province: P.O.B. 194, Salt River 7925; Chair. R. NAIDOO; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS A. PETERSEN; 50,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Clothes Line*.

Mine Surface Officials' Association of South Africa: 41 Biccard St., P.O.B. 6849, Johannesburg 2000; Pres. A. H. LESLIE; Sec. R. H. BOTHA; 14,600 mems. (1981).

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union: 113 Trades Hall West, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg 2000; P.O.B. 25241, Ferreirasdorp 2048; Pres. C. W. JOHNS; Gen. Sec. D. T. EAST; 20,899 mems. (1981).

National Union of Clothing Workers: Garment Centre, 75 End St., P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg 2000; Pres. S. NENE; Sec. Dr. L. MVUBELO; 20,000 mems. (1981).

National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 2040, Johannesburg 2000; Pres. S. LE ROUX; Sec. M. LALARAM; 21,600 mems. (1981).

National Union of Leather Workers: P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth 6056; Pres. M. C. VAN NIEKERK; Sec. F. J. J. JORDAAN; 26,000 mems. (1981).

South African Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Shipbuilders' and Welders' Society: 3rd Floor, Trades Hall West, 88 Anderson St., P.O.B. 9645, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1916; Pres. G. AHRENDTS; Sec. A. J. VAN DER WATT; 26,000 mems. (1981); publ. *The Crucible* (monthly).

South African Society of Bank Officials: P.O.B. 31537, Braamfontein 2017; f. 1916; Sec. J. A. MALHERBE; 21,000 mems. (1981); publ. *Sasbo News*.

South African Typographical Union: S.A.T.U. House, 166 Visagie St., P.O.B. 1993, Pretoria 0001; f. 1898; Pres. C. W. JOHNSON; Sec. E. VAN TONDER; 28,000 mems. (1981).

UNAFFILIATED UNIONS WITH OVER 10,000 MEMBERS

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa: 8 de Villiers St., P.O.B. 1168, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1890; Pres. J. E. FAURE; Gen. Sec. T. S. NEETHLING; 32,000 mems. (1981); publ. *The Metal Worker* (monthly).

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers: 1st Floor, Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., P.O.B. 5378, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1916; Chair. D. A. PUTTER; Sec. R. BEECH; 19,000 mems. (1980).

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 48157, Roosevelt Park 2129; f. 1939; Pres. W. DE KLERK; Dir. P. J. PIENAAR; 24,000 mems. (1981).

Motor Industry Staff Association: P.O.B. 35232, Northcliff 2115, Transvaal; Pres. T. ANDERSON; Gen. Sec. J. BOON; 20,000 mems. (1981).

South African Allied Workers' Union: East London; Pres. THOZAMILE GQWETA; over 20,000 mems.

South African Association of Municipal Employees: Private Bag X4, Alkantrant 0005, Pretoria; f. 1921; Pres. A. NIEUWOUDT; Gen. Sec. J. J. P. STANDER; 42,758 mems. (1981).

South African Electrical Workers' Association: P.O.B. 9692, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1937; Chair. A. ELISIO; Gen. Sec. B. NICHOLSON; 17,000 mems. (1980); publ. *Power*.

Underground Officials' Association of South Africa: Fleetway House, Bree St., P.O.B. 5965, Johannesburg 2000; Pres. J. E. CROUS; Gen. Sec. R. J. COERTZEE; 15,000 mems. (1981); publ. *The Underground Official*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways and Harbours Board: Private Bag X483, Pretoria 0001; Chair. Minister of Transport Affairs HENDRIK SCHOEMAN; Railway Commissioners A. S. D. ERASMUS, P. L. S. AUCAMP, C. V. DE VILLIERS; Dir. Gen. Dr. J. G. H. LOUBSER, Private Bag X47, Johannesburg 2000.

With a few minor exceptions, the state-controlled South African Railways and Harbours Administration owns and operates all the South African Railways Systems (23,398 km. open in 1981, of which 2,340 km. was in Namibia, 285 km. in Transkei, 2 km. in Lesotho and 86 km. in Bophuthatswana) and also operates an extensive network of road transport services, which serves primarily to develop rural areas, but also acts as feeder to the railways.

The electrified lines totalled 6,774 km. in 1980.

ROADS

National Transport Commission: Dept. of Transport, Private Bag X193, Pretoria 0001; responsible for location, planning, design, construction and maintenance of national roads.

In 1980 there were 1,726 km. of freeways, 44,032 km. of surfaced provincial roads and 136,990 km. of rural gravel roads. Of the total of 218,936 km. of road, 36 per cent was paved.

SHIPPING

South African Shipping Board: Secretariat: Dept. of Transport, Private Bag X193, Pretoria; f. 1929; an advisory body to the Ministry of Transport Affairs upon any matter connected with sea transport to, from or between any of the Republic's ports, particularly with regard to freight rates.

SOUTH AFRICA

The principal harbours are at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. The country's first deep water port, at Richards Bay, was opened in April 1976. Saldanha Bay is a major bulk-handling port.

More than 30 shipping lines serve South African ports. In March 1981 South Africa's merchant fleet totalled 60 vessels with a tonnage exceeding 750,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation is controlled by the Minister of Transport Affairs. The National Transport Commission is responsible for licensing and control of air services. Executive and administrative work of the National Transport Commission is carried out by the Department of Transport.

Director of Civil Aviation: Private Bag X193, Pretoria; Dir. J. J. S. GERMISHUYS.

South African Airways (SAA): South African Airways Centre, Johannesburg; f. 1934; owned by the Government; there are daily passenger services linking all the principal towns of South Africa; regional services to Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia (South West Africa) and Swaziland; continental services to Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Athens, Frankfurt, Zurich, Vienna, Paris, Tel Aviv, Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Ilha do Sal, Las Palmas, Perth, Sydney, Hong Kong, Taipei, Réunion, Rio de Janeiro, New York and Buenos Aires; Chief Exec. F. J. SWARTS; fleet of 6 Boeing 747SP, 6 737-200, 5 747-200B, 2 747-200C, 1 707-320B, 2 707-320C, 6 727-100, 3 727-100C, 5 Airbus A300B2K, 3 HS 748; about 250,000 kilometres of unduplicated route.

Air Cape (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. D. F. Malan Airport, Cape Town 7525; f. 1963; scheduled internal air services and charters, engineering services and hangarage; Chair. Capt. D. W. THORPE; Man. Dir. J. LOURENS; fleet of 1 HS 748, 2 DC-3, 1 CV 580.

COMAIR (Commercial Airways (Pty.) Ltd.): P.O.B. 7015, Bonaero Park, Transvaal 1622; f. 1967; internal scheduled services; Chair. D. NOVICK; Man. Dir. P. VAN HOVEN; fleet of 3 Fokker Friendship F27, 5 DC-3, 2 Cessna 402, 2 Cessna 404.

Protea Airways (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 31184, Braamfontein 2017; f. 1959; charter services; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. T. MORRISON; fleet of 1 Viscount 700.

Safair Freighters (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 938, Kempton Park, Transvaal 1620; f. 1969; cargo charter flights; Chair. A. LOMBARD; Dir. M. J. FINLAY; fleet of 15 Lockheed L-100-30, 1 L-100-20.

United Air Services: P.O.B. 31184, Braamfontein 2017; a subsidiary of Sand River Safaris (Pty.) Ltd.; f. 1965; scheduled internal and charter services; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. T. MORRISON; fleet of 3 DC-3, 1 Navajo, 1 Aztec.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also operate services to South Africa, Johannesburg being the principal centre: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air Malawi, Air Mauritius, Air

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

Zimbabwe, Alitalia (Italy), British Airways, Botswana National Airways, El Al (Israel), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), LAM (Mozambique), Lesotho Airways, Lufthansa (Fed. Rep. of Germany), Luxair (Luxembourg), Olympic (Greece), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Royal Swazi National Airways, Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, TAP (Air Portugal), UTA (France), Varig (Brazil), and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

In 1980 702,794 tourists visited South Africa.

South African Tourist Corporation: 10th Floor, Arcadia Centre, 130 Beatrix St., Private Bag X164, Pretoria 0001; f. 1947; 15 overseas brs.; Dir. S. V. F. THOMAS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

South Africa was one of the first members of the International Atomic Energy Agency, but was expelled in June 1977. Construction work is proceeding on the country's first nuclear power station, Koeberg, at Duvynfontein in the Western Cape. Two pressurized water reactors of 921 MW each were due to come on stream in 1982/83. The pilot uranium enrichment plant at Valindaba, near Pretoria, is being extended into a production plant, but will not produce sufficient uranium to fuel the Koeberg reactors until the mid-1980s. Production of enriched uranium was confirmed in April 1981 and, later that year, the French contractors building Koeberg announced that sufficient enriched uranium had been acquired for the first core-loading of the reactors. South Africa had not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by early 1982.

Atomic Energy Board: Private Bag X256, Pretoria 0001; f. 1948; 12 mems.; exercises control over all radioactive materials and licenses all nuclear installations in South Africa. Conducts research into nuclear materials, nuclear power economics and reactor systems, and radioisotopes and their applications; Pres. Dr. J. W. L. DE VILLIERS; publs. *Annual Report, Nuclear Active* (half-yearly), various scientific and technical PEL and PER reports (irregular).

Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek): Private Bag X3015, Randburg 2125; f. 1934, previously known as National Institute for Metallurgy; responsible for all work on the processing of raw materials for nuclear power; Pres. Dr. L. ALBERTS; publs. *Annual Report, Mintek Research Digest*, technical reports.

The National Nuclear Research Centre: Pelindaba, Private Bag X256, Pretoria 0001; f. 1961; 20 MW O.R.R. type research reactor (SAFARI-I) critical 1965; 3.75MV Van de Graaff accelerator; small tokamak device for hot plasma studies.

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

The Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959, accepts the natural division of the African population into eight national units. The Transkei Territorial Authority was set up in 1962 and it received limited internal "self-government" in 1963, this being the next step to independence which the South African Government has promised the homelands. In 1971 the Bantu Homelands Constitutional Bill empowered the South African Government to grant self-government, on a similar basis to that already granted to the Transkei, to any African area which had a Territorial Authority, at its request. Bophuthatswana (June 1972), the Ciskei (August 1972), Lebowa (October 1972), Gazankulu (February 1973), Venda (February 1973), KwaZulu (April 1973), Qwaqwa (November 1974) and KaNgwane (April 1981) have since been granted "self-government". By February 1982 only KwaNdebele had not been granted self-government. Transkei was declared independent in October 1976, Bophuthatswana in December 1977, Venda in September 1979 and Ciskei in December 1981. However, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has strongly opposed the homelands policy and called for majority rule in South Africa.

AREA*	POPULATION (1970)†
150,046 sq. km.‡	7,034,125

* Including Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

† 1973 estimate 6.9 million.

‡ 57,933 sq. miles.

BOPHUTHATSWANA

The Republic of Bophuthatswana was declared independent by South Africa on December 6th, 1977. This independence has not been recognized by any government other than the South African Government, nor by the United Nations, and by February 1982 South Africa was the only country to have diplomatic links with Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana consists of seven scattered land-locked blocks surrounded by South Africa and Botswana. The administration is seeking to consolidate the territory and in September 1980 the town of Mafikeng (formerly Mafeking) was incorporated into Bophuthatswana, at the cost to the South African Government of an estimated R3 million in compensation to European inhabitants. At independence the total area of the territory was 40,330 sq. km. (15,571 sq. miles). The population is predominantly Setswana-speaking but there are important Pedi, Changana, Xhosa, South Sotho and Zulu minorities. The flag consists of a red diagonal stripe on a blue ground with a leopard's head in the upper left-hand corner. Mmabatho is the temporary seat of government pending the construction of a new capital at Mmabatho.

Under the provisions of the independence Constitution executive power resides in the President, who is appointed by the Legislative Assembly. The President acts on the advice of an Executive Council appointed by him, of not more than 12 members. There is a unicameral Legislative Assembly of 96 members, of whom 48 were appointed by the regional authorities prior to independence and 48 were returned in a general election held in August 1977. A second-tier system of local government provides for 76 tribal and six community authorities represented in 12 regional authorities.

ORGANIZATION

Minister of Co-operation and Development: Dr. PIETER G. J. KOORNHOF.

Commissioners General:

KwaZulu: P. N. HANSMEYER.
 Lebowa: Dr. R. McLACHLAN.
 Gazankulu: Prof. F. F. POTGIETER.
 Qwaqwa: J. S. PANSEGROUW.
 KaNgwane: G. F. BOTHA.
 KwaNdebele: J. A. VAN TONDER.

Chief Ministers and Chief Executives of the Homelands:

KwaZulu (Zulu): Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI.
 Lebowa (Sepedi): CEDRIC D. PHATUDI.
 Gazankulu (Shangaan-Tsonga): Prof. HUDSON W. E. NTSANWISI.
 Qwaqwa (Seshoeshoe): KENNETH MOPELI.
 KaNgwane (Swazi): E. J. MABUZA.
 KwaNdebele (Ndebele): SIMON S. SIKOSANA.

Under the Status of Bophuthatswana Act 1977, South Africa deprived all residents of the territory of South African citizenship, including two-thirds of the population living outside the territorial boundaries. The ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party, which opposed this legislation and seeks territorial consolidation, holds 90 seats in the Legislative Assembly. The majority of the inhabitants are dependent on mining and agriculture, although only 6.6 per cent of the land area is arable. Small industries are being established, but wage levels are lower than in South Africa, to which approximately 150,000 residents travel daily to work. Bophuthatswana relies heavily on the South African Government for financial assistance, which totalled R585 million between 1977 and 1981.

AREA*	POPULATION (1976)†
40,330 sq. km.‡	1,036,000

* At independence. † 15,571 sq. miles.

‡ Estimate. Excludes 1,367,000 Tswanas resident in South Africa, and includes 300,000 non-Tswanas.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Chief LUCAS LAWRENCE MANYANE MANGOPE.

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs: Chief L. L. M. MANGOPE.

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister of Education: M. SETLOGELO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: T. M. MOLATLHWA.

Minister of Works and Housing: Chief B. L. M. I. MOTSATSI.

Minister of Agriculture: Chief E. M. MOKGOKO.

Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure: D. C. MOKALE.

Minister of Law and Order: A. T. GAELEJWE.

Minister of Internal Affairs: G. J. MAKODI.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: M. A. KGOMONGWE.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Dr. K. P. MOKHOBO.

Minister of Defence and Transport: Brig. H. F. RIEKERT.

Minister of Finance: Sir CYRIL HATTY.

The Republic of Ciskei was granted independence by South Africa on December 4th, 1981, but (as with Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda) failed to gain recognition from any government other than South Africa's. Ciskeian independence was also opposed by the Transkei Government as it divided the Xhosa people of Ciskei and Transkei.

Ciskei is a small wedge-shaped territory of 8,500 sq. km. (3,280 sq. miles) in the Eastern Cape, close to the western border of Transkei. The two homelands are divided by a narrow strip of land containing the towns of East London and King William's Town, where many of the inhabitants of Ciskei work. The Van der Walt Commission on Bantustan land consolidated recommended that King William's Town be included in Ciskei, but the South African Government ignored the advice after a referendum among the town's white voters had overwhelmingly rejected cession. A new capital for Ciskei is being built at Bisho. The population of Ciskei at independence was about 660,000, but a further 1,400,000 Africans were deprived of South African citizenship and declared Ciskei nationals, although permanently resident in the Republic of South Africa. Ciskei's national flag is a white diagonal band with a symbolic crane superimposed on a blue background. The official languages are Xhosa and English.

Economically, Ciskei is very poor and relies on the earnings of migrant labourers in South Africa for 65 per cent of its national income. At independence South Africa provided 77 per cent of the Ciskei Government's revenue in direct aid. The dry climate makes agriculture difficult and Ciskei is not self-sufficient in food, although pineapples are grown quite successfully. The Ciskeian National Development Corporation encourages industrial growth, the main centre being at Dimbaza. There are also small industrial complexes at Mdantsane and Zwelitsha.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1981)
8,500 sq. km.*	660,000†

* 3,280 sq. miles.

† *De jure* population 2,100,000.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Head of State is the President, who is elected by the National Assembly following general elections which are held every five years. The President is also Commander

Bophuthatswana, Ciskei

THE PRESS

Mafikeng Mail and Botswana Guardian: P.O.B. 102, Mafikeng 8670; Tswana, Afrikaans and English; weekly; circ. 1,845.

Tswana Mail: Mafikeng; Tswana; weekly.

FINANCE

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 109, Mafikeng; Man. P. A. DE BEER; br. in Temba.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation: Mma-batho; promotes government-sponsored investment in business enterprises; 50 per cent shareholding in Sun City casino complex; Chair. JOHANNES ADENDORFF.

CISKEI

in-Chief of the armed forces. A Vice-President and 11 Cabinet Ministers are appointed by the President from the members of the National Assembly. The Assembly consists of 50 elected members and 37 hereditary chiefs. All Ciskeians over 18, whether they live inside the territory or not, are entitled to vote. The President can dissolve the Assembly at any time on the request of the Cabinet or National Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Chief LENNON L. SEBE (took office December 4th, 1981).

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Rev. W. XABA.

Minister of Manpower Utilization: Chief L. W. MAGOMA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: R. MALI.

Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure: Mrs. MATIYATI.

Other members of the Cabinet included the following: Chief D. M. JONGILANGA, Dr. B. R. MAKU, Chief H. Z. NJOKWENI, Chief Z. P. SIWANI, A. M. TAPA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Pre-independence election, 1978)

All elected members belong to the Ciskei National Independence Party and since January 1980, when three hereditary chiefs joined the ranks of the government party, Ciskei has been a *de facto* one-party state.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ciskei National Independence Party: all members of the National Assembly have allegiance to this party; Leader Chief LENNON L. SEBE.

Ciskei National Party: Leader JUSTICE MBANDLA.

Only parties with over 10,000 members can register as official parties.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Ciskei National Development Corporation Ltd.: Private Bag X463, King William's Town 5600; Gen. Man. F. S. MEISENHOLL.

TRANSKEI

The Republic of Transkei was declared independent by the Republic of South Africa on October 26th, 1976. To the best of our knowledge no internationally recognized country other than the Republic of South Africa has yet recognized its independence by establishing diplomatic relations with it. Whenever the Iriphabliki Yetranskei is successful in securing such international recognition, the facts will, of course, be recorded in future editions of this book—ED.

At independence, the 1.5 million people of Transkei living in South Africa were declared Transkei nationals by the South African Government and, although deprived of South African citizenship, were still subject to pass laws and other discriminatory legislation. The main land area of Transkei, with its Indian Ocean coastline, is bordered by South Africa's Cape and Natal Provinces, except at its northernmost extremity where it borders south-eastern Lesotho. Two small sections lie separated to the west and north-east.

Transkei's territorial claim against South Africa for East Griqualand, and a desire for international credibility, led to the severing of diplomatic relations with South Africa in April 1978. However, after experiencing severe economic difficulties Transkei renewed relations in February 1980. Numerous African political and religious organizations have been banned, and President Kaiser Matanzima declared a state of emergency in June 1980 during a spate of unrest among school pupils. Following general elections held in September 1981, at which the ruling Transkei National Independence Party won all but one of the 75 elected seats, President Kaiser Matanzima announced that he planned to retire in February 1982.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1970)†
41,002 sq. km.*	1,751,142

* 15,831 sq. miles.

† Including 9,556 whites, 7,645 Coloureds, 10 Asians (Capital: Umtata).

BUDGET

1976/77: Expenditure R214 million.

1977/78: Expenditure R239 million.

1978/79: Estimated revenue R225.4m.; estimated expenditure R328m. (Dept. of Works and energy R60.9m.; Education R55.5m.; Dept. of the Interior R40m.; Agriculture and forestry R39.7m.).

1979/80: Estimated expenditure R253.4 million.

1980/81: Estimated expenditure R325.5 million (Education R77.5 million; Dept. of the Interior R44m.).

THE CONSTITUTION

The independence Constitution provides for Umtata to be the seat of government. Executive power resides in the President, elected by the National Assembly for a seven-year term. He acts on the advice of an executive council, appointed by the President, of not more than 15 ministers. All powers, authorities and functions of the President of South Africa have been transferred to the President of Transkei, although certain matters (such as those relating to defence and customs and excise) are administered jointly with South Africa.

There is a unicameral parliament of 75 chiefs and paramount chiefs, who are co-opted by their peers, and 75 members who are elected for five years by universal suffrage of all Transkeian citizens aged 21 or over.

The National Assembly has repealed about 100 South African Acts, including the 1950 Group Areas Act, the 1953 Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and the 1964 Coloured Persons' Representative Council Act.

All citizens and residents of Transkei are "assured of social, political and economic justice, freedom of speech, assembly and worship and unimpeded access to, and equality before, the law". (However, in 1977 legislation was introduced making it a capital offence to criticize Transkeian sovereignty or the officers of state.) Africans of Xhosa origin living outside Transkei are given the option of becoming citizens.

The official language is Xhosa, although Sesotho, Afrikaans and English are used for judicial, legislative and administrative purposes.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Paramount Chief KAISER DALIWONGA MATANZIMA (took office February 19th, 1979).

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Police and the Public Service Commission: Chief GEORGE MATANZIMA.

Minister of the Interior: (vacant).

Minister of Justice and Prisons: TSEPO LETLAKA.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism: Chief GEORGE NDABANKULU.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Dr. CHARLES BIKITSHA.

Minister of Education and Sport: (vacant).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information: Rev. G. T. VIKA.

Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure: (vacant)

Minister of Finance: RAMSAY MADIKIZELA.

Minister of Posts, Transport and Telecommunications: Chief D. D. P. NDAMASE.

Minister of Works and Energy: HUBERT MLONYENI.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: E. Z. BOOZI.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General election, September 1981)

Elected Members: 75 (Transkei National Independence Party 74, Democratic Progressive Party 1).

Speaker: M. H. CANCA.

Non-Elected Members: Five Paramount Chiefs, 70 office-holding Chiefs in nine Regions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Progressive Party: f. 1979; formed from coalition of three opposition groupings: Democratic Party, New Democratic Party and Transkei National Progressive Party; critical of apartheid and South African dominance; Leader CALEDON MDA.

Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP): f. 1964; stands for non-racialism; supports Transkeian independence and called for complete independence in its 1968 election manifesto; Leader Paramount Chief KAISER MATANZIMA.

Transkei People's Freedom Party: f. 1976; Leader CROMWELL DIKO, once a member of TNIP, supported by former Democratic Party members.

JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court was established in 1973 as the Transkei High Court and became the Supreme Court in October 1976. It has jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the 28 magisterial districts comprising Transkei; seat of court is at Umtata. Appeals are determined by the Appellate Division of the Court.

Transkei Supreme Court: Private Bag X5017, Umtata; Chief Justice J. J. F. HEFER; Puisne Judges A. P. VAN COLLER, H. E. DAVIES.

RELIGION

Church of the Province of Southern Africa: Bishop of St. John's Rt. Rev. GODFREY WILLIAM ASHBY, B.D., PH.D., A.K.C., P.O.B. 163, Umtata.

Methodist Church of Transkei: f. 1978 following the banning of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa by the Transkei Government; Pres. F. DE WAAL MAHLASELA.

Reformed Presbyterian Church of South Africa: 48 Eagle St., Umtata; Sec. Rev. S. NGCOBO.

Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Umtata (Province of Durban) Rt. Rev. A. Z. BROOK, P.O.B. 85, Umtata.

THE PRESS

Isazio: Umtata; weekly; Xhosa; Editor VUNYANI MRWET-YANA.

Umthunywa: Owen St., P.O.B. 129, Umtata; f. 1937; English and Xhosa; fortnightly; Editor J. D'OLIVERA.

Voice of Transkei: 308 Bank of Transkei Bldgs., Sutherland St.; f. 1978; monthly.

PUBLISHER

Shooter and Shuter (Transkei) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 648, Umtata; subsidiary of South African company.

RADIO

Transkei Broadcasting Corporation: Private Bag X5004, Umtata 5100; broadcasts in IsiXhosa, Sesotho, English.

There is also a relay service of South African Broadcasting Corporation programmes.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Transkei Ltd.: Chair. D. P. S. VAN HUYSSTEEN.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: 76 York Rd., P.O.B. 149, Umtata; Man. R. L. DOLD; 4 brs.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: Umtata; Man. J. P. CONDERAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Transkei Development Corporation: P.O.B. 103, Umtata; f. 1976; parastatal statutory corporation investing in commercial developments in partnership with local and foreign investors; Chair. A. T. SIGCU; Man. Dir. G. P. TARR.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Port facilities are to be constructed at Mngazana with an associated industrial zone as a free port in conjunction with a French company. Completion is expected by 1985 at an estimated cost of R125 million.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transkei Airways Corporation (TAC): P.O.B. 773, Matanzima Airport, Umtata; f. 1976; services to Johannesburg; Chair. R. P. WRONSLEY; Man. Dir. M. S. PIKE; fleet of 1 Beech King Air A100, 1 Beech King Air 200, 1 BN Islander, 1 Hawker Siddeley HS 748.

South African Airways also serves Transkei.

VENDA

The Republic of Venda was declared independent by South Africa on September 13th, 1979. As with Bophuthatswana and Transkei, international recognition was not forthcoming and the UN Security Council issued a statement on September 21st condemning the "so-called independence of Venda" as "totally invalid".

Venda consists of two linked land masses in the north-east corner of the Transvaal with a total area of 6,500 sq. km. (2,510 square miles), subject to further territorial consolidation. A narrow strip of land to the north separates Venda from the Limpopo River, the southernmost boundary of Zimbabwe. The population consists of a multiplicity of related tribal groups, but all speak the same language, Luvenda, which is one of the three official languages along with English and Afrikaans. The capital is Thohoyandou. The Status of Venda Act, which passed its final stages in the South African Parliament on June 21st, 1979, contains citizenship provisions similar to those adopted when Transkei and Bophuthatswana were granted independence. Some 500,000 Vhavenda became citizens of the new state, about 170,000 of whom live permanently outside the territorial boundaries. Nearly 70 per cent of Venda's male labour force work within the Republic of South Africa.

Domestic economic activity consists mainly of agriculture and forestry, although the Government is promoting agro-industries and small business. Important deposits of coal have been found in the west and north-east which are to be exploited by the Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR). The soil is fertile and rainfall plentiful, and cattle ranching and the production of subtropical fruit are areas of high economic potential.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1980)
6,500 sq. km.*	343,480†

* 2,510 sq. miles.

† *De jure* population 513,890.

BUDGET

1979/80: Expenditure R37 million; South Africa provided R20.4 million in direct revenue aid.

1980/81: Expenditure R71 million; South Africa provided R45 million in direct revenue aid.

1981/82: Expenditure R106.5 million.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the terms of the independence Constitution, which came into effect on September 13th, 1979, executive power is vested in the President, who is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the National Force. The President is elected by the members of the National Assembly and holds office for a period not exceeding the five-year life of the Assembly, after which he becomes subject to re-election. The Assembly may be dissolved by the President

at any time. The President appoints an Executive Council of up to nine Ministers of State who must all be members of the National Assembly.

The unicameral Assembly normally consists of 42 members elected by popular vote, 3 presidential appointees, 28 mahosi (chiefs) and 15 members designated by Venda's four regional councils. All existing tribal, community and regional authorities, such as those of the chiefs and headmen, are retained with their traditional status and powers under the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Khosikhulu (Paramount Chief) PATRICK MPHEPHU (took office September 13th, 1979).

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Khosi A. M. MADZIVHANDILA.

Minister of Economic Affairs: Gota F. N. RAVELE.

Minister of Education: Gota E. R. B. NESENGANI.

Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure: Khosi C. A. NELWAMONDO.

Minister of Justice: Khosi J. R. RAMBUDA.

Minister of Health & Welfare: Khosi C. N. MAKUYA.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: G. M. RAMABULANA.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Khosi M. M. MPHAPHULI.

Minister of Transport, Works and Communication: A. A. TSHIVHASE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Pre-independence election, July 1978)

Elected Members: 42 (Venda Independence People's Party 31, Venda National Party 11).

Non-Elected Members: 28 mahosi (chiefs) and 15 members designated by the four regional councils; the President did not appoint the three nominees to which he is entitled by the constitution.

Following the 1978 election the Venda Independence People's Party was prevented from forming an administration by a coalition of the Venda National Party and a majority of the non-elected members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Venda Independence People's Party: P.O.B. 11, Tshakhuma; f. 1973; advocates democratic government and is opposed to the continued power of the mahosi and traditional élites; Leader (vacant).

Venda National Party: Private Bag X2313, Sibasa; seeks to preserve tribal institutions and traditional structures of society; Leader Khosikhulu PATRICK MPHEPHU.

PRESS AND BROADCASTING

Bureau for Information and Broadcasting: P.O.B. 2309, Sibasa.

SPANISH NORTH AFRICA

Spanish North Africa comprises two enclaves within Moroccan territory, Ceuta, on the north African coast opposite Gibraltar, and Melilla, situated on a small peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean; a small fort

on the Mediterranean coast and two groups of islands. Spanish North Africa is administered as an integral part of Spain, although this arrangement is disputed in the territories.

CEUTA

Area: 19 square km.

Population (May 1981, estimate): 67,187.

Finance: Spanish currency: 100 céntimos=1 peseta. Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=184.9 pesetas; U.S. \$1=96.2 pesetas; 1,000 pesetas=£5.408=\$10.395.

External Trade: Ceuta is a duty-free port. Trade is chiefly with Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Melilla.

Transport: Much of the traffic between Spain and Morocco passes through Ceuta; there are ferry services to Algeciras, Spain.

Education: (May 1981): Primary: 10,287 pupils; Secondary: 1,899 pupils.

Government: In both Ceuta and Melilla civil authority is vested in an official (Delegado del Gobierno) directly

responsible to the Ministry of the Interior in Madrid. There is also a Government sub-delegate and one delegate from each of the ministries. Military authority is vested in a Commandant-General. A Mayor administers each town.

Mayor of Ceuta RICARDO MUÑOZ RODRÍGUEZ. Government Delegate in Ceuta GERARDO MARIÑAS ROMERO. Deputy elected to the Congress in Madrid FRANCISCO OLIVENCIA RUIZ.

Religion: Most Africans are Muslims; Europeans are nearly all Catholics; there are a few Jews.

Press: *El Faro de Ceuta:* Solís 4, Ceuta; f. 1934; morning; Dir. ANTONIO LUIS FERRER PEÑA; Publ. JOAQUÍN FERRER GONZÁLEZ; circ. 5,000.

Radio: *Radio Ceuta:* Virgilio Oñate 1, Ceuta; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión; Dir. JOSÉ SOLERA BARCOS.

MELILLA

Area: 12.3 square km.

Population (1981): 58,773 (Melilla 58,449, Alhucemas 61, Chafarinas 193, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera 70).

Finance: Spanish currency (*see* Ceuta).

External Trade: Melilla is a duty-free port. Most imports are from Spain but over 90 per cent of exports go to non-Spanish territories. The chief export is fish.

Transport: There is a daily ferry service to Málaga and a service to Almería. Melilla airport is served by daily flights to Málaga and Almería, operated by Iberia.

Education (1980/81): Primary 9,800 pupils; Secondary 997 pupils; Higher, technical and vocational 996 pupils.

Government: (*see* Ceuta above). Mayor of Melilla RAFAEL GINEL CAÑAMAQUE. Government Delegate in Melilla ENRIQUE MILLÁN LÓPEZ. Deputy elected to the Congress in Madrid JOSÉ MANUEL GARCÍA-MARGALLO.

Press: *El Telegrama de Melilla:* Ejército Español 16, Melilla; morning; Dir. JUAN SÁNCHEZ RADA.

Radio: *Radio Melilla:* Melilla; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión; Dir. AGUSTÍN MORICHE PÉREZ.

SRI LANKA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka lies 80 km. east of the southern tip of India. The climate is tropical, average temperature 26°C (80°F); the south-west around Colombo receives heavy monsoon rains. Sinhala and Tamil are both recognized national languages. The official language, Sinhala, is spoken by over 70 per cent of the people. Nearly 70 per cent of the population are Buddhist, about 15 per cent are Tamil-speaking Hindus and there are important Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) and Muslim minorities. The national flag (proportions 35 by 18) is dark crimson with a yellow border, in each corner of which a Bo leaf is depicted. In the centre is a gold lion and at the left are two vertical stripes of green and orange. The capital is Colombo.

Recent History

Sri Lanka, known as Ceylon until 1972, gained its independence from the United Kingdom in February 1948. From then until 1956, for a brief period in 1960 and from 1965 to 1970 the country was ruled, latterly in coalition, by the United National Party (UNP), which was concerned to protect the rights of the Tamils. The socialist Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), formed in 1951 by Solomon Bandaranaike, emphasized the national heritage, winning the support of groups that advocated the recognition of Sinhala as the official language and the establishment of Buddhism as the predominant religion. The SLFP won the 1956 elections decisively and remained in power, except for a three-month interruption in 1960, until 1965, having formed a coalition government with the Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaj Party (LSSP) in 1964. Following the assassination of Solomon Bandaranaike in 1959, his widow, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, took over the leadership of the SLFP which at the 1970 elections became the leading partner of a United Front coalition government with the LSSP and the Communist Party (Moscow Wing).

In 1971 the United Front Government suppressed an uprising led by the left-wing Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (People's Liberation Front). A state of emergency was declared and the party was banned. A new People's Liberation Front emerged, led by Mahinda Wijesekera. In 1976 the main Tamil party, the Federal Party, and other Tamil groups formed the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), calling for a separate Tamil state (*Eelam*) in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

In December 1976 the Communists supported strikes of transport unions which were initiated by the UNP and the LSSP (which had been expelled from the coalition in 1975). The strikes ended in January 1977, and in February Mrs. Bandaranaike prorogued Parliament until May 19th. Several members of the SLFP resigned and seven members of the Communist Party left the coalition government, forming an independent group within the Opposition. The state of emergency was lifted in February 1977 and general elections were held in July, accompanied by widespread violence. The UNP won the elections with an overwhelming majority and Junius Jayawardene

became Prime Minister. In August riots broke out between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority, and the TULF, which had become the main opposition party, increased its demands for an independent Tamil state. In October a constitutional amendment was passed to establish a presidential system of government and in February 1978 Jayawardene became the country's first executive President.

Continued violence and pressure from the Tamils during 1978 led the Government to make some concessions, such as the recognition of the Tamil language, in the new Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in September 1978. In view of this, the Ceylon Workers' Congress joined the Government, but the TULF remained undecided, mainly for fear of reprisals by Tamil extremists. Continuing violence prompted the declaration of a state of emergency in July 1979 in Jaffna, where the Tamils are in a majority. At the same time severe anti-terrorist legislation was passed in Parliament and a presidential Commission was set up to study the Tamil problem.

In June 1980 a general strike, called by left-wing trade unions in a bid for higher wages, led to the declaration of a state of emergency between July and August, and over 40,000 government workers lost their jobs.

In August 1980 the TULF agreed to the establishment of District Development Councils, providing for a wide measure of regional autonomy. Elections to these, held in June 1981, were boycotted by the SLFP, the LSSP and the Communist Party, and the UNP won control of 18 of the 24 Councils. Subsequent communal disturbances between Sinhalese and Tamils led to the imposition of a state of emergency in the North for five days in June and throughout the country from August 1981 to January 1982. Tamil M.P.s proposed a motion of "no confidence" in the Government and subsequently boycotted Parliament until November 1981, when a peace initiative to ease racial tension was proposed by the Government.

In October 1980 the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike, was found guilty of having abused power by a special presidential commission, which deprived her of all civic rights and effectively prevented her from standing in the next elections. During 1981 family disputes within the SLFP culminated in December with Mrs. Bandaranaike dismissing from the party her son, Anura, and several leading members, who formed a breakaway group.

In foreign policy Sri Lanka has adopted a non-aligned role. Negotiations have been held with India since 1964 on the repatriation of stateless Tamils of Indian origin. India was to accept 600,000 people and Sri Lanka was to grant citizenship to the remaining 400,000, but by November 1981 half of this number still remained to be settled.

Government

A presidential form of Government was adopted in October 1977 and confirmed in the Constitution of September 1978 which allows for a unicameral Parliament as the

supreme legislative body, its members being elected by a system of modified proportional representation. Executive powers are vested in the President, who is Head of State. He is directly elected for a term of six years, but he is not accountable to Parliament. He has the power to appoint or dismiss the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet and may assume any portfolio. He is empowered to dismiss Parliament.

Sri Lanka comprises 24 administrative districts, each with an appointed Governor and an elected Development Council.

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces totalled 14,840: army 10,000, navy 2,740, air force 2,100. Defence expenditure for 1980 was 984.4 million rupees. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

The predominantly rural population is concentrated in the wet south and south-west zones, where rubber, tea and coconuts are grown. Company-owned tea estates, both foreign and domestic, were nationalized in 1975 and the production since then has never equalled the record harvest of 228,000 metric tons in 1965, mainly because of mismanagement, a slow replanting rate and a shortage of workers. Even so, Sri Lanka became the world's largest exporter of tea in 1978, when tea and rubber (plantation crops) and coconut (a smallholders' crop) accounted for 70 per cent of export earnings. In 1980, however, the output of plantation agriculture fell by 10.1 per cent: tea production declined by 7 per cent, rubber by 13 per cent and coconuts by 15 per cent. Paddy rice production, however, increased markedly by 11 per cent over 1979 to reach 2,130,000 tons. Rice is the staple diet and the People's Republic of China was the main supplier for 27 years, but three record harvests meant that no rice was imported from China in 1979.

The Mahaveli Development Project has improved irrigation and, when it is completed in the mid-1980s, will provide hydroelectric power for the whole island. The £150 million Victoria Dam project, started in March 1980, aims to provide irrigation for some 100,000 acres of land.

The only commercially important mineral is graphite, although there are also deposits of iron ore, monazite, ilmenite sands, limestone, clay and kaolin, and uranium deposits were discovered in coastal areas in 1980. Export earnings of gems rose from Rs. 16 million in 1972 to an estimated Rs. 460 million in 1980. Inshore and off-shore petroleum exploration, begun in 1975, has not been successful, but contracts were signed with a group of international oil companies in 1980 to resume the search for off-shore oil.

The public sector industries, which include cement, textiles, petroleum and fertilizers, are undertaken by state-sponsored corporations, and supply primarily the domestic market. Export earnings from industrial products increased from 1971 and the record reached in 1977 was almost doubled in 1978, but registered only a 1.4 per cent increase in 1979.

Sri Lanka's principal trading partners in 1979 were the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and Japan. Foreign aid for development projects has come from Middle East

countries, Japan, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.A., the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia.

Unemployment, which reached 1.5 million in 1979 (one third of the work-force), and inflation are the country's main economic problems. G.D.P. grew by 5.8 per cent in 1980, compared with 6.3 per cent in 1979 and 8.2 per cent in 1978. The fall in growth was largely because import prices rose faster than exports, and the annual rate of inflation nearly doubled to 31 per cent in 1980. Huge increases in investment spending by government ministries led to a doubling of the total fiscal deficit to over 21 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. After the IMF temporarily suspended disbursement of a \$335 million loan, drastic cuts in government spending were imposed in the 1981 budget, and it was agreed that no new projects would be sanctioned for 1981 and 1982.

A 500-acre Investment Promotion Zone (IPZ) has been set up north of Colombo, attracting much-needed foreign capital and creating employment.

Transport and Communications

Central Sri Lanka is hilly and thickly wooded, but good road and rail links make most parts of the island accessible. The railways are state-owned with over 1,500 km. of track. Air Lanka provides domestic and international flights. The port of Colombo is one of the most important in the Far East, and container facilities are being installed with Japanese aid.

Social Welfare

There is an island network of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries where treatment is free. There were 347 hospitals in 1976, with 39,838 beds. In 1976 there were 2,248 doctors registered with the Department of Health. Unemployment benefits were introduced in 1977. In 1980 Sri Lanka became the first South-East Asian country to adopt a regional health charter.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 and free from lower kindergarten to university age. There are three types of school: state-controlled schools (mostly co-educational), denominational schools and Pirivenas (for Buddhist clergy and lay students). There are also 26 teacher-training colleges, six universities and two university colleges. Since 1977 there has been increased emphasis on informal education programmes for school leavers and special education programmes. There are also 13 polytechnic institutes, eight junior technical colleges and an open university. Adult illiteracy, which in 1963 averaged 24.5 per cent (males 14.4 per cent, females 35.9 per cent), had reportedly fallen to 15 per cent by 1979.

Tourism

As a stopping place for luxury cruises and by virtue of the spectacle of its Buddhist festivals, ancient monuments and natural scenery, Sri Lanka is one of Asia's most important tourist centres. Good motor roads connect Colombo to the main places of interest.

In 1980 there were an estimated 321,780 visitors to Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (May Day), May 7th (Wesak Full Moon holiday), May 22nd (National Heroes Day), June 6th (Poson Poya Day), June 30th (Bank Holiday), July 5th (Esala Poya Day), July 23rd (Ramazan Festival Day), August 4th (Nikini Poya Day), September 2nd (Binara Poya Day), September 29th (Hadji Festival Day), October 2nd (Vap Poya Day), November 1st (Poya Day), November 14th (Deepavali), November 30th (Unduvap Poya Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Milad-un-Nabi, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January (Tamil Thai Pongal Day, Durutu Poya Day), February (Navam Poya Day), February 4th (Independence Commemoration Day), March (Maha Sivaratri, Medin Poya Day), April (Sinhala and Tamil New Year, Bak Poya Day), April 1st (Good Friday).

There is a holiday every lunar month on the day of the full moon.

Note: A number of Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist holidays depend on lunar sightings.

Weights and Measures

Legislation in November 1974 provided for the introduction of the metric system but imperial units are still used for some purposes.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Sri Lanka rupee.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 39.34 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 20.45 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (including inland water)	POPULATION							
	Census Results							DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	July 8th, 1963	October 9th, 1971			March 17th, 1981†			
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
65,610 sq. km.*	10,582,064	12,689,897	6,531,361	6,158,536	14,850,001	7,539,128	7,310,893	226.3

* 25,332 sq. miles.

† Provisional.

ETHNIC GROUPS

	1971	1981
Sinhalese	9,131,000	10,986,000
Ceylon Tamil	1,424,000	1,872,000
Indian Tamil	1,175,000	825,000
Ceylon Moors	828,000	1,057,000
Others	131,000	110,000
TOTAL	12,689,000	14,850,000

DISTRICTS

	AREA (sq. km., excl. inland water)	POPULATION * (1981 census)	DENSITY * (persons per sq. km.)
Colombo	652.44	1,698,322	2,603
Gampaha	1,398.73	1,389,490	993
Kalutara	1,606.54	827,189	515
Kandy	2,157.50	1,126,296	522
Matale	1,995.26	357,441	179
Nuwara-Eliya	1,437.22	522,219	363
Galle	1,673.78	814,579	487
Matara	1,246.43	644,231	517
Hambantota	2,593.23	424,102	164
Jaffna	2,072.20	831,112	401
Mannar	2,002.10	106,940	53
Vavuniya	2,645.20	95,904	36
Mullattivu	1,966.03	77,512	39
Batticaloa	2,464.59	330,899	134
Amparai	2,618.16	388,786	148
Trincomalee	4,539.34	256,790	57
Kurunegala	4,772.70	1,212,755	254
Puttalam	2,976.87	493,344	166
Anuradhapura	7,129.14	587,822	82
Polonnaruwa	3,403.70	262,753	77
Badulla	2,818.07	642,893	228
Moneragala	5,580.95	279,743	50
Ratnapura	3,238.78	796,468	246
Kegallo	1,662.77	682,411	410
TOTAL	64,651.78	14,850,001	230

* Provisional.

Source: Registrar General's Office.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1981 census results)

Colombo (capital)	586,000	Kandy	101,000
Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia	174,000	Galle	77,000
Jaffna	118,000		

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

Births and Deaths (1979 provisional): 415,695 births registered (birth rate 28.7 per 1,000); 94,190 deaths registered (death rate 6.5 per 1,000); 1980 provisional: 407,243 births registered (birth rate 27.6 per 1,000); 89,325 deaths registered (death rate 6.1 per 1,000).

Employment (mid-1980 estimates): Total economically active population 5,177,000, of whom 2,754,000 were in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

AGRICULTURE **PRINCIPAL CROPS**

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
Rice (paddy)	839	790	999	1,890	1,917	2,383
Maize	25	19	20	20	22	22
Millet	35	26	35	21	16	20
Potatoes	3	4	4	29	38	38
Sweet potatoes	21	16	16	133	149	148
Cassava (Manioc)	74	54	55	586	535	530
Dry beans	13*	13*	13	6*	7*	7
Sesame seed	12	26	25	5	10	10
Coconuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,677	1,819	1,550†
Copra	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	132	166	126
Chillies	50	36	35	39	46	46
Onions	8	9	9	58	68	67
Sugar cane	6*	7*	5	310*	325*	265
Cashew nuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	0.9	0.9
Coffee	7	7	7	12	10	10
Cocoa beans	9	8	8	2†	2†	2
Tea	243	244	240	199	206	191
Tobacco	11*	11*	11	7*	8*	8
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156	153	155

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK (‘000 head, year ending September 30th)

	1978	1979	1980*
Buffaloes	814	844	850
Cattle	1,542	1,623	1,623
Sheep	23	24	25
Goats	450	461	470
Pigs	41	49	50
Chickens	4,912	5,882	6,000
Ducks	13	16	17

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (‘000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Beef and veal.	13	12	12
Buffalo meat*	6	6	6
Goats' meat*	1	1	1
Pig meat*	1	1	1
Poultry meat*	10	11	11
Cows' milk	178	167	167
Buffaloes' milk	47	52	53
Goats' milk*	5	6	6
Hen eggs*	16.6	19.9	20.3
Cattle and buffalo hides*	4.8	4.5	4.5

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	87	92	97	65	53	113	142
Other industrial wood*	400	410	419	428	436	445	454
Fuel wood*	6,306	6,407	6,514	6,627	6,746	6,870	6,995
TOTAL	6,793	6,909	7,030	7,120	7,235	7,428	7,591

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	8	18	23	27	21	57	71
Railway sleepers	15	15	15	10	4	4	4
TOTAL	23	33	38	37	25	61	75

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING*
('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland waters:						
Freshwater fishes	7.7	13.3	12.5	13.0	16.7	17.1
Indian Ocean:						
Marine fishes	103.0	115.8	123.3	125.7	139.8	150.7
Crustaceans and molluscs	6.1	6.8	8.1	6.7	4.3	6.2
TOTAL CATCH	116.8	135.9	143.9	145.4	160.8	174.0

* Excluding (a) quantities landed by Sri Lanka craft in foreign ports, and (b) quantities landed by foreign craft in Sri Lanka ports.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Natural graphite (exports)	metric tons	6,770	7,609	8,059	11,416	9,509
Mica (crude)	" " "	123	165	n.a.	100.8	367.4
Sand, silica and quartz	'000 metric tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.9†	—
Salt (unrefined).	" " "	119	137	46	115*	123.3

* Provisional.

† Consumption.

Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon (metric tons): 50,595 (1978); 71,409 (1979).

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979*
Beer	'000 hectolitres	56	72	81	71
Cigarettes	million	4,460	4,840	5,097	4,637
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	7.4	5.0	8.5	8.5
Cotton fabrics	million sq. metres	34	48	47	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	336	361	575	662
Raw sugar	" " "	23	23	26	19

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Sri Lanka rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 and 2 rupees.

Notes: 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rupees.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 39.34 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 20.45 rupees.

1,000 Sri Lanka rupees = £25.42 = \$48.90.

Note: Between September 1949 and November 1967 the Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) rupee was valued at 21 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 4.7619 rupees). In November 1967 the rupee was devalued by 20 per cent to 16.8 U.S. cents (\$1 = 5.9524 rupees) and this valuation remained in effect until August 1971 and from November 1971 to July 1972. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 14.286 rupees from November 1967 to November 1971; and £1 = 15.510 rupees from December 1971 to June 1972. In 1968 a second rate was established, at a large premium over the official rate, through a system of "foreign exchange entitlement certificates" for certain exports and other earners of foreign exchange. From July 1972 to May 1976 the Sri Lanka authorities maintained an official exchange rate against sterling at a mid-point of £1 = 15.60 rupees, thus allowing the rupee's value to fluctuate against other currencies in line with sterling ("floating" since June 1972). In May 1976 the direct link with sterling was ended and the rupee's value has since been determined in relation to a weighted "basket" of currencies of Sri Lanka's trading partners. In November 1977 the two-tier exchange rate system was ended and since then the rupee has been "floating". The average market rate (rupees per U.S. dollar) was 6.405 in 1973; 6.649 in 1974; 7.050 in 1975; 8.459 in 1976; 9.153 in 1977; 15.608 in 1978; 15.569 in 1979; 16.534 in 1980.

BUDGET (million rupees)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1979	1980*		1979	1980*
General sales and turnover taxes	1,293.8	1,425.0	Defence	804.1	984.4
Selective sales taxes	1,907.0	1,830.1	Foreign affairs	137.0	111.5
Import levies	2,271.0	2,150.0	Plan implementation	741.0	862.7
Export levies	4,168.0	3,855.0	Lands and land development	662.3	913.1
Receipts from foreign exchange entitlement certificates	6.6	—	Education	1,185.8	1,357.3
Income taxes	1,288.5	1,172.0	Higher education	167.3	292.6
Gross receipts from government trading enterprises	812.2	758.6	Power and highways	599.6	1,175.8
Interest, profits and dividends	229.2	341.5	Public administration and home affairs	706.0	755.9
Sales and charges	158.5	193.3	Local government, housing and construction	1,448.7	1,535.6
			Industries and scientific affairs	949.3	741.7
			Finance and planning	3,960.6	4,474.0
			Transport	1,213.3	1,508.2
			Plantation industry	27.3	106.9
			Agricultural development and research	100.3	135.7
			Mahaveli development	129.3	254.9
			Rural industries development	57.0	122.8
			Posts and telecommunications	504.0	782.0
			Health	752.5	882.1
			Food and co-operatives	2,361.6	1,315.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,730.1	12,261.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	19,311.0	22,118.2

* Approved estimates.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Gold	—	2	3	3
IMF Special Drawing Rights	24	34	29	—
Foreign exchange	269	363	488	246
TOTAL	293	399	520	249

MONEY SUPPLY
(million rupees at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	2,792	3,016	3,774	4,181
Demand deposits at commercial banks .	2,526	2,863	3,857	5,139

Sources: Central Bank of Ceylon and IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, COLOMBO
(base: 1970=100)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Food	108.0	121.7	138.9	149.6	148.0	148.9	173.9	192.8	246.0
Fuel and light	107.2	120.8	162.4	174.2	194.9	189.2	192.6	241.4	403.1
Clothing	119.1	135.5	149.0	151.6	154.2	163.0	164.8	168.4	173.4
Rent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL ITEMS	109.2	119.7	134.4	143.5	145.2	147.0	164.8	182.6	227.1

* Average figures for the period January to October. Annual averages were: Food 248.8; All items 230.2.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ORIGIN
(million rupees at current prices)

	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,657	11,249	12,736	13,241
Mining and quarrying	639	595	732	947
Manufacturing	5,620	8,023	8,289	10,418
Construction	1,164	1,133	1,965	3,218
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	171	194	239	398
Transport, storage and communications	2,286	2,723	3,232	4,643
Wholesale and retail trade	5,456	6,239	6,991	8,140
Banking, insurance and real estate	419	542	845	1,243
Ownership of dwellings	468	476	533	1,269
Public administration and defence	948	1,177	1,516	1,664
Other services	2,470	2,852	3,257	3,944
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	28,498	34,933	40,335	49,125
Net factor income from abroad	—282	—252	—237	—240
G.N.P. AT FACTOR COST	28,216	34,681	40,098	48,885
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	906	1,004	2,060	2,776
G.N.P. AT MARKET PRICES	29,122	35,685	42,158	51,661

* Provisional.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	555.0	556.4	747.1	845.6	981.3	1,061.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-681.9	-576.3	-644.9	-898.8	-1,304.6	-1,845.1
TRADE BALANCE	-126.9	-19.9	102.2	-53.2	-323.3	-783.4
Exports of services	80.1	76.1	103.3	125.1	192.7	278.4
Imports of services	-142.1	-127.0	-138.8	-216.8	-290.0	-430.8
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-188.9	-70.8	66.7	-144.9	-420.6	-935.8
Unrequited transfers (net): Private	2.7	6.7	10.4	22.0	48.2	136.3
Government	76.9	57.6	58.2	55.6	141.6	136.3
CURRENT BALANCE	-109.3	-6.5	135.3	-67.3	-230.8	-663.2
Direct capital investment (net)	0.1	0.0	-1.0	1.5	47.0	43.0
Other long-term capital (net)	89.2	71.7	71.6	117.2	126.8	165.6
Short-term capital (net)	-3.5	-29.2	-79.4	-32.4	11.9	116.0
Net errors and omissions	-2.3	0.1	14.8	-17.8	51.1	22.8
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-25.8	36.1	141.3	1.2	6.0	-315.8
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	16.0	16.3
Valuation changes (net)	-15.8	-14.4	4.5	11.4	-1.0	13.0
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	0.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	50.1	38.5	32.5
Official financing (net)	—	2.5	2.5	5.5	-7.3	20.5
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-41.6	24.8	150.3	70.3	54.4	-231.7

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees, excluding gold)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	2,715	4,554	5,251	4,634	6,007	14,687	22,560	33,541
Exports f.o.b.	2,617	3,472	3,933	4,801	6,638	13,206	15,273	15,314

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million rupees)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980*	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980*
Rice	689	884	537	Tea	6,401	5,722	3,981
Flour	2,192	1,691	1,693	Rubber	2,021	2,491	1,712
Sugar	620	929	1,363	Coconut oil	322	509	39
Petroleum products	2,403	3,912	5,471	Copra	10	13	—
Machinery and equipment	1,846	2,900	3,131	Desiccated coconut	639	775	402
				Precious and semi-precious stones	531	490	310
				Other domestic exports	3,237	3,282	4,593
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,687	22,560	22,238	TOTAL (incl. re-exports)	13,206	15,273	11,037

* January-August 1980.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 rupees)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980*
Australia	738,411	1,077,939	555,414
Belgium	230,660	141,885	500,003
Burma	498,687	196,112	355,505
Canada	264,403	291,320	228,151
China, People's Republic	452,544	1,039,204	661,130
France	690,707	481,668	1,075,478
Germany, Federal Republic	831,948	1,222,107	850,370
India	1,347,693	2,334,369	1,236,609
Iran	858,340	739,792	1,814,272
Italy	275,229	263,948	181,370
Japan	1,590,375	3,005,291	3,082,188
Korea, Republic	108,068	344,919	43,655
Netherlands	380,308	477,017	673,126
Pakistan	172,181	493,013	368,284
Saudi Arabia	1,385,325	1,569,653	1,999,381
Singapore	405,048	1,358,757	1,019,965
U.S.S.R.	237,508	167,789	79,732
United Kingdom	1,396,139	2,014,866	2,364,518
U.S.A.	1,201,743	1,210,995	926,704
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,686,642	22,439,701	24,795,676

EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980*
Australia	254,751	228,128	135,241
Canada	291,056	226,339	181,329
China, People's Republic	955,638	856,770	589,964
France	172,171	252,747	175,130
Germany, Federal Republic	564,918	902,412	598,520
Iran	568,379	326,659	354,934
Iraq	457,748	464,564	440,855
Italy	307,681	426,911	285,473
Japan	766,300	1,037,069	375,293
Kuwait	269,604	327,736	208,879
Netherlands	367,261	484,567	370,052
Pakistan	689,617	686,187	415,981
Saudi Arabia	626,876	448,622	387,909
Singapore	278,003	157,209	141,530
South Africa	201,403	259,922	197,475
U.S.S.R.	196,966	476,992	313,586
United Kingdom	1,038,486	1,230,773	938,301
U.S.A.	924,921	1,585,184	1,400,461
TOTAL (incl. others)	13,175,003	13,858,406	12,268,137

* January–September 1980.

Source: Customs return of Ceylon.

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS BY ORIGIN
(excluding cruise passengers and excursionists)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Western Europe	73,149	104,723	128,233	163,206	140,114
Asia	24,207	26,158	35,995	56,187	49,614
North America	7,685	10,134	12,426	13,941	10,086
Eastern Europe	5,902	4,552	6,163	5,595	2,822
Australasia	4,120	5,410	6,511	7,334	5,310
Others	3,908	2,688	3,264	3,901	3,256
TOTAL	118,971	153,665	192,592	250,164	211,202

* January–August 1980.

Tourist earnings (million rupees): 157.1 (1975); 237.8 (1976); 363.1 (1977); 870.0 (1978); 1,188.5 (1979).

Sources: Standard Chartered Review and Ceylon Tourist Board.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-kilometres (million)	3,004	2,792	3,709	4,972	3,798
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	277	225	261	285	206

Source: Railway Department.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cars and cabs	93,769	97,010	103,798	114,453	120,873
Motor-cycles	23,384	24,435	29,643	45,087	79,803
Buses	13,142	14,123	14,994	17,317	20,752
Lorries and vans	39,279	40,174	45,237	51,665	61,158
Agricultural tractors and engines	30,086	32,284	38,321*	45,558	54,796
TOTAL	199,660	208,026	231,993	274,080	337,382

* Including tractors and trailers.

Source: Commissioner of Motor Traffic.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(ooo metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Vessels:					
Entered	3,739	5,314	4,104	5,046	4,395
Cleared	3,383	2,829	3,612	3,513	2,610
Goods:					
Loaded	1,227	1,345	1,241	1,321	1,324
Unloaded	3,412	2,952	3,571	4,332	3,777

Source: Customs returns, Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Air Ceylon domestic services)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown ('000)	289	371	282	388
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	5,746	8,775	8,795	12,833
Cargo (ton-km.)	580	1,695	4,845	3,994

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, *Bulletin*, March 1978.

EDUCATION

	1979	1980
Schools	9,626	9,794
Primary	3,834	3,846
Junior secondary	3,994	3,912
Senior secondary	1,509	1,754
Other	289	282
Pupils*	3,135,716	3,399,776
Teachers†	139,297	143,182

* Government schools only.

† Excludes teachers in estate schools, private schools and Pirivenas.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary)

The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was approved by the National Assembly on August 17th, 1978, and promulgated on September 7th, 1978.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens, including freedom of thought, conscience and worship and equal entitlement before the law.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is Head of State. He exercises all executive powers including defence of the Republic. He is directly elected by the people for a term of six years, and is eligible for re-election. The President's powers include the right to:

- (a) choose to hold any portfolio in the Cabinet;
- (b) appoint or dismiss the Prime Minister or any other minister;
- (c) preside at ceremonial sittings of Parliament;
- (d) dismiss Parliament at will;
- (e) submit to a national referendum any Bill or matter of national importance which has been rejected by Parliament.

LEGISLATURE

The Parliament is the legislative power of the people. It consists of such number of representatives of the people as a Delimitation Commission shall determine. The mem-

bers of Parliament are directly elected by a system of modified proportional representation. By-elections are abolished, successors to members of Parliament being appointed by the head of the party which nominated the outgoing member at the previous election. Parliament exercises the judicial power of the people through courts, tribunals and institutions created and established or recognized by the Constitution or established or recognized by the Constitution or established by law. Parliament has control over public finance.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Religion. Buddhism has the foremost place among religions and it is the duty of the State to protect and foster Buddhism, whilst assuring every citizen the freedom to adopt the religion of their choice.

Language. The Constitution recognizes two national languages, Sinhala and Tamil. Sinhala remains the official language and all laws must be made or enacted in this language. Either of the national languages may be used by all citizens in transactions with government institutions.

Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority in Parliament. In February 1979 the Constitution was amended by allowing Members of Parliament who resigned or were expelled from their party to retain their seats, in certain circumstances. In January 1981 Parliament amended the Constitution to increase its membership from 168 to 169.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: JUNIUS RICHARD JAYAWARDENE (sworn in February 4th, 1978).

CABINET

(January 1982)

President, Minister of Defence, Power and Energy, Higher Education, Janatha (People's) Estate Development, State Plantations and Plan Implementation: JUNIUS RICHARD JAYAWARDENE.

Prime Minister, Minister of Highways, Local Government, Housing and Construction: RANASINGHE PREMADASA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: A. C. S. HAMEED.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: D. B. WIJETUNGA.

Minister of Trade and Shipping: LALITH W. ATHULATHMUDALI.

Minister of Public Administration and Plantation Industries: W. G. MONTAGU JAYAWICKREMA.

Minister of Justice: NISSANKA WIJERATNE.

Minister of Finance and Planning: RONALD J. G. DE MEL.

Minister of Labour: Capt. C. P. J. SENEVIRATNE.

Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs: C. CYRIL MATHEW.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: E. L. B. HURULLE.

Minister of Fisheries: M. FESTUS W. PERERA.

Minister of Health: GAMINI N. JAYASURIYA.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports: M. VINCENT PERERA.

Minister of Transport, Transport Boards, Private Omnibus Transport and Muslim Cultural Affairs: H. M. MOHAMED.

Minister of Agricultural Development and Research: E. L. SENANAYAKE.

Minister of Textile Industry: WIJEPALA MENDIS.

Minister of Home Affairs: K. W. DEVANAYAGAM.

Minister of Social Services: ASOKA KARUNARATNE.

Minister of Food and Co-operatives: S. B. HERAT.

Minister of Education, Youth Affairs and Employment: RANIL WICKREMASINGHE.

Minister of Rural Industrial Development: W. E. K. R. S. THONDAMAN.

Minister of Rural Development: I. WIMALA KANNANGARA.

Minister of Land, Land Development and Mahaveli Development: GAMINI DISSANAYAKE.

Minister of Regional Development: C. RAJADURAI.

Minister of State for Tourism, Broadcasting and Information: ANANDA TISSA DE ALWIS.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: BAKEER MARKAR.

GENERAL ELECTION, JULY 1977*

PARTY	SEATS
United National Party	140
Tamil United Liberation Front	18
Sri Lanka Freedom Party	8
Ceylon Workers' Congress	1
Independent	1
TOTAL	168

* The distribution of seats in December 1981 was: UNP 143; TULF 16; SLFP 7; Communist Party 1; CWC 1.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The following are the main political parties:

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Ananda Kumaraswamy Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1940; Pres. SAVUMYAMOORTHY THONDAMAN; Gen. Sec. M. S. SELLASAMY; publs. *Congress News* (fortnightly in English), *Congress* (fortnightly in Tamil).

Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP) (People's Liberation Front): 14 Cyril C. Perera Mawatha, Colombo 13; outlawed after an attempt to overthrow the Government in 1971, regained legal status in 1977, but is not officially recognized; Leader ROHANA WIJEWEERA.

Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP): 301 Darley Rd., Colombo 10; f. 1951 by the late Solomon Bandaranaike; Socialist; stands for a neutralist foreign policy, nationalization of

certain industries, Sinhala as the official language, with safeguards for minorities; Pres. SIRIMAVO R. D. BANDARANAIKE; publ. *The Nation* (weekly in Sinhala and English).

Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF): 238 Main St., Jaffna; f. 1949; aims to establish a separate autonomous region, known as Eelam, with the right of self-determination; Pres. M. SIVASITHAMPARAM; Sec.-Gen. APPAPILLAI AMIRTHALINGAM; publ. *Udayasurayan*.

All Ceylon Tamil Congress: Congress House, 120 Main St., Jaffna; f. 1944; aims to attain freedom for Tamil-speaking people to establish their right of self-determination; Pres. S. R. KANAGANAYAGAM; Gen. Sec. G. G. PONNAMBALAM; publ. *Thamizhakam* (every two weeks).

Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) (*Equal Society Party*): 457 Union Place, Colombo 2; f. 1935; Trotskyist; stands for nationalization of foreign-owned companies; opposed to communalism; Sec. BERNARD SOYSA; publs. *Sumasamajaya*, *Samadharman* and *Samasamajist* (Trotskyist weeklies in Sinhala, Tamil and English respectively).

Democratic Workers' Congress (*Political Wing*): 98A Mohideen Masjed Rd., P.O.B. 1009, Colombo 10; f. 1978; aims to eliminate social and economic exploitation and inequality, represents all-round development of human personality; Leader ABDUL AZIZ; Sec. V. P. GANESAN; publ. *Jananayaga Thozhilali* (fortnightly in Tamil).

Communist Party of Sri Lanka: 91 Cotta Rd., Colombo 8; f. 1943; pro-Moscow; left the ULF in March 1977; Chair. (vacant); Gen. Sec. K. P. SILVA; publs. *Shakthi*, *Forward* (weeklies in Tamil and English respectively), *Aththa* (Sinhala daily), *Samajawadhaya* (Sinhala periodical).

United National Party (UNP): 532 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1947; Democratic Socialist party; aims at a neutralist foreign policy, Sinhala as the official language and State-aid to denominational schools; Leader JUNIUS RICHARD JAYAWARDENE; publ. *The Journal* (weekly in Sinhala and English).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SRI LANKA

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India (E).

Argentina: New Delhi, India (E).

Australia: 3 Cambridge Place, P.O.B. 742, Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* WARWICK MAYNE-WILSON.

Austria: New Delhi, India (E).

Bangladesh: 207/1 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Mrs. TAHMINA KHAN.

Belgium: 8 Park Terrace, Colombo 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN HOLLANDS VAN LOOKE (resident in New Delhi, India).

Brazil: New Delhi, India (E).

Bulgaria: 29/9 Jayasinghe Rd., Kirillapoul, Colombo 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TOCHO KIRYAKOV TOCHEV.

Burma: 23 Havelock Rd., Colombo 5 (E); *Ambassador:* U MAUNG MAUNG GYI.

Canada: 6 Gregory's Rd., Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ROBERT W. CLARK.

China, People's Republic: 191 Dharmapala Mawatha Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* GAO-E.

Cuba: 109 Kynsey Rd., Colombo 8 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ANTONIO SANTIAGO BELLO.

Cyprus: New Delhi, India (HC).

Czechoslovakia: 47 & 47A Horton Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JAROSLAV CISAR.

Denmark: New Delhi, India (E).

Egypt: 39 Dickmans Rd., Colombo 4 (E); *Ambassador:* GAMAL ABDUL-OYOUM.

Ethiopia: New Delhi, India (E).

Finland: P.O.B. 1914, 35/2 Guildford Crescent, Colombo 7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* KARI KARANKO.

France: 89 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS TOUSSAINT.

German Democratic Republic: 101 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* DIETER PHILIPP.

Germany, Federal Republic: 16 Barnes Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERHARD PEIFFER.

Ghana: New Delhi, India (HC).

Greece: New Delhi, India (E).

Guyana: New Delhi, India (HC).

Hungary: 79/2 Horton Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* HANOS VERTES.

India: 3rd Floor, State Bank of India, Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1 (HC); *High Commissioner:* THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Indonesia: 10 Independence Ave., Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* SOEDHARNO DJAJADIWANGSA.

Iran: 6 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JAFFAR AZARMGIN.

Iraq: P.O.B. 79, 19 Barnes Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MAMDOH ABDUL HAMID.

Italy: 586 Galle Rd., Colombo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCO MICELI DE BIASE.

Japan: 20 Gregory's Rd., Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* KAZUO CHIBA.

Jordan: New Delhi, India (E).

Kenya: New Delhi, India (HC).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: New Delhi, India (E).

Korea, Republic: 98 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MING IL CHUNG.

Kuwait: New Delhi, India (E).

Laos: New Delhi, India (E).

Lebanon: New Delhi, India (E).

Libya: 30 Horton Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MOHAMMAD AL-HABESHI.

Malaysia: 63A Ward Place, Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* KHALID BIN ABDUL KARIM.

Maldives: 21 Maitland Cres., Colombo 7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* AHMED ABDULLAH

Mauritius: New Delhi, India (HC).

Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).

Mongolia: New Delhi, India (E).

Morocco: New Delhi, India (E).

Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).

Netherlands: 25 Torrington Ave., Colombo 7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* F. P. KUETHE.

New Zealand: Singapore (HC).

Nigeria: New Delhi, India (HC).

Norway: New Delhi, India (E).

Pakistan: 17 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD WALIULLAH KHAN KHAISHGI.

Philippines: 5 Torrington Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO DE LA ROSA.

Poland: 120 Park Rd., Colombo 5 (E); *Ambassador:* RYSZARD FIJALKOWSKI.

Portugal: New Delhi, India (E).

SRI LANKA

Qatar: New Delhi, India (E).

Romania: 15 Glifford Ave., Colombo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DUMITRU NICULESCU.

Saudi Arabia: New Delhi, India (E).

Senegal: New Delhi, India (E).

Singapore: New Delhi, India (HC).

Spain: New Delhi, India (E).

Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).

Sweden: P.O.B. 1072, 315 Vauxhall St., Colombo 2 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CARL GUSTAV ÅKESSON.

Switzerland: 80 Kumaratunga Munidasa Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* CLAUDE OCHSENBEIN.

Syria: New Delhi, India (E).

Thailand: 10 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANAT SUWANAWIHO.

Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India (HC).

Sri Lanka also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bolivia, Luxembourg, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Turkey: New Delhi, India (E).

Uganda: New Delhi, India (HC).

U.S.S.R.: 62 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS YEFREMOVICH KIRNASOVSKY.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 1433, 190 Galle Rd., Kollupitiya, Colombo 3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir JOHN NICHOLAS, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 44 Galle Rd., Colombo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant)

Vatican City: 1 Gower St., Colombo 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Pro-Nuncio:* Most Rev. NICOLA ROTUNNO.

Viet-Nam: 2 Dudley Senanayake Mawatha, Colombo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* LE BAO.

Yugoslavia: 32 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ULADIMUR BABSİK.

Zaire: New Delhi, India (E).

Zambia: New Delhi, India (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: Hon. NEVILLE D. M. SAMARAKOON, Q.C.

The judicial system consists of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Family Courts and Primary Courts. The last five are Courts of the First Instance and appeals lie from them to the Court of Appeal and from there, on a question of law, to the Supreme Court. Appeals also lie from the Court of Appeal if special leave is granted by the Supreme Court. The High Court deals with all criminal cases and the District Courts with civil cases. There are also Labour Tribunals to decide labour disputes.

The Judicial Service Commission consists of the Chief Justice and two judges of the Supreme Court, nominated by the President. All judges of the Courts of First Instance (except High Court Judges) and the staff of all courts are appointed and controlled by the Judicial Service Commission. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than six and not more than ten other judges. The Court of Appeal consists of the President and not fewer than six and not more than eleven other judges.

RELIGION

The distribution of the population by religion, according to the provisional results of the 1981 census ('000):

Buddhists	10,293
Hindus	2,296
Muslims	1,134
Roman Catholics	1,010
Other Christians	102
Others	15

TOTAL 14,850

BUDDHISM

Seventy per cent of the population are Theravada Buddhist. There are 12,000 Buddhist Bhikkhus (monks), living in 6,000 temples on the island.

All Ceylon Buddhist Congress: 380 Baudhdhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1919; Pres. Prof. L. G. HEWAGE (acting); Jnt.-Secs. H. L. CALDERA, P. C. CALDERA.

Ceylon Regional Centre of the World Fellowship of Buddhists: 6 Paget Rd., Colombo 5; Sec. W. P. DALUWATTA.

HINDUISM

The majority of the Tamil population are Hindus. The Hindu population numbers over two million.

ISLAM

The total Muslim population is over one million.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

About 8 per cent of the population is Christian.

CHURCH OF CEYLON

Bishop of Kurunagala: Rt. Rev. CYRIL LAKSHMAN WICKREMESINGHE; f. of diocese 1950; Bishop's House, Kandy Road, Kurunagala; publ. *Ceylon Churchman*.

Bishop of Colombo: SWITHIN FERNANDO; Bishop's House, 368/3 Baudhdhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; publ. *Ceylon Churchman*.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

Bishop: Rt. Rev. D. J. AMBALAVANAR, B.A., B.D., M.Th.; Bishop's House, Jaffna Diocese, Vaddukoddai; the mission was established in Jaffna in 1816 and there are about 6,000 mems. of the Church of South India in Sri Lanka.

METHODIST CHURCH IN SRI LANKA

President of Conference: Rev. S. K. PERERA, B.D., H.M.; Methodist Headquarters, Colombo 3.

THE PRESBYTERY OF SRI LANKA

The Dutch Reformed Church in Sri Lanka.

Moderator: Rev. C. N. JANSZ, G.Th.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1981 there were 1,010,000 Roman Catholics in Sri Lanka.

Archbishop: The Most Rev. NICHOLAS MARCUS FERNANDO, B.A., D.D., Metropolitan Archdiocese; Archbishop's House, Gnanarthapradeepaya Mawatha, Colombo 8.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 574, Torrington Square, Colombo 7; f. 1967; under Ministry of State for Broadcasting and Information; controls all broadcasting in Sri Lanka; radio stations at Amparai, Anuradhapura, Diyagama, Galle, Jaffna, Maho, Puttalam, Senkadagala, Weeraketiya, Welikada, Seeduwa and Matara; Home Service in English, Sinhala and Tamil; Foreign Service also in Arabic, Hindi, Japanese, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Telugu and Urdu; 671 broadcasting hours per week: 283 hours on Sinhala Channels I, II, III, All-India Hindi Service and Middle East Service, 186 hours on English Channels I, II, Asia and South-east Asia service, 108 hours on Tamil Channels I and II; Education services comprise 40 hours; Chair. EAMON KARIYAKARAWANA; publs. *Guvan Viduli Sangarawa*, *Radio Times*, *Vanoli Mangari* (fortnightly).

Trans World Radio: P.O.B. 364, Colombo; f. 1978; missionary radio station; broadcasts 2½ hours every morning and 3½ hours each evening to Indian sub-continent; Field Dir. A. H. REMTEMA.

In 1981 there were an estimated 705,000 radio receivers.

Experimental television, broadcasting within a 50-km. radius of Colombo, began in April 1979 and was taken over by the Government in June 1979. It was expected that transmissions would be extended to the entire island by February 1982.

FINANCE

(cap. p.u.=capital paid up; auth.=authorized; dep.=deposits; Rs.=rupees; m.=million; brs.=branches)

BANKING

All domestic banks were nationalized in 1975.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Ceylon: P.O.B. 590, 34-36 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1950; cap. Rs. 15m.; dep. Rs. 5,342.5m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. and Chair. of the Monetary Board Dr. WARNASENA RASAPUTRAM; Sec. P. WATTEGAMA.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Ceylon: York St., Colombo 1; f. 1939; cap. p.u. Rs. 4.5m.; dep. Rs. 9,501m. (1980); Chair. NISSANKA WIJEWARDANE; Gen. Man. L. PIYADASA; 625 brs.

Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.: P.O.B. 148, 57 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1969; cap. Rs. 15m.; dep. Rs. 1,087.2m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. V. MANICAVASAGAR; Man. Dir. W. S. CHANDRARATNE; 11 brs.

Hatton National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 98, 16 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1970; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m.; dep. Rs. 1,162m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. H. L. E. COORAY; Man. Dir. M. DHARMARAJA; 27 brs.

People's Bank: New Head Office Bldg., Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2; f. 1961; cap. auth. Rs. 7m.; dep. Rs. 9,064m. (1980); Chair. Dr. S. T. G. FERNANDO; Gen. Man. P. B. RATNAYAKE; 290 brs.

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corp. of Ceylon: P.O.B. 20, 292 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1943; loan cap. Rs. 30m.; Chair. V. P. VITTACHI; Gen. Man. H. S. F. GOONEWARDENA.

Development Finance Corp. of Ceylon: P.O.B. 1397, 9 Horton Place, Colombo 7; f. 1955; Chair. W. TENNEKON; Gen. Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. M. R. PRELIS.

The National Development Bank of Sri Lanka: 6th Floor, Ceylinco House, Colombo 1; provides long-term finance for projects, equity financing and merchant banking services.

State Mortgage and Investment Bank: 91 Horton Place, Colombo; f. 1979; Chair. L. PIYASENA; Gen. Man. D. L. FERNANDO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands): P.O.B. 317, 30 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; Man. W. H. M. STRUYCKEN.

Amro Bank (Netherlands): P.O.B. 1329, 90 Chatham St., Colombo 1; f. 1981 in Sri Lanka.

Bank of America (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 308, 324 Galle Rd., Colombo 3.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): P.O.B. 410, 52 Mudalige Mawatha, Colombo; f. 1979; Man. Y. H. ABEDI.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): P.O.B. 303, Ceylinco Bldg., 69 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1979; Man. G. LOUBEYRE.

Chartered Bank (U.K.): P.O.B. 27, 17 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo; f. 1853; Man. A. H. DEVERELL.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 888, Iceland Building, Colombo 3; Vice-Pres CHONG-QUAN KHOO; Man. NORMAN J. WILDING.

Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 112, 493/1 Darley Rd., Colombo 10; f. 1881; Gen. Man. P. COLVIL.

Habib Bank Ltd. (Pakistan): P.O.B. 1088, 163 Keyzer St., Colombo; f. 1951; Man. H. KHAN.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): 24 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo 1; Man. R. THAMBIAR.

Indian Bank (India): P.O.B. 624, 81, 91, 93 Main St., Pettah, Colombo 11; Man. M. G. GOEL.

Indian Overseas Bank (India): P.O.B. 671, 139 Main St., Overseas Bank Bldg., Colombo 11; Man. M. C. PANDURANGA ROW.

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd. (Hong Kong): Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 39 Bristol St., Colombo 1.

State Bank of India: P.O.B. 93, 16 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo 1; f. 1955; Chief Man. K. B. SRITHARAN.

Union Bank of the Middle East Ltd.: P.O.B. 358, 69 Chatham St., Colombo 1; Gen. Man. A. N. R. MCHARG.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Colombo Brokers' Association: P.O.B. 101, 59 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo; f. 1904; produce and share brokers.

INSURANCE

Insurance Corporation of Sri Lanka: 267 Union Place, Colombo 2; f. 1961; all classes of insurance; Chair. U. H. RODRIGO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ceylon Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 274, 127 Lower Chatham St., Colombo; incorp. 1895; Chair. P. A. SILVA; Sec. S. S. JAYAVICKRAMA; publs. *Sri Lanka in brief* (annually), *Annual Review of Business and Trade*, *Directory of Exporters* (annually).

Ceylon Moor Chamber of Commerce: 14 China St., Colombo 11; Pres. Sir RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E.; Admin. Sec. A. I. L. MARIKAR.

Chamber of Commerce of Ceylonese by Descent: 78 First Cross St., Colombo 11; f. 1964; Pres. GNANASEKARA SENANAYAKE; Admin. Sec. E. L. DE SOYZA.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 65 Bankshall St., Colombo 11.

The National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka: P.O.B. 1375; 2nd Floor, YMBA Bldg., Main St., Colombo 1; f. 1950; Pres. A. D. E. DE S. WIJEYERATNE; Admin. Sec. T. SENEVIRATNE; publ. *Ceylon Commerce*.

Sinhala Chamber of Commerce: Colombo; f. 1937; 2,500 mems.; Pres. K. A. G. PERERA.

Sri Lanka National Council of the International Chamber of Commerce: 17 Alfred Place, Colombo 3; Chair. S. AMBALAVANER; Hon. Sec. H. E. P. COORAY.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Development Board of Ceylon: 615 Galle Rd., Katubedda, Moratuwa; f. 1969 under Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs for the encouragement, promotion and development of the small-scale industries sector; Chair. NAUFEL ABDUL RAHMAN; Gen. Man. N. SENANAYAKA; publ. *Karmantha*.

All Ceylon Small Industries Association: 146/4 First Cross St., Colombo 11.

All Ceylon Trade Chamber: 212/45, 1/3 Gas Works St., Colombo 11.

Ceylon Association of Manufacturers: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 274, 127 Lower Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1955; Chair. L. NAMASIVAYAM; Sec. S. S. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Ceylon Hardware Merchants' Association: 449 Old Moor St. Colombo 12; Pres. S. H. M. ALLIAR.

Ceylon Merchants' Chamber: de Mel Bldg., Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1926.

Ceylon National Chamber of Industries: 20, 1st Floor, Galle Face Court, Colombo 3; f. 1960; 350 mems.; Chair. A. R. P. WIJESEKERA; Chief Exec. P. SANGARAPILLAI; publ. *Industrial Ceylon* (annually).

Ceylon Planters' Society: P.O.B. 46, Kandy; f. 1936; 1,668 mems.; 20 branch organizations; Chair. D. P. Z. LEANAGE; Sec. A. R. RAJENDRAM, J.P.

Ceylon Textile Chamber: Australia Buildings, Colombo 1; f. 1942; 118 mems.; Chair. L. E. J. FERNANDO LAKRAJASINGHA, J.P.; Admin. Sec. LAMBERT DE SILVA.

Ceylonese Textile Traders' Association: 5, 2nd Cross St., Colombo.

Coconut and General Products Exporters' Association: c/o The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 274, 127 Lower Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1925; Chair. S. C. SIRIMANNE; Sec. S. S. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Coconut Marketing Board: 11 Duke St., Colombo 1; f. 1972; Board appointed under statute by Minister of Plantation Industries; Chair. D. A. P. KAHAWITA; Gen. Man. J. EDIRISINGHE.

Colombo Lighterage Cos.' Association: 140-142 Prince St., Fort, Colombo.

Colombo Rubber Traders' Association: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 274, 127 Lower Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1918; Chair. H. S. DE SILVA; Sec. S. S. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Colombo Tea Traders' Association: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 274, 127 Lower Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1894; 100 mems.; Chair. H. WIJERATNE; Sec. S. S. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Export Promotion Council of Ceylon: 5 Charlemont Rd., Colombo 6; f. 1960; commercial consultants and job placement bureau; publ. *Directory of Manufacturers and Industrialists* (annually).

Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC): Investment Promotion Division, P.O.B. 1768, 14 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1978 to promote investment in the Export Processing Zone; runs apprenticeship schemes; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

Low-Country Products Association of Ceylon: 40 1/1 Upper Chatham St., Colombo 1; f. 1908; 75 mems.; Chair. U. DIAS.

Mercantile Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon: 2nd Floor, 99-2/62 Gaffoor Bldg., Main St., Colombo 1; f. 1930; 350 mems.; Pres. A. H. RAJKOTWALA.

Sri Lanka Export Development Board: 310 Galle Rd., Colombo 3.

Sri Lanka Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1050, 26 Reclamation Rd., Colombo 11; f. 1955; Pres. J. OLIVER PERERA, J.P.; Hon. Gen. Sec. HERBERT R. PERERA, J.P.

Sri Lanka Pharmaceutical Traders' Association: P.O.B. 875, Colombo 12; Pres. J. CAMILLUS.

Sri Lanka State Trading (Consolidated Exports) Corporation: P.O.B. 263, 68-70 York St., Colombo 1; f. 1971; largest government export organization; exports products manufactured, grown and mined in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Tea Board: P.O.B. 1750, 574 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1976 for development of tea industry through research and promotion in Sri Lanka and in world markets; Chair. I. O. K. G. FERNANDO; Dir.-Gen. Dr. R. L. DE SILVA.

Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka: St. Coombs, Talawakelle; f. 1925 to research into all aspects of tea production and manufacture, and to provide and publish information derived from this research; 4 hrs.; 70 research workers; Dir. Dr. P. SIVAPALAN.

Trade and Shipping Information Service: P.O.B. 1525, 31 Galle Face Court 2, Colombo 3; f. 1981 to collect and disseminate commercial information and to provide advisory services to exporters; Dir. HENRI DE SARAM.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The most important organizations on the consumer side are the Wholesale Stores Unions, which handle all food-stuffs and miscellaneous goods supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, as well as running a large number of retail stores. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the head of the consumer co-operative movement. It was founded in 1943 and is administered by an autonomous Board of Directors.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Employers' Federation of Ceylon: P.O.B. 858, 30 Sulaiman Ave., Colombo 5; f. 1928; mem. International Organization of Employers; 193 mems.; Chair. D. S. JAYASUNDERA; Vice-Chair. H. L. E. COORAY; Sec. S. R. DE SILVA; publs. newsletter, handbook.

TRADE UNIONS

All Ceylon Federation of Free Trade Unions (ACFFTU): 94, 1/6 York Bldg., York St., Colombo 1; 6 affiliated unions; 65,000 mems.; Pres. W. K. WIJEMANNE; Gen. Sec. ANTONY LODWICK.

Ceylon Federation of Labour (CFL): 457 Union Place, Colombo 2; f. 1957; 16 affiliated unions; 155,969 mems.; Pres. Dr. COLVIN R. DE SILVA; Gen. Sec. R. WEERAKOON.

Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF): 123 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1941; 24 affiliated unions; 35,271 mems.; Sec.-Gen. L. W. PANDITHA.

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Ananda Kumaraswamy, Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1960; mainly plantation workers; 362,329 mems.; Pres. S. THONDAMAN; Gen. Sec. M. S. SELLASAMY; publs. *Congress News* (fortnightly in English), *Congress* (fortnightly in Tamil).

Democratic Workers' Congress (DWC): 98A Mohideen Masjed Rd., Maradana, Colombo 10; f. 1962; 168,285 mems. (1981); Pres. ABDUL AZIZ; Gen. Sec. V. P. GANESAN.

Government Workers' Trade Union Federation (GWTUF): 457 Union Place, Colombo 2; 52 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.

Jathika Sevaka Sangmaya (JSS): 532 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1959; 275,093 mems.; Pres. C. CYRIL MATHEW; Sec. K. D. MENDIS.

Lanka Jathika Estate Workers' Union (LJEWU): 532 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1958; 303,107 mems.; Pres. GAMINI DISSANAYAKE; Gen. Sec. E. M. ZOYSA.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation (PSWTUF): P.O.B. 500, Colombo; 100 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.

Sri Lanka Independent Trade Union Federation (SLITUF): 213 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1960; 35 affiliated unions; 65,132 mems.; affiliated to Sri Lanka Freedom Party; Pres. HERBERT WICKRAMASINGHE; Gen. Sec. ANANDA DASSANAYAKE.

Union of Post and Telecommunication Officers: P.O.B. 15, 11/4 Duke St., Colombo 1; f. 1945; Pres. K. S. KARUNARATNE; Gen. Sec. JAYASIRI GUNASEKERA; publ. *U.P.T.O. News*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sri Lanka Government Railway: P.O.B. 355, Colombo 10; operates a network of 1,519.6 km. of track, of which 59.2 km. is narrow gauge and 1,460.4 km. broad gauge (incl. 100.8 km. of double track); there are 10 railway lines across the country and 269 stations (1981); Gen. Man. G. P. S. WEERASOORIYA.

ROADS

There are approximately 81,000 km. of roads in Sri Lanka, just over 30 per cent of which were maintained by the Department of Highways. The remainder, about half of which are bridle paths and earth roads, are the responsibility of other agencies such as local authorities and other government departments. In 1979 road passenger transport was opened to the private sector, which operates about 1,500 vehicles with the approval of the Ministry of Private Omnibus Transport.

Department of Highways: Ministry of Highways, P.O.B. 1720, Lower Chatham St., Colombo 1; the Ministry maintains 25,292 km. of roads, almost all of which are motorable.

Sri Lanka Central Transport Board: P.O.B. 1435, 200 Kirula Rd., Colombo 5; f. 1958; nationalized organization responsible for road passenger transport services consisting of a Central Transport Board and nine

Regional Transport Boards; operates a fleet of 7,525 buses from 96 depots (1981); Chair. WIMAL PREMARATNE; Sec. MAHINDA D'ALWIS; publs. *Transport News* and *Transport Management*.

SHIPPING

Colombo is one of the most important ports in Asia and is situated at the junction of the main trade routes. The other main ports of Sri Lanka are Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna. Trincomalee is the main port for shipping out tea.

Ceylon Association of Steamer Agents: 101 Vinayalankara Mawatha, Colombo 10; f. 1966; primarily a consultative organization; represents members in dealings with Government Authorities; 57 mems.; Chair. M. L. MACK; Hon. Sec. A. R. ROCHE.

Sri Lanka Ports Authority: P.O.B. 595, 19 Church St., Colombo 1; f. 1979 (formerly Ports (Cargo) Corpn. f. 1958); responsible for all cargo handling operations in the ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee and harbour maintenance; Chair. WIMAL AMARASEKERA; Gen. Man. K. S. C. DE FONSEKA.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Ceylon Ocean Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 1276, 95 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7; agents for Polish, Russian, East German, Romanian, Chinese and Bulgarian lines; also charter vessels; Chair. L. G. GUNASEKARA, B.A., LL.B.; Sec. N. N. GUNewardene.

Ceylon Shipping Corporation: P.O.B. 1718, No. 6 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1971 as government corporation; operates fully containerized service to the U.K. and the Continent and other services to the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf, the Far East and China; fleet of 8 vessels; Chair. M. L. D. CASPERSZ.

Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 801, Prince St., Colombo 1; subsidiary of Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd.; operates coastal shipping service with four chartered vessels; Chair. M. L. D. CASPERSZ.

Colombo Dock Yard Ltd.: Colombo; 75 per cent owned by the Ceylon Shipping Corporation, 25 per cent owned by a Hong Kong company; dry-docking and repair of ships of up to 30,000 d.w.t.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are over 160 km. of canals open for traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION

The control of Civil Aviation is in the hands of the Department of Civil Aviation.

There are airports at Batticaloa, Colombo (Ratmalana Airport), Gal Oya, Jaffna, Katunayake (International Airport) and Trincomalee.

Air Lanka: Greater Colombo Economic Commission Bldg., 14 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1979; domestic flights and international services to Europe, the Middle East, Far East, and West and South-East Asia; Chair. Capt. RAKHITA WIKRAMANAYAKE; Gen. Man. K. KULASEGARAM; fleet of 1 Boeing 737, 3 Lockheed Tristar L1011-1, 2 L1011-500 on order for 1982.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Sri Lanka: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, Garuda (Indonesia), Gulf Air (Bahrain), Indian Airlines, KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, MIA (Maldives), PIA (Pakistan), Royal Nepal Airlines, SIA (Singapore), Swissair, Thai International Airways, UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ceylon Tourist Board: P.O.B. 1504, 228 Havelock Rd., Colombo 5; f. 1966; Chair. H. P. SIRIWARDHANA; Dir. Gen. H. M. S. SAMARANAYAKE.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cultural Council of Sri Lanka: Department of Cultural

Affairs, 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1971, Admin. Trustee P. A. ABEYWICKRAME.

National Theatre Trust: Department of Cultural Affairs, 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; promotes development of theatre; Pres. K. H. M. SUMATHIPALA; Sec. H. H. BANDARA; publ. monthly bulletin of theatre news in Sinhala.

SUDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Sudan lies in north-east Africa. To the north is Egypt, to the east is Ethiopia and the Red Sea, to the west the Central African Republic, Chad and Libya, and to the south Kenya, Uganda and Zaire. The climate shows a marked transition from the desert of the north to the rainy equatorial south. Temperatures vary with height and latitude. The overall average is about 21°C (70°F). Arabic is the official language, although other dialects are spoken and English is widely understood. Most northern Sudanese are Muslims, while in the south most are animists or Christians. The national flag has three horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with a green triangle at the hoist. The capital is Khartoum.

Recent History

The Sudan (as the country was known before 1975) was ruled as an Anglo-Egyptian condominium from 1899 until achieving independence as a parliamentary republic on January 1st, 1956. After a military coup in November 1958 the army took control of the state. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces was set up and ruled until October 1964, when it was overthrown in a civilian revolution. The Governments which followed failed to improve the economic situation or to deal with the problem of the southern provinces, and in May 1969 power was seized by a group of officers led by Col. (later Field Marshal) Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri. All existing political institutions and organizations were abolished and the "Democratic Republic of the Sudan" was proclaimed with supreme authority in the hands of the Revolutionary Command Council. A more militant policy towards Israel was adopted and co-ordination committees with Egypt and Libya were established. In November 1970 the Presidents of Egypt and Libya and President Nimeri agreed in principle to political union between their countries, but internal opposition to Nimeri prevented Sudanese participation in the Federation of Arab Republics which was formed in January 1972 with Syria as the third member.

In July 1971 a section of the army, led by Communists, overthrew the Government. However, President Nimeri regained power in a counter-coup three days after being ousted and a massive purge of Communists followed.

In a referendum held in October 1971 to confirm Gen. Nimeri's nomination as President, there were almost four million votes in favour and only 56,000 against. A new Government was formed, the Revolutionary Command Council was dissolved and the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) was recognized as the only political party.

Since first coming to power, the Nimeri Government had made attempts to settle the problem of the three southern provinces (Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile), which are racially and culturally different from most of the country. Rebellion against rule from the north had first broken out in 1955 and fighting continued until March 1972, when an agreement to give the three provinces a certain degree of autonomy was concluded between mem-

bers of the Sudan Government and representatives of the South Sudan Liberation Movement. A permanent executive Council for the southern region was established in April 1972 and Sudan's permanent constitution was endorsed in April 1973. Elections to the Regional People's Assembly for Southern Sudan took place in November 1973 and for the National People's Assembly in April 1974.

The establishment of a National Assembly and a political party broadened the Government's base of power, though the army continues to play an important role in the country's affairs. During 1977 a policy of reconciliation was initiated, which brought several of Nimeri's former opponents into the administration.

In August 1979 riots broke out in opposition to large increases in petrol prices and the ending of some food subsidies. A major government reshuffle followed, in which the Vice-President and Secretary-General of the SSU, Maj. Abdul Gasim Ibrahim, was removed from office.

Regional and national elections were held in February 1978, with the provision that opposition candidates must be approved by the SSU. About half the 274 elective seats in the National Assembly were won by SSU candidates and almost all Regional Ministers lost their seats in the Regional People's Assembly. In February 1980 Sudan was reorganized into six regions, each with a certain measure of autonomy. President Nimeri dissolved the People's Assembly and elections were held in May for the National and Regional Assemblies. In October a bill legalizing a regional system of government was passed by the Council of Ministers.

The People's Assembly was again dissolved in October 1981, and when new elections were held in December its membership had been reduced from 366 to 151, as many powers had been devolved to the new regions. At the same time the Executive Council for Southern Sudan was dismissed, and in December about 20 former regional ministers were arrested for resisting President Nimeri's plans to create three semi-autonomous regions in the south. The entire Sudanese Government was dismissed in November, although many individuals were later reinstated. In January 1982 Gen. Abdel-Majid Khalil, Vice-President, SSU Secretary-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was removed from all posts, and the Political Bureau, Central Committee and General Secretariat of the SSU were suspended. Both purges were in retribution for the programme of economic austerity introduced in November 1981 as a condition for an IMF loan.

Sudan enjoys growing links with a variety of African, Arab and European countries, as well as the U.S.A. (from which Sudan receives military aid) and the People's Republic of China. Following an unsuccessful coup in July 1976, Sudan severed diplomatic relations with Libya and established a mutual defence pact with Egypt. Relations with Ethiopia deteriorated early in 1977 following allegations that Sudan was aiding Eritrean secessionists in

Ethiopia, although the countries were later reconciled. Sudan closed the border with Ethiopia to Eritrean rebels in 1980, when there were an estimated 440,000 refugees in Sudan, principally from the Eritrean conflict but also from Uganda. Diplomatic relations with Libya were restored in February 1978 but became strained in 1981 during Libya's occupation of Chad.

President Nimeri was one of very few Arab leaders to support President Sadat of Egypt's initiative for peace with Israel in 1978. Sudan's policy of close political, cultural and economic co-operation with Egypt forged by Presidents Nimeri and Sadat was to continue despite the latter's assassination in October 1981.

Government

Under the 1973 Constitution, executive power is vested in the President, nominated by the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the only recognized political organization. The President governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral People's Assembly of 151 members: 68 elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, 70 indirectly-elected representatives of farmers, industrial workers, intellectuals and the armed forces, and 13 appointed by the President. All members of the Assembly must either belong to or be approved by the SSU. Sudan comprises six regions, each with its own regional assembly.

The Regional Constitution for Southern Sudan grants the three southern provinces of Sudan autonomy from the central government in all matters except defence and foreign affairs, and the area has a 60-member Regional People's Assembly and an Executive Council.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 71,000 in July 1981: army 68,000, navy 1,500, air force 1,500. Para-military forces total 3,500. Defence expenditure for 1980 totalled £\$122.7 million. Sudan has a defence agreement with Egypt and receives military aid from the U.S.A. Military service is by conscription.

Economic Affairs

Since the 1969 revolution the economy has become increasingly nationalized although the Government has been forced to change its policy to attract private investment from overseas. Of Sudan's estimated 200 million acres of arable land only about 14 million acres are cultivated but nearly 80 per cent of the population derive their living from the land. In 1980 agriculture accounted for about 40 per cent of G.D.P. and contributed over 90 per cent of total exports. The principal food crops are sorghum (the staple food), cassava and millet, although Sudan aims for self-sufficiency in coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat and sugar by the mid-1980s. The largest foreign exchange earning crop is usually cotton, but in 1980/81 it was surpassed by groundnuts. Other important export crops are oil seeds, mainly sesame seed. Sudan's vast forest areas provide timber and 80 per cent of the world's gum arabic. Production of cotton, grown under irrigation, declined during the early 1970s and wheat was introduced in an attempt to diversify the economy. However, Sudan, prompted by the IMF, reversed this policy in mid-1979, placing renewed

emphasis on cotton and other cash crops in an attempt to earn much-needed foreign currency. Just over a quarter of the Gezira scheme, established in the 1920s and covering 2.3 million acres in the area between the Blue and White Niles, is cultivated for cotton and the remainder for sorghum (durra), wheat, groundnuts, rice, pulses and vegetables. In the 1977/78 season the Gezira scheme produced about 350,000 tons of cotton. In December 1977 the Rahad project, designed to irrigate 820,000 acres and to grow medium-staple cotton and groundnuts, came into production.

Iron ore, manganese, magnesite, gold, silver, chromium ore, gypsum, mica, zinc and copper are among Sudan's known minerals, although exploitation of them has been limited by access difficulties and lack of funds. In October 1977 Chevron, a U.S. oil company, began drilling for petroleum in western Sudan. Several oil strikes in 1980 led to total production of 15,000 b/d. It was expected that these wells would provide a third of Sudan's domestic needs by the mid-1980s. An oil refinery at Kosti, in the north, although all existing fields are to the south and west, was expected to be completed in 1985.

Industry is mostly agriculturally-based and about 60 per cent of production is constituted by textiles, flour, vegetable oil, sugar and shoes. A combined sugar cane production and refinery estate, built at Kenana at a cost of nearly U.S.\$600 million, began production in February 1980. There are plans for a cement works and paper mills among other large industrial projects, and work has begun on additional sugar refineries.

Transport problems are a severe hindrance to development but work on the Port Sudan-Khartoum oil products pipeline, financed by Kuwait, was completed in December 1977 reducing dependence on rail distribution. Two hydro-electric power stations have been built at Roseires and Sennar, connected to the Blue Nile grid which serves Khartoum and central Sudan. Both schemes were due for major expansion in the early 1980s, as is Khartoum's Burri thermal power station, as part of a project financed by the World Bank to increase electricity generating capacity by 184 MW. Egypt is co-operating with Sudan in constructing the 360-km. Jonglei Canal project, due for completion in 1985, to increase the flow of water in the White Nile, shorten the river route from north to south and aid Southern Sudan through the reclamation of 3.7 million acres of potential agricultural land.

Sudan's plans for development suffer from an acute shortage of finance, both external and internal. A six-year plan (1977-83) to spend £\$2,670 million on social and economic development was cancelled in 1979 and replaced by a three-year programme of completing projects already started. An IMF loan arranged in 1979 was also cancelled when Sudan failed to meet the required conditions. A new one-year credit of U.S. \$220 million was negotiated in October 1981 to ease immediate balance of payments problems, and the required economic policy was introduced in Sudan the following month. The measures included a devaluation of the Sudanese pound and abolition of the dual exchange rate which had favoured the import of vital commodities, and the reduction of subsidies on fuel, wheat and sugar which led to rioting in early 1982. Sudan's debts

of \$3,000 million were rescheduled in December 1981. The rise in import prices of petroleum, wheat, sugar and fertilizers has resulted in an increase in the annual trade deficit from \$200 million in 1972/73 to an estimated \$700 million in 1981/82.

Transport and Communications

There are 5,500 km. of railways owned by the state. A six-year U.S.\$165 million plan to modernize the system with French assistance began in 1977. Generally roads are only cleared tracks impassable immediately after rain, and in the northern part of the country most of the roads are closed between July and September. Highways from the capital and Port Sudan to the provinces are under construction and plans have been drawn up for a network of highways in southern and western Sudan. The 1977-83 Plan incorporated a programme of more than 7,000 km. of new roads. A 1,179 km. highway from Port Sudan to Khartoum was opened in October 1980 while the road from Juba to Kitale in Kenya, opened in 1976, provides access to the port of Mombasa. A U.S. \$74 million project to improve berthing and cargo-handling services at Port Sudan, rehabilitation of Suakin Port and a new port near Suakin are planned. Sudan Railways operate passenger and freight steamer services on navigable reaches of the Nile. These are linked to the railway services of Egypt, Uganda and Kenya. Sudan Airways, the government airline, maintains internal and external services. In November 1974 the Umm Haraz earth satellite station was completed and this has given Sudan vastly improved international communication links. New relay broadcasting stations have been built at Omdurman and Juba.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health organizes the public health services. In 1973 there were 122 hospitals, 139 health centres, 662 dispensaries, 1,708 dressing stations and 115 child welfare centres. In 1976 there were 151 hospitals and 1,652 physicians. Government hospitals had 17,324 beds. A social insurance agreement with Egypt was signed in September 1975.

Education

The Government provides free elementary education from the ages of 7 to 12, intermediate from 13 to 15 and secondary from 16 to 18. It was hoped to reduce the 1975 illiteracy rate of 80 per cent to 50 per cent by 1983, and by 1991 it was hoped to achieve universal primary school enrolment and universal literacy. In 1979/80 there were 41,576 teachers and 1,435,127 pupils in primary schools and 16,170 teachers and 428,703 pupils in intermediate and secondary schools. Pupils from secondary schools are accepted at the University of Khartoum, subject to their reaching the necessary standards. Cairo University also has a Khartoum branch and there is an Islamic university at Omdurman. New universities were opened at Juba and Wad Medani in 1977.

Tourism

The rain forests in the south teem with wild game and attract hunters and observers from all over the world. In the north are the sites of several temples and pyramids of ancient Sudanese civilizations. There is a national park at Dinder. Foreign tourist arrivals totalled 26,714 in 1977.

Public Holidays

1982: May 25th (Anniversary of the Revolution), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id ul Adha, feast of the sacrifice), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (Independence Day), March 3rd (Unity Day), April 27th (Sham el Nassim).

The dates of the Muslim holidays may be slightly different from those given above.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is gradually replacing traditional weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 1 Sudanese pound (£S).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = £S 1.731;

U.S. \$1 = 900 millièmes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				
	Census (April 3rd, 1973)	Mid-year Estimates			
		1973	1974	1975	1976
2,505,813 sq. km.*	14,819,271†	14,958,000	15,337,000	15,726,000	16,126,000

* 967,500 sq. miles.

† Including an estimate for nomadic tribes and an adjustment for underenumeration in the Blue Nile province.

1980 population: 18,371,000 (estimate).

PROVINCES*
(April 3rd, 1973)

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION		AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
Bahr el Ghazal	82,530	1,387,842	Kordofan .	146,930	2,202,977
Blue Nile .	54,880	3,804,399	Northern .	184,200	963,609
Darfur .	191,650	2,180,570	Red Sea .	82,092	459,365
Equatoria .	76,495	758,412	Upper Nile .	91,190	798,813
Kassala .	49,436	1,112,886			
Khartoum .	8,097	1,150,398	TOTAL .	967,500	14,819,271

* In February 1980 Sudan was reorganized into six regions in preparation for increased local self-government. They are: Central Region, Northern Region, Eastern Region, Kordofan Region, Darfur Region and the existing Southern Region. Khartoum is administered separately as the national capital.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

	POPULATION (April 3rd, 1973)
Khartoum (capital) .	333,906
Omdurman .	299,399
Khartoum North .	150,989
Port Sudan .	132,632
Wadi Medani .	106,715
El Obeid .	90,073
Atbara .	66,116

Because of the flooding of the Wadi Halfa and adjacent areas by the Aswan High Dam, over 50,000 inhabitants have been resettled in Khashm el Girba, on the Atbara River.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1973 census, provisional)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,950,000
Mining and quarrying .	4,000
Manufacturing .	179,000
Electricity, gas and water .	45,000
Construction .	87,000
Trade, restaurants and hotels .	244,000
Transport, storage and communications .	154,000
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services .	6,000
Community, social and personal services .	456,000
Activities not adequately described .	315,000
TOTAL .	4,442,921*

* Males 3,518,680; Females 924,241.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 4,377; Total 5,695 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Births and Deaths (1966): Registered births 143,052 (birth rate 10.1 per 1,000); registered deaths 13,416 (death rate 1.0 per 1,000). Birth registration is believed to be about 20 per cent complete and death registration 5 per cent complete. UN estimates put the average annual birth rate at 45.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 45.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80; the average death rate is put at 20.2 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 18.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land*	11,958	12,345
Land under permanent crops .	42	55*
Permanent meadows and pastures*	56,000	56,000
Forests and woodlands†	51,960	49,250
Other land .	117,640	119,950
Inland water .	12,981	12,981
TOTAL .	250,581	250,581

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat . . .	317	177	231
Maize . . .	45	45†	45*
Millet . . .	507	550	450*
Sorghum (Durra) . . .	2,017	2,408	2,200*
Rice . . .	10	7*	7*
Sugar cane* . . .	1,650	1,700	1,700
Potatoes* . . .	25	25	25
Sweet potatoes* . . .	40	41	42
Cassava (Manioc) . . .	103	127	122
Other roots and tubers . . .	115	113	113
Onions . . .	34†	35†	35*
Water melons* . . .	87	89	92
Dry beans . . .	3	4	4*
Dry broad beans . . .	20†	21†	22*
Chick-peas . . .	3†	3†	3*
Other pulses . . .	56	55	54
Oranges and tangerines* . . .	46	48	51
Lemons and limes* . . .	37	37	38
Grapefruit* . . .	55	56	57
Mangoes* . . .	4	4	5
Dates* . . .	110	110	113
Bananas* . . .	86	88	90
Groundnuts (in shell) . . .	978	980†	960*
Seed cotton . . .	648†	364†	317*
Cottonseed . . .	420†	230†	200*
Cotton lint . . .	223	131†	114†
Sesame seed . . .	214	205†	200†
Castor beans* . . .	10	10	10
Tomatoes* . . .	145	145	147
Pumpkins, etc.* . . .	58	58	59
Aubergines* . . .	76	76	77
Melons* . . .	10	10	10

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle . . .	15,905	17,300	18,354
Sheep . . .	17,358	17,200	17,800†
Goats . . .	12,088	12,200	12,570†
Pigs* . . .	8	8	8
Horses* . . .	20	20	20
Asses* . . .	678	680	682
Camels . . .	2,408	2,500	2,500*
Chickens* . . .	25,000	26,000	27,000

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . . .	190*	193	208
Mutton and lamb* . . .	75	81	82
Goats' meat* . . .	40	42	44
Poultry meat . . .	18*	20	21
Other meat* . . .	68	63	63
Cows' milk* . . .	900	925	940
Sheep's milk* . . .	123	123	125
Goats' milk* . . .	370	380	387
Butter and ghee* . . .	11.7	11.9	12.2
Cheese* . . .	52.1	53.3	54.7
Hen eggs . . .	29.6	31.0*	33.0*
Wool: greasy* . . .	15.0	15.0	15.2
clean* . . .	6.2	6.2	6.3
Cattle hides* . . .	24.2	24.5	26.5
Sheep skins* . . .	10.8	11.5	11.8
Goat skins* . . .	7.6	8.2	8.5

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	90	60	93	30	35	41	41*
Other industrial wood* . . .	1,254	1,295	1,319	1,361	1,405	1,450	1,450
Fuel wood* . . .	27,166	27,888	28,631	29,415	30,226	31,069	31,941
TOTAL . . .	28,510	29,243	30,043	30,806	31,666	32,560	33,432*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

GUM ARABIC PRODUCTION
(tons)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Gum kashab	32,418	32,410	19,697	43,030
Gum talh	2,649	3,804	1,107	888
TOTAL	35,067	36,214	20,804	43,918

Fishing (metric tons): Total catch 27,500 (inland waters 26,000, sea 1,500) in 1979.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
PRODUCTION
(estimates)

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Salt (unrefined) . . .	'000 metric tons	75	70	92	n.a.
Chromium ore* . . .	" " "	7.8	11.5	13.0	13.0
Magnesite (crude) . .	" metric tons	100	100	100	n.a.
Manganese ore* . . .	" "	n.a.	500	400	n.a.
Mica	" "	250	550	400	400
Gold ore*	kilogrammes	9	9	31	31

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

INDUSTRY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Motor spirit	100	110	130	128
Naphtha	40	11	15	18
Jet fuels	47	50	38	26
Kerosene	36	37	37	25
Distillate fuel oils . .	447	325	340	505
Residual fuel oils . .	383	479	506	281
Liquefied petroleum gas .	3	6	6	5

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1974	1975	1976	1977
Cement	'000 tons	204	218	158	178
Wheat flour	" " "	204	223	251	n.a.
Sugar	'000 metric tons	130	139	140	151
Soap	'000 tons	34.7	39.4	47.1	n.a.
Wine	'000 litres	4,369.7	4,809.4	4,709.7	n.a.
Beer	" "	9,300	9,600	9,600	8,800
Cigarettes	million	571	680	690	730
Canned fruit and vegetables*	million tins	19	14.2	n.a.	n.a.
Shoes	million pairs	13.4	13.2	12	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics	million sq. metres	97	103	n.a.	n.a.
Electric energy†	million kWh.	580	640	720	810

* Year beginning July 1st. † Estimates.

1978: Cement 140,000 metric tons; Sugar 152,000 metric tons; Electric energy 911 million kWh.

Source: partly UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

FINANCE

1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 1 Sudanese pound (£S).

Coins: 1, 2, 5 and 10 millièmes; 2, 5 and 10 piastres.

Notes: 25 and 50 piastres; £S1, £S5, £S10 and £S20.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = £S1.731; U.S. \$1 = 900 millièmes.

£S100 = £57.77 sterling = \$111.11.

Note: The Sudanese pound was introduced in April 1957, replacing (at par) the Egyptian pound, valued at U.S. \$2.87156 since September 1949. This valuation was maintained in Sudan until June 1978, despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar (in December 1971 and February 1973). The Sudanese pound was devalued to U.S. \$2.50 (\$1 = 400 millièmes) in June 1978 and to \$2.00 (\$1 = 500 millièmes) in September 1979. From September 1979 a "parallel" rate of £S1 = \$1.25 was introduced for specified imports and exports. In November 1981 the two-tier system was ended and a unified rate of \$1 = 900 millièmes (£S1 = \$1.11) established. The exchange rate was £1 sterling = 835.78 millièmes (£S1 = £1.1965 sterling) from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 sterling = 907.42 millièmes (£S1 = £1.102 sterling) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET*

(£S million, twelve months ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1974/75	1975/76	EXPENDITURE	1974/75	1975/76
Income tax	30.9	29.1	Education	8.6	10.3
Taxes on production and consumption	63.0	72.6	Public health	5.2	7.2
Stamp duty and other excise duties			Other social services	4.9	6.2
Import duties	88.9	77.0	Agriculture and forestry	6.5	8.1
Export duties	10.8	19.1	Public works	1.3	2.3
Transfer fees	27.5	17.6	Other economic services	20.6	23.2
Development tax	10.9	10.2	Defence	39.9	43.0
Gezira Board	1.8	12.6	Settlement of loans	27.6	40.0
Reimbursements and inter-departmental services	9.9	8.6	General administration	147.4	160.7
Sugar monopoly	—	12.1	Internal security	2.0	3.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	287.8	337.3	TOTAL	264.0	304.4

* Figures represent consolidated cash transactions covered in the Central Budget and the Development Budget.

1978/79: revenue £S686.1m.; expenditure, recurrent £S639.1m., development £S202.9m.

1979/80: revenue £S908.4m.; expenditure, recurrent £S816.7m., development £S284.8m.

1980/81: revenue £S1,005m.; expenditure £S1,347.5m.; development £S414m.

1981/82 (estimates): revenue £S1,731m.; expenditure £S1,568m.; development £S529m.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	411.8	588.8	658.2	563.0	514.4	689.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-743.2	-625.7	-644.1	-623.9	-736.7	-1,127.4
TRADE BALANCE	-331.4	-36.9	14.1	-60.9	-222.3	-438.0
Exports of services	102.4	119.8	166.3	244.7	324.9	341.2
Imports of services	-243.0	-268.3	-274.0	-292.3	-351.3	-324.4
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-472.0	-185.4	-93.6	-108.5	-248.7	-421.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-1.2	-0.6	-0.3	1.3	9.9	209.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	46.7	20.4	19.8	14.0	—	16.6
CURRENT BALANCE	-426.5	-165.5	-74.1	-93.2	-238.8	-195.6
Long-term capital (net)	33.0	44.4	32.2	-3.5	270.3	81.2
Short-term capital (net)	53.2	-41.0	32.4	38.9	-71.6	-111.2
Net errors and omissions	-2.1	2.4	-1.7	17.1	-80.2	-77.6
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-342.4	-159.7	-11.2	-40.7	-120.3	-303.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights.	—	—	—	—	11.8	12.1
Valuation changes (net)	-9.2	-1.0	-10.2	-12.2	4.4	4.7
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Balance-of-payments loans (net)	218.5	141.8	37.3	-17.1	45.9	128.2
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	37.8	28.4	4.4
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	—	—	17.2
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-133.1	-18.4	-17.0	-31.1	-28.5	-135.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£\$ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.*	123.1	151.8	228.4	332.9	341.4	376.5	449.5	477.3	788.2
Exports f.o.b.†	125.5	152.2	122.0	152.5	193.0	230.2	202.3	232.7	271.3

* Excluding imports of crude petroleum (£\$31,120,000 in 1976).

† Excluding exports of camels (£\$2,420,000 in 1971).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(£\$ '000)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1977	1978	1979		1977	1978	1979
Sugar	13,440	18,930	20,479	Animals	4,538	8,310	7,102
Tea	6,551	17,398	6,185	Cotton, long-staple	100,044	71,209	93,658
Coffee	1,695	5	1,598	Cotton, others	31,518	33,723	57,602
Wheat	6,490	8,825	22,007	Cottonseed	2,717	1,607	1,635
Textiles	28,232	37,360	26,723	Cottonseed cake and meal			
Footwear	160	88	50	Sorghum (Durra)	4,767	2,664	13,524
Sacks and jute	3,577	4,544	5,300	Groundnuts	28,803	20,725	9,956
Fertilizers	3,370	433	5,969	Groundnut cake and meal	2,927	3,773	4,307
Machinery	125,619	111,955	100,796	Groundnut oil	3,138	7,479	3,556
Tyres	6,509	9,657	11,173	Gum arabic	13,007	13,996	18,247
Petroleum products	44,354	49,953	71,889	Hides and skins	4,361	3,900	3,680
Pharmaceuticals	10,156	14,527	10,581	Sesame seed	18,258	19,182	6,278
Iron and steel	8,327	8,750	8,759	Sesame cake and meal	2,182	1,330	1,325
Transport equipment	39,659	57,510	70,956	Sesame oil	34	1,225	460
Metal manufactures	20,759	32,855	42,217				

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(£S '000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Belgium	12,486	12,271	10,938	2,517	2,211	2,190
China, People's Republic . . .	10,288	22,349	19,623	19,597	21,032	40,748
Egypt	4,816	9,043	15,228	2,399	12,445	5,179
France	29,710	36,454	33,524	12,993	14,998	8,465
Germany, Federal Republic . .	44,311	44,126	50,900	16,842	8,813	9,578
India	17,097	21,356	10,993	20,504	7,940	785
Iraq	39,459	33,212	6,899	708	349	49
Italy	16,754	24,573	19,725	28,376	27,159	30,672
Japan	39,989	29,317	30,445	17,960	16,578	16,278
Netherlands	10,705	14,085	8,417	5,829	4,988	3,259
Poland	1,351	1,516	4,274	5,036	4,782	2,959
U.S.S.R.	1,943	839	397	7,948	6,859	16,484
United Kingdom	53,065	71,705	67,772	7,375	4,992	6,315
U.S.A.	24,349	32,686	39,439	5,068	4,642	5,683
Yugoslavia	3,010	4,075	7,470	13,537	12,207	14,545
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	376,484	449,464	477,318	230,181	202,341	232,667

Source: Bank of Sudan, Khartoum.

TOURISM

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Foreign tourist arrivals . . .	24,886	30,675	39,452	26,714

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

(July 1st to June 30th)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Freight ton-km. (million) . . .	2,004	1,821	2,620
Passenger-km. (million) . . .	1,192	1,060	1,167

Source: Railway Gazette International: *Railway Directory and Yearbook*.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	27,400	30,000	29,200
Commercial Vehicles	16,500	18,000	21,200

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(Port Sudan)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Vessels entered ('000 net registered tons) .	2,563	3,199	n.a.	n.a.
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)* . . .	1,053	1,167	1,168	1,009
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)* . . .	1,829	2,006	1,913	2,220

* Excluding livestock.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown (million)	6.5	7.5	7.7	9.9
Passengers carried ('000)	235	250	265	379
Passenger-km. (million)	244	320	345	555
Freight ton-km. (million)	4.4	7.2	7.3	10.1

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION (1979/80)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Pre-Primary	905	717	45,723
Primary	5,729	41,576	1,435,127
Intermediate	1,388	11,584	285,606
Secondary: Academic	313	3,906	130,395
Technical	40	680	12,702
Teacher Training	20	665	4,388
Tertiary	15	1,385	28,985

Source: Ministry of Education, Khartoum.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Statistics, H.Q. Council of Ministers, Khartoum.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Provisional Constitution was introduced by the Revolutionary Command Council in August 1971. A People's Council, including various categories of the people's working forces, was called to draft and ratify a permanent constitution. It was endorsed by the People's Assembly in April 1973 as the Permanent Constitution of Sudan.

The President

The President must be a Sudanese of at least 35 years of age. He is nominated by the Sudanese Socialist Union, is Head of State, and is responsible for maintaining the Constitution. He may appoint Vice-Presidents, a Prime Minister and Ministers who are responsible to him. He is the Supreme Commander of the People's Armed Forces and Security Forces, and the Supreme Head of the Public Service.

If satisfied that a national crisis exists, the President may declare a State of Emergency, which may entail the suspension of any or all freedoms and rights under the Permanent Constitution other than that of resort to the courts. In the event of the President's death, the First Vice-President will temporarily assume office for a period not exceeding 60 days. Following the abortive coup of September 1975, a constitutional amendment was introduced which empowers the President to take any measures and decisions he sees as "suitable".

The People's Assembly

The duration of a sitting is four years and sittings are held in public. A quorum consists of half the number of members. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by the President or one third of the membership of the People's Assembly. An amendment to the Constitution must have a two-thirds majority of the People's Assembly and the assent of the President. The National People's Assembly had 151 seats after the December 1981 elections. There are 68 members elected for four years by

universal adult suffrage, 70 members nominated by workers and other groups and 13 appointed by the President.

Judiciary

The State is subject to the rule of law which is the basis of government. The judiciary is an independent body directly responsible to the President and judges are appointed by the President.

Religion

Unrestricted freedom of religion is allowed and mention is specifically made of the Islamic and Christian religions.

Regional Government

Under the Regional Constitution for the Southern Sudan, the southern provinces form a single region, with its own regional executive in Juba headed by a president. The regional executive is responsible for all matters except national defence, external affairs, economic and social development, education, currency and coinage, air and inter-regional river transport, communications and telecommunications, nationality and immigration, public audit, customs and foreign trade regulations except for border trade. The Regional President is appointed by and responsible to a Regional People's Assembly. The Assembly may postpone legislation of the central Government which it considers adverse to the interests of the South, though the President is not compelled to accede to its request. The Regional Constitution can be amended only by a four-fifths majority of the central People's Assembly, where southerners are represented. The Regional People's Assembly consists of 60 members of whom 30 represent the geographical areas, 21 the people's working forces alliance and 9 the administrative units. They are elected by direct secret ballot.

Regional Assemblies in the five new regions established in 1980 were being set up in 1981.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President, Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation: Field Marshal GAAFAR MOHAMMED NIMERI (assumed power as Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council May 25th, 1969; inaugurated as President October 12th, 1971; re-elected April 1977).

Vice-President and Minister of National Security: Gen. OMAR MOHAMMED TAYIB.

Vice-President: ABEL ALIER.

CABINET

(March 1982)

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning: IBRAHIM MONEIM MANSOUR.

Minister of Education and Guidance: Dr. AL-NAZIR DAAFALLAH.

Minister of Health: Dr. ALI MOHAMMED FADI.

Minister of Co-operation, Trade and Supply: FAROUQ IBRAHIM AL-MAGBOUL.

Minister of Industry: MOHAMMED AL-BASHIR AL-WAGI.

Minister of Transport and Communications: KHALID HASAN ABBAS.

Minister of Construction and Public Works: BABIKR ALI AL-TAWM.

Minister of Energy and Mining: Dr. MOHAMMED SHARIF AL-TUHAMI.

Ministers in the President's Office: BAHAEDDIN MOHAMMED IDRIS, KHALID AL-KHAYR OMAR.

Minister of Internal Affairs: AHMAD ABDEL-RAHMAN MOHAMMED.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MOHAMMED MIRGHANI MUBARAK.

Minister in the Prime Minister's Office: ABU-BAKR MOHAMMED OSMAN SALEH.

Minister of Manpower Affairs: HAYDAR MOHAMMED QABSUN.

Minister of Legal Affairs: Dr. YUSUF MIKHAIL BAKHIT.

Minister of Decentralization Affairs: SHAIKH BASHIR AL-SHAIKH.

Minister of Press Affairs: MOHAMMED MAHJOUB SULAIMAN.
Attorney-General: Dr. HASAN ABDULLAH AL-TURABI.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Ministers of State for Finance and Economic Planning: BASHIR IBRAHIM OSMAN ISHAG, Dr. ABDEL-RAHMAN ABDEL WAHHAB.

Ministers of State for Agriculture and Irrigation: Dr. OSMAN ABDEL-RAHMAN HAKIM (Agriculture), SIGHAROUN AL-ZEIN (Irrigation).

Minister of State for Energy and Mining: YUSUF SULAIMAN.

Minister of State for Internal Affairs: Dr. MOHAMMED OSMAN ABU SAG.

Minister of State for Co-operation, Trade and Supply: AHMAD SALIM AHMAD.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: MOHAMMED AL-HASAN AHMAD AL-HAJ.

HIGH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION

President: Gen. GASMULLAH ABDULLAH RASAS.

Vice-President and Regional Minister of Co-operation and Rural Development: ANDREW MAKUL.

Regional Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning: JOSEPH KWAL, LAWRENCE WOL.

Regional Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Dr. TOBY MADUOT.

Regional Minister of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism: SAMUEL QAYTUT.

Regional Minister of Culture and Information: OTHWAN DAK.

Regional Minister of Education and Guidance: PHILIP OBANG OYWAY.

Regional Minister of High Executive Council Affairs: ALEXANDER NAJIB.

Regional Minister of Legal Affairs and Co-ordination: WILSON IRYAMBA.

Regional Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Dr. MANUH BABB.

Regional Minister of Mining and Industry: Fr. IRENEO LUPE.

Regional Minister of Housing and Public Utilities: NIKOLA ABUYA.

Regional Minister of Public Services and Manpower: SAMUEL RENZI.

Regional Minister of Transport and Communications: DARYUSH BASHIR.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The National People's Assembly has 151 members: 68 elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, 70 representatives of peasant, worker, military and professional groups and 13 appointed by the President. The Assembly was opened in May 1974. In the elections of December 1981 only candidates approved by the SSU were allowed to stand.

Speaker: IZZEDIN AS-SAYYID.

Leader: BADDREDIN SULAIMAN.

SOUTHERN REGION PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was opened in 1973. The latest elections were in May 1980. Represents the Southern Region; sits in Juba.

Chairman: ANGELO BIEDA.

Leader: SIMON MORI.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU): P.O.B. 1850, Khartoum; f. 1972; only recognized political organization; Pres. Field Marshal GAAFAR MOHAMMED NIMERI; Sec.-Gen. Col. AWAD MALIK.

There are four Assistant Secretaries-General.

Political Bureau of the SSU:

All senior party committees were suspended in January 1982 and a 41-member group, chaired by President Nimeri, was set up to revitalize the party's policy-making organs.

ABEL ALIER
ZEIN EL ABDIN MOHAM-
MED AHMED ABDEL
GADIR
KHALID HASSAN ABBAS

OMAR MOHAMMED TAYIB
EL RASHID EL TAHIR BAKR
BADDREDIN SULAIMAN
Dr. AHMAD AS-SAYED
HAMAD

AYN ASH-SHARIF QASIM
Dr. ISMAIL HAG MUSA
Dr. HASAN ABDULLAH
TURABI
ABDEL-RAHMAN
MOHAMMED
HAMID ALI SHASH
EL FATIH MOHAMED
BASHIR BUSHARA

AHMAD IBRAHIM DERIEG
Prof. ABDULLAH HAMAD
ABDULLAH
PETER GATKOUTH GUAL
HILARY LOGALI
BONA MALWAL
Lt.-Gen. JOSEPH LAGU
NAFISAH AHMAD AL-AMIN

Sudanese National Front: London; coalition of exiled opposition groups; Leader (vacant).

Sudanese Progressive Front: Beirut; leftist, anti-Nimeri.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SUDAN

(In Khartoum unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt.

Algeria: Junction El Mek Nimr St. and 67th St., P.O.B. 80; Ambassador: (vacant).

Australia: Cairo, Egypt.

Austria: Cairo, Egypt.

Belgium: Sharia El Mek Nimr, House No. 4, P.O.B. 969; Ambassador: J. M. MESENS.

Bulgaria: El Mek Nimr St. South 7, P.O.B. 1690; Ambassador: IVAN MARINOV GUNINSKI.

Canada: Cairo, Egypt.

Central African Republic: Africa Rd., P.O.B. 1723; Ambassador: GILBERT MARIUS BANDIO.

Chad: St. 17, New Extension, P.O.B. 1514; Ambassador: MOULI SAID.

China, People's Republic: 69 31st St., P.O.B. 1425; Ambassador: SONG HANYI.

Czechoslovakia: Plot 5 Ge, House no. 39, P.O.B. 1047; Ambassador: LADISLAV LENGVEL.

Denmark: P.O.B. 2758; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* S. KUCHLER POULSEN.

Egypt: Mogram St.; Ambassador: AHMAD IZZAT ABDUL LATIF.

Ethiopia: 6, 11A St. 3, New Extension, P.O.B. 844; Ambassador: YILMA TADESSE.

Finland: Cairo, Egypt.

France: Junction 19th St. and Ali Dinar St., Block 6H East Plot 2, P.O.B. 377; Ambassador: ROBERT HOURCAILLOU.

German Democratic Republic: P4 (3) B2, Khartoum West, P.O.B. 1089; Ambassador: LOTHAR EICHELKRAUT.

Germany, Federal Republic: 53 El Baladiya Ave., Block No. 8 D.E., P.O.B. 970; Ambassador: FRANZ Freiherr VON MENTZINGEN.

Greece: Block 74, 31st Ave., P.O.B. 1182; Ambassador: Dr. DEMETRE YIANNPOULOS.

Hungary: Block 11, Plot 12, 13th St., New Extension, P.O.B. 1033; Ambassador: KÁROLY HACKLER.

India: El Mek Nimr St., P.O.B. 707; Ambassador: S. M. S. CHADHA.

Indonesia: Cairo, Egypt.

Iran: El Baladiya Ave.; Ambassador: Dr. MUSTAFA ELM NUTLAG.

Italy: 39th St., P.O.B. 793; Ambassador: GIULIO BILANCIONI.

Japan: House no. 24, Block 10AE, St. 3, P.O.B. 1646; Ambassador: TOMIZO ARIMOTO.

Jordan: 25 7th St., New Extension; Ambassador: NAJI ABDA AL-AZIZ.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 2-10 BE, 7th St., New Extension, P.O.B. 332; Ambassador: CHAN YOURAN.

Korea, Republic: House 2, St. 1, New Extension, P.O.B. 2414; Ambassador: DONG KUN KIM.

Kuwait: 9th St., New Extension; Ambassador: MOHAMMED SALEM EL BALHEN.

SUDAN

Lebanon: 60, St. 49; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM MARDOUCHE.
Libya: Africa Rd. 50, P.O.B. 2091; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* ABDULLAH AL-AZRAQ.
Morocco: 32, 19th St.; *Ambassador:* ABDEL LATIF LAKH-MIRI.
Netherlands: P.O.B. 391; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* F. B. A. M. VAN HAREN.
Niger: St. 1, New Extension, P.O.B. 1283; *Ambassador:* El Haj OMAROU AMADOU.
Nigeria: P.O.B. 1538; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Norway: Cairo, Egypt.
Oman: *Ambassador:* ISA MUHAMMAD ALI.
Pakistan: House no. 6, Block 12AE, St. 3, New Extension, P.O.B. 1178; *Ambassador:* A. A. CHOWDURY.
Poland: 73 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 902; *Ambassador:* ANTONI PIERZCHALA (resident in Cairo, Egypt).
Qatar: St. 15, New Extension; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Romania: St. 47, Plot 67, P.O.B. 1652; *Ambassador:* FLORIAN STOICA.
Saudi Arabia: Central St., New Extension, P.O.B. 852; *Ambassador:* HASAN ABDULLAH AL-QURASI.
Senegal: Cairo, Egypt.
Somalia: Central St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* JAALLE MOHAMED HAGI NUIR.
Spain: Street 3, New Extension, P.O.B. 2621; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL DEL MORAL Y GRACIA SAEZ.
Sri Lanka: Cairo, Egypt.

Sudan also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Portugal, Sweden, Togo, Viet-Nam and Zambia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Switzerland: New Aboulela Bldg. P.O.B. 1707; *Chargé d'affaires:* AUGUST R. DISSLER.
Syria: 3rd St., New Extension; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ABDEL KARIM.
Tanzania: P.O.B. 6080; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM MBAGO.
Tunisia: Cairo, Egypt.
Turkey: 71 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 771; *Chargé d'affaires:* DARJAL BATIBAY.
Uganda: Excelsior Hotel, Room 408/410; *Ambassador:* OMAR MATARE.
U.S.S.R.: B1, A10 St., New Extension, P.O.B. 1161; *Ambassador:* VLADISLAV ZHUKOV.
United Arab Emirates: St. 3, New Extension; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MUSBAH KHALAFAN.
United Kingdom: New Aboulela Bldg., P.O.B. 801; *Ambassador:* RICHARD ALWYNE FYJIS-WALKER.
U.S.A.: Sharia Ali Abdel-Latif; *Ambassador:* C. WILLIAM KONTOS.
Vatican: El Safeh City, Shambat, P.O.B. 623; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* GIOVANNI MORETTI.
Yemen Arab Republic: St. 35, New Extension; *Ambassador:* YAHYA ABDEL RAHMAN AL-ARYAN.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: St. 51, New Extension; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ABDEL MALIK ISMAIL.
Yugoslavia: St. 31, 79-A, Khartoum 1, P.O.B. 1180; *Ambassador:* ISNET REDZIC.
Zaire: Gamhouria Ave.; *Ambassador:* KUTENDAKANA PUBULU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is the function of the judiciary, as a separate and independent department of state. The judiciary is formed of two divisions, the Civil Division, headed by the Chief Justice, and the Sharia (Islamic Law) Division, headed by the Grand Kadi. The general administrative supervision and control of the judiciary is vested in the Higher Judiciary Council headed by the President of the Republic. The members are the Chief Justice, who is also the President of the Supreme Court, the Grand Kadi, the Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reform, the Minister of Finance and Economics, the Attorney General, the two deputies of the Chief Justice, the deputy Grand Kadi and the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Khartoum. If the President does not preside, nor deposes one of the Vice-Presidents to preside, then the Chief Justice does so, as is often the case.

The structure of the judiciary is to be reconsidered following several resignations in February 1981.

Civil Justice: is administered by the courts constituted under the 1976 Judiciary Act, namely the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and Other Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a president (the Chief Justice), his two deputies, the Grand Kadi and his deputy and sufficient judges of the Supreme Court. It is the custodian of the constitution under the Permanent Constitution of Sudan of 1973. The powers and jurisdiction of the courts are defined by the Code of Civil Procedure of 1974.

Criminal Justice: is administered by the courts con-

stituted under the 1976 Judiciary Act, namely Major Courts and Magistrates' Courts, and their powers and jurisdiction are defined by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1974. Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts which are composed of a president and two members and have power to pass the death sentence. Major Courts are as a rule presided over by a magistrate of the First Class. There is a right of appeal against any decision or order of a Major Court and findings of guilty of murder and sentences of death or life imprisonment are subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court.

Lesser crimes are tried by Magistrates' Courts consisting of a single magistrate, or a bench of magistrates.

Local People's Courts: constituted under the 1976 Local People's Court Act to try a substantial portion of criminal and civil cases and work to some extent with the State Courts.

Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Court: KHALA-FALLA EL RASHID.

SHARIA (ISLAMIC LAW) COURTS

Justice in personal matters for the Muslim population is administered by the courts constituted under the 1976 Judiciary Act. These courts consist of panels of judges in personal matters. The religious Law of Islam is administered by these courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, family relationships and charitable trusts.

Grand Kadi: Sheikh MOHAMED EL GIZOULI.

Mufti: AWADALLA SALIH.

RELIGION

The majority of the northern Sudanese population are followers of Islam while in the South the population is mostly either Animist or Christian. It is estimated that there are more than 9 million Muslims and over 500,000 Catholics. The Government plans to create a Sudanese National Church.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Catholic Church:**Roman Rite:**

Archbishop of Khartoum: P.O.B. 49, Khartoum; Most Rev. GABRIEL ZUBEIR WAKO.

Archbishop of Juba: P.O.B. 32, Juba; Most Rev. IRENEUS WIEN DUD.

Maronite Church: P.O.B. 244, Khartoum; Rev. Fr. YOUSEPH NEAMA.

Greek Catholic Church: P.O.B. 766, Khartoum; Bishop PAUL ANTAKI (Egypt); Vicar ANTOINE LATIF SABBAGH (Sudan).

Coptic Orthodox Church: Bishop of Nubia, Atbara and Omdurman: Rt. Rev. BAKHOMIOS.

Bishop of Khartoum, Southern Sudan and Uganda: Rt. Rev. ANBA YOUANNIS.

Episcopal Church of the Sudan: Clergy House, P.O.B. 110, Juba; Archbishop in Sudan: The Most Rev. ELINANA JABI NGALAMU.

Evangelical Church: P.O.B. 57, Khartoum; Chair. Rev. RADI ELIAS; about 1,500 mems.; runs schools, literature centre and training centre; publ. *El Marifa*.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Nubia: Archbishop SINESSIOS.

Greek Evangelical Church.

Presbyterian Church: Malakal.

Sudan Council of Churches: P.O.B. 469, Khartoum; f. 1972; Gen. Sec. Rev. CLEMENT JANDA; 12 churches.

Sudan Interior Mission: P.O.B. 220, Khartoum; f. 1937; Society of International Missionaries; 30 mems.

THE PRESS

The Press was nationalized in August 1970. A General Corporation for Press, Printing and Publications was set up. The two main publishing houses are El-Ayam and El-Sahafa. These two houses publish most of the following newspapers and magazines.

DAILIES

El-Ayam: P.O.B. 363, Khartoum; f. 1953; Arabic; Chair. AHMED ABDEL HALIM; Editor-in-Chief ISMAIL EL HAG MUSA; circ. 50-60,000.

El-Sahafa: P.O.B. 1228, Khartoum; f. 1961; Arabic; Chair. Dr. AWN EL SHARIF QASIM; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HASSAN ABDIEN; circ. 50-60,000.

PERIODICALS

El-Eza'a: P.O.B. 522, Khartoum; f. 1942; cultural affairs, particularly radio, television and theatre; Arabic; weekly; Sudan Broadcasting Service Magazine; publ. by Ministry of Culture and Information; Editor ABDULLAHI GALLAB; circ. 40,000.

El Guwat El Musallaha: f. 1969; armed forces publications, comprising a weekly newspaper and monthly magazine; Editor-in-Chief Maj. MAHMOUD GALANDER; circ. 25-30,000.

El Kibar: Arabic; monthly; publ. by Ministry of Education.

Khartoum: Arabic; monthly; publ. by Ministry of Culture and Information.

Kordofan: weekly; local events in Kordofan Province; Editor-in-Chief MUSA EL MUBARAK.

Nile Mirror: P.O.B. 126, Juba; f. 1970; English; weekly; publ. by Ministry of Culture and Information for the Southern Region; Man. Editor SIMON GAIKU.

Sudanow: P.O.B. 2651, Khartoum; f. 1976; English; monthly; political and economic affairs; publ. by Ministry of Culture and Information; Editor-in-Chief FATH EL RAHMAN MAHGOUB.; circ. 15,000.

Sudan Standard: English; two a week; publ. by Ministry of Culture and Information; Editor-in-Chief MEKKI AWAD EL NUR.

Youth and Sports: P.O.B. 2361, Khartoum; Arabic; publ. by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

NEWS AGENCIES

Sudan News Agency (SUNA): P.O.B. 1506, Gamhouria Ave., Khartoum; Editor-in-Chief MUSTAFA AMIN ISMAIL.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): Dalala Bldg., P.O.B. 740, Khartoum.

The Iraqi News Agency, the Syrian News Agency, TASS (U.S.S.R.) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) also have bureaux in Khartoum.

PUBLISHERS

Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Tikeine: P.O.B. 299, Port Sudan.

El-Ayam Publishing and Printing House: Aboul Ela Bldg., United Nations Square, P.O.B. 363, Khartoum; f. 1953; Man. Dir. BESHIR MUHAMMAD SAID; newspapers, pamphlets and books.

El-Sahafa Publishing and Printing House: P.O.B. 1228, Khartoum; f. 1961; newspapers, pamphlets, government publications and short stories.

El-Salam Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 944, Khartoum.

Claudios S. Fellas: P.O.B. 641, Khartoum.

Government Printer: P.O.B. 38, Khartoum; government publishing office; publications include the *Sudan Almanac*.

Khartoum University Press: P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; f. 1967; academic, general and educational publishing; Man. Dir. EL-FATIH MAHGOUB.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sudan Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 572, Omdurman; a government-controlled radio station which broadcasts daily in Amharic, Arabic, English, French, Somali and Tigringa; Dir. M. AWAD ALLAM.

There were an estimated 1,330,000 radio sets in 1981.

An earth satellite station operated on 36 channels at Umm Haraz has much improved Sudan's telecommunication links. A nationwide satellite network is being established with 14 earth stations in the provinces.

Sudan Television Service: P.O.B. 1094, Omdurman; f. 1962; government-owned; 35 hours of programmes per week; Dir. M. A. EL NUR.

There were an estimated 105,000 television receivers in 1981.

A microwave network to extend television transmission was begun in 1975. There is a second station at Gezira and further stations are planned at Atbarah and Port Sudan.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; dep = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; £S = Sudanese pound).

Under the Nationalization of Banks Act 1970, all banks have been nationalized and converted into limited companies controlled by the Bank of Sudan. Foreign banks were permitted to resume operations in Sudan in 1976.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Sudan: Sharia Gamaa, P.O.B. 313, Khartoum; f. 1960; acts as banker and financial adviser to the Government and has sole right of issue of Sudanese banknotes; cap. £S3m.; res. £S1m. (1980); Gov. MAHDI EL-FEKI; Deputy Gov. HASSAN BESHIR; 30 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Khartoum: 8 Gamhouria Ave., P.O.B. 1008, Khartoum; f. 1913; formerly Barclays Bank International; former State Bank of Foreign Trade; cap. p.u. £S3m.; dep. £S239.2m. (1980); Chair. of Board ALI HASSAN ABDALLA; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. SALIH MOHAMED ALI SAKRAN; 34 brs.

El Nilein Bank: Sharia el Parlamen, Sharia Khalifa, P.O.B. 466, Khartoum; f. 1965; formerly Crédit Lyonnais; authorized cap. £S5.0m.; cap. p.u. £S4.5m.; dep. £S89.1m.; Chair. SAHED BASHIR IBRAHIM ISHAG; Gen. Man. MOHAMED SALIH YAHYA; 21 brs.

People's Co-operative Bank: P.O.B. 922, Khartoum; f. 1970; formerly the Misr Bank; deals with all operations and facilities of the Sudan co-operative movement; cap. p.u. £S2.3m.; dep. £S26.5m.; Chair. KARAMALLA AL-AWAD; Gen. Man. ABDEL RAHMAN SID AHMED; 10 brs. and sub-brs.

Sudan Commercial Bank: Kasr Ave., P.O.B. 1116, Khartoum; f. 1960; cap. p.u. £S2.0m.; dep. £S49.4m. (1979); Chair. MOHAMED IDRIS ABDALLA; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDEL-GADIR MANSOUR; 9 brs. and 4 sub-brs.

Unity Bank: P.O.B. 408, Barلمان Ave., Khartoum; f. 1970; formerly Juba-Omdurman Commercial Bank; cap. £S1.5m.; dep. £S180m. (1980); Chair. MAKI EL MANA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Credit and Commerce International SA (Luxembourg): P.O.B. 5, Khartoum; dep. £S5.0m. (July 1977); Gen. Man. ASHRAF KHAN.

Chase Manhattan Bank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 2679, Khartoum.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 2743, Khartoum.

Faisal Islamic Bank (Saudi Arabia): P.O.B. 2415, Khartoum; cap. p.u. £S3.7m.; dep. £S35m. (May 1980); Gen. Man. E. Y. MUDAWI.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates): P.O.B. 2465, Khartoum; dep. £S3.5m.; Gen. Man. ELFAKI MUSTAFA.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Sudan: P.O.B. 1363, Khartoum; f. 1957; cap. p.u. £S15m.; provides facilities for approved agricultural projects; 22 brs.

Arab-Africa Bank: P.O.B. 2721, Khartoum; Man. (vacant).

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa: P.O.B. 2640, Khartoum; f. 1973; cap. U.S. \$738.3m.; membership comprises 18 Arab states; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Dr. CHEDLY AYARI; Deputy Gen. Man. Dr. OMAR MOHAMED OSMAN.

Industrial Bank of Sudan: UN Square, P.O.B. 1722, Khartoum; f. 1961; cap. p.u. £S4m.; to provide technical and financial assistance for the establishment, expansion and modernization of industrial projects in the private sector and to acquire shares in industrial enterprises; Chair. and Gen. Man. HASSAN AHMED MEKKI.

Sudanese Estates Bank: El Baladiya Ave., P.O.B. 309, Khartoum; cap. £S10m.; mortgage bank to finance urban housing development in the private sector; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED MEKKI KANANI.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

African Insurance Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: El Baladiya Ave., Mohamed Hussein Bldg., P.O.B. 149, Khartoum; f. 1977; fire, accident, marine and motor; Gen. Man. ELNOMAN ELSANUSI.

Blue Nile Insurance Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2215, Khartoum; Gen. Man. MOHAMMED EL AMIN MIRGHANI.

General Insurance Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: El Mek Nimr St., P.O.B. 1555, Khartoum; Gen. Man. MOHAMMED TAWFIQ AHMED.

Islamic Insurance Co. Ltd.: Abu Sium St., P.O.B. 2776, Khartoum; all kinds.

Khartoum Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 737, Khartoum; Gen. Man. H. MYRIALLIS.

Sudanese Insurance and Re-insurance Co. Ltd.: Sharia Jamhuriya, Nasr Sq., P.O.B. 2332, Khartoum; Gen. Man. IZZEL-DIN EL SAYED MOHAMMED.

United Insurance Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: Makkawi Bldg., Gamhouria Ave., P.O.B. 318, Khartoum; Man. Dir. HASIM EL BIREIR; Gen. Man. SEIF EL DIN YOUSIF.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Animal Production Corporation: P.O.B. 624, Khartoum; Gen. Man. Dr. MUSTAFA BEDAWI BASHIR.

Agricultural Research Corporation: P.O.B. 126, Wad Medani; Gen. Man. HAMID BURHAN.

Cotton Public Corporation: P.O.B. 1672, Khartoum; f. 1970; supervises all cotton marketing operations; Chair. and Gen. Man. BESHIR IBRAHIM ISHAQ; publs. *Sudan Cotton Bulletin* (monthly), *Sudan Cotton Review* (annual).

Alaktan Trading Co.: P.O.B. 2067, Khartoum; Gen. Man. ABDEL RAHMAN ABDEL MONEIM.

National Cotton and Trade Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1552, Khartoum; Gen. Man. ZIBAIR MOHAMED EL BASHIR.

Port Sudan Cotton Trade Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 590, Khartoum and P.O.B. 261, Port Sudan; Gen. Man. SAYED MOHAMED ADAM.

Sudan Cotton Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2284, Khartoum; Gen. Man. GAAFAR SIREL KHATIM OSMAN.

Gum Arabic Company: P.O.B. 857, Khartoum; f. 1969; Chair. FUAD MOHAMMED ABU EL ELA; Gen. Man. OSMAN MOHAMMED EL HASSAN.

Industrial Production Corporation: P.O.B. 1034, Khartoum; Dir.-Gen. OSMAN TAMMAM; Deputy Chair. ABDEL LATIF WIDATALLA; incorporates:

Building Materials and Refractories Corporation: P.O.B. 2241, Khartoum; Dir. MAGZOUB EL SHOUSH.

Food Industries Corporation: P.O.B. 2341, Khartoum; Dir. MOHAMED EL GHALI SULIMAN.

Leather Industries Corporation: P.O.B. 1639, Khartoum; Gen. Man. ALI ABDEL HAMID.

Oil Corporation: P.O.B. 64, Khartoum North; Gen. Man. BUKHARI MAHMOUD BUKHARI.

Public Corporation for Textile Industries: P.O.B. 765, Khartoum; f. 1975; Dir. MOHAMED SALIH MOHAMED ABDELLA.

Sudan Tea Co.: P.O.B. 1219, Khartoum.

Sudanese Mining Corporation: P.O.B. 1034, Khartoum; Dir. IBRAHIM MUDAWI.

Sugar and Distilling Industry Corporation: P.O.B. 511, Khartoum; Man. MIRGHANI AHMED BABIKER.

Mechanised Farming Corporation: P.O.B. 2482, Khartoum; Man. Dir. AWAD EL KARIEM EL YASS.

Petroleum Public Corporation: Khartoum; f. 1976; Chair. Dr. AMIN ABU SINEINA; Gen. Man. Dr. OMER EL-SHEIKH OMER.

Public Agricultural Production Corporation: P.O.B. 538, Khartoum; Chair. and Man. Dir. ABDALLA BAYOUMO; Sec. SAAD EL DIN MOHAMMED ALI.

Public Corporation for Building and Construction: P.O.B. 2110, Khartoum; Dir. NAEIM EL DIN.

Public Corporation for Irrigation and Excavations: P.O.B. 123, Wad Medani; Gen. Sec. OSMAN EL NUR.

Public Corporation for Oil Products and Pipelines: P.O.B. 1704, Khartoum; Gen. Man. ABDEL RAHMAN SULIMAN.

Public Electricity and Water Corporation: P.O.B. 1380, Khartoum; Gen. Man. MOHAMED EL MAHDI MIRGHANI.

Rahad Corporation: P.O.B. 2523, Khartoum; financed by the World Bank, Kuwait and the U.S.A.; designed to irrigate 820,000 acres and settle 70,000 people in 15,000 tenancies; Man. Dir. IBRAHIM MOHAMMED IBRAHIM.

The State Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 211, Khartoum; Chair. and Man. Dir. MUBARAK MAHGOUB LOGMAN (acting).

Automobile Corporation: P.O.B. 314, Khartoum; importer of vehicles and spare parts; Gen. Man. DAFALLA AHMED SIDDIQ.

Engineering Equipment Corporation: P.O.B. 97, Khartoum; importers and distributors of agricultural, engineering and electronic equipment; Gen. Man. EZD DIN HAMID.

Silos and Storage Corporation: P.O.B. 1183, Khartoum; stores and handles agricultural products; Gen. Man. AHMED EL TAIEB HARHOOF.

Trade and Services Corporation: P.O.B. 215, Khartoum; largest importer of general merchandise and services in storage, shipping and insurance; Gen. Man. BUKHARI ABDALLA.

Sudan Gezira Board: H.Q. Barakat Wad Medani; Sales Office, P.O.B. 884, Khartoum; responsible for Sudan's main cotton producing area; the Gezira Scheme is a partnership between the Government, the tenants and the Board. The Government, which provides the land and is responsible for irrigation, receives 36 per cent of the net proceeds; the tenants, about 100,000 in 1976, receive 49 per cent. The Board receives 10 per cent, the local Government Councils in the Scheme area 2 per cent and the Social Development Fund, set up to provide social services for the inhabitants, 3 per cent. This system was to be replaced in July 1981 by a land and water charge to be paid by tenants who were to receive the work proceeds. The role of the Board would be to provide agricultural services at cost, technical supervision and execution of government agricultural policies relating to the Gezira scheme. Tenants were to continue to pay a percentage of their proceeds to the Social Development Fund. The Scheme was to retain its main objectives as an integrated socio-economic enterprise. The total possible cultivable area of the Gezira Scheme is over 5 million acres and the total area under systematic irrigation is now 2.3 million acres. In addition to cotton, groundnuts, sorghum, wheat, rice, pulses and vegetables are grown for the benefit of tenant farmers; Man. Dir. Dr. HASSAN EL TAYEB EL HAG.

Sudanese Industries Association: P.O.B. 2565, Khartoum; Chair. FATHELRAHMAN EL BASHIR; Exec. Dir. A. IZZELARAB YOUSIF.

Sudan Oilseeds Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 167, Khartoum; f. 1974; majority of shares government-owned; exporter of oilseeds (groundnuts, sesame seeds and castor beans); Gen. Man. MOHAMMED KAILANI.

Sugar Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 1209, Omdurman; f. 1974; Gen. Man. TAHA SALIH SHARIEF.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 81, Khartoum; f. 1908; Pres. SAAD ABOUL ELA; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED HASSAN ABDALLA.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Sudan Development Corporation (SDC): 69 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 710, Khartoum; f. 1974 to promote and co-finance development projects with special emphasis on projects in the agricultural, agri-business, and industrial sectors, within the framework of the Government's overall development planning; cap. p.u. U.S.\$200m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED ABDEL MAGID AHMED; Deputy Chair. and Deputy Man. Dir. MANOUN MOHAMED EL SAYED.

Sudan Rural Development Finance Co.: Khartoum; f. 1981; SDC has 40 per cent shareholding; cap. p.u. U.S.\$12.5m.; Gen. Man. HARRY DE WAAL (acting).

TRADE UNIONS

In 1971 all existing trade unions were dissolved and reconstituted according to the 1971 Trade Unions Act.

Secretary-General of Trade Unions: ABDEL MONIEM HASSAN MEDANI.

FEDERATIONS

Sudan Workers Trade Unions Federation (SWTUF): P.O.B. 2258, Khartoum; includes 38 Trade Unions of public service workers and workers of the private sector with a total membership of roughly 480,000 members; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity; Pres. ABDALLA NASR GINAWI; Exec. Sec. MUHIE-DIEN BAKHIET.

Agricultural Sector Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Club, Khartoum North; Pres. AWAD WIDATALLA; Sec. MOHAMMED OSMAN SALIM; 30,000 mems.

Gezira Scheme Workers' Trade Union: Barakat; Pres. IBRAHIM MOHAMMED AHMED EL SHEIKH; Sec. EL SIR ABDOON; 11,500 mems.

Health Workers' Trade Union: Khartoum Civil Hospital, Khartoum; Pres. Dr. HARITH HAMED; Sec. GAA FAR MOHAMMED SID AHMED; 25,000 mems.

Local Government Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Union, Khartoum; 25,000 mems.; Pres. ISMAIL MOHAMMED FADL; Sec. SALEM BEDRI HUMAM.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Club, Khartoum; 8,463 mems.; Pres. MANSOUL EL MANNA; Sec. YASSIN ABDEL GALIL.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union: El Baladiya Ave., Khartoum; 19,800 mems.; Pres. MOHIE EDDIN BAKHEIT; Sec. ALI IDRIS EL HUSSEIN.

Railway Workers' Trade Union: Railway Workers' Club, Atbara; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMMED EL HASSAN ABDALLA; Sec. OSMAN ALI FADL.

Sudan Irrigation Workers' Trade Union: Ministry of Education, Wad Medani; 19,150 mems.; Pres. MOHAMMED HABIB; Sec. MOHAMMED AHMED.

Taxi Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Union, Khartoum; 15,000 mems.; Pres. EL RAYAN YOUSIF; Sec. EL TAYEB KHALAFALLA.

Sudanese Federation of Employees and Professionals Trade Unions: P.O.B. 2398, Khartoum; f. 1975; includes 54 Trade Unions representing 250,000 mems.; Pres. ABDALLA ALI ABDALLA; Sec.-Gen. KAMAL EL DIN MOHAMED ABDALLA.

Bank Officials' Union: Bank of Sudan, Khartoum; Pres. AHMED ABDULLAH MOHAMED KEHIR; Sec. HASSAN MOHAMED MOHAMED ALI.

Gezira Board Officials' Union: Barakat; Pres. GALAL HAMID; Sec. OSMAN ABDEL RAHIM KHEIRAWY.

Local Government Officials' Union: Ministry of Local Government, Khartoum; Pres. SALAH IBRAHIM KHALIL; Sec. MOHAMED AWAD GABIR.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Officials: Post Office, Khartoum; Pres. ABDEL RAHMAN EL KHIDER ALI; Sec. AWAD EL KARIM OSMAN.

Railway Officials' Union: Sudan Railways Corporation, Atbara; Pres. HASSAN HAG MUSA; Sec. EL HASSAN SIR EL KATIM.

Teachers' Union: Teachers' House, Khartoum; Pres. ABDALLA ALI ABDALLA; Sec. HASSAN IBRAHIM MARZOUQ.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are about 600 co-operative societies in Sudan, of which 570 are formally registered.

Central Co-operative Union: P.O.B. 2492, Khartoum; largest co-operative union operating in 15 provinces.

TRADE FAIR

Sudan Exhibitions and Fairs Corporation (Sudanexpo): P.O.B. 2366, Khartoum; Dir.-Gen. OMAR MOHAMMED SAID.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sudan Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 1812, Khartoum; P.O.B. 65, Atbara; Gen. Man. S. MOHAMED EL TAYEB.

The total length of railway in operation in 1980 was 5,500 route-kilometres. The main line runs from Wadi Halfa, on the Egyptian border, to El Obeid, via Khartoum. Lines from Atbara and Sinnar connect with Port Sudan on the coast. There are lines from Sinnar to Damazine on the Blue Nile (227 km.) and from Aradeiba to Nyala in the south-western province of Darfur (689 km.), with a 445 km. branch line from Babanousa to Wau in the former Bahr el Ghazal Province. A six-year plan to modernize the system, with French assistance, was scheduled to begin in 1977.

ROADS

National Transport Corporation: P.O.B. 723, Khartoum; Gen. Man. MOHI EL DIN HASSAN MOHAMED NUR.

Public Corporation for Roads and Bridges: P.O.B. 7565, Khartoum; f. 1976; Chair. ABDEL RAHMAN HABOUD; Dir.-Gen. ABDU MOHAMMED ABDU.

Roads in northern Sudan, other than town roads, are only cleared tracks and often impassable immediately after rain. Motor traffic on roads in the former Upper Nile Province

is limited to the drier months of January-May. There are several good gravelled roads in the former Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal Provinces which are passable all the year, but in these districts some of the minor roads become impassable after rain. Rehabilitation of communications in Southern Sudan is a major priority as the civil war completely destroyed 1,600 km. of roads and 70 bridges.

In 1977 construction of a 960-km. road linking Juba and Wau was begun with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. The Wad-Medani to Gedaref highway, financed by a loan from the People's Republic of China, was completed in March 1977. Over 48,000 km. of tracks are classed as "motorable", but only 2,000 km. were asphalt in 1980. A 1,190 km. tarmac road linking the capital with Port Sudan was completed during 1980.

INLAND WATERWAYS

River Transport Corporation: P.O.B. 284, North Khartoum; operates 2,500 km. of steamers on the Nile; Chair. ALI AMIR TAHA.

River Navigation Corporation: Khartoum; f. 1970; jointly owned by the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments; operates services between Aswan and Wadi Halfa.

SUDAN

Transport, Tourism

The total length of navigable waterways served by passenger and freight services is 4,068 km. From the Egyptian border to Wadi Halfa and Khartoum navigation is limited by cataracts to short stretches but the White Nile from Khartoum to Juba is navigable at almost all seasons.

SHIPPING

Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, 784 km. from Khartoum, is the only seaport. There are plans to build a port at New Suakin by 1985.

Red Sea Shipping Corporation: P.O.B. 1116, Khartoum; Gen. Man. OSMAN AMIN.

Sea Ports Corporation: P.O.B. 2534, Khartoum; Administrator KHALID AL-SADIG.

Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 426, Port Sudan and P.O.B. 1731, Khartoum; f. 1960; seven vessels totalling 53,638 d.w.t. operating between the Red Sea and Western Mediterranean, Northern Europe and United Kingdom; Chair. ISMAIL BAKHEIT; Gen. Man. SALAH EDDIN OMER AL AZIZ.

United African Shipping Co.: P.O.B. 339, Khartoum; Gen. Man. MOHAMED TAHA EL GINDI.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airports at Juba and Malakal in Southern Sudan

are to be repaired and new airports built at Wau and Port Sudan.

Civil Aviation Department: Dir.-Gen. SIR HASSAN BESHIR.

Sudan Airways Corporation: Gamhouria Ave., P.O.B. 253, Khartoum; f. 1946; government-owned; internal services and international services to Bahrain, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Kenya, Italy, Lebanon, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and the United Kingdom; fleet of 2 Boeing 737, 3 Boeing 707, 5 Fokker F-27 and 1 Twin Otter; Chair. Dr. ABDEL MAGID H. KHALIL; Gen. Man. ALI MUSA OMER.

Sudan is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), KLM (Netherlands), Libyan Arab Airlines, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MEA (Lebanon), SAS (Sweden), Saudia (Saudi Arabia), Swissair, Tunis Air, TWA (U.S.A.) and Yemen Airways (Yemen Arab Republic).

TOURISM

Public Corporation of Tourism and Hotels: P.O.B. 2424, Khartoum; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. MAHGOUB MOHAMED ALI.

SURINAME

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Suriname lies on the north-east of the South American continent between Guyana, on the west, and French Guiana, on the east. Brazil lies to the south. The climate is tropical, with fairly heavy rainfall and temperatures of 26°–34°C (79°–93°F). The official language is Dutch (used by 37 per cent of the population in 1964). The other main languages are Hindustani (32 per cent) and Javanese (15 per cent). The majority of the people speak the native language Sranang Tongo (taki-taki), and Chinese, English, French and Spanish are also used. The principal religions are Christianity (45 per cent of the population in 1964), Hinduism (28 per cent) and Islam (20 per cent). The flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five horizontal stripes: a broad central band of red (bearing a yellow star), edged with white, between bands of green. The capital is Paramaribo.

Recent History

Settlers from England landed in Suriname in the 1630s and the area was alternately an English and a Dutch colony until finally accredited to the Netherlands in 1814. Under the 1954 Charter, Suriname became an equal partner with Holland in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (together with the Netherlands Antilles) with full autonomy in domestic affairs.

The Hindustani-dominated Government, in power since 1969 and led by Dr. Jules Sedney, suffered from a wave of strikes and violence in early 1973, resulting from the Government's refusal to grant extensive wage increases. The Government resigned and general elections in November 1973 resulted in a victory for an alliance of parties favouring complete independence from the Netherlands. Henck Arron, leader of the *Nationale Partij Suriname* (a predominantly Creole party), became Prime Minister in December 1973 and stated that his Government would strive for independence before the end of 1975.

In May 1975 it was agreed that Suriname would become independent on November 25th, and that the Dutch Government would give 3,500 million guilders in aid. Internally, the opposition Hindustani party opposed immediate independence on economic grounds. Major problems at independence included the emigration of some 40,000 Surinamese to the Netherlands, resulting in a lack of skilled workers, and border disputes with French Guiana and Guyana. The general elections of October 1977 resulted in a clear majority for the ruling *Nationale Partij Kombinat* and Henck Arron continued as Prime Minister.

The Government of Henck Arron was overthrown in February 1980 by a group of soldiers (mainly sergeants) who formed an eight-man military council (*Nationale Militaire Raad*—NMR). President Ferrier refused to agree to the retention of supreme power by this council, and in March he appointed a civilian administration led by Dr. Henk Chin A Sen, a former leader of the *Partij Nationalistische Republiek*. In August the army Chief of Staff, NMR member Sgt.-Maj. (later Lt.-Col.) Daysi Bouterse, staged a coup. President Ferrier was replaced by Chin A

Sen. Parliament was dissolved and a state of emergency declared, and leading members of the NMR were arrested on suspicion of planning a left-wing coup.

The centrist Government of Dr. Chin A Sen came under increasing pressure from left-wing army officers, and there were several ministerial reappointments and reallocations of portfolios in the year after the revolution. An unsuccessful coup against Lt.-Col. Bouterse, led by Sgt.-Maj. Wilfred Hawker, was staged in March 1981. In September the President announced details of a draft constitution which sought to limit the army to a supervisory role in government. This move, however, was countered by the army with the formation of the Revolutionary People's Front, a comprehensive civilian political alliance headed by the three army chiefs. Lt.-Col. Bouterse, Maj. Roy Horb and Lt. Iwan Graanogst. In February 1982 the National Military Council, led by Lt.-Col. Bouterse, seized power from Dr. Chin A Sen and his civilian Government. The vice-president of the supreme court, L. F. Ramdat Misier, was appointed interim President. In March a further coup attempt by Sgt.-Maj. Hawker failed, and he was promptly executed.

In 1981 the Government expressed interest in closer links with CARICOM, ties with socialist Grenada were strengthened, and a non-resident ambassador to Cuba was appointed. Relations with the Netherlands have been dominated by the issues of aid and repatriation of Surinamers; the 1980 census revealed that half the Suriname population lives in the Netherlands.

Government

In November 1980 the office of Prime Minister was abolished and the President became executive Head of State. He is assisted by an appointed Council of Ministers. Executive power is held also by the National Military Council. In August 1980 the constitution was suspended and Parliament dissolved. Suriname comprises nine administrative districts.

Defence

The armed forces numbered over 2,000 men and women in 1981.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on bauxite, which, together with its derivatives (alumina and aluminium), provides about 80 per cent of export earnings, 40 per cent of tax revenue and 30 per cent of G.D.P. The industry is controlled by Suralco, a subsidiary of the U.S. company Alcoa, and Billiton, part of the Royal Dutch/Shell group. In January 1981 Suralco announced a three-year expansion programme, costing U.S. \$115 million, to increase smelter capacity and improve the transport network but, by the end of the year, it was forced to cut back output by 20 per cent because of reduced world demand. Other minerals include iron ore (reserves of 6,000 million tons), manganese, copper, nickel, platinum, gold and kaolin. In 1981 the Gulf Oil Corporation discovered petroleum-bearing sand in the Saramacca district, and the Suriname State Oil Commission plans to undertake a pilot research project in the area.

Suriname has great agricultural potential and is self-sufficient in sugar, rice, edible oil, citrus fruits, coffee and bananas. Plantains, pulses, maize, coconuts and groundnuts are also grown, but the rice industry is the only fully developed sector. The fully-mechanized rice farm at Wageningen is one of the largest in the world and, with the planting of 20,000 hectares in western Suriname in 1981, production is expected to double by 1986. Export duty on rice was abolished in 1981 to help boost exports. Oil palm is a relatively new crop and an extensive oil palm installation was set up at Victoria in the Brokopondo area in 1977. Fishing, particularly for shrimps, is growing in importance and its contribution to export earnings rose from 2 per cent in 1973 to 8 per cent by 1977.

About 90 per cent of Suriname is covered by forest but only 10 per cent is commercially exploited. The forestry industry is dominated by Bruynzeel (formerly a Dutch company but since 1976 the Suriname Government has owned 50 per cent of the shares), although the Government hopes for American and Japanese participation in various planned projects. The industrial sector is dominated by foodstuff and consumer industries. The production growth rate varies widely, standing at 18.4 per cent in 1976, 4.9 per cent in 1977, 10.9 per cent in 1978 and 9.2 per cent in 1979.

The 3,500 million guilders in development aid from the Netherlands will be used to increase food self-sufficiency, hydroelectric output and export potential. A major government project, for the construction of an 800 MW hydroelectric power dam on the Kabalebo river, was shelved in December 1981 in favour of smaller projects, including a hydroelectric complex at Phedra-Jay Creek and the construction of a harbour in Apoera on the Corantijn river, a town which is intended to become a centre of economic growth. Major problems include the lack of skilled workers, a low growth rate, little foreign investment and insufficient local production of consumer goods. The rate of inflation rose from 9.7 per cent in 1978 to 14.9 per cent in 1979 and the rate of unemployment was estimated at nearly 30 per cent in 1980.

Suriname is a member of the OAS, the IDB and the International Bauxite Association, and in 1978 joined GATT and the IMF.

Transport and Communications

In 1977 there were 2,500 km. of roads, the majority of which are in the northern half of the country. There were 167 km. of railways in 1980. Suriname is served by a large number of shipping companies and has 1,500 km. of naviga-

ble rivers and canals. There is an international airport at Zanderij which is served by various foreign airlines and 35 airstrips throughout the country.

Social Welfare

There is a modern medical service, financed by Dutch and EEC funds, but social welfare has remained largely dependent on private initiative within the various religious communities. In 1978 Suriname had 16 hospitals, with 2,044 beds, and 216 physicians. In 1980 the Government announced its intention to establish a free national health service.

Education

Compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 12 has existed since 1876 and is given in government and denominational schools. Education is free up to and including higher education, provided by the University of Suriname. Despite a relatively high literacy rate of 80 per cent, 1,000 volunteer teachers were recruited in 1981 to help carry out the Government's literacy campaign.

Tourism

Tourism is as yet undeveloped but tourist attractions include the unspoiled interior, many varieties of plants, birds and animals and varied cultural activities. The Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname is running various pilot schemes in the eight nature reserves already in operation.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), July 1st (National Union Day), July 23rd (Id-Ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 25th (Independence Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 25th (Revolution Day), March* (Phagwa), April 1st (Good Friday), April 3rd, 4th (Easter).

* Exact date dependent upon sightings of the moon.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents=1 Suriname guilder (guilder).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=3.433 guilders;
U.S. \$1=1.785 guilders.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)					DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	March 31st, 1964	Dec. 31st, 1971	July 1st, 1980			1980
			Males	Females	Total	
163,265 sq. km.*	324,211	379,607	173,083	178,958	352,041	2.2

* 63,037 square miles.

ETHNIC GROUPS

(1971 census)

	Males	Females	Total	%
Amerindian	4,101	3,949	8,050	2.12
Bush Negro	17,422	18,416	35,838	9.44
Chinese	3,289	2,740	6,029	1.59
Creole	58,693	60,316	119,009	31.35
European	2,239	1,760	3,999	1.05
Indian ("Hindu")	72,343	70,574	142,917	37.65
Indonesian	29,304	28,384	57,688	15.20
Others	3,106	2,971	6,077	1.60
TOTAL	190,497	189,110	379,607	100.00

1980 Census (Percentage): Amerindians 3; Bush Negroes 10; Chinese 3; Creoles 32; Indians 35; Indonesians 15; Europeans and others 2.

POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

(1980 census)

Paramaribo	67,718
Nickerie	34,598
Coronie	2,756
Saramacca	10,333
Suriname	164,879
Commewijne	14,082
Marowijne	22,583
Brokopondo	20,448
Para	14,644

Employment (1981 estimate): 125,000.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(⁰00 hectares; FAO estimates)

Arable land	37
Land under permanent crops	12
Permanent meadows and pastures	10
Forests and woodland	15,532
Other land	556
Inland water	180
TOTAL AREA	16,327

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Rice (paddy)	174,845	172,500	202,866	223,946
Root vegetables	2,300	1,699	2,200	2,742
Groundnuts	391	290	338	234
Cabbages	250	264	560	606
Sugar cane	159,543	146,685	135,325	119,760
Bacoven	43,095	41,425	31,558	32,675
Bananas	950	1,572	1,700	2,850
Oranges (⁰ 00 units)	47,500	45,000	51,000	22,100
Grapefruit (⁰ 00 units)	12,000	11,550	13,550	3,937
Coconuts (⁰ 00 units)	5,525	5,500	5,500	5,644

1979 (metric tons): Rice 236,000, Sugar cane 164,000.

1980 (FAO estimates, metric tons): Rice 240,000, Sugar cane 160,000.

Livestock (1980—⁰000, FAO estimates): Cattle 40, Goats 7, Sheep 2, Pigs 20, Poultry 1,050.Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FORESTRY
(all non-coniferous)

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Roundwood	cu. metres	92,085	277,527	306,452	131,600
Squared wood	" "	30,794	38,728	42,507	10,285
Railway sleepers	" "	n.a.	1,380	7,890	1,929
Building wood	" "	n.a.	2,311	750	n.a.
Haulage shafts	'000 items	88,400	80,670	72,380	122,404
Telegraph poles	" "	60,950	86,250	62,130	117,429
Pit props	" "	n.a.	8,259	24,425	n.a.
Fuelwood	'000 per metre	1,068	1,036	1,105	2,047

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979
Freshwater fishes	242	295	252	235	235	235*
Marine fishes	1,674	2,199	2,137	1,945	1,945	1,945*
Marine crabs	41	56	31	26	26	26*
Shrimps and prawns	2,930	3,543	4,090	4,105	4,105	5,701
TOTAL	4,887	6,093	6,510	6,311	6,311	7,907

*FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	6,864	4,749	4,585	4,856	5,021	4,769
Alumina	" " "	1,196	1,130	1,163	1,215	1,316	1,312
Aluminium	" " "	57	35	45	50	58	54
Gold	kg.	10	5	1.2	11.7	9	5.7

INDUSTRY

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Milk (pasteurized)	'ooo litres	6,480	7,311	8,091	8,592	7,901
Yogurt	" "	173	194	376	277	221
Soft drinks	" "	22,329	27,297	34,071	35,643	37,005
Beer	" "	7,988	9,126	10,784	11,140	12,100
Alcohol	" "	2,243	1,193	1,714	1,656	1,539
Methylated spirit	" "	178	154	184	90	92
Molasses	" "	3,869	3,645	4,144	2,549	3,384
Raw sugar	metric tons	9,794	8,688	7,597	6,122	10,246
Flour	" "	7,049	9,257	8,834	9,071	10,164
Shrimps	" "	3,076	3,827	3,679	2,577	2,962
Cattle fodder	" "	21,497	28,730	35,057	43,017	48,466
Cement	" "	34,700	51,000	45,000	57,400	69,000
Cigarettes	million	309	342	354	353	361
Shoes	'ooo pairs	292	340	276	354	321
Cardboard boxes	'ooo	2,222	2,717	2,242	2,404	2,633
Plywood	cubic metres	14,066	16,006	14,726	17,031	20,019
Chipboard	" "	9,055	14,822	6,502	6,411	6,664
Electricity	million kWh.	1,211	1,328	1,421	1,511	1,529
Gas	'ooo cu. metres	2,878	1,789	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Suriname guilder (guilder).

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1 guilder.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 100 and 1,000 guilders.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 3.433 guilders; U.S. \$1 = 1.785 guilders.

100 Suriname guilders = £29.13 = \$56.02.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 1.88585 guilders (1 guilder = 53.026 U.S. cents). In December 1971 a new central rate of \$1 = 1.78876 guilders (1 guilder = 55.905 U.S. cents) and a market rate of \$1 = 1.785 guilders (1 guilder = 56.022 U.S. cents) were established. These rates have remained in effect ever since, despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in February 1973. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate was £1 = 4.526 guilders from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 4.661 guilders from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million Suriname guilders)

	1976	1977	1978
Revenue	354.6	541.2	623.1
Expenditure	404.9	581.5	650.0

MULTIENNIAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME (10 to 15 years)

(proposed expenditure in million Suriname guilders)

Mining	875.1
Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	935.0
Hydroelectric energy	361.0
Forestry	771.9
Industry and tourism	337.3
Education	479.2
Infrastructure	600.4
Other items	105.0
TOTAL	4,464.9

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	2.26	2.26	2.26
Foreign exchange	126.24	159.84	176.57
Reserve position in IMF	6.19	6.26	10.04
SDRs	—	3.43	2.64
TOTAL	134.69	171.79	191.51

MONEY SUPPLY

(million Suriname guilders at Dec. 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	145.07	156.34	177.83
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	99.49	111.90	105.56

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR PARAMARIBO
(average of monthly figures; base: 1970=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food	147.0	157.8	173.5	186.2	195.4	220.5
Fuel	146.0	161.9	156.0	165.9	152.4	172.7
Clothing	123.2	139.8	158.0	189.1	229.2	290.0
Rent, water and electricity .	123.6	118.2	126.3	136.2	142.5	145.4
ALL ITEMS	136.6	148.0	162.9	178.9	194.6	223.6

1980: Food 247.4; All items 255.1.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million Suriname guilders at current prices)

	1978	1979
Government final consumption expenditure	284.3	240.1
Private final consumption expenditure	951.2	1,051.3
Increase in stocks	355.3	376.8
Gross fixed capital formation		
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	1,590.8	1,668.2
Exports of goods and services	813.6	916.7
Less Imports of goods and services	847.5	921.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.) IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,556.9	1,663.3
Net factor income from abroad	-55.2	-73.7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (G.N.P.) AT MARKET PRICES	1,501.7	1,589.6
Less Consumption of fixed capital	153.7	171.9
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	1,348.0	1,417.7
Other current transfers from the rest of the world (net)	-2.2	n.a.
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	1,345.8	n.a.

COMPOSITION OF THE
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(million Suriname guilders at current factor cost)

	1978	1979
Compensation of employees	732	757
Operating surplus	437	508
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	1,169	1,265
Consumption of fixed capital	154	172
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,322	1,437
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	235	226
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,557	1,663

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million Suriname guilders at current factor cost)

	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	108	146
Forestry and logging	30	
Mining and quarrying	264	275
Manufacturing	89	113
Electricity, gas and water	29	33
Construction	69	66
Trade, restaurants and hotels	215	236
Transport, storage and communications	59	60
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	144	509
Government services	291	
Community, social and personal services	24	
TOTAL	1,322	1,437

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	277.2	303.8	346.1	411.1	444.0	514.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-242.1	-259.2	-324.1	-343.5	-369.8	-454.1
TRADE BALANCE	35.1	44.6	22.0	67.6	74.2	60.2
Exports of services	61.8	66.6	57.3	70.2	83.5	124.2
Imports of services	-138.7	-137.2	-162.1	-170.5	-201.9	-249.1
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-41.8	-26.6	-82.8	-32.7	-44.2	-64.7
Unrequited transfers (net)	172.9	89.2	79.5	58.9	87.7	80.2
CURRENT BALANCE	131.1	63.2	-3.3	26.2	43.5	15.5
Direct investment (net)	—	—	-12.8	-7.2	-15.1	10.3
Other long-term capital (net)	-97.0	-54.6	-0.4	22.1	-1.0	0.1
Short-term capital (net)	2.7	2.4	-1.3	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2
Net errors and omissions	10.0	16.5	0.3	1.5	-0.4	0.7
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	46.8	27.5	-17.9	41.3	26.9	25.4
Monetization of gold	—	—	—	-17.7	—	—
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.4
Valuation changes (net)	-10.9	-2.7	-0.2	4.2	0.7	-5.1
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	35.9	24.8	-17.7	27.8	31.0	23.7

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Suriname guilders)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	281	411	450	525	710	681	734	900
Exports f.o.b.	320	481	495	492	553	734	793	918

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Suriname guilders)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1976*	1977		1976*	1977*
Food and beverages	44	54	Bauxite	84.5	102.1
Fuel and lubricating oils	86	115	Alumina	236.7	259.7
Basic manufactures	177	224	Aluminium	64.5	95.9
Cloth and yarn	25	29	Rice (husked)	35.5	36.4
Cars and motorcycles	16	19	Bacoven and bananas	7.4	5.8
Investment goods	176	269	Shrimps	21.1	31.8
			Wood and wood products	11.9	11.0
			Others	6.0	7.9
TOTAL	524	710	TOTAL	467.6	550.6

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million Suriname guilders)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1977		1977
Brazil	18.6	Japan	27.2
China, People's Republic	23.0	Netherlands	130.0
Germany, Federal Republic	28.9	Norway	43.0
Japan	50.1	U.S.S.R.	5.1
Netherlands	151.9	United Kingdom	28.3
Trinidad and Tobago	96.9	U.S.A.	223.3
United Kingdom	26.3	Venezuela	13.4
U.S.A.	217.3	Yugoslavia	19.1

Source (all trade figures): Suriname Customs Authority.

TOURISM

In 1980 there were 48,125 tourist arrivals by air and 10,826 by road (from French Guiana).

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles registered)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars	30,544	25,558	26,387
Lorries	6,762	6,823	8,476
Buses	2,562	1,872	2,010
Motorcycles	45,175	41,350	42,777*

* Including mopeds.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1975	1976	1980*
Landings	1,604	1,536	1,493
Passengers in	40,601	54,673	67,473
Passengers out	68,528	45,678	77,018

* Figures for 1978 and 1979 unavailable.

1977: Landings 2,551.

SHIPPING

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Vessels entered	1,277	1,123	1,212	1,151	890	854	894	849	707
Vessels cleared	1,279	1,122	1,203	1,138	899	836	908	855	747

Freight ('000 metric tons): 1979: 5.357 (3.339 net) entered; 5.275 (3.268 net) cleared.

EDUCATION

(1978/79)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Special	20	123	1,083
Kindergarten	279	631	18,234
Elementary	323	3,578	80,317
Advanced elementary	80	1,274	26,077
Technical and commercial	11	278	4,514
General secondary	5	161	2,312
Teacher training	7	140	1,342
Evening	5	263	2,430

Sources (except where otherwise indicated): Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Paramaribo; Centrale Bank van Suriname, Paramaribo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1975 Constitution was suspended in August 1980. A new constitution was subsequently drafted by a six-member committee appointed by the National Military Council. The draft constitution provides for a bicameral legislature and for the holding of general and presidential elections. Political parties would be able to operate only within the democratic principles detailed in the constitution. No constitutional role would be accorded to the NMC, but the army would retain a supervisory role through a new Revolutionary Council. It was planned to submit this draft to a referendum in May 1982.

THE GOVERNMENT***HEAD OF STATE****President:** Dr. HENK CHIN A SEN (appointed August 15th, 1980).**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

(January 1982)

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice: HARVEY NAAREN-DORP.**Minister of Internal Affairs and Rural Development:** FRANKLIN LEEFLANG.**Minister of Finance:** ANTON TELTING.**Minister of Economic Affairs:** Dr. IMRO FONG POEN.**Minister of Construction:** Dr. HENK DAHLBERG.**Minister of Education and Culture:** HAROLD RUSLAND.**Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:** Ir. FRANK VREDEN.**Minister of Social Affairs and Housing:** Dr. ERROL ALIBUX.**Minister for Public Works and Transport:** MOHAMED ATAELLAH.**Minister of Labour:** HAROLD RUSLAND (acting).**Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture:** ANDRÉ KAMPERVEEN.**Minister of Health:** BADRIESEIN SITAL.**Minister of Army and Police:** Sgt. LAURENCE NEEDE.**Chairman of National Military Council:** Lt. IWAN GRAANOOGST.**Chairman of Central Planning Council:** (vacant).**Chairman of Government Advisory Council:** Ir. IWAN KROLIS.**Commander-in-Chief of the National Army:** Lt.-Col. DAYSI BOUTERSE.

* *Note:* In February 1982 Dr. Henk Chin A Sen and the Council of Ministers resigned and the National Military Council reassumed direct rule. L. F. Ramdat Misier became interim President. The Central Planning Council and the Government Advisory Council were abolished, and a new Council of Ministers was to be appointed.

LEGISLATURE

The *Staten* was dissolved in August 1980 and plans made for the convening of a 25-member Constituent Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In November 1981 the Revolutionary People's Front was established, a broad political alliance with a left-wing emphasis, which aims to include civilians in the process begun by the armed forces in February 1980. The Front is headed by the Revolutionary Council established by the 1981 draft constitution. The leaders of the Presidium are: Lt.-Col. DAYSI BOUTERSE, Maj. ROY HORR, Lt. IWAN GRAANOOGST.

Paramaribo

Hernieuwde Progressieve Partij (HPP): Coppenamestraat 64, Zorg en Hoop; f. 1975; social democratic; mainly Hindustani; Chair. PANELLAL PARMESAR; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEORGE HINDORIE.

Kaum-Tani Persuatan Indonesia (KTPI): Weidestraat; f. 1947; largely Indonesian; Leader SOEJADIN ANDRÉ SOEPARMAN.

Kommunistische Partij Suriname (KPS) (*Communist Party of Suriname*): Gravenstraat 45; f. 1973; Maoist.

Nationale Partij Suriname (NPS): Wanicastraat; f. 1946; predominantly Creole; Leader HENCK ARRON.

Partij Nationalistische Republiek (PNR): Weidestraat; f. 1963; predominantly Creole; split into two factions; pro-Eddy Bruma (fmr. leader) faction led by ROBIN RAVALES.

Pendawa Lima: f. 1975; predominantly Indonesian; Leader SALAM PAUL SOMOHARDJO.

Progressieve Arbeiders en Landbouwers Unie (PALU): Chair. Ir. IWAN KROLIS.

Progressive Bosneger Partij: f. 1968; Bush Negroes; Leader JARIEN GADDEN.

Progressieve Nationale Partij (PNP): Keizerstraat 195; Leader JUST RENS.

Progressieve Surinaamse Volkspartij (PSV): Keizerstraat 122; f. 1946; Christian democratic party; 5,000 mems.; Chair. EMILE L. A. WIJNTUIN.

Socialistische Partij Suriname (SPS): f. 1977 from the fusion of the Progressieve Socialistische Partij and the Surinaamse Socialistische Partij; predominantly Creole; Leader HENK HERRENBURG.

Vatan Hitkarie Partij: Hindustani.

Volkspartij (VP): Keizerstraat 197, P.O.B. 1875; f. 1975; Chair. Dr. RUBIN LIE PAUW SAM; First Sec. STUART MENCKEBERG.

Vooruitstrevende Hervormings Partij (VHP): Lim A Postraat; f. 1949; leading opposition party; predominantly Indian; Leader JAGGERNATH LACHMON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SURINAME**

(In Paramaribo unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Port of Spain, Trinidad.**Austria:** Caracas, Venezuela.**Barbados:** Caracas, Venezuela.**Belgium:** Kingston, Jamaica.**Brazil:** Anton Dragtenweg 51; *Ambassador:* Dr. NESTOR LUIZ FERNANDES BARROS DOS SANTOS LIMA.**Canada:** Georgetown, Guyana.**Chile:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

China, People's Republic: Dr. Axwijkstraat 45, P.O.B. 3042; *Ambassador:* LI CHAO.
Cuba: Georgetown, Guyana.
Denmark: Caracas, Venezuela.
France: Gravenstraat 57 boven; *Chargé d'affaires:* JEAN-PAUL SCHRICKE.
German Democratic Republic: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
Germany, Federal Republic: Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Ghana: Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
Greece: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
Guyana: Kerkplein 8 boven; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* PHILIP N. CHAN.
Hungary: Caracas, Venezuela.
India: Kromme Elleboogstr. 5; *Ambassador:* S. KEJER.
Indonesia: Van Brussellaan 3, P.O.B. 157; *Ambassador:* DJOKO JUWONO.
Iraq: Caracas, Venezuela.
Israel: Caracas, Venezuela.
Italy: Bogotá, Colombia.

Suriname also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Grenada, Haiti, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Court of Justice, the 6 members of which are nominated for life, and three Cantonal Courts.

President of the Court of Justice: O. E. G. VAN DER GELD.
Attorney-General: R. M. REEDER.

RELIGION

Many religions are represented in Suriname, including:

Roman Catholicism: Bishop of Paramaribo; Mgr. ALOYSIUS ZICHEM; Gravenstraat 12, P.O.B. 1230, Paramaribo.

Moravian Brethren: Praeses TH. A. DARNOUD; f. 1735; Maagdenstr. 50, Paramaribo; 44,398 mems.; publ. *De Kerkbode*.

Arya Dewaker: Chair. R. O. SIHAL; Verl. Molenpad 1, Paramaribo.

Hinduism: Sanatan Dharm; Chair. Dr. K. NANAN PANDAY; Koningstraat 33, Paramaribo.

Islam:
Surinaamse Moeslim Associatie: Chair. A. ABDOEL-BASHIR; Kankantriestraat 55-57, Paramaribo.

Surinaamse Islamitische Vereniging: Chair. Dr. I. JAMALUDIN; Watermolenstraat 13, Paramaribo.

Stichting Islamitische Gemeenten Suriname: Chair. Dr. T. SOWIRONO; Verl. Mahonielaan 39, Paramaribo.

Federatie Islamitische Gemeenten in Suriname: Chair. K. KAAIMAN.

Other religions include the Christian Reformed Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Dutch Jewish Congregation, the Dutch Portuguese-Jewish Congregation, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Methodist Church, God's Trumpet, Pentecostal Missions, the Seventh Day Adventists, Streams of Power, the Episcopal Church and the Wesleyan Methodist Congregation.

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Japan: AGO-Gebouw, Gravenstr. 25 11; *Ambassador:* A. TSUJINO.

Korea, Republic: Malebatrum straat 1-5, P.O.B. 1896; *Ambassador:* HI CHUL MOON.

Netherlands: Mr. Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat 10 boven; *Ambassador:* Drs. J. B. HOEKMAN.

Norway: Caracas, Venezuela.

Pakistan: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Peru: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Sweden: Caracas, Venezuela.

Switzerland: Caracas, Venezuela.

U.S.S.R.: Bogotá, Colombia.

United Kingdom: Georgetown, Guyana.

U.S.A.: Dr. S. Redmondstr. 13; *Ambassador:* JOHN CROWLEY.

Venezuela: AGO-Gebouw Gravenstraat 25 1; Dr. B. VELÁZQUEZ.

Yugoslavia: Georgetown, Guyana.

THE PRESS

Newspapers were made subject to government censorship in August 1980 after an alleged left-wing coup plot was discovered.

DAILIES

Aktueel: Gonggrijpstraat 82, P.O.B. 469, Paramaribo; f. 1973; morning; Dutch; Editor J. H. M. SLAGVEER; circ. 5,000.

De Vrije Stem: Dr. J. F. Nassylaan 107-109, Paramaribo; morning; Dutch; Editor W. H. LIONARONS; circ. 5,000.

De Vrijheid: Keizerstraat 42, Paramaribo; Chinese.

De Ware Tijd: Malebatrumstraat 11, P.O.B. 1200, Paramaribo; f. 1957; morning; Dutch; Editor L. E. M. MORPURGO; circ. 15,000.

De West: Mr. Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat No. 2-6, P.O.B. 176, Paramaribo; f. 1909; evening; Dutch; liberal; Editor D. G. A. FINDLAY; circ. 8,500-11,000.

There are three other Chinese language newspapers: *Fa Sien Paw*, *Lam Foeng* and *Surinam*.

PERIODICALS

Advertentieblad van de Republiek Suriname: Gravenstraat 118, Paramaribo; f. 1871; two a week; government information bulletin; Dutch; Editor F. WIJNGAARDE.

Bondro: Paramaribo; weekly; Editor HUMPHREY KEERVELD.

C.L.O. Bulletin: Gemenelandsweg 95, Paramaribo; f. 1973; labour information published by civil servants' union; weekly; Dutch.

Mini-World: Albergstr. 29, P.O.B. 2440, Paramaribo; f. 1976; monthly; English and Spanish; general interest; Editor SHINICHIRO MIKUNI; circ. 3,000.

Omhoog: Gravenstraat 17-19, Paramaribo; weekly; Dutch; Catholic bulletin.

SURINAME

Pipel: Keizerstraat 197; f. 1975; weekly; Dutch; organ of Volkspartij; Editor STUART MENCKEBERG.

Sonde Spikri: Paramaribo; Editor C. KARG.

There are also the following periodicals: weekly: *Paloeloe* (general interest), *Saina* (general interest), *Sport Arena* (sport illustrated), *Sportspiegel* (sports illustrated); monthly: *Economische Voorlichting* (economics), *High Time* (music), *Hit Mix* (teenage, music), *Hit Parade* (teenage, music), *Landbouw Nieuws* (agriculture), *Made in Suriname* (business), *Protestants maandblad* (religious), *Sport Spiegel* (sport illustrated), *Suriname Juristenblad* (law), *Surinam Stars* (tourism), *Tamara* (women's magazine), *Toeka* (young people), *Tori* (general), *25 Februari*, *Vooruit* (politics).

PRESS AGENCIES

Surinaams Nieuws Agentschap (SNA) (*Suriname News Agency*): Gravenstraat 39c, Paramaribo; 2 daily bulletins in Dutch, Spanish and English; Dir.-Gen. and Chief Editor A. J. M. JUDELL.

GPS: Keizerstraat 105, P.O.B. 1577, Paramaribo.

Informa (*Suriname News Service*): Herenstraat 11, Paramaribo; Bureau Chief J. SLAGVEER.

PUBLISHERS

Dubois & Dubois: Eldoradolaan 22, Paramaribo; f. 1966; Gen. Man. J. M. DUBOIS.

H. van den Boomen: Gravenstraat 17-19, Paramaribo.

Lionarons Drukkerij N.V.: Dr. J. F. Nassylaan 107-109, Paramaribo.

VACO, N.V.: Domineestraat 26, P.O.B. 1841, Paramaribo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Netherlands aid programme includes a reorganization of the radio and television systems.

RADIO

Stichting Radio-omroep Suriname: J. van Eerstraat, Paramaribo; f. 1965; commercial; government-owned; all local languages; Dir. R. E. POWER.

Radio A.B.C.: Maystraat 57, Paramaribo; f. 1975; commercial; services in Dutch, Sranang and Hindi; Dir. H. KAMPERVEEN.

Radio Apintie: Verlengde Gemenelandsweg 37, Paramaribo; f. 1958; commercial; home service in local languages; Dir. E. VERVUURT.

Radio Paramaribo: Gravenstraat 118, P.O.B. 9751, Paramaribo; f. 1957; commercial; home service in all local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. M. R. PIERKHAN.

Radika: Pad van Wanica 51, pc. 51, P.O.B. 1083, Paramaribo; f. 1962; commercial; Hindi and Dutch; Dir. R. RADAKISHUN-RAMLAKHAN.

Radio Nickerie (RANI): Waterloostraat, Nieuw Nickerie; commercial; Hindi and Dutch.

In 1977 there were 186,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Surinaamse Televisie Stichting (S.T.V.S.): Cultuurtuinlaan, P.O.B. 535, Paramaribo; f. 1965; government-owned;

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

commercial; local languages, Dutch and English; Dir. F. J. PENGEL.

In 1977 there were 40,000 television sets.

FINANCE

In August 1981 the Government announced its intention of localizing all banks and insurance companies with one exception (which was left unnamed).

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in Suriname guilders)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Centrale Bank van Suriname: Waterkant 20, P.O.B. 1801, Paramaribo; f. 1956; cap. and res. 27m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dr. J. SEDNEY; Dirs. W. LIEUW A SOE, H. E. RIJSDIJK.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Kerkplein 1, Paramaribo; f. 1970; Man. Dir. W. H. BUNSCHOTEN; br. at Nieuw Nickerie; 5 agencies.

Hakrinbank N.V.: Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 11-13, P.O.B. 1813, Paramaribo; f. 1936; cap. and res. 8.175m. (Dec. 1979); Man. T. VAN PHILIPS; 3 brs.

Landbouwbank N.V.: Lim A Poststraat 34, P.O.B. 929, Paramaribo; f. 1972; cap. and res. 7m. (Dec. 1979); Man. Drs. S. AMMERSINGH; 3 brs.

Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank, N.V.: Prins Hendrikstraat 20, P.O.B. 677, Paramaribo; f. 1963; government-supported development bank; cap. and res. 3.9m. (Dec. 1979); Man. Dir. Drs. R. A. SOMAROO.

De Surinaamsche Bank, N.V.: Gravenstraat 26, P.O.B. 1806, Paramaribo; f. 1865; cap. and res. 25m. (Dec. 1979); Dirs. Drs. A. J. BRAHIM, R. A. PLANTINGA; 7 brs.

Surinaamse Hypotheekbank, N.V.: Herenstraat 7, Paramaribo; f. 1951; cap. and res. 0.1m. (Dec. 1979); Dir. M. A. A. OEMAR.

Surinaamse Postspaarbank: Knuffelsgracht 11, Paramaribo; f. 1903; cap. and res. 3.7m. (Dec. 1979); Dir. Drs. H. R. NIJHORST.

Surinaamse Volkscredietbank: Waterkant 104, Paramaribo; f. 1949; cap. and res. 5m. (Dec. 1979); Man. Dir. E. O. NOORDPOOL; 2 brs.

INSURANCE

AGO Verzekeringen: Gravenstraat 23-25, P.O.B. 410, Paramaribo.

American Life Insurance Company: Wagenwegstraat 20, Paramaribo.

British American Insurance Company: Gravenstr. 32, Paramaribo.

E.N.N.A. N.V.: Gravenstr. 16, Paramaribo.

N.V. Eerste Surinaamse Verzekeringsmaatschappij De Nationale: Gravenstraat 5-7, Paramaribo.

Fatum Schadeverzekering, N.V.: P.O.B. 1845, Paramaribo; f. 1980; Man. Dir. S. I. SIJEM FAT; Sec. J. W. H. MICTERS.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company: Watermolenstraat 43, P.O.B. 1392, Paramaribo.

Nieuwe Eerste Nederlandse Verzekeringsmaatschappij N.V.: Lim A Poststraat 30-32, Paramaribo.

Self Reliance: Herenstraat, Paramaribo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat 10, P.O.B. 149, Paramaribo; f. 1910; 7,713 mems.; Chair. A. S. LEE KONG; Sec. F. A. ZANDWIJKEN; publ. *Bulletin* (fortnightly, Dutch).

Surinaams-Nederlands Kamer van Koophandel: Gravenstr. 39c, Paramaribo.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Centre for Industrial Development and Export Promotion: Rust en Vredestr. 79-81, P.O.B. 1275, Paramaribo.

Ontwikkelingsfonds Kleinnijverheid (*Small Industry Development Fund*): Onafhankelijkshotel, Paramaribo.

Stichting Planbureau Suriname (*Planning Bureau*): Dr. S. Redmondstraat 118, P.O.B. 172, Paramaribo; responsible for long and short term planning.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (*Suriname Trade and Industry Association*): Prins Hendrikstraat 18, P.O.B. 111, Paramaribo; f. 1950; 135 mems.; Chair. W. H. LIONARONS; Sec. G. R. BIJNOE; publ. *Weekbericht/Weekly Newsletter*.

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vakverenigingen in Suriname "De Moederbond" (AVVS) (*General Confederation of Trade Unions*): Verlegende Coppenamestraat, Paramaribo, P.O.B. 230; 15,000 mems.; Chair. CYRIL R. DAAL; Gen. Sec. J. F. HAAKMAT.

Centrale 47 (C-47): Wanicastr. 230, Paramaribo; 9,000 mems.; Chair. FRED DERBY.

Centrale Landsdienaren Organisatie (CLO) (*Central Organization for Civil Service Employees*): Gemenelandsweg 93, Paramaribo; 13,000 mems.; Pres. H. SYLVESTER.

Progressieve Werknemers Organisatie (*Progressive Workers' Organization*): Linesgracht 80, Paramaribo; f. 1948; 5,000 mems.; covers the commercial, hotel and banking sectors; Chair. RAMON W. CRUDEN; Sec. M. E. MENT.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Paramaribo Government Railway: Onverwacht, Paramaribo; single track from Onverwacht via Zanderij to Bronsweg (87 km.); Dir. M. NAHAR.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Construction of an 80-km. railway from the Bakhuis Mountains to Apoera on the Corantijn river was completed in 1980.

ROADS

There are 2,500 km. of main roads, of which 850 km. are paved. The main east-west road, 390 km. in length, links Albina on the eastern border with Nieuw Nickerie on the west. A new east-west road further to the south was completed in 1978.

SHIPPING

Scheepvaart Maatschappij Suriname N.V. (*Suriname Shipping Line Ltd.*): Waterkant 44, P.O.B. 1824, Paramaribo; services to the Netherlands, Belgium, Fed. Repub. of Germany, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Mexico, Venezuela, U.S. Gulf and Caribbean ports; regular cargo and passenger services in the interior; Man. Dir. E. KUSTNER.

Suriname is also served by many foreign shipping lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Zanderij airport, 48 km. from Paramaribo.

Surinaamse Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V. (*Surinam Airways*): Zanderij International Airport, P.O.B. 2029, Paramaribo; f. 1953; officially established 1962; services to Amsterdam three or four times a week, to Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles) four times a week, to the U.S.A. and Brazil and extensive domestic services; Dir. A. MUNGRA; fleet: 1 DC8-63 (leased from KLM), 1 DC8-55CF, 3 DHC-6 Twin Otter.

Gonini Air Service: Zorg en Hoop Airport, P.O.B. 1614; privately-owned; licensed for unscheduled national and international services (also crop spraying, round trips, etc.); fleet of Cessna 206s.

Gum Air: Doekhieweg, Zorg en Hoop; privately-owned; unscheduled domestic flights.

The following foreign airlines also serve Suriname: ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Guyana Airways Corp., KLM (Netherlands), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil) and BWIA (Trinidad and Tobago).

TOURISM

Toeristische Autoriteit (*Tourist Authority*): Grote Combéweg 99, P.O.B. 656, Paramaribo; f. 1981; Dir. J. M. J. STEEMAN.

Stinasu—The Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname: Jongbawstraat 14, P.O.B. 436, Paramaribo; offers tours and accommodation in nature reserves.

SWAZILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Swaziland is bounded on the north, west, south and south-east by South Africa and by Mozambique on the east. The mean annual temperature on the Highveld is just over 16°C (60°F) and in the sub-humid Lowveld about 22°C (72°F) while annual rainfall ranges from 100 to 225 cm. (40 to 90 inches) on the Highveld and from 50 to 60 cm. (20 to 25 inches) in the Lowveld. English and siSwati are the official languages. Some 60 per cent of the population are Christian and the remainder adhere to traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is blue, with a yellow-edged horizontal crimson stripe (half the depth) in the centre. On this stripe is a black and white Swazi shield, superimposed on two spears and a staff. Mbabane is the administrative capital and Lobamba, the traditional capital of the Swazi people, is to become the country's legislative capital.

Recent History

Sobhuza II became *Ngwenyama* (Paramount Chief) of Swaziland in 1899, when only a few months old, but his mother acted as regent until 1921. In 1903 the country became a British protectorate and in 1907 it was made one of the British High Commission Territories, with Basutoland (now Lesotho) and Bechuanaland (now Botswana).

Swaziland's first constitution was introduced in 1963, and elections to choose members for the first Legislative Council were held the following year. These resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Imbokodvo National Movement, which supports the traditional Swazi way of life allied to progressive evolution. Internal self-government was granted in April 1967 and Swaziland became a protected state, with Sobhuza recognized as King of Swaziland and Head of State. The Imbokodvo National Movement won all seats in the new National Assembly in the 1967 general elections. Its leader, Prince Makhosini Dlamini, was appointed Prime Minister in April 1967. Swaziland became independent, within the Commonwealth, on September 6th, 1968.

In April 1973, in response to a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament, the King repealed the constitution, suspended all political activity and took over all judicial, legislative and executive powers himself. The Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC) was banned in November 1975 and, following disturbances in October 1977 over pay structures, the Swaziland National Teachers' Organization was also declared a political organization and banned. Political dissent continued throughout 1978 and several senior officials, including Dr. Ambrose Zwane, former leader of the NNLC, were arrested and imprisoned under the 60-day detention law. Dr. Zwane subsequently escaped from detention and returned to Swaziland under a royal amnesty in June 1979, although other leading members of the NNLC remained in detention. Several members of the banned South African Pan-Africanist Congress were detained and expelled from Swaziland in April 1978 and South African refugees were frequent victims of the detention law in 1979. Although attaching considerable importance to good relations with other

black African states, Swaziland has maintained a neutral attitude to South Africa. In early 1982 the two Governments were discussing the possibility of transferring to Swaziland the South African-controlled Kangwane "homeland," with a population of 750,000 Swazis.

In October 1978 elections were held, for the first time since the multi-party elections of 1972. The new legislature was opened in January 1979. The Prime Minister, Maj.-Gen. Maphevu Dlamini (who had replaced Prince Makhosini Dlamini in March 1976), died in October 1979 and was succeeded in November by Prince Mabandla N.F. Dlamini. During 1980 the new Prime Minister released a number of detained political opponents, and a commission of enquiry was formed to investigate allegations of government corruption, but its work was effectively terminated following Sobhuza's intervention. As the King celebrated his 60th year as monarch in 1981, the dominant political uncertainty facing Swaziland was the question of succession and of the growing disharmony between the traditional and progressive elements in national life.

Government

Executive authority is vested in the King and is exercised through a Cabinet presided over by a Prime Minister. All Ministers are nominated by the King. Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has 50 members—40 elected by an 80-member Electoral College and 10 appointed by the King. The Senate has 20 members, 10 elected by the Electoral College and 10 appointed by the King. The constitution was repealed in April 1973 and all political activity was suspended. A Royal Commission on a new constitution reported in January 1975 and during 1978 details of a new constitution were announced and elections held, although the constitution was not formally presented to the people. The country is divided into 40 chieftaincies (*Tinkhundla*), each of which elects two members to the Electoral College. Each of the country's four regions is to have a council made up of members of the Electoral College, to co-ordinate activities at a regional level and to implement government policies.

Defence

The army, created in 1973, totalled an estimated 2,600 regular troops in November 1981. Swaziland also has a paramilitary police force.

Economic Affairs

Only about 55 per cent of the total land area is Swazi-owned and is held in trust by the King as Nation Land. Traditional subsistence farming is the main source of livelihood in these areas, while the remainder is divided into individual tenure farms owned mainly by Europeans and commercial companies. Agricultural production accounts for about 30 per cent of G.D.P. and about 70 per cent of export earnings. About 75 per cent of the working population is employed in agriculture. Sugar cane is the principal agricultural item in the economy and sugar provided over 46 per cent of export earnings in 1980. There are two sugar mills in the Lowveld, producing 200,000 metric tons of sugar annually, and the large *Simunye* white sugar complex, which came into production in 1980,

was expected to achieve its full production capacity of 120,000 tons in 1982/83. Cattle form the main wealth of the Swazi people, while citrus fruits, cotton, rice and maize are important agricultural products. Swaziland became self-sufficient in maize in 1975 and a series of rural development programmes aims to repeat this achievement with other crops.

There are considerable mineral reserves, especially of chrysolite asbestos, which have been extensively exploited, and coal, of which there were estimated reserves of 1,000 million tons in 1980. In 1977 mining constituted almost 30 per cent of G.D.P. but, following the exhaustion in 1975 of formerly extensive high-grade iron ore reserves, coal production has assumed increased importance. Extensive reserves of anthracitic coal have been identified, and a second bituminous coal mine was coming into operation in 1981. There are plans to construct a coal-fired power station at Mpaka, with South African assistance. The Government is currently investigating the commercial viability of other mineral deposits, which include tin, kaolin, pyrophyllite and silica, and small gold and diamond deposits are being exploited in the north-west part of the country, with the value of gold reserves estimated at between U.S. \$3 million and \$4 million.

Manufacturing industries are concerned mainly with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products. Commercial timber reserves cover about 120,000 hectares and the export of wood pulp is the second largest earner of foreign exchange. There are four sawmills of which the largest, at Bhunya, produces about 150,000 metric tons of wood pulp annually. In 1964 Swaziland's first industrial estate was opened at Matsapa and several secondary industries, including a television assembly plant, have become established there. A second industrial centre is being developed in the south at Nhlengano. The construction of a petroleum refinery is also planned. Infrastructural facilities, including the construction of a dam project and two major new townships, were incorporated in the *Simunye* sugar complex, and in 1980 the U.K. offered grant aid of over E6 million. There are also plans to assist industrialization by providing alternative routes to world markets. One such project under discussion is for a new international airport at Mbabane.

Although company tax remains low and the country is anxious to attract foreign capital, Africanization was speeded up in Swaziland during 1973 with a series of radical measures. These included more participation in the mining industry, part-nationalization of the two main banks, a monopoly of insurance, extra taxes on sugar in the form of a heavy levy on producers and more taxes on the thriving hotel industry as well as a Land Speculation Act. Swaziland's second National Development Plan (1973-77) provided for an estimated expenditure totalling E42 million in 1973-75, with particular emphasis on agriculture. The third National Development Plan, introduced in 1977 and revised in 1980, forecasts average annual growth of 6.5 per cent in the agricultural sector and a maintained share of 30 per cent of G.D.P. Manufacturing and processing sectors are expected to grow by about 7 per cent annually, accounting for 22 per cent of G.D.P., while public sector investment in construction is also set at an annual 7 per cent growth rate by the end of 1983.

Transport and Communications

The 224 km. Swaziland railway runs from the iron ore mine at Ngwenya, near Mbabane, on the western border through the middle of Swaziland to the Mozambique border near Goba, where it connects with the Mozambique line to the port of Maputo. In November 1978 work was completed on a 93 km. rail link with South Africa to give land-locked Swaziland direct access to the ports of Richards Bay and Durban. The line, built at a cost of E25 million, runs from Phuzumoya in Swaziland and joins the South African railways system at Lavumisa (Gollel). There are 2,820 km. of roads including a 170 km. highway from Ngwenya, on the western border, to Lomahasha on the Mozambique border, of which 104 km. is tarred. The main airport is at Matsapa, near Manzini.

Social Welfare

In 1976 Swaziland had 17 hospitals, with 1,462 beds, 71 physicians and 364 nurses.

Education

In 1980 there were 450 primary schools with over 112,000 pupils and more than 23,000 pupils in a total of 82 secondary schools. There are two teacher training colleges. Higher education is provided by the University of Botswana and Swaziland which included Lesotho as a third member until its withdrawal from the joint university in October 1975. Vocational and other training is provided by the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute, the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre and the Government's Staff Training Institute.

Tourism

Swaziland has some magnificent mountain scenery, particularly in the Ezulwini Valley. There are game reserves at Mlilwane and Hlane. Tourism expanded rapidly to a record 135,000 visitors in 1976, of whom an estimated 80 per cent were short-stay visitors travelling by road from South Africa. Increased petrol prices, however, resulted in a decline to 70,000 tourists in 1978. In 1978 there were 26 hotels and two casinos and there are plans to build other hotels and a third casino.

Public Holidays

1982: May 20th (Ascension Day), July 22nd (King's Birthday), August 24th (Umhlanga (Reed Dance) Day), September 6th (Somhlolo (Independence) Day), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 14th (Commonwealth Day), April 1st-4th (Easter), April 25th (National Flag Day).

The Incwala Ceremony is held in December or January, but the exact date is variable each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Swazi and South African currency are both legal tender.

Swazi currency: 100 cents = 1 lilangeni

(plural: emalangeni (E)).

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 lilangeni = 1 rand;

£1 sterling = 1.8775 emalangeni or rand;

U.S. \$1 = 97.6 Swazi or South African cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 17,363 sq. km. (6,704 square miles).

POPULATION

(Census of August 1976)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Africans	206,672	250,426	457,098
Europeans	4,233	3,486	7,719
Other Non-Africans	2,053	2,014	4,067
Absentees*	18,903	6,747	25,650
TOTAL	231,861	262,673	494,534

* Mainly Africans working in South Africa.

Estimated population: 601,200 (including absentee workers) at July 1st, 1981.

Principal Towns (August 1981): Mbabane (capital) 29,875; Manzini 12,241.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 48.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 47.5 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 21.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 19.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT

In 1976 about 84,000 people were in paid employment. This figure, which includes self-employed, is just over 36 per cent of the working-age population—people between 15 and 64—which in 1976 was 236,681.

 AGRICULTURE
 PRINCIPAL CROPS
 ('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Rice	5*	5*	1
Maize	90	105	105
Potatoes	6*	6*	4
Sweet potatoes	9*	9*	1
Seed cotton	18*	21	23
Cottonseed	12*	14	15
Citrus fruit	80*	63	59
Other fruit	21*	21*	1
Sugar cane	2,240	2,242	2,196
Cotton lint	6*	6*	8

* FAO estimates.

 LIVESTOCK
 ('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	644	661	658
Goats	257	285	303
Sheep	38	30	32
Horses	2	2	2
Donkeys	14	14	14
Poultry	583	590	567
Pigs	15	20	15

 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
 ('000 metric tons)

	1978*	1979*	1980
Beef and veal	14	14	8
Goats' meat	2	3	3
Cows' milk	35	36	5
Cattle hides	1.6	1.6	2

* FAO estimate.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, and Central Statistical Office, Mbabane.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers .	255	43	286	—	—	1	255	43	287
Pitprops (Mine timber) .	1	—	2	102	33	38	103	33	40
Pulpwood	724	724	738	96	124	110	820	848	848
Other industrial wood .	1	5	3	41	3	—	42	8	3
Fuel wood	—	—	—	3	1	5	3	1	5
TOTAL	981	772	1,029	242	161	154	1,223	933	1,183

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coniferous sawnwood (incl. boxboards) .	95	98	102	120	120

MINING
PRODUCTION

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Chrysolite asbestos	'000 metric tons	39.3	38.0	36.9	34.3	31.6
Iron ore*	" " "	1,935.9	1,441.1	1,265.9	493.5	—
Coal	" " "	126.1	129.0	165.9	168.4	176.0
Pyrophyllite	" " "	—	—	—	—	—
Barytes	" " "	0.4	—	—	—	—

* Figures relate to gross weight. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: 1,229 in 1976; 915 in 1977; 624 in 1978.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Tinned meat	metric tons	800.9	671.3	430.3	—
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	225	248	241	310
Molasses	" " "	70.2	74	67	109
Chemical wood pulp*	" " "	152	152	127	166
Electric energy	million kWh.	258	281	294.7	485.8

* Twelve months ending June 30th of the year stated.

FINANCE

Swazi and South African currency are both legal tender.

Swazi currency: 100 cents=1 lilangeni.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 lilangeni.

Notes: 1 lilangeni; 2, 5, 10 and 20 emalangeni (E).

South African currency: 100 cents=1 rand.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 lilangeni=1 rand; £1 sterling=1.8775 emalangeni or rand;

U.S. \$1=97.6 Swazi or South African cents.

100 emalangeni or rand=£53.26=\$102.46.

Note: Since September 1974 Swaziland has issued its own currency, the lilangeni (plural: emalangeni), which is at par with the rand and circulates with it inside the country. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, *see* the chapter on South Africa.

BUDGET*

Twelve months ending March 31st
(‘000 emalangeni)

REVENUE	1980/81	1981/82	EXPENDITURE	1980/81	1981/82
Customs and excise	86,853	62,666	Public debt	12,752	14,725
Income tax	37,000	39,100	Civil list	108	108
Taxes and duties	11,220	23,226	Parliament	515	551
Licences	1,120	1,230	Prime Minister	6,900	20,471
Earnings of departments . .	7,720	11,255	Police and defence	21,544	39,614
Reimbursements and loan re-			Deputy Prime Minister . . .	5,486	8,544
payments	600	1,500	Finance	2,886	3,416
Judicial fines	400	400	Home affairs	8,298	24,274
			Education	38,764	69,800
			Health	9,859	22,415
			Works, power and communica-		
			tions	92,409	172,289
			Agriculture	35,927	69,299
			Judiciary	4,602	14,530
			Law office	1,760	3,927
			Public Service Commission .	86	91
			Audit	186	260
			Commerce, industry, mines and		
			tourism	19,443	76,231
			Other provisions	5,860	8,798
TOTAL	145,003	139,377	TOTAL	267,385	549,343

* Estimates.

Gross Domestic Product (million emalangeni, year ending March 31st): 113.2 in 1972/73; 146.5 in 1973/74; 193.3 in 1974/75; 253.7 in 1975/76; 272.5 in 1976/77.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(‘000 emalangeni)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	194,810	267,305	296,861	322,490
Exports (incl. Re-exports) .	146,265	168,666*	192,274	275,866

*Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 emalangeni)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS (excl. re-exports)	1978	1979	1980
Food and live animals .	15,350	17,982	22,795	Sugar	59,585	69,136	128,445
Beverages and tobacco .	6,825	6,834	5,445	Citrus fruit	7,239	9,437	7,646
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels .	1,302	1,199	1,925	Iron ore	6,206	5,265	3,691
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	25,764	28,779	56,166	Wood pulp	27,124	28,156	37,273
Animal and vegetable oil and fats	536	670	310	Asbestos	18,235	17,558	15,590
Chemicals	21,594	22,355	25,326	Canned fruit	8,202	9,184	9,365
Basic manufactures .	23,724	25,304	35,525	Meat and meat products	6,442	9,055	9,586
Machinery and transport equipment	57,585	65,467	60,381	Other	35,633	47,483	64,270
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16,494	17,740	20,082				
Commodities not classified by kind	98,131	110,731	94,535				
TOTAL .	267,305	296,861	322,490	TOTAL .	168,666	195,274	275,866

EDUCATION

(1980)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	450	3,278	112,019
Secondary	82	1,292	23,198
Teacher Training Colleges	2	48	518
Technical and Vocational Training	4*	76	762
Universities	1	91	885

* Includes Health Institutes.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Mbabane.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution seeks to maintain a non-racial state in which everyone will be treated equally without discrimination, regardless of race, colour or creed, and securing to everyone freedom and justice and inviolability of their property.

The King of Swaziland, called the *Ngwenyama* (the Lion) in siSwati, is Head of State. Succession is governed by Swazi law and custom. The executive authority is vested in the King and exercised through a Cabinet of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister.

The Swazi National Council (*Liqogo*), which consists of the King and all adult male Swazi, advises the King on all matters regulated by Swazi law and custom and connected with Swazi traditions and culture.

Under the independence constitution, legislative power was vested in a bicameral Parliament, comprising a Senate and a House of Assembly. In April 1973, in response to a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament, King

Sobhuza repealed the constitution, suspended political activity and took over all judicial, legislative and executive powers himself. In September 1973 he announced the appointment of a Royal Constitutional Commission to draw up a new constitution. In March 1977 the King announced the abolition of the parliamentary system and its replacement by traditional tribal communities called *Tinkhundla*.

A new constitution, which confirmed the power of the King, was promulgated on October 13th, 1978, although it has not been formally presented to the people. The constitution provides for a bicameral Parliament (*Libandla*), comprising 50 deputies and 20 Senators. Parliament's functions are confined to debating Government proposals and advising the King. No political parties are permitted. An 80-member electoral college, with two members chosen by the people from each *Tinkhundla*, elects from its members 40 deputies and 10 Senators. The King appoints a further 10 members to each chamber.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

H.M. King SOBHUZA II, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (enthroned as Paramount Chief 1921; recognized as King by the United Kingdom on October 21st, 1966).

GABINET

(March 1982)

Prime Minister: Prince MABANDLA N. F. DLAMINI.

Deputy Prime Minister: BEN M. NSIBANDZE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: R. V. DLAMINI.

Minister of Justice: POLYCARP MAFELETIVINI DLAMINI.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives: ABEDNEGO K. HLOPHE.

Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism:
Prince NQABA DLAMINI.

Minister of Education: Canon SIPHETHE D. DLAMINI.

Minister of Finance: J. L. F. SIMELANE.

Minister of Home Affairs: Prince GABHENI DLAMINI.

Minister of Works, Power and Communications: Dr. V. LEIBRANDT.

Minister of Health: Dr. SAMUEL HYND.

LEGISLATURE**PARLIAMENT**

(*Libandla*)

THE SENATE

There are 20 Senators, of whom 10 are appointed by the King and 10 elected by and from an 80-member electoral college (*see* The Constitution).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

There are 50 deputies, of whom 40 are elected by and from the electoral college and 10 appointed by the King.

POLITICAL PARTIES*

Imbokodvo National Movement: Mbabane; f. 1964;
Leader Prince MABANDLA N. F. DLAMINI.

Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC): f. 1962;
opposition party; advocates democratic elections;
Leader Dr. AMBROSE P. ZWANE.

Swaziland Progressive Party: P.O.B. 6, Mbabane; f. 1929
as Swazi Progressive Association; Pres. J. J. NQOKU.

Swaziland United Front: P.O.B. 14, Kwaluseni; f. 1962;
offshoot of Swaziland Progressive Party; Leader O. M. MABUZA.

* Party political activity by groups other than the Imbokodvo National Movement is in abeyance following a royal proclamation in April 1973.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SWAZILAND**

(In Mbabane unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Australia: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

China (Taiwan): Embassy House, P.O.B. 56 (E); *Ambassador:* CHOU TUNG-HUA.

Egypt: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

France: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Ghana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Greece: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

India: Maputo, Mozambique (HC).

Israel: P.O.B. 146 (E); *Ambassador:* E. GALBAR.

Italy: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Japan: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Kenya: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Lesotho: Maputo, Mozambique (HC).

Mozambique: Farm No. 2 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* D. T. MAGAIA.

Netherlands: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Nigeria: Maputo, Mozambique (HC).

Somalia: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Sweden: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Switzerland: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Tanzania: Maputo, Mozambique (HC).

Turkey: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

United Kingdom: Allister Miller St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. M. KERR.

U.S.A.: Warner St. (E); *Ambassador:* R. C. MATHERON.

Zaire: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Zambia: Maputo, Mozambique (HC).

Swaziland also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, Mexico, Portugal, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice. There is a High Court (which is a Superior Court of Record) with five subordinate courts in all the administrative districts, and there is a Court of Appeal which sits at Mbabane.

There are 17 Swazi Courts, including two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Court of Appeal, which have limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. They have no jurisdiction over Europeans.

Chief Justice: CHARLES NATHAN.

Registrar of the High Court: MARK FAKUDZE.

Attorney-General: A. NITHIANDAN (acting).

RELIGION

About 40 per cent of the adult Swazi hold traditional beliefs. Nearly all the rest of the adult population is Christian.

Conference of Churches: P.O.B. 333, Mbabane; f. 1929; mems. 24 church denominations and 3 Christian organizations; Head Rev. Dr. A. B. GAMEDZE.

Council of Swaziland Churches: P.O.B. 1095, Manzini.

Department of Christian Education and Mission: P.O.B. 1444, Mbabane.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Bishop of the Diocese of Swaziland: Rt. Rev. B. L. N. MKHABELA, P.O.B. 118, Mbabane.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

In 1980 there were 40,000 Roman Catholics in Swaziland.

Bishop of Manzini: (vacant); Administrator Apostolic LOUIS NCAMISO NDLOVU, O.S.M., P.O.B. 19, Manzini.

METHODIST

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa: Mbabane.

THE PRESS

News from Swaziland: P.O.B. 464, Mbabane; weekly; Swaziland Government Information Services for dissemination at home and abroad.

Swaziland Observer: P.O.B. A 385, Mbabane; f. 1981; weekly; English; Editor SIMON KUNENE.

Times of Swaziland: P.O.B. 156, Mbabane; f. 1897; English; daily; Editor PAT NXUMALO; circ. 8,000.

Umbiki (The Reporter): Broadcasting House, Morris St., P.O.B. 464, Mbabane; f. 1968; monthly; English and siSwati; Swaziland Government Information Services; circ. 5,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Swaziland Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 338, Mbabane; f. 1966; broadcasts in English and siSwati; Director of Broadcasting and Information J. B. S. VILAKAZI.

Swaziland Commercial Radio (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 23114, Joubert Park, Johannesburg, South Africa; privately-owned commercial service; international service to southern Africa in English, Portuguese and Indian languages; music, news and religious programmes.

Trans World Radio: P.O.B. 64, Manzini; f. 1974; evangelical Christian broadcasts in English, Afrikaans, Sotho, Tswana, Shona, Ndebele, Swahili, Zulu, and other

African languages to Africa; four 25 kW., one 50 kW. medium wave and one 100 kW. short-wave transmitters; Pres. PAUL E. FREED.

In 1980 there were an estimated 81,000 radio sets.

Swaziland Television and Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. A 146, Mbabane; f. 1978; 10 per cent government-owned; broadcasts in English; Chair. M. A. FRY; Man. Dir. R. K. BLACK.

In 1980 there were an estimated 1,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(auth.=authorized; cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; br.=branch; E=emalangeni)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Swaziland: P.O.B. 546, Mbabane; f. 1979; cap. E1m.; dep. E62.7m.; res. E3m. (March 1981); Gov. H. B. B. OLIVER; Gen. Man. Mr. KUHLASE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The Swaziland Government has 40 per cent shareholdings in Barclays Bank of Swaziland and the Standard Bank Swaziland.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Swaziland) Ltd.: Independence House, West St., P.O.B. 1337, Mbabane.

Barclays Bank of Swaziland Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 667, Allister Miller St., Mbabane; f. 1974; cap. p.u. E2.7m.; dep. E55.5m.; Chair. VUSUMUZI EDWARD SIKHONDZE; Man. Dir. WILLIAM HEATH HOUSTON; 19 brs. and agencies.

Standard Bank Swaziland Ltd. (United Kingdom): P.O.B. 68, 21 Allister Miller St., Mbabane; f. 1974; cap. E2m.; res. E259,000 (Dec. 1980); Chair. RAYMOND J. STRYDOM; Man. Dir. HARVEY BIRD; 4 brs. and 11 agencies.

Swaziland Development and Savings Bank: P.O.B. 336, Mbabane; f. 1965; auth. cap. E5m.; Gen. Man. MICHAEL J. ZWANE; agencies throughout country.

INSURANCE

Swaziland Insurance Brokers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 222, Allister Miller St., Mbabane; part government-owned.

Swaziland Royal Insurance Corp.: P.O.B. 917, Mbabane; sole legal insurance company since January 1974; 51 per cent government-owned; cap. p.u. E500,000.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS): P.O.B. 866, Mbabane; handles business and investment shareholdings; Man. Dir. WALTER DLAMINI.

Small Enterprise Development Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 451, Mbabane; f. 1970; Man. Dir. V. KHATHWANE.

Swazi Investment and Development Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 158, Manzini.

SWAZILAND

STATE AUTHORITIES

Swaziland Citrus Board: P.O.B. 343, Mbabane; f. 1956 for development of citrus industry.

Swaziland Commercial Board: P.O.B. 509, Mbabane.

Swaziland Cotton Board: P.O.B. 160, Mbabane.

Swazi Meat Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 446, Manzini; f. 1965; has established an abattoir and cannery at Matsapa to process meat for local and export markets.

Swaziland Sugar Association: P.O.B. 445, Mbabane.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Swaziland Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 72, Mbabane; Sec. G. H. ANDREWS.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Federation of Swaziland Employers: P.O.B. 386, Manzini; Exec. Dir. P. DODDS.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Swaziland Central Co-operatives Union: Manzini.

By December 1974 86 co-operative associations had been established in Swaziland. The two most important are:

Swaziland Co-operative Rice Co. Ltd.: handles rice grown in Mbabane and Manzini areas.

Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Co.: P.O.B. 2, Nhlangano; handles all tobacco crops.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

A 224 km. railway line from Bomvu Ridge, near Mbabane, joins the Mozambique railway system at Goba near the Mozambique border. The main traffic is wood-pulp and sugar. A 93 km. link with the South African railway network was opened in November 1978 to provide

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Swaziland with direct access to the ports of Richards Bay and Durban.

Swaziland Railway Board: Swaziland Railway Bldg., Johnstone St., P.O.B. 475, Mbabane; f. 1964; Chair. J. S. MURPHY; Chief Exec. Officer S. H. BOTHA.

ROADS

Ministry of Works, Power and Communications: P.O.B. 58, Mbabane; Permanent Sec. GILBERT M. MABILA; Senior Roads Engineer A. HOPE.

There are 2,820 km. of roads. In 1975 Swaziland received a E50 million World Bank loan for the improvement of the Tshaneni-Mlaula and Helehele-Phuzumoya-Big Bend roads, both of which serve important agricultural areas, and there is an extensive programme of rural road development underway.

SHIPPING

Swazi Shipping Company (Swaziship): Mbabane; f. 1980 to succeed Royal Swaziland Maritime Company; owns no ships, acting only as a freight agent.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Matsapa and there are plans to develop it.

Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 939, Manzini; f. 1978; formerly Swazi Air; services to Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and charter flights; one Fokker 28; Chief Exec. D. LANGERER.

The following foreign airlines operate services to Swaziland: LAM (Mozambique), Lesotho Airways, SAA (South Africa).

TOURISM

Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism: P.O.B. 451, Mbabane.

SYRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Syrian Arab Republic lies on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, with Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east and Jordan to the south. Lebanon and Israel are to the south-west. Much of the country is mountainous and semi-desert. The coastal climate is one of hot summers and mild winters. The inland plateau and plains are dry but cold in winter. Average temperatures in Damascus are 2° to 12°C (36° to 54°F) in January and 18° to 37°C (64° to 99°F) in August. The national language is Arabic, with Kurdish a minority language. More than 80 per cent of the population are Muslims but there is an important Christian minority of various sects. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is a horizontal tricolour of red, white and black, the central stripe bearing a falcon emblem in gold, but, as this is identical with Egypt's flag, the Government has announced its intention to change it. The capital is Damascus.

Recent History

Syria was formerly part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire. Turkish forces were defeated in the 1914-18 war and Syria was occupied in 1920 by France, in accordance with a League of Nations mandate. Syrian nationalists proclaimed an independent republic in September 1941. French powers were transferred in January 1944 and full independence achieved in April 1946. In December 1949 Syria came under an army dictatorship led by Brig. Adib Shishekly. He was elected President in July 1953 but was overthrown by another army coup in February 1954.

In February 1958 Syria united with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic but following an army *coup d'état* in September 1961 Syria seceded and formed the independent Syrian Arab Republic. In 1963 Major-Gen. Amin al-Hafiz formed a cabinet in which members of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Baath) Party were predominant. In February 1966 the army deposed the Government of President Hafiz, replacing him by Dr. Nureddin al-Atasi. However, in November 1970, after a bloodless coup, the military (moderate) wing of the Baath Party seized power, led by Lt.-Gen. Hafiz al-Assad, who was elected President in March 1971. In March 1972 the National Progressive Front, a grouping of the five main political parties, was formed under the leadership of President Assad.

Increasing border tension between Syria and Israel was a major influence leading to the six-day war which broke out in June 1967. An uneasy peace lasted from June 1967 until October 1973, and all attempts by outside powers to arrange a peace settlement failed. War broke out again in October 1973, with fierce fighting in the Golan Heights area, and in May 1974 the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, secured an agreement for the disengagement of forces. By February 1982 no permanent peace settlement had been achieved, and prospects of a peaceful settlement had dwindled even further after Israel's formal annexation of the Golan Heights in December 1981. Syria did not approve of the second interim Egyptian-Israeli Disengagement Agreement in September 1975, but

agreed to acknowledge it as an accomplished fact at the Arab summit conferences in Riyadh and Cairo in October 1976, in return for Egypt's acceptance of Syria's role in Lebanon. Syria had progressively intervened in the Lebanese civil war during 1976, finally providing the bulk of the 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force. In mid-1981 tension on a world scale was created for a few weeks when Syria moved missiles into Lebanon for possible use against Israel.

Syria strongly disapproved of President Sadat of Egypt's peace initiative with Israel in November and December 1977, and also was extremely critical of the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, signed in September 1978, and the subsequent peace treaty concluded between Egypt and Israel. In 1981 Syria had deep misgivings about Saudi Arabia's plan for solving the Palestinian question. This "Fahd plan" tacitly recognized Israel, and Syria was not sorry when the Fez Arab Summit in November 1981 broke up because of failure to approve the plan.

Syria's relationship with Iraq has been under strain for some years. Rivalry between different wings of the Baath Party in Damascus and Baghdad led to disputes over Syria's use of the waters of the Euphrates and the closing of the oil pipelines between Kirkuk in Iraq and the Syrian port of Banias on the Mediterranean. There was a brief reconciliation in October 1978, when the two countries pledged to unite, but the friendship ended when a conspiracy in Iraq in July 1979 was attributed to Syrian intrigue.

Plans for union with Libya, announced in September 1980, seem unlikely to be successful. In 1979 and 1980 Syria was very much concerned with its own internal problems. Regular assassinations of Alawites (a Shi'ite minority sect to which Assad belongs) indicated sectarian tension, and Assad attributed much of the opposition to the Muslim Brotherhood, which was still very much in evidence in early 1982. In January 1980, after the Seventh Congress of the Regional Command of the Baath Party, Assad reshuffled his government and Dr. Abdul-Rauf Kassem replaced Muhammad Ali al-Halabi as Prime Minister. A further reshuffle took place in December 1981. Syria's ties with the U.S.S.R. were strengthened when Assad visited Moscow in October 1979, and confirmed when Syria signed a 20-year Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation with the U.S.S.R. in October 1980.

Government

Under the 1973 Constitution, legislative power is vested in the unicameral People's Council, with 195 members elected by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is vested in the President, elected by direct popular vote for a seven-year term. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister. Syria has 13 administrative districts.

Defence

Syria has an army, navy and air force. The strength of the army in July 1981 was officially estimated at 170,000,

SYRIA

the navy at 2,500 and the air force at 50,000. Para-military forces numbered 9,800 in 1981, and reserves 102,500. National service is compulsory, and lasts for two and a half years except for those with special qualifications, who serve for one and a half years. The bulk of the 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force in the Lebanon consists of Syrian troops. Defence expenditure for 1981 was estimated at £\$9,378 million.

Economic Affairs

Wheat and cotton, quantities of which are exported, are Syria's chief crops. Petroleum production, which began in 1968, is small compared with some Middle Eastern countries, averaging 170,000 b.p.d. in 1978 and 1979, and 165,000 b.p.d. in 1980. Nevertheless, oil is Syria's leading export. Textiles, food processing and cement are the most important industries.

Aleppo and Damascus are thriving commercial centres. Revenue from the oil pipelines which pass through Syria helps to cover the trade deficit. A major project which is being developed is the Euphrates Dam which will eventually lead to the irrigation of about 640,000 hectares of land, and has been built with Soviet assistance. Considerable electric power is being generated, which in 1979 was supplying more than 95 per cent of the country's needs.

By the end of 1981 Syria's oilfields were past their prime and future prospects for oil exports seemed uncertain. Concentration was necessary on the traditional exports of cotton, textiles, phosphates, etc., and the emphasis of the 1981-85 economic plan is to invest in agriculture rather than industry. The cost of keeping the 30,000-strong Arab (mainly Syrian) Deterrent Force in Lebanon has put a strain on the Syrian economy, but it is alleviated to some extent by "confrontation" aid from other Arab States.

Transport and Communications

Railways run between Homs, Hama and Aleppo and to Beirut in the Lebanon and Amman in Jordan. There is a line from Homs to Tripoli in the Lebanon, and lines from Aleppo to Turkey and Iraq. A 200-km. line between Damascus and Homs is nearing completion. There is a network of main roads and all the principal towns are connected by road. The chief ports are Baniyas and Latakia.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

The Arabian American Oil Co. pipeline (TAPLINE) from Saudi Arabia crosses Syria to Sidon in the Lebanon. International services to Damascus and Aleppo are provided by Syrian Airways and major foreign companies.

Social Welfare

State hospitals provide free medical care for persons unable to afford private medical attention. In 1976 Syria had 111 hospitals, with 7,626 beds, and by 1978 there were about 4,000 doctors. Old age pensions, and other benefits, are provided by law.

Education

The Government aims to provide sufficient schools to ensure universal primary education. Over 1.5 million children were receiving state primary education in 1979. There are universities at Damascus, Aleppo and Latakia.

Tourism

Syria's tourist attractions include an attractive Mediterranean coastline, the mountains, the town bazaars and the antiquities of Damascus and Palmyra.

Public Holidays

1982: July 23rd (Egypt's Revolution Day), July 23rd* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 1st (Union of Syria, Egypt and Libya), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 6th (Beginning of October War), October 19th* (Muslim New Year), November 16th (National Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 8th (Revolution Day, anniversary of the 1963 revolution), April 1st-4th (Latin Easter), May 6th-9th (Greek Easter).

* Muslim religious holidays which may vary slightly from the dates given, depending on sightings of the moon.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 piastres = 1 Syrian pound (£S).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = £S7.550;

U.S. \$1 = £S3.925.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†						
	Census results				Estimates (mid-year)		
	Sept. 20th, 1960	September 23rd, 1970					
		Total	Males	Females	1978	1979	1980
185,180 sq. km.*	4,565,121	6,304,685	3,233,110	3,071,575	8,328,000	8,647,000	8,979,000

* 71.498 sq. miles.

† Including Palestinian refugees, numbering 193,000 at mid-1977.

REGISTERED BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1976 . .	272,310	79,692	35,281
1977 . .	322,357	72,530	35,860
1978 . .	291,789	70,984	35,580
1979 . .	304,372	70,933	35,741

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at 1970 census)

Damascus (capital) . .	836,668*	Latakia . . .	125,716
Aleppo . . .	639,428	Deir-ez-Zor . .	66,164
Homs . . .	215,423	Hasakeh . . .	32,746
Hama . . .	137,421		

* Including suburbs, population was 923,253.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1978	1979
Arable land	5,941	6,058
Land under permanent crops . .	439	456
Permanent meadows and pastures	8,421	8,274
Forests and woodland	455	459
Other land	3,155	3,162
Inland water	107	109
TOTAL AREA	18,518	18,518

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1978		1979		1980	
	Hectares	Metric tons	Hectares	Metric tons	Hectares	Metric tons
Wheat	1,555,376	1,650,696	1,445,000	1,320,000	1,449,000	2,226,000
Barley	1,032,565	728,695	1,102,000	395,000	1,210,000	1,587,000
Maize	26,597	56,191	18,000	34,000	22,000	47,000
Millet	18,573	17,288	13,000	12,000	16,000	19,000
Lentils	136,116	92,375	89,000	43,000	85,000	83,000
Cotton	169,114	377,246	154,000	344,000	139,000	323,000
Tobacco	16,080	13,091	18,000	12,000	n.a.	n.a.
Sesame	35,723	19,018	26,000	14,000	46,000	25,000
Grapes	93,835	345,775	96,000	287,000	99,000	356,000
Olives	234,424	303,677	241,000	196,000	249,000	392,000
Figs	20,647	36,018	20,000	41,000	19,000	47,000
Apricots	12,318	47,434	12,000	46,000	13,000	48,000
Apples	21,015	67,302	22,000	76,000	24,000	89,000
Sugar beet	13,682	271,853	18,000	289,000	23,000	505,000
Pomegranates	5,227	28,560	6,000	36,000	6,000	32,170
Onions	8,429	159,561	8,000	161,000	9,000	151,000
Tomatoes	30,755	501,967	28,000	457,000	35,000	644,000
Potatoes	14,587	198,517	14,000	235,000	19,000	292,000

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head)

	1977	1978	1979
Cattle . .	639	694	760
Horses . .	55	51	51
Camels . .	8	9	8
Asses . .	235	236	238
Sheep . .	7,070	7,236	8,129
Goats . .	1,010	1,065	999
Chickens .	6,645	12,613	15,934

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Beef and veal . .	15*	18	25
Mutton and lamb . .	56*	59	59*
Goats' meat . .	5*	6	5*
Poultry meat . .	30	33	38
Cows' milk . .	335	418	452
Sheeps' milk . .	240	293	313
Goat's milk . .	71	80	73
Butter and ghee . .	8.4	9.9	12.4
Cheese . .	30.2	33.3	43.7
Hen eggs . .	35.4	49.9	61.0
Wool: greasy . .	13.7	16.9	17.8
clean . .	6.8	8.4	8.9

*FAO estimate.

Fishing (^{'000} metric tons): Total catch 3.3 in 1976; 3.5 in 1977; 3.6 in 1978; 3.7 in 1979.

MINING

		1976†	1977	1978	1979	1980
Crude petroleum . .	^{'000} metric tons	10,004	9,117	8,932	8,701	8,282
Phosphate rock . .	" " "	512	425	747	1,169	1,319
Salt (unrefined) . .	" " "	58	48	62	67	90
Natural gas* . .	million cu. metres	454	474	n.a.	412	n.a.

* Source: OPEC, *Annual Statistical Bulletin*.

† Estimate.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Cotton Yarn . .	^{'000} tons	27.8	22.7	25.9	20.5
Silk and Cotton Textiles . .	" "	42.4	39.9	34.9	n.a.
Woollen Fabrics . .	" tons	1,609.0	1,403.0	1,192.0	n.a.
Cement . .	^{'000} tons	1,395.0	1,497.0	1,847.0	1,994.7
Natural Asphalt . .	" "	98.8	95.0	83.0	89.0
Glass . .	" "	26.5	23.0	35.1	n.a.
Soap . .	" "	34.6	35.8	36.9	n.a.
Sugar . .	" "	103.7	104.8	118.0	90.3
Margarine . .	" "	6.2	5.4	5.6	n.a.
Edible Oils . .	" "	24.1	24.0	26.1	n.a.
Manufactured Tobacco . .	" "	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.0
Electricity . .	million kWh.	2,152.0	2,702.0	3,356.0	4,082.0
Beer . .	^{'000} litres	6,544.0	6,679.0	7,759.0	n.a.
Wine . .	" "	460.5	354.0	325.0	n.a.
Arak . .	" "	735.5	1,044.0	1,573.1	n.a.

FINANCE

100 piastres = 1 Syrian pound (£S).

Coins: 2½, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1 pound.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 pounds.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = £S7.550; U.S. \$1 = £S3.925.

£S100 = £13.25 sterling = \$25.48.

Note: The official basic exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = £S2.19, established in 1949, is inoperative for all practical purposes. Prior to July 1962 the official selling rate, used for calculating the value of foreign trade, was U.S. \$1 = £S3.58 (£S1 = 27.97 U.S. cents). From July 1962 to February 1973 the buying rate was \$1 = £S3.80 and the selling rate was \$1 = £S3.82 (£S1 = 26.18 U.S. cents). Exchange rates were adjusted frequently between February and July 1973. From July 1973 to February 1974 the buying rate was \$1 = £S3.75 and the selling rate \$1 = £S3.80. From February 1974 to March 1976 the buying rate was \$1 = £S3.65 and the selling rate \$1 = £S3.70. In April 1976 new rates of \$1 = £S3.90 (buying) or £S3.95 (selling) were established. From January 1964 to July 1973 a "parallel" free market was also in operation. From early 1970 to February 1973 the free rates were \$1 = £S4.30 (buying) or £S4.32 (selling). In April a two-tier market was reintroduced, with a free "parallel" rate for "invisible" earnings, including remittances from abroad. The official exchange rates were £1 sterling = £S9.12 (buying) or £S9.168 (selling) from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 sterling = £S9.902 (buying) of £S9.954 (selling) from December 1971 to June 1972.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(£S million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
National defence	4,136.6	4,544.9	8,246.3	8,350.2	9,279.5
Cultural and social affairs	990.4	649.8	768.0	895.5	1,248.2
Communications and public works	74.1	82.9	88.3	91.9	126.7
Economic affairs and planning	494.5	1,281.4	1,442.2	3,794.5	3,271.6
Administrative affairs	948.9	997.7	1,016.2	1,458.3	2,774.5
TOTAL	6,644.5	7,556.7	11,561.0	14,590.4	16,700.5

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

(£S million)

A new consolidated budget has been issued incorporating both ordinary and development budgets

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Justice and Public Authorities	1,351.2	1,510.9	1,879.6	2,289.9	3,411.5
National Security	4,159.6	4,573.1	8,281.5	8,414.8	9,377.8
Culture and Information	1,578.1	1,293.2	1,506.5	1,968.2	2,243.7
Social Welfare	133.6	150.3	165.8	206.9	341.8
Economy and Finance	1,144.4	1,769.4	2,077.8	4,727.2	4,104.2
Agriculture and Land Reclamation	1,422.1	1,470.8	1,709.2	2,323.5	2,233.5
Industry and Mining	4,794.3	4,518.6	3,857.4	5,152.0	3,791.5
Public Works, Utilities and Communications	1,675.5	1,996.4	2,145.9	2,638.5	2,476.0
Other Expenditure and Revenue	789.6	919.3	1,017.3	1,182.0	2,500.0
TOTAL	17,048.4	18,202.0	22,641.0	28,903.0	30,480.0

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1981-85)

Total investment: £S101,493 million (agriculture £S17,200 million).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£S million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	2,342.0	4,570.9	6,235.4	9,203.3	10,496.7	9,658.8	13,066.8	16,188.1
Exports f.o.b.	1,341.3	2,913.9	3,440.9	4,141.3	4,199.0	4,159.5	6,453.3	8,272.7

COMMODITIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cotton textiles, other textile goods and silk	562.6	502.6	594.0	664.5
Mineral fuels and oils	1,757.2	1,268.4	3,228.5	4,196.9
Lime, cement and salt	192.6	147.4	344.1	378.8
Cereals	191.8	275.1	259.0	330.5
Vegetables and fruit	220.8	277.2	342.6	335.6
Machinery, apparatus and electrical materials	809.3	689.9	851.3	827.7
Precious metals and coins	18.9	25.3	21.2	44.1
Base metals and manufactures	1,409.1	1,283.3	1,841.0	2,266.0
Vehicles	714.2	514.4	664.9	932.7
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	245.0	332.4	446.9	515.0
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	309.2	471.0	402.7	36.4
Other products	4,066.0	3,837.0	4,070.5	5,859.9

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cotton (raw, yarn, textiles)	836.1*	720.7	829.5	746.6
Other textile goods	232.6	179.4	254.0	301.2
Cereals	57.9	12.2	1.7	17.5
Vegetables and fruit	90.2	155.4	165.3	141.1
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	66.7	75.5	87.0	159.9
Phosphates	59.1	89.6	126.3	89.1
Crude petroleum	2,435.7	2,553.0	4,449.0	5,234.7
Other products	420.7	374.0	540.5	1,582.6

* Raw cotton only.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(£S million)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Austria	204.7	150.2	223.3	330.5
Belgium	342.9	225.0	291.4	286.6
China, People's Republic	197.4	215.1	214.0	223.3
France	815.4	728.7	785.9	990.4
German Democratic Republic	123.1	293.5	316.3	218.7
Germany, Federal Republic	1,478.6	1,037.5	1,098.0	1,750.0
Greece	230.2	159.0	171.4	251.3
Iraq	12.0	676.7	1,883.1	2,884.6
Italy	706.9	799.3	1,576.6	1,414.4
Japan	632.9	481.1	394.9	624.8
Lebanon	242.4	282.3	332.4	348.0
Netherlands	188.0	193.7	294.6	n.a.
Romania	930.7	673.0	806.7	718.5
Saudi Arabia	1,087.9	218.2	115.5	44.5
Spain	155.8	283.4	309.2	544.2
U.S.S.R.	362.1	166.5	311.8	178.2
United Kingdom	423.5	336.5	443.9	537.1
U.S.A.	455.0	397.8	523.5	863.9

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Belgium	265.9	128.4	28.2	40.0
China, People's Republic	218.1	131.0	119.9	194.4
France	301.4	399.2	1,171.1	251.9
Germany, Federal Republic	232.2	435.0	232.1	795.6
Greece	165.4	284.3	537.3	132.1
Iraq	39.9	1.1	229.1	n.a.
Italy	555.5	348.3	1,682.5	4,576.4
Netherlands	294.2	377.9	207.8	123.7
Romania	60.8	92.9	373.3	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	229.7	194.1	157.4	154.3
U.S.S.R.	421.3	387.3	321.9	460.9
U.S.A.	157.8	374.9	618.6	354.5

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-km. .	360,784	421,329	381,831
Freight, '000 tons .	1,481	1,918	2,455

ROADS

	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars . .	69,084	65,396	66,243
Buses . .	6,829	7,178	7,420
Lorries, trucks, etc. .	70,613	81,396	85,978
Motor-cycles . .	24,320	24,849	28,542

SHIPPING
PORT OF LATAKIA

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of steam vessels entering harbour . .	2,062	2,667	2,023	2,123	2,284	1,929
Number of sailing vessels entering harbour . .	47	46	44	—	—	—
Cargo unloaded ('000 tons)	2,022	2,795	2,040	1,965	2,875	2,602
Cargo loaded ('000 tons)	150	268	367	359	322	430

CIVIL AVIATION
(Damascus Airport)

	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
Aircraft	10,417	10,416	10,502	10,503	10,552	10,563	12,557	12,557
Passengers	435,637	453,082	531,833	563,345	515,433	557,967	559,430	655,206

TOURISM

	JORDANIANS AND LEBANESE	TOTAL VISITORS
1974	477,037	921,854
1975	516,152	1,171,722
1976	910,249	1,389,979
1977	683,967	1,291,308
1978	657,362	1,073,828
1979	764,094	1,270,944

Tourist Accommodation: 20,843 tourist hotel beds (1979).

EDUCATION
(1978/79)

	PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	Public Sector	Private Sector*	Public Sector	Private Sector*
Pre-School	—	33,429	—	n.a.
Primary	1,333,054	42,868	43,631	1,623
Preparatory	374,161	10,528	26,777	1,982
Secondary	134,264	21,216		
Vocational	25,945	—	3,085	—
Teacher Training . .	10,364	—	988	—
Universities	96,040	—	n.a.	—

* Excluding UNRWA schools.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Damascus.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new and permanent constitution was endorsed by 97.6 per cent of the voters in a national referendum on March 12th, 1973. The 157-article constitution defines Syria as a "Socialist popular democracy" with a "pre-planned Socialist economy". Under the new constitution, Lt.-Gen. al-Assad remained President, with the power to

appoint and dismiss his Vice-President, Premier and Government Ministers, and also became Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, secretary-general of the Baath Socialist Party and President of the National Progressive Front. Legislative power is vested in the People's Council, with 195 members elected by universal adult suffrage.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt.-Gen. HAFIZ AL-ASSAD (elected March 12th, 1971, for a seven-year term; re-elected February 8th, 1978).

CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Dr. ABDUL-RAUF KASSEM.

Deputy Prime-Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDUL HALIM KHADDAM.

Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Public Services: WALID HANDUN.

Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Economic Affairs: ABDEL KADER KADDURA.

Minister of Defence: Gen. MUSTAPHA TLASS.

Minister of Information: AHMAD ISKANDER AHMAD.

Minister of the Interior: Maj.-Gen. NASIR AD-DIN NASIR.

Minister of Supply and Internal Trade: MUHAMMAD GHABBASH.

Minister of Local Administration: (vacant).

Minister of Education: MUHAMMAD NAJIB AS-SAYYID AHMAD.

Minister of Presidential Affairs: ABDUL KARIM ADI.

Minister of Higher Education: Dr. AS'AD DARGAWI.

Minister of Electricity: Eng. Dr. AHMAD UMAR YUSUF.

Minister of Culture: Dr. NAJAH AL-ATTAR.

Minister of Transport: YUNIS MUHAMMAD.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: YUSUF JU'AYDANI.

Minister of State for Planning Affairs: Dr. KAMAL SHARAF.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: Dr. SALIM YASIN.

Minister of Oil and Natural Resources: Dr. ABDUL-JABBAR AD-DAHAK.

Minister of Industry: MAHMUD QADDUR.

Minister of Finance: Dr. HAMDY AS-SAQQA.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: FARUQ AS-SHAR.

Minister of Housing and Utilities: AHMAD SALIM DARWISH.

Minister of Justice: KHALID AL-MALIHI.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: AMMASH JUDAY.

Minister of the Euphrates Dam: Eng. ABDUL RAHMAN MADANI.

Minister of Communications: Eng. RA'FAT AL-KURDI.

Minister of Health: Dr. GHASUB AR-RIFAL.

Minister of Public Works and Water Resources: NAYIF JARBU.

Minister of Waqfs: MUHAMMAD MUHAMMAD AL-KHATIB.

Minister of Tourism: Dr. Eng. NAWRAS AD-DAQR.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: ANTOINE JUBRAN.

Ministers of State: NAYIF TA'ANI, MIKHAYIL NAQQUL, AHMAD SALIM DARWISH, Dr. DAWUD HIDU, DIB AL-MASRI, HIKMAT BAYAZID.

LEGISLATURE

MAJLIS AL-SHA'AB

Elections were held for the 195-member People's Council in November 1981. All 195 seats were won by the National Progressive Front, which fought the elections as a coalition of four parties (Baath, Arab Socialist Union, Unionist Socialist and Arab Socialist). The results gave the Baath Party at least 60 per cent of the seats. The Communist Party fought the election independently, and lost all eight seats it had held in the previous People's Council. However, it still forms part of the National Progressive Front.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The National Progressive Front, headed by President Assad, was formed in March 1972 by the grouping of the five parties listed below:

Baath Arab Socialist Party: National Command, P.O.B. 849, Damascus; Arab socialist party; f. 1947; in power since 1963; supports militant Arab unity; Sec.-Gen. HAFIZ AL-ASSAD; Asst. Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAH AL-AHMAR; Regional Asst. Sec.-Gen. ZUHAYR MASARIQAH; publs. *al-Baath* (daily), *al-Mumadel* (monthly).

Syrian Arab Socialist Union: Nasserite; Leader Dr. JAMAL ATASI; Sec.-Gen. FAUZI KAYYALI.

Unionist Socialist: Leader SAMI SOUFAN; Sec.-Gen. FAYIZ ISMAIL.

Arab Socialist Party: a breakaway socialist party; Leader ABDEL GHANI KANNOUT.

Communist Party of Syria: Sec.-Gen. KHALID BAGDASH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SYRIA

(In Damascus unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** Baghdad, Iraq.
- Algeria:** Raouda, Imm. Noss; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-QADER BEN-KASI.
- Argentina:** Raouda, Rue Ziad ben Abi Soufian; *Ambassador:* OTTO JACINTO SASSE.
- Australia:** 243A Farabi Street, East Villas, Dakkak Bldg., Mezzeh; *Ambassador:* D. G. WILSON.
- Austria:** Raouda, Chafik Mouayed St., Imm. Sabri Malki P.O.B. 5634; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ PARAK.
- Bangladesh:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Belgium:** Rue Ata Ayoubi, Imm. Hachem; *Ambassador:* ERIC KOPEA.
- Brazil:** 76 Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* VICTOR JOSÉ SILVEIRA.
- Bulgaria:** 4 Rue Chahbandar; *Ambassador:* GEORGI YANKOV.
- Canada:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Chad:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Chile:** 43 Rue Al-Rachid; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL JACOB AL-HELOU.
- China, People's Republic:** 83 Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* LOU WEIZHAO.
- Colombia:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Cuba:** 40 Rue Al-Rachid, Imm. Oustwani and Charabati; *Ambassador:* Dr. LESTER RODRÍGUEZ PÉRES.
- Cyprus:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Czechoslovakia:** Place Aboul-Alaa Al-Maari; *Ambassador:* JIŘÍ KRÁLIK.
- Denmark:** Rue Chekib Arslan, Abou Roumaneh; *Ambassador:* RUDOLPH THORNING-PETERSEN.
- Finland:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- France:** Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* HENRI SERVANT.
- German Democratic Republic:** 60 Avenue Adnan el Malki; *Ambassador:* Dr. REINHARD ESCHERICH.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 53 Rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Kotob); *Ambassador:* HERIBERT WOECKEL.
- Greece:** 57 Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN GEORGIOU.
- Grenada:** *Ambassador:* MARIO BULLEN.
- Guinea:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Hungary:** 13 Rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Roujoulé); *Ambassador:* ZOLTÁN ZSIGMOND.
- India:** 40/46 Ave. Al Malki, Imm. Noueilati; *Ambassador:* ASOK KUMAR RAY.
- Indonesia:** 19 Rue Al-Amir Ezzeddine; *Ambassador:* KARNOAN DAR MAPOTRA.
- Iran:** Rue Kawakbi, Imm. Oustwani; *Ambassador:* HASSAN ROUHANI.
- Italy:** 82 Avenue Al Mansour; *Ambassador:* ALDO PUGLIESE.
- Japan:** 15 Ave. Al-Jalaa; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO DADA.
- Jordan:** Abou Roumaneh; *Ambassador:* HUSAIN HAM-MANI.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Rue Fares El-Khoury-Jisr Tora; *Ambassador:* Yi HONG-RYOP.
- Kuwait:** Rue Ibrahim Hanano; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Libya:** Place Al Malki, 10 Avenue Mansour; *Head of Office:* AHMAD ABDULSALAM BEN KHAYAL.
- Mauritania:** Ave. Al-Jala'a, Rue Karameh; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD HANACHI OULD MUHAMMAD SALEH.
- Mexico:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Mongolia:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Morocco:** Abou Roumaneh-Abdel Malek ben Marwan St.; *Ambassador:* DRISS BANNOUNA.
- Nepal:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- Netherlands:** Place Abou Ala'a Al-Maarri, Imm. Badr Diab; *Ambassador:* J. G. VAN DER TAS.
- Nigeria:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Norway:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Oman:** Amman, Jordan.
- Pakistan:** Avenue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. SARFARAZ KHAN.
- Panama:** Malki, Al-Bizm St., Al-Zein Bldg., Apt. 7; *Chargé d'affaires:* LUIS CARLOS GONZÁLEZ.
- Poland:** Rue Georges Haddad, Imm. Chahine; *Ambassador:* TEODOR PALIMAKA.
- Qatar:** Abou Roumaneh, Place Madfa, Imm. Allawi No. 20; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SAID AL-FAHID.
- Romania:** Rue Ibrahim Hanano No. 8; *Ambassador:* GRIGORE COMARTIN.
- Saudi Arabia:** Avenue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* Sheikh, ABDUL MOHSEN AL-ZEID.
- Somalia:** Avenue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Spain:** 81 Ave. Al Jala'a, Imm. Sawaf; *Ambassador:* FELIX GUILLERMO FERNÁNDEZ-SHAW.
- Sudan:** 76 Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* HASAN EL-EMIR AL-BASHIR.
- Sweden:** Chakib Arslan St., Abou Roumaneh; *Ambassador:* STEN STROMHOLM.
- Switzerland:** Malki, 31 Rue M. Kurd Ali; *Ambassador:* ROBERT BEAUJON.
- Tanzania:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Tunisia:** Abu Rumaneh, Rue Rashid, Imm. Jabi; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-AZIZ BELTAIEF.
- Turkey:** 58 Avenue Ziad Bin Abou Soufian; *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA AKŞIN.
- U.S.S.R.:** Boustan El-Kouzbari, Rue d'Alep; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR YUKHIN.
- United Arab Emirates:** Rue Raouda No. 62, Imm. Housami; *Ambassador:* KHALIFEH AHMAD A. EL-MOUBARAK.
- United Kingdom:** Malki; Rue Muhammad Kurd Ali; *Ambassador:* Hon. IVOR LUCAS, C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** Rue Al Mansour 2; *Ambassador:* ROBERT PAGANELLI.
- Uruguay:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Vatican City:** 82 Rue Misr, B.P. 2271 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. ANGELO PEDRONI.

Venezuela: Abou Roumaneh, Rue Nouri Pacha, Imm. Tabbah; *Ambassador:* Dr. EUGENIO OMANA MURILLO.

Viet-Nam: 9 Avenue Malki; *Ambassador:* VU THANH.

Yemen Arab Republic: Abou Roumaneh, Charkassieh; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH HUSSAIN BARAKAT.

Syria also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bahrain, Burma, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guyana, Luxembourg, Malta, Mozambique, Portugal, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Suriname.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Beirut, Lebanon.

Yugoslavia: Ave. A. Jala'a; *Ambassador:* DIMITAR JANEVSKI.

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Constitutional Court: Rawda ave., Damascus; f. 1974 in accordance with the Constitution of 1973. It is the highest court in the judicial system.

Court of Cassation: Damascus; Court of appeal.

Courts of Appeal: 13 Courts of Appeal in the 13 Prefectures try all criminal cases subject to appeal, as well as all other cases within their competence by virtue of the law in force; most of them are composed of several chambers; decisions are given by three judges, one of them being the President.

Summary Courts: 227 Summary Courts try civil, commercial and penal cases within their competence; a Summary Court is constituted by one judge known as a "Judge of the Peace".

First Instance Courts: 72 First Instance Courts, constituted by one judge, deal with all cases other than those

within the competence of special tribunals. In some Prefectures are several Chambers.

Chief Justice of Syria: JAMAL NAAMANI (President of the High Constitutional Court).

PERSONAL STATUS COURTS

For Muslims: each court consists of one judge, the "Qadi Shari'i", who deals with marriage, divorce, etc.

For Druzes: one court consisting of one judge, the "Qadi Mazhabi".

For non-Muslim Communities: for Catholics, Orthodox-Protestants, Jews.

OTHER COURTS

Courts for Minors: their constitution, officers, sessions, jurisdiction and competence are determined by a special law.

Military Court: Damascus.

RELIGION

In religion the majority of Syrians follow a form of Sunni orthodoxy. There is also a considerable number of religious minorities: Muslim Shi'ites; the Ismaili of the Salamiya district, whose spiritual head is the Aga Khan; a large number of Druzes, the Nusairis or Alawites of the Jebel Ansariyeh and the Yezidis of the Jebel Sinjar, and a minority of Christians.

MUSLIMS

Grand Mufti: AHMAD KUFTARO.

The majority of Syrians are Muslims. Most of them are Sunnites with a small number of Ismailis and Shi'ites.

CHRISTIANS

Greek Orthodox Patriarch: His Beatitude IGNATIUS HAZIM, Patriarch of Antioch and all the Orient; P.O.B. 9, Damascus.

Greek Catholic Patriarch: H.B. MAXIMOS V HAKIM; P.O.B. 22249, Damascus, or P.O.B. 50076, Beirut, Lebanon; one million mems.; publ. *Le Lien* (monthly, in French).

Syrian Orthodox Patriarch: IGNATIUS ZAKKA I IWAS; Bab Tooma, Damascus.

Syrian Catholic Archbishopric: P.O.B. 2129, Damascus; Archbishop of Damascus: Mgr. EUSTACHE JOSEPH MOUNAYER.

THE PRESS

Since the coming to power of the Baath Arab Socialist Party the structure of the press has been modified according to socialist patterns. Most publications are published by organizations such as political, religious, or professional associations, trade unions, etc. and several are published by government ministries. Anyone wishing to establish a new paper or periodical must apply for a licence.

The major dailies are *al-Baath* (the organ of the party) and *al-Thawrah* in Damascus, *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* in Aleppo, and *al-Fida* in Hama.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

al-Baath (Renaissance): rue el Barazil, Damascus; Arabic; morning; organ of the Baath Arab Socialist Party; circ. 25,000.

Barq al-Shimal: rue Aziziyah, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MAURICE DJANDJI; circ. 6,400.

al-Fida: rue Kuwatly, Hama; political; Arabic; morning; Publishing concession holder OSMAN ALOUINI; Editor A. AULWANI; circ. 4,000.

al-Jamahir al-Arabia: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Aleppo; political; Arabic; Chief Editor MORTADA BAKACH; circ. 10,000.

al-Shabab: rue al Tawil, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MUHAMMAD TALAS; circ. 9,000.

al-Thawrah: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Damascus; political; Arabic; morning; circ. 20,000.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

- al-Ajoua:** Compagnie de l'Aviation Arabe Syrienne, Damascus; aviation; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor AHMAD ALLOUCHE.
- Arab Press Digest:** Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.
- al-Esbou al-Riadi:** ave. Firdoase, Tibi Bldg., Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Asst. Dir. and Editor HASRAN EL BOUNNI; circ. 14,000.
- al-Fursan:** Damascus; political magazine; Editor Major FIFAAAT ASSAD.
- Hadarat al-Islam:** B.P. 808, Jadet Halbouni, Jadet El Raby, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Publisher MOUSTAPHA ESSIBAI; Dir. AHMAD FARHAT; Editor MUHAMMAD ADIB SALEH.
- Homs:** Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher and Dir. ADIB KABA; Editor PHILIPPE KABA.
- Jaysh al-Shaab:** P.O.B. 3320, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1946; army magazine, Arabic; weekly; published by the Political Department.
- Kifah al-Oummal al-Ishtiraki:** Fédération Générale des Syndicats des Ouvriers, Damascus; labour; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Trade Unions; Editor SAID EL HAMAMI.
- al-Majalla al-Batriarquia:** B.P. 914, Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate, Damascus; f. 1962; religious; Arabic; monthly; Dir. and Editor SAMIR ABDOH; circ. 7,000.
- al-Masira:** Damascus; political; weekly; published by Federation of Youth Organizations.
- al-Maukef al-Riadi:** El Ouehda Organization, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Published by El Ouehda Printing and Publishing Organization; circ. 5,000.
- al-Nass:** B.P. 926, Aleppo; f. 1953; Arabic; weekly; Publisher VICTOR KALOUS.
- Nidal al-Fellahin:** Fédération Générale des Laboureurs, Damascus; peasant workers; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Workers; Editor MANSOUR ABU EL HOSN.
- Revue de la Presse Arabe:** 67 Place Chahbandar, Damascus; f. 1948; French; twice weekly.
- al-Riada:** B.P. 292, near Electricity Institute, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Dir. NOUREDDINE RIAL; Publisher and Editor OURFANE UBARI.
- al-Sakafe al-Isboui:** B.P. 2570, Soukak El Sakr, Damascus; cultural; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MADHAT AKKACHE.
- Syria Times:** P.O.B. 5452, Damascus; English; Published by Tishneen.
- al-Talia (Vanguard):** B.P. 3031, the National Guard, Damascus; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor SOHDI KHALIL.
- al-Thawrah al-Ziraia (Agricultural Revolution Review):** Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Damascus; f. 1965; agriculture; Arabic; monthly; circ. 7,000.
- al-Yanbu al-Jadid:** al-Awkaf Bldg., Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MAMDOU EL KOUSSEIR.
- MONTHLIES**
- al-Dad:** rue El Tital, Wakf El Moiriné Bldg., Aleppo; literary; Arabic; Dir. RIAD HALLAK; Publisher and Editor ABDALLAH YARKI HALLAK.
- Ecos:** P.O.B. 3320, Damascus; monthly review; Spanish.
- al-Fikr al-Askaria:** P.O.B. 4259, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1950; official military magazine; Editor NAKHLI KALLAS; Sec. Col. BASSAM ASKHITA.

- Flash:** P.O.B. 3320, Damascus; monthly review; English and French.
- al-Irshad al-Zirai:** Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; every two months.
- al-Kalima:** Al-Kalima Association, Aleppo; religious; Arabic; Publisher and Editor FATHALLA SAKAL.
- al-Kanoun:** Ministry of Justice, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.
- al-Maarifa:** Ministry of Culture, Damascus; f. 1962; literary; Arabic; Edited by SAFWAN KUDSI and KHALDOUN SHAMAA.
- al-Majalla al-Toubilla al-Arabilla:** Al-Jalla's St., Damascus; Published by Arab Medical Commission; Dir. Dr. SHAMSEDDIN EL JUNDI; Editor Dr. ADNAN TAKRITI.
- Monthly Survey of Arab Economics:** B.P. 2306, Damascus and B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1958; English and French editions; published Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques, Financières et Sociales; Dir. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.
- al-Mouallam al-Arabi (The Arab Teacher):** Ministry of Education, Damascus; f. 1948; educational and cultural; Arabic.
- al-Mouhandis al-Arabi:** Dar Al-Mouhandisen Bldg., Azme Square, P.O.B. 2336, Damascus; published by Syrian Engineering Syndicate; scientific and cultural; Dir. Ing. GHASSAN TAYARA; Editor Eng. ADNAN IBRAHIM; bi-monthly.
- al-Munadel:** c/o P.O.B. 849, Damascus; magazine of Baath Arab Socialist Party.
- Rissalat al-Kimia:** B.P. 669, El Abid Bldg., Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor HASSAN EL SAKA.
- Saut al-Forat:** Deir-Ezzor; literary; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor ABDEL KADER AYACH.
- al-Shourta:** Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.
- Souriya al-Arabilla:** Ministry of Information, Damascus; publicity; in four languages.
- Syrie et Monde Arabe:** P.O.B. 3550, Place Chahbandar, Damascus; f. 1952; economic, statistical and political survey; French and English.
- al-Tamaddon al-Islami:** Darwichiya, Damascus; religious; Arabic; monthly; Published by Tamaddon al-Islami Association; Dir. MUHAMMAD EL KHATIB; Editor AHMAD MAZAR EL AZMAH.
- al-Yakza:** Sisi St., Al Yakza Association, Aleppo; f. 1935; Dir. and Editor PAUL GENADRI.

QUARTERLY

- Les Archives Littéraires du Moyen Orient:** Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.
- Majallat Majma al-Lughah al-Arabiyyah bi-Dimashq:** Arab Academy of Damascus; P.O.B. 327, Damascus; f. 1921; Islamic culture and Arabic literature, Arabic scientific and cultural terminology; circ. 2,000.

ANNUALS

- Bibliography of the Middle East:** Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.
- General Directory of the Press and Periodicals in the Arab World:** Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.

PRESS AGENCIES

- Agence Arabe Syrienne d'Information:** Damascus; f. 1966; supplies bulletins on Syrian news to foreign news agencies.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Mazras El Malek El Adel Building, Al Mahdi Sabbagh, Damascus; Correspondent ZACHARIAS SARME.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): P.O.B. 11997; f. 1962; Chief ADNAN KHANI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): P.O.B. 844, Damascus; Correspondent WILFRIED HOFFMANN.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): P.O.B. 2712, Damascus; Correspondent LOUIS FARES.

Reuters: P.O.B. 3525, Ijl, Omary and Kassas Bldg., Damascus.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) also has a bureau in Damascus.

PUBLISHERS

Arab Advertising Organization: 28 Moutanabbi St., P.O.B. 2842 and 3034, Damascus; f. 1963; exclusive government establishment responsible for advertising; publishes Directory of Commerce and Industry, Damascus International Fair Guide, Daily Bulletin of Official Tenders, The Industrial Guide and The Professional Guide; Dir-Gen. HAITHAM BASHIR.

Damascus University Press: Damascus; art, geography, education, history, engineering, medicine, law, sociology, school books.

Office Arabe de Presse et de Documentation (OFA-Édition): P.O.B. 3550, Damascus; f. 1964; numerous periodicals, monographs and surveys on political and economic affairs; Dir-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH. Has two affiliated branches, *OFA-Business Consulting Centre* (market surveys and services) and *OFA-Renseignements Commerciaux* (Commercial enquiries on firms and persons in Syria and Lebanon).

al-Ouehda Printing and Publishing Organization (Institut al-Ouedha pour l'impression, édition et distribution): Damascus and Aleppo; publishes *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* and *al-Thawrah* (dailies) and *al-Maukef al-Raidi* (weekly).

Syrian Documentation Papers: P.O.B. 2712, Damascus; f. 1968; publishers of *Bibliography of the Middle East* (annual), *General Directory of the Press and Periodicals in the Arab World* (annual), *Les Archives Littéraires du Moyen Orient* (quarterly), *Arab Press Digest* (weekly), and numerous publications on political, economic and social affairs and literature and legislative texts concerning Syria and the Arab world; Dir-Gen. LOUIS FARÉS.

al-Tawjih Press: P.O.B. 3320, Palestine St., Damascus.

Other publishers include: *Dar El-Yakaza El-Arabia* *Dar El-Hahda El-Arabia*, *Dar El-Filez*, *Dar El-Fatah Dubed*, *El-Mouassassa El-Sakafieh*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Directorate-General of Broadcasting and Television: Omayyad Square, Damascus; f. 1945; Dir-Gen. FOUAD BALLAT; Eng. Dir. ANTOINE KARKOUCHE; Broadcasts Dir. KHODR OMRANE; publ. *Here is Damascus* (fortnightly).

RADIO

Director of Radio: KHODR AMRANE.

Broadcasts in Arabic, French, English, Russian, German, Spanish, Hebrew, Polish, Turkish, Bulgarian.

There were 2,230,000 receivers in use in 1978.

TELEVISION

Director of Television: MABDSALAM HIJAB.

Services started in 1960.

There were 428,585 black and white and 32,820 colour receivers in use in 1978.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; amounts in £S)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Syria: 29 Ayar Square, Damascus; f. 1956. cap. and res. 23m.; total resources 13.473m. (Sept. 1978); Gov. RIFAT AKKAD; 9 brs.

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural Bank: P.O.B. 4325, Damascus; f. 1924; Dir-Gen. MAAN RISLAN.

Commercial Bank of Syria: P.O.B. 933, Mowiya St., Harika-Damascus; f. 1967; 33 brs.; cap. and res. 355m., dep. 8,544m. (1981); Pres. and Gen. Man. MAEN RASLAN.

Industrial Bank: Damascus; f. 1959; nationalized bank providing finance for industry; cap. 12.5m., dep. 304m., total investments 326m. (March 1977); 7 brs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. A. S. KANAAN.

Popular Credit Bank: Youssef Azmeh Ave., Fardoss St., P.O.B. 2841, Damascus; f. 1967; governmental bank; cap. 25m., dep. 584.1m (June 1980).

Real Estate Bank: P.O.B. 2337, Al Furat St., Damascus; f. 1966; cap. 215m.; 13 brs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. FAROUK AYYASH.

INSURANCE

Syrian General Organization for Insurance: Tajheez St., P.O.B. 2279, Damascus; f. 1953; authorized cap. rom.; a nationalized company; operates throughout Syria, with agency in Lebanon; Chair. and Gen. Man. TAHA KATAF.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Damascus Chamber of Commerce: B.P. 1040, Mou'awiah St., Damascus; f. 1914; 11,000 mems.; Pres. BADRED-DINE SHALLAH; Gen. Dir. MUHAMMAD THABET Gh. MAHAYNI; publ. *Economic Bulletin* (quarterly).

Aleppo Chamber of Commerce: Al-Moutanabbi Str., Aleppo; f. 1885; Pres. MUHAMMAD MAHROUSEH; Sec. EUGENE GLORE; Dir. ZEKI DAROUZI.

Hama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sh. Bachoura, Hama; f. 1934; Pres. ABDUL-HANID KAMBAZ.

Homs Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aboul-of St., P.O.B. 440, Homs; f. 1938; Pres. YUSUF AL-IKHOUAN; Dir. SELIM AL-MUSANNEF.

Latakia Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Hurriyah, Latakia; Pres. JULE NASRI.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

Aleppo Chamber of Industry: Moutanabbi St., Aleppo; f. 1935; Pres. ABDEL AZIZ FANSA; 4,000 mems.

Damascus Chamber of Industry: P.O.B. 1305, Harika-Mouawiya St., Damascus; Pres. SHAFIC SOUCCAR; Dir-Gen. ABDUL HAMID MALAKANI; publ. *Al Siniey* (Industry) (irregularly).

SYRIA

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERATIONS

Fédération Générale à Damas: Damascus; f. 1951; Dir.
TALAT TAGLUBI.

Fédération de Damas: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération des Patrons et Industriels à Lattaquié: Latakia;
f. 1953.

TRADE UNIONS

Ittihad Naqabat al-'Ummal al-'Am fi Suriya (*General Federation of Labour Unions*): Qanawat St., Damascus; f. 1948; Chair. IZZADIN NASIR; Sec. MAHMUD FAHURI.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Cotton Marketing Organization: P.O.B. 729, Aleppo; f. 1965; monopoly authority for purchase of seed cotton, ginning and sales of cotton lint; Pres. Dir.-Gen. RATEB JABER.

Syrian Petroleum Company: P.O.B. 2849, Al-Mutanabi St., Damascus; f. 1974; state agency; holds the oil concession for all Syria; exploits the Alayan, Suwadiyah, Karachuk, Rumailan and Jbeissch oilfields; also organizes exploring, production and marketing of oil nationally; Dir. Eng. ISSA IBRAHIM YOUSSEF.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Syrian Railways: B.P. 182, Aleppo; Pres. of the Board of Administration and Gen. Man. Ing. FATHI EL-HASSAN.

The present railway system is composed of the following network:

Meydan Ekbez (Turkish frontier)-Aleppo; Cobanbey (Turkish frontier)-Aleppo; Qamishliya (Turkish frontier)-Jaroubieh (Iraq frontier); Aleppo-Homs; Koussair (Lebanese frontier)-Aleppo; Homs-Akkari (Lebanese frontier); there are 1,537 km. of normal gauge track. A line from Latakia to Kameshli (750 km.) has been completed and is operating for passenger and goods traffic. Other new lines completed include an 180-km. line from Homs to Khnefes and Palmyra, a 22-km. line from Hama to Meharden and a 42-km. line from Tartous to Akkari. A line from Homs to Damascus (204 km.) is nearing completion.

Syrian Railways: Northern Lines: 248 km.; Southern Lines: 295 km.

Hejaz Railways (narrow gauge): 301 km. in Syria; the historic railway to Medina is the subject of a reconstruction project jointly with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, but little progress has been made since the June 1967 war. Trains run from Damascus to Amman.

ROADS

Arterial roads run across the country linking the north to the south and the Mediterranean to the eastern frontier. The main arterial networks are as follows: Sidon (Lebanon)-Quneitra-Sweida-Salkhad-Jordan border; Beirut (Lebanon)-Damascus - Khan Abu Chamat - Iraq border - Baghdad; Tartous - Tell Kalakh - Homs - Palmyra; Banias - Hama - Salemie; Latakia - Aleppo - Rakka - Deir - ez - Zor - Abou Kemal-Iraq border; Tripoli (Lebanon)-Tartous-Banias-Latakia; Turkish border - Antakya; Amman (Jordan) -

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Dera'a - Damascus - Homs - Hama - Aleppo - Azaz (Turkish border); Kuneitra - Damascus - Palmyra - Deir-ez-Zor - Hassette - Kamechlie.

Asphalted roads: 13,000 km., macadam roads: 1,300 km., earth roads: 6,000 km.

Projects for the construction of a further 1,600 km. of main roads are under way; the extended network is to improve links with the east of the country and with Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

PIPELINES

The oil pipelines which cross Syrian territory are of great importance to the national economy, representing a considerable source of foreign exchange. Iraq halted the flow of oil through the pipeline between Kirkuk and Banias in April 1976, but it was resumed in February 1979.

Following the Iraq Government's nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company, the Syrian Government nationalized the IPC's pipelines, pumping stations and other installations in Syria, setting up a new company to administer them:

Syrian Company for Oil Transport (SCOT): Dir.-Gen.
HANNA HADDAD.

SHIPPING

The port of Latakia is being developed and about 2,500 ships used the port in 1979; it is planned to increase the port's capacity to 5 million tons per year. A new port at Tartous is under construction.

Syrian Navigation Company: Latakia.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Damascus.

Syrian Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 417, Al-Jabiri St., Damascus; f. 1946, refounded 1961 after revocation of merger with Misrai forming U.A.A.; domestic services and routes to Abu Dhabi, Algiers, Athens, Baghdad, Bahrain, Benghazi, Bombay, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Delhi, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, East Berlin, Istanbul, Jeddah, Karachi, Kuwait, Larnaca, London, Moscow, Munich, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sana'a, Sharjah, Sofia, Teheran, Tripoli and Tunis; fleet of four Caravelles, three Boeing 727 and two Boeing 747, two DC6; Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMAD H. KOUAIDER.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Syria: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Alitalia (Italy), Ariana Afghan Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, CSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Iraqi Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Malév (Hungary), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), SAS (Sweden), Saudia and Swissair.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Abou Firas El-Hamadani St., Damascus; f. 1972; Minister of Tourism Dr. Eng. NAWRAS AD-DAQR; Dir. of Tourist Relations IHSAN CHICHAKLI; Ministerial Adviser NADIM KANAFANI.

Middle East Tourism: P.O.B. 201, Fardoss St., Damascus;
f. 1966; Pres. MOHAMED DADOUCHE; 7 brs.

TANZANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Tanganyika and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika lies on the east coast of Africa, with Uganda and Kenya to the north, Zaire to the west and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Zanzibar and Pemba are in the Indian Ocean about 40 km. off the coast north of Dar es Salaam. The climate varies with altitude, ranging from tropical in Zanzibar and on the coast and plains to semi-temperate in the highlands. The official languages are Swahili and English and there are a number of tribal languages. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim communities. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green and blue, divided by a yellow-edged dark brown diagonal stripe from lower left to upper right. The administrative functions of the capital are being transferred from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma. This transfer is due to be completed in 1986.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trusteeship Territory under British administration, Tanganyika became independent on December 9th, 1961. The first general election was held in 1958, and in September 1960 Dr. Julius Nyerere became Chief Minister after his party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), won 70 of the 71 seats in the National Assembly. In December 1962 Tanganyika became a Republic and Dr. Nyerere the first President.

Zanzibar, a British Protectorate since 1890, became an independent sultanate in December 1963. Following an armed uprising by the Afro-Shirazi Party in January 1964, the sultan was deposed and a republic proclaimed. The new government signed an Act of Union with Tanganyika in April 1964, thus creating the United Republic. The union was named Tanzania in October 1964 and became a one-party state in July 1965. At general elections in 1965, 1970 and 1975, President Nyerere was re-elected almost unanimously.

In April 1972 Sheikh Abeid Karume, leader of Zanzibar and First Vice-President of the United Republic, was assassinated. Aboud Jumbe, appointed his successor, reorganized the Government of the island in August 1972 by extending the powers of the Afro-Shirazi Party. Despite its incorporation in Tanzania, Zanzibar remains under a separate administration which has ruthlessly suppressed all opposition and in June 1980 a plotted coup against Aboud Jumbe was thwarted. Elections for a 40-member Zanzibar Council of Representatives were held for the first time in January 1980.

In February 1977 TANU and the Afro-Shirazi Party were amalgamated to form *Chama Cha Mapinduzi* (CCM) (the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania) and Rashidi Kawawa, Prime Minister since February 1972, was replaced by Edward Sokoine, formerly Minister of Defence. In April 1977 the National Assembly approved a permanent constitution for Tanzania. Presidential and general elections were held in October 1980: Dr. Nyerere and Aboud Jumbe were reaffirmed in office by 93 per cent of the voters. However, about half the elected members of the

National Assembly, including several ministers, failed to retain their seats; this was seen as a protest against commodity shortages and inefficient bureaucracy. Edward Sokoine stepped down from the Prime Ministership because of ill health and was replaced by Cleopa Msuya. Several officials, including two ministers, were dismissed in January 1981 for inefficiency and corruption. Similar dismissals continued in 1981, and a cabinet reshuffle in February 1982 followed a wide-ranging reorganization of the CCM administrative structure. Although Nyerere appeared to face no serious challenge from within Tanzania, the hijack to Britain of an Air Tanzania internal flight drew attention to the existence of dissident opinion.

Tanzania gave active support to the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) in its fight for an independent Mozambique, as it has done for other national liberation movements in the southern continent, and the two countries co-operate closely on the basis of a common socialist ideology. In 1976 a joint commission was established to improve political, economic and cultural ties between them. Relations with Zambia, strengthened after the re-routing of much of the latter's trade through Tanzania after Rhodesia closed its border in 1973, were consolidated when the Chinese-built Tanzanian-Zambian railway (Tazara) began service in 1975.

Relations with Uganda and Kenya were uneasy throughout the 1970s, particularly after the dissolution of the East African Community (EAC) in 1977. In April 1979 Tanzanian regular troops supported the Uganda National Liberation Front in the overthrow of President Amin. Up to 20,000 Tanzanian troops remained in Uganda during much of 1979 and 1980 at considerable financial cost to Tanzania. In December 1980 Dr. Milton Obote, who had been in exile in Tanzania since his ousting by Amin in 1971, was returned to power as President (*see* the chapter on Uganda). In late 1981 Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda were close to a final agreement on the distribution of assets belonging to the defunct EAC. However, the border with Kenya has remained closed since 1977 and Tanzania's reluctance to normalize these relations or enter into new regional economic agreements was expressed in its refusal to participate in 1981 in the Lusaka Agreement for an 18-nation preferential trade area covering East and Central Africa.

Government

Tanzania is a one-party state. Under the 1965 Constitution, with subsequent amendments, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with constitutional provision for a total of 239 members, comprising 101 members from Tanganyika and 10 from Zanzibar elected for five years by direct universal adult suffrage; 15 national members representing statutory bodies; 10 members from the mainland appointed by the President; 25 Regional Commissioners (including five from Zanzibar); 32 members appointed by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; 20 members appointed by the President to represent Zanzibar; and the Vice-President, who must represent Zanzibar if the President comes from the

mainland, and *vice versa*. Executive power lies with the President, elected by popular vote for five years. He appoints a Vice-President, a Prime Minister and a Cabinet. A single Presidential candidate is nominated by the ruling party, *Chama Cha Mapinduzi*, whose leading organ is the National Executive, elected by party members. Zanzibar has its own administration for internal affairs and a separate constitution for the islands was adopted in October 1979, with provisions for an elected President and a Council of Representatives elected by party members.

Defence

Total armed forces numbered 44,850 in July 1981, of whom an estimated 43,000 were in the army, 850 in the navy and 1,000 in the air force. There are also paramilitary forces consisting of a 1,400-strong Police Field Force and a 35,000-strong Citizens' Militia. In 1980/81 defence expenditure totalled 1,480 million shillings.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly agricultural and much of the farming is at subsistence level. Agriculture, forestry and fishing employ about 90 per cent of the labour force and contributed 41 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980.

In 1970 the Government initiated a communal *ujamaa* village scheme, with a view to raising rural standards of living and agricultural production and developing local industries. This programme was accelerated in 1973, when about 200 medium- and small-scale farms were nationalized. The disruption of traditional agriculture, coupled with serious drought, adversely affected crop production from 1971 to 1974, although agricultural output improved in 1975. By 1981 there were over 8,000 registered villages, holding more than 90 per cent of the rural population, although only a small proportion were *ujamaa*. In December 1980 it was announced that the responsibility for collecting food and export crops was to be returned from State enterprises to peasant-run co-operatives to increase production of foreign-exchange earning export crops, which seriously declined in 1980 and, aggravated by severe drought, again in 1981.

The main cash crops and export earners are coffee, cotton, sisal, tea and cashew nuts, though farmers have been encouraged to concentrate on essential food crops, principally cassava and maize. A project partly financed by the World Bank aimed to make Tanzania self-sufficient in grain by 1982. However, it was expected that 260,000 tons of relief food would be imported in 1982 to avert famine. Sugar, tobacco and pyrethrum are other important traditional crops. Cloves are grown on the islands and account for 80 per cent of Zanzibar's foreign exchange earnings. There is a small mineral sector, including diamonds and other gemstones, and there are plans to revitalize gold mining after its decline in the 1960s. There are iron ore reserves estimated at 130 million tons at Chunya and Liganga in the south-west of the country, and an estimated 200 million tons of coal have been discovered at nearby Ketewaka-Mchuchuma. A West German company was granted exclusive uranium prospecting rights in 1979 and petroleum prospecting has been carried out in the Selous Game Reserve and off the Tanzanian coast. There is a petroleum refinery at Dar es Salaam with an annual capacity of 750,000 metric tons.

The industrial sector is small and dominated by para-

statal enterprises, many of which are proving unprofitable. The most important industries are food processing, textiles, brewing and cigarette manufacture, though basic industries are being developed. State investment has been directed at the sugar industry, textiles, tanneries, pulp and paper, cement, sisal and cashew nut processing, and small rural industries are being stimulated. The Kidatu hydroelectric scheme, with a capacity of 200,000 kW, was due to be completed in 1981. Energy is a major problem and petroleum imports absorbed 60 per cent of Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings in 1981. Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange and, in spite of the border closure with Kenya, revenue from tourism rose from 72 million shillings in 1977 to about 90 million shillings in 1980.

From 1972 to 1976 the economy felt the effects of the prolonged drought, rising inflation and world economic recession. Economic growth was resumed with the end of the drought in 1976/77 and G.D.P. grew by 5.2 per cent in 1976, 5.9 per cent in 1977 and 5.6 per cent in 1978. A five-year development plan, giving priority to industry, mining and agriculture, began in 1977, with a 6 per cent target for annual growth. Successive budgets containing strict cost-cutting measures and increased indirect taxation have been introduced since 1979 in attempts to halt the economic decline, which had been accelerated by the invasion of Uganda. After making pledges of increased production and export efficiency, and reduced government expenditure, a stand-by credit was arranged with the IMF in August 1980. However, this was withdrawn when Tanzania resisted the demands for massive devaluation and other measures which were incompatible with the Government's socialist strategy. In October 1981 the World Bank again advised the Government to reduce both state intervention in the economy and government spending, and an austerity programme was introduced. The Government warned, however, that the economic situation was likely to worsen in 1982 despite renewed efforts to end food shortages and increase foreign exchange earnings.

Transport and Communications

Tanzania has 2,600 km. of railways and 16,000 km. of major roads. The Chinese-built, 1,860-km. Tanzanian-Zambian railway (Tazara) links Dar es Salaam with the Zambian copperbelt. Sweden, the World Bank and the International Development Association are financing the rebuilding of 500 km. of the Tanzam Highway, a 1,930-km. road running from central Zambia to Dar es Salaam. The three main sea ports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara and the chief port on Lake Victoria is Mwanza. In November 1979 a ports modernization scheme was introduced and a four-year expansion project for Dar es Salaam airport was begun in 1981. Air services link the towns and, following the collapse of East African Airways early in 1977, a national airline, Air Tanzania, was established. There are also private and charter services and the larger farms and plantations have their own aircraft.

Social Welfare

The state-sponsored Rural Development Division exists to improve educational, labour and health conditions in small communities. The state operates hospitals and health centres while Christian Missions also provide medical care.

TANZANIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

In 1975 Tanganyika had 2,144 hospital establishments, with 24,711 beds, and 797 physicians. In June 1980 privately-owned medical facilities were nationalized.

Education

Education at all levels is free and most schools receive state aid, the remainder being organized by missions and other voluntary agencies. Villages are encouraged to build their own schools with government assistance and to run adult literacy classes. In 1980 it was estimated that over 95 per cent of school-age children would receive at least seven years of education. Adult literacy rose from 33 per cent in 1967 to 73 per cent in 1978. The University of Dar es Salaam has approximately 2,800 students.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the scenery and wildlife. The famous Serengeti National Park contains a great variety of game, and safari-parties come from all over the world. Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa. In 1980 170,000 tourists visited Tanzania.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (International Labour Day), July 7th (Saba Saba (Farmers') Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), December 9th (Republic Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 12th (Zanzibar Revolution Day), February 5th (Chama Cha Mapinduzi Day), April 1st-4th (Easter), April 26th (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Tanzanian shilling.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 16.01 Tanzanian shillings;
U.S. \$1 = 8.32 Tanzanian shillings.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (square km.)	POPULATION			DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1979
		Census results		Estimate	
		Aug. 26th, 1967	Aug. 26th, 1978	July 1st, 1979	
Tanganyika . . .	942,627	11,958,654	17,048,329	17,492,000	18.6
Zanzibar . . .	2,460	354,815	479,235	490,000	199.2
TOTAL . . .	945,087*	12,313,469	17,527,564	17,982,000	19.0

* 364,900 sq. miles.

ETHNIC GROUPS (1967 Census—Private Households)

African . . .	11,481,595
Asian . . .	75,015
Arabs . . .	29,775
European . . .	16,884
Others . . .	839
Not Stated . . .	159,042
TOTAL . . .	11,763,150

PRINCIPAL TRIBES OF TANGANYIKA (1957 census, per cent)

Sukuma . . .	12.45	Nyakusa . . .	2.50
Nyamwezi . . .	4.13	Nyika . . .	2.41
Makonde . . .	3.80	Luguru . . .	2.30
Haya . . .	3.70	Bena . . .	2.23
Chagga . . .	3.62	Turu . . .	2.23
Gogo . . .	3.41	Sambaa . . .	2.21
Ha . . .	3.30	Zaramo . . .	2.09
Hehe . . .	2.86	Others . . .	46.76

REGIONS

(estimated population in 1978)

Arusha	935,000	Mara	723,000	Ruvuma	564,000
Dar es Salaam	870,000	Mbeya	1,079,000	Shinyanga	1,325,000
Dodoma	972,000	Morogoro	938,000	Singida	616,000
Iringa	923,000	Mtwara	772,000	Tabora	821,000
Kagera (Bukoba)	1,009,000	Mwanza	1,444,000	Tanga	1,031,000
Kigoma	649,000	Pemba	208,000	Zanzibar	271,000
Kilimanjaro	911,000	Pwani (Coast)	517,000		
Lindi	534,000	Rukwa	443,000		

Chief Towns (1978 estimates): Dar es Salaam 870,020, Mwanza 170,823, Tanga 143,878, Arusha 88,155, Moshi 52,223

Births and Deaths (1967): Birth rate 47 per 1,000; Death rate 22 per 1,000 (estimate by UN Economic Commission for Africa).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1967 census)

	TANGANYIKA			ZANZIBAR		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing .	2,484,076	2,592,788	5,076,864	65,612	74,017	139,629
Mining and quarrying	4,892	99	4,991	26	—	26
Manufacturing	82,374	9,067	91,441	3,285	4,138	7,423
Construction	30,169	222	30,391	2,586	96	2,682
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	5,419	151	5,570	285	7	292
Commerce	65,266	6,774	72,040	5,822	942	6,764
Transport, storage and communications .	43,811	649	44,460	2,310	62	2,372
Other services	160,294	37,185	197,479	9,399	1,618	11,017
Other activities (not adequately described) .	34,891	17,929	52,820	683	152	835
TOTAL	2,911,192	2,664,864	5,576,056	90,008	81,032	171,040

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979

('000 hectares)

Arable land	4,110*
Land under permanent crops	1,030*
Permanent meadows and pastures	35,000*
Forests and woodland	42,260
Other land	6,204
Inland water	5,905
TOTAL AREA	94,509

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	52*	55*	48*
Rice (paddy)	260*	250*	180*
Maize	1,041†	900*	800*
Millet*	160	160	160
Sorghum*	250	220	220
Potatoes*	85	85	84
Sweet potatoes*	330	330	332
Cassava (Manioc)*	4,450	4,550	4,600
Dry beans*	150	149	150
Chick-peas*	7	7	8
Groundnuts (in shell)*	70	72	75
Castor beans	6	8*	8
Sunflower seed	59	31	40*
Sesame seed	15	18	15*
Cottonseed	105	116*	98
Coconuts*	290	300	310
Copra*	26	27	29
Onions (dry)*	38	39	40
Other vegetables*	898	889	949
Sugar cane*	1,308	1,367	1,304
Citrus fruits	22*	24	25*
Mangoes*	168	172	175
Pineapples*	45	46	47
Bananas	733†	750*	780
Plantains	733†	750*	780
Other fruit*	207	209	215
Cashew nuts	68.5	57	46
Coffee (green)	52	50	52
Tea	18	18	17*
Tobacco (leaves)	17	17	18
Sisal	92	81	115
Cotton (lint)	56	60	51

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	12,116	12,388	12,673
Sheep	3,642	3,716	3,790
Goats	5,463	5,574	5,686
Pigs	25	26	27
Asses	162	160	163
Chickens	20,700	21,000	21,050
Ducks	2,450	2,450	2,500

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	131	131	139
Mutton and lamb	11	11	11
Goats' meat	22	23	23
Poultry meat	24	26	26
Other meat	8	8	10
Cows' milk	716	732	747
Goats' milk	51	51	51
Butter	3.0	3.1	3.2
Hen eggs	22.9	24.6	25.5
Other poultry eggs	2.6	2.6	2.6
Cattle hides	27.5	27.6	29.3
Sheep skins	2.2	2.2	2.3
Goat skins	3.7	3.8	3.8

Honey (unofficial estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 8.5 in 1978, 9.0 in 1979, 9.5 in 1980.Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)			BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	54	59	54	130	109	100	184	168	154
Other industrial wood* . .	3	3	3	805	831	3	808	834	6
Fuel wood*	50	50	50	30,272	31,209	32,187	30,322	31,259	32,237
TOTAL	107	112	107	31,207	32,149	32,290	31,314	32,261	32,397

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1974*	1975*	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous	20	14	20	20*	20*	20*
Broadleaved	54	54	46	29	36	47
TOTAL	74	68	66	49	56	67

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING
(metric tons, live weight)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Inland Waters	190,784	223,782	219,780	259,680
Indian Ocean	48,410	64,212	74,990	84,611
TOTAL CATCH	239,194	287,994	294,770	344,291

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Diamonds	'000 carats	448*	432	210	247
Gold	kg.	2	0.3	0.7	0.1
Salt (unrefined)	'000 metric tons	44	46	28	29
Gem stones	kg.	n.a.	280	61	17

* Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Gypsum (tons): 21,124 in 1974; 12,839 in 1975. Kaolin (tons): 792 in 1974; 1,003 in 1975.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Beer	'000 litres	69,511	75,100	85,800	82,400
Textiles	'000 sq. metres	82,716	77,200	83,400	88,800
Cigarettes	million	3,625	4,064	4,359	4,328
Sisal twine	metric tons	28,601	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iron sheets	" "	25,943	27,506	30,183	29,985
Canned meat	" "	1,943	580	764	685
Cement	'000 metric tons	244	247	272	289
Shoes	'000 pairs	3,689	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Bank of Tanzania.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Tanzanian shilling.

Coins: 5, 20 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 shillings.

Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 16.01 Tanzanian shillings; U.S. \$1 = 8.32 Tanzanian shillings.

100 Tanzanian shillings = £6.25 = \$12.02.

Note: The Tanzanian shilling was introduced in July 1966, replacing (at par) the East African shilling, equal to one shilling sterling (£1 = 20 shillings). From September 1949 the shilling was equivalent to 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 7.143 shillings) and this valuation remained in force until July 1973. When the U.S. dollar was devalued in December 1971 the rate of Tanzanian shillings per IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR) was fixed at 7.755. In February 1973 the dollar was again devalued and the exchange rate became 1 SDR = 8.617 shillings. In July 1973 Tanzania's currency was revalued by 3.5 per cent, with a new exchange rate of \$1 = 6.90 shillings (1 SDR = 8.324 shillings), but in January 1974 the shilling was restored to its earlier valuation of 14 U.S. cents (\$1 = 7.143 shillings). From July 1974 the fixed relationship between the SDR and the U.S. dollar was ended but the Tanzanian shilling remained tied to U.S. currency. This remained in force until October 1975, when the link between the shilling and the U.S. dollar was ended and the shilling's value tied to the SDR (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies) at a mid-point of 9.66 shillings per SDR, then equal to 8.16 per dollar, an effective devaluation of 12.5 per cent. This valuation remained in effect until the end of 1978. The average exchange rate (shillings per U.S. dollar) was 7.0214 in 1973; 7.1350 in 1974; 7.4135 in 1975; 8.3793 in 1976; 8.2740 in 1977; 7.6893 in 1978. From January 1979 the shilling's value was linked to another "basket" of currencies, an effective devaluation of about 10 per cent. The average exchange rate (shillings per dollar) was 8.2502 in 1979; 8.1950 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the value of the Tanzanian shilling between November 1967 and August 1971 was 1s. 2d. (5.83p), the exchange rate being £1 = 17.14 shillings; from December 1971 to June 1972 the rate was £1 = 18.61 shillings.

BUDGET*

(million shillings, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78†	EXPENDITURE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78†
Income tax	1,067.5	1,337.0	1,365.0	Education	842.0	1,006.7	1,394.0
Personal tax	1.5	0.2	—	Public health	424.7	522.5	647.5
Other taxes on income	—	18.7	21.8	Other social services	276.7	273.7	313.9
Estate duties	0.6	3.8	0.4	Agriculture, forestry, etc.	845.0	859.2	973.2
Export duties	156.1	838.8	532.6	Water supply development	515.7	401.4	728.1
Import duties	451.1	323.2	605.0	Roads and bridges	287.6	439.1	461.8
Excise duties	227.1	185.6	370.0	Other economic services	555.9	1,118.9	2,094.6
Other taxes on expenditure	1,513.5	2,003.9	1,925.8	Law, order and defence	1,032.6	1,262.8	1,418.3
Sales and charges	194.0	199.3	140.9				
Income from property	160.6	187.7	200.6				
Other current receipts	74.6	93.2	397.8				
Loan repayments received	62.4	18.8	12.2				
TOTAL	3,909.0	5,250.1	5,572.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	5,968.2	7,404.5	9,796.2

* Figures refer to the Tanzania Government, excluding the revenue and expenditure of the separate Zanzibar Government.

† Estimates.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

1979/80 Budget Estimates (million shillings): Recurrent revenue 7,788; Recurrent expenditure 7,469; Development expenditure 7,186.

1980/81 Budget Estimates (million shillings): Recurrent revenue 9,011; Recurrent expenditure 9,342; Development expenditure 7,040.

1981/82 Budget Estimates (million shillings): Recurrent revenue 12,445; Recurrent expenditure 12,205; Development expenditure 6,622.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(1975-80)*

EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS (million shillings)

Industry and mining	3,522
Agriculture	2,240
New capital city	1,500
Transport and communications	1,400
Water	976
Education	838
Power	507
Natural resources and tourism	450
Health	429
Housing	250
Prime Minister's office	200
TOTAL (incl. others)	13,889†

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, TANGANYIKA
(at current factor cost—million shillings)

	1980
Agriculture	14,647
Mining and quarrying	178
Manufacturing	2,530
Electricity and water	570
Construction	1,319
Trade	3,136
Transport	3,528
Finance	3,207
Public administration	6,522
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	35,637

*Begun in July 1977, the plan is scheduled to finish in June 1982.

† Borrowing requirement 5,275 million shillings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	372.9	490.3	540.2	478.3	543.5	529.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-670.0	-555.4	-648.7	-998.7	-956.8	-1,067.0
TRADE BALANCE	-297.1	-65.1	-108.5	-520.4	-413.3	-537.5
Exports of services	118.4	142.7	118.2	149.6	150.9	179.0
Imports of services	-153.6	-166.6	-196.4	-271.9	-256.7	-319.2
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-332.3	-89.0	186.7	-642.7	-519.1	-677.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	11.5	11.5	19.3	23.3	29.3	21.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	90.8	43.1	95.9	140.8	144.7	106.0
CURRENT BALANCE	-230.0	-34.4	-71.5	-478.6	-345.1	-550.0
Long-term capital (net)	170.8	102.4	100.6	137.0	224.5	200.6
Short-term capital (net)	19.9	-42.0	35.0	81.0	-74.8	-75.2
Net errors and omissions	-11.0	-4.4	68.7	10.1	18.8	42.5
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-50.3	21.6	132.8	-250.5	-176.6	-382.1
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	7.4	7.6
Valuation changes (net)	4.1	0.7	2.0	10.4	-11.3	4.1
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
Financing loans	35.7	—	20.3	—	—	162.2
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	5.2	16.3	21.1	9.4
Payments arrears	—	—	—	62.5	97.2	143.4
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-10.5	23.1	-161.5	-160.0	-60.9	-54.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million shillings)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	4,958	5,288	5,421	6,199	8,798	8,941	10,047
Exports f.o.b.	2,643	2,589	4,109	4,536	3,671	4,404	4,165

Source: Bank of Tanzania.

TANZANIA

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES*

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1978	1979		1978	1979
Food, beverages and tobacco	646	391	Coffee beans	1,303	1,211
Mineral fuels	973	1,426	Raw cotton	419	492
Machinery	2,554	2,419	Diamonds	206	268
Metals	956	881	Sisal	218	258
Transport equipment	1,224	1,752	Cloves	59	294
			Cashew nuts	229	145
			Tea	n.a.	164
			Tobacco	300	149
			Manufactures	n.a.	873
TOTAL (incl. others)	8,798	8,941	TOTAL (incl. others)	3,671	4,404

* Excluding trade with Kenya and Uganda.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1974	1975		1974	1975
China, People's Republic	630	581	China, People's Republic	89	112
France	153	84	Germany, Fed. Repub.	157	240
Germany, Fed. Repub.	480	437	Hong Kong	183	100
India	73	123	India	165	150
Iran	413	388	Japan	94	44
Italy	131	198	Kenya and Uganda	218	175
Japan	497	355	Malaysia	9	69
Kenya and Uganda	381	406	Netherlands	102	103
Netherlands	144	163	Singapore	43	224
United Kingdom	605	787	Sweden	36	58
U.S.A.	393	708	United Kingdom	404	350
			U.S.A.	204	167
			Yugoslavia	86	40
			Zambia	35	25

TRANSPORT

EAST AFRICAN RAIL TRAFFIC*

		1976	1977	1978
Goods traffic	million ton-km.	1,281.3	1,302.2	1,015.3
Passengers	'000	4,652.1	3,490.4	3,200.0

Passengers ('000): 1979 2,493.7; 1980 2,042.6.

* Excluding Tazara.

Source: Economic Intelligence Unit, *Quarterly Economic Review* (Annual Supplement 1981).ROAD TRAFFIC
LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES

	1971	1972	1973
Motor cars	33,238	33,141	34,321
Light commercial vehicles	14,273	14,784	15,181
Private motor cycles	9,497	10,048	10,888
Lorries and trucks	13,183	14,217	15,049
Government vehicles	7,850	8,454	9,689
Tractors, tankers, etc.	4,750	5,290	5,501
Others	6,546	7,079	7,709
TOTAL	89,247	93,013	98,338

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(Tanganyika only, freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Goods loaded	1,000	773	1,077	1,570	1,424	966
Goods unloaded*	2,538	2,872	3,185	3,031	1,433	3,064

* Including transshipments.

Coastwise traffic ('000 metric tons): Goods loaded 44 in 1973, 67 in 1974, 107 in 1975; Goods unloaded 39 in 1973, 99 in 1974, 140 in 1975.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION*
(scheduled services)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown (million)	4.6	5.1	1.3
Passengers carried ('000)	272	310	86
Passenger-km. (million)	172	195	37
Freight ton-km. (million)	2.8	3.2	0.3

* Including an apportionment of the traffic of East African Airways Corporation (EAAC) and Caspair Ltd., which operated services on behalf of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION
TANGANYIKA
(1972)

TOURISM

	1977	1978	1979
Tourist arrivals	118,000	148,500*	156,021*
Tourist bed-nights	295,052	358,380	382,647

* Provisional.

Source: Tanzania Tourist Corporation.

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	4,502	21,926	1,003,596
Secondary	141	2,257	33,288
Vocational	5	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher Training	22	488	4,858
University	1	n.a.	n.a.

Zanzibar (1966): Primary pupils 35,000, Secondary pupils 1,700.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bureau of Statistics, Dar es Salaam.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TANZANIA

(In Dar es Salaam unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Albania: P.O.B. 1034, 93 Msese Rd., Kinondoni (E); *Ambassador:* KOSTAQ ÇIFLIGU.

Algeria: P.O.B. 2963, 34 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* TAHAR GAID.

Angola: (E); *Ambassador:* EUSEBIO SEBASTIÃO.

Australia: P.O.B. 2996, N.I.C. Investment Bldg., Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* EDWIN J. L. RIDE.

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: Flat No. 7, NIC Bldg., Mirambo St. (E); *Ambassador:* L. JASPERS.

Botswana: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALOYSIUS W. KGAREBE.

Brazil: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 9260, Plot No. 232, Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* SERAFIM SERAFIMOV.

Burundi: Lugalo Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* P. NIKANAGU.

Cameroon: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Canada: P.O.B. 1022, Pan Africa Insurance Bldg., Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* KARL JOHANSEN.

China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 1649, 2, Kajificheni Close/Toure Drive (E); *Ambassador:* HE GONGKAI.

Cuba: P.O.B. 9282, Plot No. 313, Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR PADILA.

Cyprus: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 3054, 69 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* STEFAN UHER.

Denmark: P.O.B. 9171, Bank House, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* VIGANO LOSE.

Egypt: P.O.B. 1668, 24 Garden Ave. (near Pamba House) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED HELMI SAID.

Ethiopia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Finland: P.O.B. 2455, N.I.C. Investment House, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* RISTO KAUPPI.

France: P.O.B. 2349, Bagamoyo Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ LE GUEN.

German Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 2083, 65 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER SCHAEDELICH.

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 9541, N.I.C. Bldg., Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* LEONHARD KREMER.

Guinea: P.O.B. 2969, 35 Haile Selassie Rd., Oyster Bay (E); *Ambassador:* SEKOU CAMARA.

Guyana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Hungary: P.O.B. 672, 40 Bagamoyo Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARTON SZABÓ.

India: P.O.B. 2684, N.I.C. Investment House, Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* N. P. ALEXANDER.

Indonesia: P.O.B. 572, 229 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD SABIR.

Iraq: P.O.B. 5289, N.I.C. Investment House, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* OTHAM AL-ANI.

Italy: P.O.B. 2106, Plot 316, Lugalo Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LORENZO TOZZOLI.

Ivory Coast: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Jamaica: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).

Japan: P.O.B. 2577, Plot No. 28, Kingsway Estate (E); *Ambassador:* MASAYOSHI KAWANAMI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: P.O.B. 2690, Plot 460B, United Nations Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* CHONG NAM HO.

Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Liberia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Madagascar: P.O.B. 5254, Magoret St. (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* H. RAMANOELA.

Mali: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Mexico: P.O.B. 571, Kimara St., Plot 2052, Sea View (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO ESTRADA BERG.

Mongolia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Mozambique: Dar es Salaam (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL AUGUSTO DOS SANTOS.

Netherlands: P.O.B. 9534, I.P.S. Bldg., Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* J. CAROLIN.

Nigeria: P.O.B. 9214, 3 Bagamoyo Rd., Oyster Bay (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. I. EGBUZIEM.

Norway: P.O.B. 9012, Extelcom House, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Pakistan: P.O.B. 2925, 149 Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* CHOUDHRY RAB NAWAZ.

Poland: P.O.B. 2188, 4 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL HACHULSKI.

Romania: P.O.B. 590, Plot 11, Ocean Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* L. FLORENCIO.

Rwanda: P.O.B. 2918, Plot 32, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MARIE SIBOMANA.

Senegal: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Somalia: P.O.B. 2031, Plot 31, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN HUSSEIN MOHAMED.

Spain: P.O.B. 842, I.P.S. Bldg., 7th Floor (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO CASTILLO MORENO.

Sudan: P.O.B. 2266, "Albaraka", 64 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* D. A. AGABNA.

Sweden: P.O.B. 9274, Extelcoms Bldg., 2nd Floor, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID WIRMARK.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 2454, 17 Kenyatta Drive (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS RAEBER.

Syria: P.O.B. 2442, Plot 276, Upanga East (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED TALL.

Turkey: P.O.B. 9602, Dar es Salaam (E); *Ambassador:* IL DENIZ DIVANLIOGLU.

U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 1905, Plot No. 73, Kenyatta Drive (E); *Ambassador:* YURY YUKALOV.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 9200, Permanent House (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir PETER MOON.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 9123, 36 Laibon Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID MILLER.

TANZANIA

Vatican: P.O.B. 480, Msasani Peninsula; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop FRANCO BRAMBILLA.

Viet-Nam: P.O.B. 2194, 9 Ocean Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN MY.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 349, 353 United Nations Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Ms. AKKOSH.

Tanzania also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Cape Verde, Colombia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

From the beginning of 1970 People's Courts have been functioning in Zanzibar. Magistrates are elected by the people and have two assistants each. Defence lawyers are normally not permitted.

The Court of Appeal for East Africa, which heard civil and criminal appeals from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, was dissolved in July 1977. The Tanzanian Court of Appeal was established in September 1979.

Permanent Commission of Enquiry: P.O.B. 2643, Dar es Salaam; Chair. A. L. S. MHINA (Official Ombudsman); Sec. F. P. S. MALIKA.

Court of Appeal: Consists of the Chief Justice and four Judges of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice FRANCIS NYALALI.

Registrar: C. G. MTEGA.

Deputy Registrar: L. A. A. KYANDO.

The High Court: Its headquarters are at Dar es Salaam but

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 2838, Plot 35/36, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARKO KOSIN.

Zaire: P.O.B. 975, 438 Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* MWENDA M'SIRI MUKANDABANTU.

Zambia: P.O.B. 2525, Ohio St./City Drive Jnc. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. M. LISWANISO.

it holds regular sessions in all Regions. It consists of a Jaji Kiongozi and 17 Judges.

Jaji Kiongozi: Mr. Justice N. S. MNZAVAS.

Registrar: R. J. A. MWAIKASU.

Deputy Registrar: J. J. MKWAWA.

District Courts: These are situated in each district and are presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or District Magistrate. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the High Court.

Primary Courts: These are established in every district and are presided over by Primary Court Magistrates. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the District Courts and then to the High Court.

Attorney-General of Tanzania: JOSEPH WARIOBA.

Attorney-General of Zanzibar: D. Z. LUBUVA.

Chief Justice of Zanzibar: AGOSTINO RAMDHANI.

RELIGION

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICAN

Archbishop:

Province of Tanzania: Most Rev. MUSA KAHURANANGA, Bishop of Western Tanganyika, P.O.B. 13, Kasulu.

GREEK ORTHODOX

Archbishop of East Africa: NICADEMUS OF IRINOPOULIS, Nairobi. Province covers Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

LUTHERAN

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania: P.O.B. 3033, Arusha; 875,000 mems.; Head: Bishop SEBASTIAN KOLOWA; Exec. Sec. JOEL NGEIYAMU; publ. *Uhuru na Amani*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Catholic Church was established in Tanganyika in 1868. In 1976 there were an estimated 2,228,600 Catholics in Tanzania.

Archbishop:

Dar es Salaam: Cardinal LAUREAN RUGAMBWA, P.O.B. 167, Dar es Salaam.

Archbishop:

Tabora: Most Rev. MARK MIHAYO, Private Bag, P.O. Tabora.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Mission of East Africa: P.O.B. 20395, Dar es Salaam.

Christian Missions in Many Lands (CMML): P.O.B. 34, Tunduru, Ruvuma; f. 1957; Gen. Sec. KLAUS BRINKMANN.

Church Missionary Society: P.O.B. 302, Dodoma; under Anglican administration.

Moravian Church: P.O.B. 32, Tukuyu, with missions in Mbeya and Tabora.

Pentecostal Church: P.O.B. 34, Kahama.

Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 2510, Dar es Salaam.

ISLAM

Islam is the religion of over 97 per cent of the population in Zanzibar and of over 60 per cent of the mainland population.

Ismaelia Provincial Church: P.O.B. 460, Dar es Salaam. A large proportion of the Asian community are Ismaelis.

Mosque Council of Zanzibar: Zanzibar; f. 1981; Chair. Sheikh AL-AMIN ABDULLAH; Sec.-Gen. HAJ YUSUF.

National Muslim Council of Tanzania: P.O.B. 21422, Dar es Salaam; f. 1969; supervises Islamic affairs on the mainland only; Chair. Sheikh HEMED BIN JUMA BIN-HEMED; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh MOHAMED.

OTHER RELIGIONS

There are some Hindu communities and followers of traditional beliefs.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily News: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; Govt. Newspaper; Editor-in-Chief ULLI K. MWAMBULUKUTU; circ. 39,000.

Kipanga: P.O.B. 199, Zanzibar; Swahili; publ. by Information and Broadcasting Services.

Uhuru: P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; official organ of CCM; Swahili; Editor WILSON MUNUBI BUKOLI; circ. 100,000.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Mzalendo: P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; weekly organ of CCM in Swahili; Man. Editor WILSON MUNUBI BUKOLI; circ. 100,000.

Sunday News: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; Editor-in-Chief ULLI K. MWAMBULUKUTU; circ. 41,000.

PERIODICALS

The African Review: P.O.B. 35042, Dar es Salaam; quarterly; journal of African politics, development and international affairs; Publ. Department of Political Science of University of Dar es Salaam; Chief Editor Prof. KAY MATHEWS; circ. 2,000.

Eastern African Law Review: P.O.B. 35093, Dar es Salaam; f. 1967; Chief Editor Prof. UMESH KUMAR; circ. c. 400;

Elimu Haina Mwisho: P.O.B. 1986, Mwanza; monthly; circ. 45,000.

Foreign Trade News Bulletin: P.O.B. 9491, Dar es Salaam; quarterly; English; circ. 3,000.

Gazette of the United Republic: P.O.B. 9142, Dar es Salaam; weekly; official Government publication; Editor H. HAJI; circ. 5,700.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 261, Zanzibar; f. 1964; official announcements; weekly.

Habari za Washirika: P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; monthly; published by Union of Co-operative Societies; Editor F. K. TEMU; circ. 40,000.

Jenga: P.O.B. 2669, Dar es Salaam; journal of the National Development Corporation; circ. 6,000.

Kiongozi (The Leader): P.O.B. 9400, Dar es Salaam; f. 1950; fortnightly; Swahili; publication of the Roman Catholic Church; Editor DAVID MATIPA; circ. 34,000.

Kweupe: P.O.B. 222, Zanzibar; weekly; Swahili; Publ. Information and Broadcasting Services.

Mbioni: P.O.B. 9193, Dar es Salaam; English language monthly journal of the political education college, Kivukoni College; circ. 4,000.

Mwenge (Firebrand): P.O.B. 1, Peramiho, Songea; f. 1937; monthly; Editor FRANCIS MDACHI; circ. 12,000.

Nchi Yetu (Our Country): P.O.B. 9142, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; monthly; Swahili; Editor: Director of Information Services; circ. 50,000.

Sikiliza: P.O.B. 635, Morogoro; published by Seventh-day Adventist Church; Editor W. FANNER; circ. 100,000.

Spotlight on South Africa: P.O.B. 2239, Dar es Salaam; organ of the African National Congress (South Africa).

Taamuli: P.O.B. 35042, Dar es Salaam; twice yearly; journal of political science; Publ. Department of Political Science of University of Dar es Salaam.

Uhuru na Amani: P.O.B. 3033, Arusha; publication of Evangelical Lutheran Church; Swahili; Editor Rev. MOSES M. TEZURA; circ. 10,000.

Ukulima wa Kisasa: P.O.B. 2308, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; monthly; Swahili; agricultural; Editor C. C. RWECHUNGURA; circ. 27,000.

Urusi Leo: P.O.B. 2271, Dar es Salaam; f. 1968; Publ. Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN); Swahili weekly; Editor V. KUNIN; circ. 25,000.

Wela: P.O.B. 180, Dodoma; Swahili.

NEWS AGENCIES

(In Dar es Salaam unless otherwise stated)

Shihata: f. 1981; Dir. NKWABI NGWANAKLALA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): P.O.B. 2271; Dir. OLEG TEJERIN.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Dem. Rep.): Upanga Longida St., Plot 409, P.O.B. 20234; Correspondents ANGELA KÖHLER, RAINER KÖHLER.

Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 770.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia), Prensa Latina (Cuba), TASS (U.S.S.R.) (Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) also have bureaux in Tanzania.

PUBLISHERS

Central Tanganyika Press: P.O.B. 15, Dodoma; religion; Dir. ALEXANDER CHIBEHE.

Dar es Salaam University: P.O.B. 35091; Publ. Officer F. S. TUNGARAZA.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 1408, Dar es Salaam; literature, education, technology, textbooks.

Government Printer: P.O.B. 9124, Dar es Salaam; publisher of Government and CCM documents.

Longman Tanzania Ltd.: P.O.B. 3164, Dar es Salaam; Man. Dir. A. B. MOSHI.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 5299, Maktaba Rd., Dar es Salaam; Man. ANTHONY THEOBALD.

Tanzania Publishing House: 47 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 2138, Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; publishes educational and general books in Swahili and English; Gen. Man. WALTER BGOYA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Tanzania: P.O.B. 9191, Dar es Salaam; f. 1951; Dir. of Broadcasting DAVID WAKATI.

Broadcasts internally in Swahili; external service broadcasts in English and Afrikaans, and in African languages of South Africa and Namibia.

Radio Tanzania Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1178, Zanzibar; f. 1964; Broadcasting Officer OMAR M. OMAR.

Broadcasts in Swahili on three wavelengths.

There were an estimated 500,000 radio sets in use in 1980.

Television Zanzibar: P.O.B. 314, Zanzibar; f. 1973; colour service operating only in Zanzibar; Dir. A. R. MENDEZ.

There were an estimated 7,200 television sets (including 5,200 colour sets) in Zanzibar in 1980.

There is no television service on the mainland.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; sh.=shillings; br.=branch).

BANKING

Banks were nationalized in 1967.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Tanzania: P.O.B. 2939, 10 Mirambo St., Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; sole issuing bank; government-owned; cap. 20m. sh.; res. 125m. sh. (June 1981); Gov. C. M. NYIRABU; Gen. Man. B. N. MAKANI.

STATE BANKS

The National Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 1255, Dar es Salaam; f. 1967; took over Tanzanian branches of foreign banks and Tanzania Bank of Commerce; in 1970 took over the National Co-operative and Development Bank; cap. p.u. 50m. sh.; gen. res. 808m. sh.; total dep. 9,043m. sh. (June 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. AMON J. NSEKELA; Gen. Man. P. L. KAMUZORA; 107 brs., 230 agencies throughout Tanzania.

People's Bank of Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1173, Forodhani, Zanzibar; f. 1966; state-controlled; cap. p.u. 16m. sh.; res. 174.1m. sh.; total dep. 560.9m. sh.; res. 174.1 (June 1981); Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. A. J. KHATIB.

Tanganyika Post Office Savings Bank: P.O.B. 9300, Dar es Salaam; f. 1927; dep. 221.3m. sh. (June 1981); 329 brs. serve 556,000 depositors; Dir.-Gen. J. W. J. MAEDA; Man. A. KIHWELE.

Tanzania Housing Bank: P.O.B. 1723, Dar es Salaam; f. 1973; provides medium- and long-term loans for residential and commercial projects; Chair. V. F. NGULA; Gen. Man. S. KASSIM.

Tanzania Investment Bank: P.O.B. 9373, Dar es Salaam; f. 1970; cap. 200m. sh.; provides medium- and long-term finance and technical assistance for economic development; Chair. and Man. Dir. (vacant); Gen. Man. J. C. RUBAMBEY.

Tanzania Rural Development Bank: P.O.B. 268, Dar es Salaam; f. 1971; cap. 300m. sh.; provides medium- and long-term finance for rural development; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. A. MAGANI; Gen. Man. (vacant).

INSURANCE

National Insurance Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 9264, Dar es Salaam; f. 1963; nationalized 1967; handles all types of insurance business; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. M. MAALIM; Gen. Man. G. MWAIKAMBO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 41, Dar es Salaam; Dir. J. T. LUPEMBE.

Arusha Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 141, Arusha.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 41, Dar es Salaam; Chair. C. MWALONGO.

Dar es Salaam Merchants' Chamber: P.O.B. 12, Dar es Salaam.

Mtwara Region Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 84, Mtwara.

Tanga Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 331, Tanga.

Tanga Region Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 543, Tanga.

Associate members:

Co-operative Union of Tanganyika Ltd.: P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 102, Moshi.

TRADE, MARKETING AND PRODUCER

ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARDS

Board of External Trade: f. 1980; Dir.-Gen. MBARUK K. MWANDORO.

Board of Internal Trade (BIT): P.O.B. 883, Dar es Salaam; Dir.-Gen. M. A. URIO.

Cashew Nut Authority of Tanzania: P.O.B. 533, Mtwara; Gen. Man. Z. D. MAGINGA.

Coffee Authority of Tanzania: P.O.B. 732, Moshi; Chair. S. L. KAAVA; Gen. Man. E. A. MSUYA (acting).

General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX): P.O.B. 9172, Dar es Salaam; Gen. Man. S. P. MURO.

National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO): P.O.B. 903, Dar es Salaam; produces and processes basic foods; Gen. Man. M. R. NABURI.

National Milling Corporation (NMC): P.O.B. 9502, Dar es Salaam; f. 1968; distributes basic foodstuffs and owns grain milling establishments; Gen. Man. C. Y. MPUPUA.

State Mining Corporation (STAMICO): P.O.B. 4958, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; has responsibility for all mining and prospecting in Tanzania; Gen. Man. W. H. MANNING.

State Motor Corporation: P.O.B. 1307, Dar es Salaam; f. 1974 to control all activities of the motor trade with an import monopoly for cars and lorries; Gen. Man. H. H. IDDI.

Tanganyika Coffee Board: P.O.B. 732, Moshi; Chair. O. A. MAKULE

Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board: P.O.B. 149, Iringa; f. 1960; Chief Exec. P. B. G. HANGAYA.

Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association: P.O.B. 2177, Dar es Salaam; Chair. P. B. MATEMBA; Exec. Sec. A. R. D'COSTA.

Tanzania Cotton Authority: P.O.B. 9161, Dar es Salaam; f. 1973; replaced the Lint and Seed Marketing Board; Chair. D. MASANJA; Gen. Man. M. MDOPE.

Tanzania Livestock Development Authority: P.O.B. 4248, Dar es Salaam; Man. Dir. Dr. R. A. CHIOMBA; Gen. Man. P. MWIYOMBELA.

Tanzania National Coconut Programme: Dar es Salaam; f. 1979 to revive coconut industry; projects include training, disease and pest control, and production research; Project Man. DIETER SPEIDEL.

Tanzania Sisal Authority: f. 1973; replaced the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Board and the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association Ltd.; Chair. SHAWAJI ABDALLAH; Gen. Man. N. L. NYARI.

Tanzania Tea Authority: P.O.B. 2663, Dar es Salaam; Exec. Chair. A. N. LYANDER; Gen. Man. E. K. SANANDA.

Tanzania Textile Trading Co.: P.O.B. 9211, Dar es Salaam; Gen. Man. S. E. CHARUGAMBA (acting).

Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation: P.O.B. 9160, Dar es Salaam; Gen. Man. J. N. MUSHI.

Tobacco Authority of Tanzania: P.O.B. 227, Morogoro; Exec. Chair. J. N. ELINEWINGA; Gen. Man. M. JABIR KIGODA.

Zanzibar State Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 26, Zanzibar; Tanzania state enterprise since 1964; sole exporter of cloves, clove stem oil, chillies, copra, copra cake, coir fibre, coconut oil, lime oil, lime juice, pomanders, sea shells and seaweed.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Capital Development Authority: Dodoma; f. 1973; government-owned; to plan the development of the new capital city of Dodoma; Dir. (vacant).

Economic Development Commission: Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; government-owned; to plan the development of the country's economy.

National Development Corporation: P.O.B. 2669, Dar es Salaam; f. 1965; government-owned; initial cap. 20m. sh.; principal instrument of expansion and progress in the fields of production and investment; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. B. S. KILEWO.

Tanganyika Development Finance Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 2478, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; issued cap. 40m. sh. taken up equally by the Tanzania Investment Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and agencies of the Federal German and Netherlands Governments; to assist economic development; Gen. Man. G. MBOWE.

There are also development corporations for textiles, petroleum and sugar.

TRADE UNIONS

Minimum wages are controlled by law and there is also compulsory arbitration under the Trades Disputes (Settlement) Act. This Act makes strikes and lockouts illegal unless the statutory conciliation procedure has been followed. In 1964 the existing 13 trade unions were dissolved by legislation and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA) was substituted. This was re-organized to embrace Zanzibar trade union activity as the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA). The first National Conference was held in May 1979.

Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA): Dar es Salaam; f. 1978; sole Trade Union organization; affiliated to OATUU; 350,000 mems. (1979); Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH C. RWEKASIRA; Deputy Sec.-Gens. ELIAS J. MASHASI, SHABAN HAMISI MLOO.

INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS

Commercial, Construction and Haulage Section: Sec. J. E. KALUWA.

Government Civil Servants and Medical Section: Sec. R. UTUKULU.

Teachers' Section: Sec. C. M. TOTERA.

Industry and Mines Section: Sec. J. V. MWAMBUMA.

Agricultural Section: Sec. N. A. C. MNDIMA.

Domestic, Hotels, General Workers and Municipal Section: Sec. F. M. PAZI.

Transport, Communications and Railways Section: Sec. A. E. NGWENO.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED UNION

Workers' Department of Chama Cha Mapinduzi: P.O.B. 389, Vikokotoni, Zanzibar; f. 1965.

CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operative movement plays a central role in the Tanzanian economy, acting as middleman between farmers and the marketing boards which buy most of the country's agricultural produce. The movement has made

considerable incursions into the transport, distribution and retail trade. Under "Operation Maduka", begun in 1976, it is planned to replace private shops in or near State farms, industries and *ujamaa* villages by co-operatives. In 1976 there were 879 co-operative shops and 2,191 *ujamaa* shops. The co-operatives obtain their trade commodities from the importing agencies which are mostly now parastatal organizations.

The movement is composed of some 1,670 primary marketing societies under the aegis of about 20 regional co-operative unions. The Co-operative Union of Tanganyika is the national organization (affiliated with the ruling CCM party) to which all unions belong.

Co-operative Development Office: Zanzibar; f. 1952; encourages and develops co-operative societies.

Co-operative Union of Tanzania Ltd.: P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; the Co-operative Association was formed in 1962; Sec.-Gen. A. L. MFINANGA; 700,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL SOCIETIES

Bukoba Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 5, Bukoba; 74 affiliated societies; 75,000 mems.

Kilimanjaro Uremi Corporation Ltd.: f. 1976; 227 registered co-operative villages.

Nyanza Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 9, Mwanza.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Tanzania Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 468, Dar es Salaam; f. 1977 after dissolution of East African Railways; operates 2,600 km. of lines within Tanzania; Chair. HENRY LIMHAGATI; Gen. Man. TOM A. K. MNARI.

Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA): P.O.B. 2834, Dar es Salaam; 1,860 km. railway link between Dar es Salaam and New Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia was opened in October 1975. The project was executed with technical and financial assistance from the People's Republic of China and cost about 3,000 million shillings; Chair. B. M. MONZE; Gen. Man. C. J. NYIRENDA; Regional Man. (Tanzania) R. S. SEME; Regional Man. (Zambia) J. KASONO.

ROADS

Tanzania has about 46,000 km. of roads, of which 17,000 km. are major roads. Many minor roads are impassable in the wet season. Work was to begin in 1977 on a road to link the port of Dar es Salaam and the Tanzam Highway. The "unity bridge" to Mozambique was to be completed in 1977 and there are plans to build ten bridges, including two each to Zanzibar and Burundi.

Zanzibar has 619 km. of road, of which 442 km. are bitumen surfaced, and Pemba has 363 km., 130 of which are bitumen surfaced. A road has been built between Zambia and Tanzania with aid from U.S.A., the World Bank Group and the Government of Sweden.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Lake marine services operate on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Steamers connect with Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Burundi and Zambia. A joint shipping company was formed with Burundi in 1976, to operate services on Lake Tanganyika.

SHIPPING

Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA): P.O.B. 9184, Dar es Salaam; Chair. P. MACHA; Gen. Man. PETER C. BAKILANA; 3 hrs.

TANZANIA

Harbours: Dar es Salaam (11 deep-water berths, one oil jetty for super oil tankers up to 100,000 m.t.), Mtwara (two deep-water berths), Tanga (lighterage).

National Shipping Agencies Co. Ltd. (NASACO): Dar es Salaam; f. 1973; state-owned shipping company with which all foreign shipping lines have to deal exclusively.

Sinotashil: Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; joint Chinese and Tanzanian shipping company; 5 ships.

Tanzania Coastal Shipping Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 9461, Dar es Salaam; regular services to the Arabian Gulf, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles; also charter services.

The following shipping lines are among the shipping lines serving East African ports: British India Line, Canadian City Lines, Christensen Canadian Lines, Clan Line, Cie. Maritime Belge, Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, Farrell Lines, Harrison Line, Indian African Line, Lloyd Triestino Lykes Lines, Maritime Co. of Tanzania Ltd., Mitsui OSK Lines, Moore-McCormack, Nedlloyd Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Oriental Africa Line, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Scandinavian East Africa Lines, Sovereign Marine Lines, Svedel Lines, Swedish East Africa Line, Union Castle Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 53 airports and landing strips. The major international airport is at Dar es Salaam, 13 km. from the city centre, and there is an international airport at Kilimanjaro.

Air Tanzania Corpn.: P.O.B. 543 Dar es Salaam; f. 1977; operates a 22-point domestic network and international services to Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Madagas-

Transport, Tourism

car, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Zambia and Zimbabwe; technical assistance was provided by Finnair until November 1979; Chair. JAMES LUHANGA; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. BAKARI MWAPACHU; fleet of 2 Boeing 737, 5 Fokker F27-600, 4 Twin Otters.

Tanzania is also served by the following airlines:

Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Comores, Air India, Air Zaire, Air France, Air Madagascar, Alitalia, British Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, KLM (Netherlands), LAM (Mozambique), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Pacific Alaska Airlines, SAS (Sweden), Somali Airlines, Swissair, TWA (U.S.A.), Uganda Airlines and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Tanzania has set aside almost one quarter of its land for national parks, game and forest reserves. In 1980 there were eleven national parks, compared with one at independence. In 1980 there were an estimated 170,000 tourist visitors, compared with 118,000 in 1977.

Tanzania Tourist Corporation: Headquarters P.O.B. 2485, Dar es Salaam; state-owned; responsible for development of tourism; Gen. Man. ESROM MARYOGO.

Tanzania Wildlife Corporation: P.O.B. 1144, Arusha; organization of safaris; exporter and dealer in game-skin products; Gen. Man. M. A. NDOLANGA

THAILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Thailand is situated in South-East Asia and extends far south down the narrow Kra peninsula to Malaya (Peninsular Malaysia). It is bordered to the west and north by Burma, to the north-east by Laos and to the south-east by Kampuchea. The climate is tropical and humid with an average temperature of 29°C (85°F). The language is Thai. Hinayana Buddhism is the predominant religion and there are a number of Muslim Malays to the south. There is a Christian minority, mainly in Bangkok and the north. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of red, white, blue, white and red, the central blue stripe being twice the width of the others. The capital is Bangkok.

Recent History

Formerly known as Siam, Thailand took its present name in 1939. The army seized power in a coup in 1947 and Field Marshal Pibul Songgram took control. His influence declined during the 1950s and he was overthrown in 1957 in a bloodless coup led by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. Elections were held but in 1958 martial law was declared and all political parties dissolved. Following the death of Sarit in 1963, Gen. (later Field Marshal) Thanom Kittikachorn became Prime Minister. A constitution was introduced in June 1968 but in November 1971, following a rise in communist insurgency and internal political unrest, Field Marshal Thanom annulled the constitution, dissolved the National Assembly and declared martial law. Student riots, culminating in bloodshed, brought down the Government in October 1973. An interim government was formed under Dr. Sanya Dhamasakti, and a new constitution was promulgated in October 1974. Political parties were legalized and in January 1975 42 parties took part in free elections for the new House of Representatives. A coalition government formed in February by the Democratic Party leader, Seni Pramroj, was brought down by a vote of "no confidence" in March 1975.

A new right-wing coalition government, headed by the Social Action Party (SAP) leader, Kukrit Pramroj (brother of Seni), was unable to maintain its unity and Kukrit resigned in January 1976. General elections held in April resulted in the formation of a four-party coalition, with Seni as Prime Minister, but following violent student demonstrations in October, the Seni Government was dissolved and a right-wing military junta led by Admiral Sa'ngad Chaloryoo seized power, calling itself the National Administrative Reform Council (NARC). Martial law was declared, the 1974 constitution annulled, the legislature dissolved, political parties banned and strict press censorship imposed. A new constitution was promulgated and a new civilian cabinet announced, with Thanin Kraivixien as Prime Minister.

In October 1977 the Thanin Government was overthrown in a bloodless coup led by the same group of military leaders that had brought it to power. The 1976 constitution was abrogated. In November an interim constitution was promulgated. The King appointed a new Prime Minister, Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan, Supreme Commander

of the Armed Forces and Secretary-General of the National Policy Council (NPC), formerly the Revolutionary Council which took control after the coup, and nominated a National Legislative Assembly (NLA) on the advice of the NPC's chairman. In December 1978 the NLA approved a new Constitution (*see below under Government*). The ban on political gatherings, imposed in 1976, was lifted in January 1979, and elections to a new House of Representatives were held in April. The nominated members of the Senate, appointed on the Prime Minister's recommendation, were almost all military officers. Thus Gen. Kriangsak remained Prime Minister and formed a new Council of Ministers, after which the NPC was dissolved. The Council of Ministers underwent a major reshuffle in February 1980 in an attempt to alleviate increasing political tensions. Opposition to Gen. Kriangsak continued, however, and in March 1980 he resigned. The Defence Minister, Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, was appointed Prime Minister and a new Council of Ministers formed.

Following a cabinet crisis in March 1981, arising from a dispute between the SAP and the Thai Nation Party over alleged corruption in the negotiation of oil contracts, and the resignation of 13 ministers, Gen. Prem formed a new coalition government excluding members of the SAP. General Prem's leadership lacked authority, however, and in April 1981 an abortive coup was staged by a group of disillusioned army colonels, led by Gen. Sant Chitpatima. The bloodless coup attempt ended after three days, when the King publicly confirmed his support for Gen. Prem and, following strong opposition, nearly all the rebels surrendered. They were later freed but dismissed from their army positions. In December 1981 Gen. Prem carried out a ministerial reshuffle, reincorporating the SAP in order to bolster the shaky coalition and beat off a challenge from the new National Democracy Party set up by the former Prime Minister, Gen. Kriangsak, who has considerable support among politicians. The next general election is scheduled for April 1983.

In foreign policy during the 1960s, close to the battleground in Indochina, Thailand committed itself to the U.S. camp. After 1975, however, Thailand sought closer ties with its communist neighbours. Following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, relations deteriorated considerably, as the Thai Government continued to recognize the regime of Pol Pot in Kampuchea and joined the other ASEAN countries in condemning the presence of foreign forces there.

In 1980 there was no improvement in relations, with the Kampuchean border refugee camps the centre of mutual recriminations (*see Kampuchea*, p. 692). In June a scheme for the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees was interpreted as a move to return *Khmer Rouge* soldiers to disrupt the new Kampuchean regime, and a military incursion by the Vietnamese into Thailand followed. In the September UN vote on Kampuchea, Thailand continued to support the exiled *Khmer Rouge* regime, but there is growing interest among the ASEAN countries in recognizing the regime in Phnom-Penh, in return for a

removal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Owing to the proximity of the fighting between *Khmer Rouge* guerrillas and Vietnamese troops, Thai forces are continuously on alert at the Kampuchean border. In November 1981 Thailand stopped all aid to Vietnamese refugees entering the country from Kampuchea. Thailand continues to maintain a fine balance in its relations with Vietnam and the People's Republic of China, which supports the *Khmer Rouge*. Thailand has strengthened its links with the U.S.A., which promises military and economic assistance.

Government

Under the terms of the constitution promulgated in December 1978, the King is Head of State and Head of the Thai Armed Forces. The King appoints the Prime Minister, on the advice of the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers, on the advice of the Prime Minister. The King may dismiss members of the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The bicameral National Assembly comprises a House of Representatives, containing 301 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), and a Senate appointed for a six-year term by the King on the recommendation of the incumbent Prime Minister. Martial law was declared in October 1976 and remained in force in 1981, although some martial law powers had been relaxed.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 238,100 in July 1981: army 160,000, navy 35,000, air force 43,100. There are paramilitary forces of 44,500. Military service lasts two years between the ages of 21 and 30. In 1981 defence expenditure amounted to 26,200 million baht.

Economic Affairs

Over a quarter of the total area of the country is under cultivation and in 1980 agriculture accounted for 25 per cent of G.D.P. and employed 76 per cent of the working population. The principal crop is rice, of which Thailand is one of the world's main exporters. In 1980 production of paddy rice totalled 16.6 million metric tons, providing the country with an exportable surplus worth 19,505 million baht, making rice Thailand's largest export earner, followed by rubber and cassava (tapioca) products. Other important crops include maize, sugar cane and kenaf.

The manufacturing sector accounted for about 20 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. The principal industries are textiles, cement, sugar and petroleum refining. The small mining sector contributed 1.6 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. The most valuable mineral is tin, of which Thailand is the world's second largest producer (after Malaysia). Tin accounts for about 80 per cent of total mining production, but fluorite, lignite, gypsum, zinc, manganese, tungsten, lead and antimony are also mined. Petroleum has been discovered in the west of the country; large reserves of natural gas have also been found and were ready for commercial use in 1981. An increased capacity is expected in 1982. The gas will reduce the country's dependence on oil.

Despite government measures introduced early in 1978 to restrict import growth and reduce the balance of payments deficit, the trade deficit reached a record 47,053 million baht in 1979, rising to 65,000 million baht in 1980, partly due to the 60,000 million baht spent on petroleum imports. However, G.D.P. grew in real terms by 10.1 per

cent in 1978, 6.0 per cent in 1979 and 6.3 per cent in 1980. The persistent deficit on current payments is partly offset by inflows of foreign capital. In July 1981 the baht was devalued by 8.7 per cent in an attempt to reduce the current account deficit.

The Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-86) aims to promote small industries, placing emphasis on agriculturally-based and light manufacturing concerns. The Plan also stresses the need to improve the conditions of the many people living below the poverty level. In May 1980 a new scheme was introduced, inviting foreign multinational companies to invest unchecked in sectors previously limited to the Thai public sector. Several large loans have been granted, particularly from Japan and Europe. Thailand gained 40 per cent more foreign aid in 1981 and is progressing with several development projects.

Transport and Communications

There were 3,855 km. of state railways in 1981. Thailand had 28,240.6 km. of main and secondary roads at the end of 1981. The new Bangkok overhead expressway was completed in 1981, at a cost of nearly 1,100 million baht. Two additional expressways are also planned. There is an extensive network of canals providing transport for bulk goods. The port of Bangkok is an important ocean junction in South-East Asia. A large-scale development of two main ports is due to be completed in 1986. Don Muang airport, near Bangkok and Chiangmai and Haadyai airports are of international standards and there is a domestic airport at Phuket.

Social Welfare

Social services carried out by the Department of Public Welfare include child welfare, family assistance, welfare for the aged, the disabled, the destitute and socially handicapped women, disaster relief, welfare and development programmes for the hill tribes and self-help land settlements. In 1978 Thailand had nearly 400 hospitals and several thousand clinics, and in 1975 there were 5,000 physicians.

Education

Education between the ages of 7 and 15 is compulsory, wherever possible. In 1977 there were 31,651 primary and secondary schools and 2,554 private schools, with about 337,000 teachers and 8.2 million students. There are 23 universities. In 1979 adult illiteracy averaged 14.3 per cent, compared with 21.3 per cent in 1970.

Tourism

Thailand is noted for its temples, palaces and pagodas. The Royal Palaces of Bangkok are world famous. The number of tourists in 1980 was 1,858,801 and tourist expenditure totalled about 17,765 million baht. Tourism is the country's third largest source of foreign exchange.

Public Holidays

1982: May 5th (Coronation Day), May 7th (Ploughing Ceremony), May 19th (Wisakha Buja), July 5th (Asalha-buja), July 6th (beginning of Buddhist Lent), August 12th (The Queen's Birthday), October 23rd (Chulalongkorn Day), December 5th (The King's Birthday—National Day), December 10th (Constitution Day), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day). March/April*
(Makha Buja, Chakri Day and Songkran Day).

* Regulated by the Buddhist calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 satangs=1 baht.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=44.24 baht;

U.S. \$1= 23.00 baht.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)‡				DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1980
	April 1st, 1970	Dec. 31st, 1979	1977	1978	1979	1980	
542,373 sq. km.*	34,397,374	46,113,756	44,039,000	45,100,000	46,142,000	47,173,000	86

* 209,411 square miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. For 1970 this was 2.01 per cent, giving an adjusted census total of 35,103,000

‡ Not revised to take account of the December 1979 census.

Principal towns (1970 census): Bangkok (capital) 2,157,303; Thonburi 920,058.

Bangkok Metropolis (including Thonburi): 4,870,509 (Dec. 1978).

Source: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Interior, Chulalongkorn University Institute of Population Studies.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per '000	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1973	1,167,272	29.3	176,166	4.4	239,151	6.0
1974	1,185,869	29.1	199,258	4.9	246,459	6.0
1975	1,132,806	27.1	266,934	6.3	237,018	5.7
1976	1,166,292	27.1	270,415	6.2	237,062	5.5
1977	1,156,504	26.3	281,111	6.4	236,783	5.4
1978	1,101,634	24.4	291,501	6.6	233,217	5.2
1979	1,130,907	24.5	285,461	6.2	235,094	5.1

* Registration is incomplete. Average annual rates estimated by the United Nations are: Births 37.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 32.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80; Deaths 10.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 8.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

Source: Department of Local Administration, Ministry of the Interior.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(labour force sample survey, '000 persons aged 11 and over)

	JANUARY-MARCH 1978			JULY-SEPTEMBER 1978		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing .	6,180.2	4,295.3	10,475.5	8,183.9	7,833.1	16,017.0
Mining and quarrying	31.8	11.9	43.7	23.3	6.3	29.6
Manufacturing	1,046.4	702.7	1,749.1	858.4	618.1	1,476.5
Construction, repair and demolition .	394.4	54.2	403.6	270.8	41.7	312.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	44.8	7.3	52.1	50.1	7.9	58.0
Commerce	829.5	901.4	1,730.9	772.0	866.6	1,638.6
Transport, storage and communications .	394.0	35.6	429.6	363.2	23.7	386.9
Services	1,028.2	779.3	1,807.5	985.2	826.5	1,811.7
Activities not adequately described . .	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.0	5.7
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT (incl. others) .	9,905.3	6,788.5	16,693.9	11,509.6	10,226.9	21,736.5
Unemployed	121.9	67.9	189.9	104.7	52.1	156.8
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	10,027.3	6,856.4	16,883.8	11,614.3	10,279.0	21,893.3

* Excluding unpaid family workers who worked less than 20 hours during the survey week.

Source: Report of the Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable land	16,250*
Land under permanent crops	1,700*
Permanent meadows and pastures	308†
Forest and woodland	16,330†
Other land	16,589
TOTAL LAND	51,177
Inland water	223
TOTAL	51,400†

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

‡ Other sources give the area as 54,237,000 hectares.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰ 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰ 000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Rice (paddy)	8,288	8,651	9,145*	17,530	15,758	18,000**
Maize	1,386	1,509	1,562	2,791	3,300	3,150
Sorghum	176	230*	270*	216	260*	350*
Sweet potatoes	36†	36†	36	330†	350†	358†
Cassava (manioc, tapioca)	1,323	858*	1,015*	18,399	11,100*	13,500*
Dry beans	418	418†	425†	262	260†	275†
Soybeans	155†	130†	135†	159	102*	105*
Groundnuts (in shell)	105†	100†	120†	128	109*	130*
Cottonseed	74	81*	132*	54*	66*	98*
Cotton (lint)				27	33†	49*
Coconuts				860*	688*	900*
Copra				46†	42†	51†
Water melons	40†	40†	40†	500†	500†	510†
Sugar cane	480*	480*	416*	20,561	20,244*	12,612*
Bananas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,000*	2,000†	2,000†
Kenaf (mesta)	197†	197†	197†	368	290†	250†
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	467	547*	510*
Pineapples	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,400†	1,500†	1,500†
Onions (dry)	23*	21*	23*	140*	137*	140*
Tobacco	152*	152*	152*	83*	83*	86*
Castor beans	42†	42†	38†	43*	37*	26*

* Unofficial figure.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK
(⁰000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses*	167	167	167
Cattle	4,706	4,850†	5,000†
Buffaloes	6,562	6,000†	6,250†
Pigs	4,943	5,386†	5,547*
Sheep*	55	58	61
Goats*	31	31	31
Chickens	56,306	65,324	70,000†
Ducks	9,991	9,013	9,500†

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	138	140	142
Buffalo meat	71	71	72
Pigmeat	220	235	240
Poultry meat	150	163	172
Cows' milk	5	5	5
Buffalo milk	7	7	7
Hen eggs	99.5	99.0	105.0
Other poultry eggs	95.4	97.2	100.2
Cattle and buffalo hides	39.4	40.0	40.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	3,721	3,517	3,517	3,090	3,210	3,340	2,609	3,030
Other industrial wood	1,750	1,790	1,849	1,911	1,974*	2,040*	2,107*	2,175*
Fuel wood*	23,838	24,541	25,260	25,997	26,753	27,526	28,319	29,132
TOTAL	29,309	29,848	30,626	30,998	31,937	32,906	33,035	34,337

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(^{'000} cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	1,923*	1,500	1,659	1,659*	1,737	1,565	1,818
Railway sleepers	19	19	13	11	7	7	7
TOTAL	1,942	1,519	1,672	1,670	1,744	1,572	1,825

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freshwater	120.9	158.9	160.7	147.3	122.4	150.0	160.0
Sea	1,538.0	1,351.6	1,394.6	1,551.8	2,067.5	1,957.0	2,055.0
TOTAL	1,658.9	1,510.5	1,555.3	1,699.1	2,189.9	2,107.0	2,215.0

Source: Department of Fisheries: Fisheries Record of Thailand.

MINING
(production in metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Brown coal and lignite	462,801	680,343	438,570	638,942	1,356,468
Iron ore*	32,476	25,000	63,470	88,121	103,101
Rock salt	2,600	5,575	12,570	11,839	n.a.
Antimony ore*	7,372	8,637	5,774	6,759	6,941
Lead concentrates*	3,608	2,127	1,190	3,945	20,515
Manganese ore*	24,914	50,225	76,962	72,221	35,175
Tin concentrates*	22,397	27,921	33,044	41,210	46,547
Tungsten concentrates*	3,441	3,986	4,276	6,182	3,556
Zinc concentrates*	14,000	—	—	—	—

* Figures refer to the gross weight of ores and concentrates. The estimated metal content (in metric tons) was:

Iron: 18,000 in 1975; 14,000 in 1976; 36,000 in 1977; 50,000 in 1978.

Antimony: 3,244 in 1975; 3,800 in 1976; 2,527 in 1977; 2,970 in 1978.

Lead: 1,400 in 1975; 900 in 1976; 500 in 1977; 1,600 in 1978.

Manganese: 8,700 in 1975; 17,600 in 1976; 26,900 in 1977; 25,300 in 1978.

Tin: 16,406 in 1975; 20,453 in 1976; 24,205 in 1977; 30,186 in 1978; 33,962 in 1979.

Tungsten: 2,005 in 1975; 2,233 in 1976; 2,464 in 1977; 3,780 in 1978.

Zinc: 3,200 in 1975.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources and National Statistical Office, Bangkok.

Crude petroleum (estimated production in ^{'000} metric tons): 6 in 1975; 8 in 1976; 8 in 1977; 8 in 1978.
Phosphate rock (^{'000} metric tons): 6 in 1975; 7 in 1976; 3 in 1977.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Sugar ¹	'000 metric tons	1,604	2,212	1,584	1,795
Beer ²	'000 hectolitres	749.9	1,030.1	1,083.7	1,562.1
Cigarettes ¹	metric tons	22,642	23,477	23,905	27,160
Cotton yarn	" "	73,300	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics ¹	million sq. metres	585	615	n.a.	n.a.
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments ³	metric tons	25,800	31,700	34,700	n.a.
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres ³	" "	29,400	38,100	43,600	n.a.
Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	million sq. metres	437.5	469.0	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber tyres	'000	1,214	1,608	n.a.	n.a.
Sulphuric acid ¹	'000 metric tons	41.8	48.2	60.2	48.1
Hydrochloric acid ¹	" " "	59.5	71.8	66.6	76.2
Caustic soda (100%) ¹	" " "	61.3	65.3	62.1	66.8
Nitrogenous fertilizers (N content)	" " "	6.9	8.9	3.5	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gas ⁴	" " "	127	137	125	143
Naphtha ⁵	" " "	230	220	230	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol) ⁴	" " "	1,408	1,568	1,254	1,567
Kerosene ⁴	" " "	237	228	212	258
Jet fuel ⁴	" " "	680	609	612	633
Distillate fuel oils ⁴	" " "	2,216	2,435	2,241	2,412
Residual fuel oils ⁴	" " "	2,458	2,697	2,968	3,313
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt) ⁵	" " "	141	140	156	n.a.
Cement ¹	" " "	4,422.1	5,062.7	5,044.5	5,203.7
Crude steel	" " "	281	300	314	n.a.
Tin (unwrought): primary	metric tons	20,337	23,102	28,945	n.a.
Passenger motor cars (assembly) ¹	'000	15.3	17.9	n.a.	21.6
Commercial motor vehicles (assembly) ¹	"	32.3	47.3	44.6	30.9
Electric energy ⁴	million kWh.	10,295	11,691	13,204	14,067

¹ Source: Industrial Economics and Planning Division, Ministry of Industry.

² Source: The Boonrawd Brewery Co. Ltd. and Thai Amarit Brewery Co. Ltd.

³ Source: Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. (New York).

⁴ Source: National Energy Administration, Office of the Prime Minister.

⁵ Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

FINANCE

100 satangs=1 baht.

Coins: ½, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 satangs; 1 and 5 baht.

Notes: 50 satangs; 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 and 500 baht.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=44.24 baht; U.S. \$1=23.00 baht.

1,000 baht=£22.60=\$43.48.

Note: From October 1963 to July 1973 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=20.80 baht (1 baht=4.8077 U.S. cents). In July 1973 the par value of the baht was fixed at 5 U.S. cents (\$1=20.00 baht) but in March 1978 the direct link with the U.S. dollar was ended and the baht pegged to a "basket" of the currencies of Thailand's main trading partners. The market rate was fixed at \$1=20.375 baht (1 baht=4.9080 U.S. cents) until October 1975 and at \$1=20.40 baht (1 baht=4.9020 U.S. cents) from November 1975 to August 1978. Thereafter the rate was adjusted frequently, although remaining fairly stable, until July 1981, when the currency was devalued from 21.0 to 23.0 per U.S. dollar. The average rate (baht per U.S. dollar) was: 20.379 in 1975; 20.336 in 1978; 20.419 in 1979; 20.476 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=49.92 baht from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=54.20 baht from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million baht, October 1st to September 30th)

REVENUE	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Taxation . . .	54,548.6	66,667.3	75,778.1	Economic services .	17,924.3	22,823.7	31,869.0
Sale of property and services . . .	2,058.9	2,253.2	2,229.7	Education . . .	17,798.9	22,583.4	27,964.2
State enterprises . .	3,430.0	3,884.7	4,101.8	Defence . . .	19,000.9	22,349.9	27,786.1
Others . . .	2,105.4	3,019.5	2,790.4	Internal security .	5,028.5	6,046.7	7,272.0
New taxes and tax revisions . . .	—	—	3,100.0	Public Health . .	3,879.8	4,539.5	5,124.1
				Public utilities .	6,037.0	7,682.9	9,813.5
				General administration . . .	2,934.6	3,490.2	4,739.2
TOTAL REVENUE .	62,142.9	75,824.7	88,000.0	Debt services . . .	10,033.3	12,392.9	17,530.9
Total borrowing .	16,124.0	16,700.0	17,500.0	Others . . .	9,362.7	7,090.8	7,910.0
Treasury reserves .	—	3,300.0	3,500.0				
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	78,266.9	95,824.7	109,000.0	TOTAL . . .	92,000.0	109,000.0	140,009.0

Source: Bank of Thailand.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(million baht at current prices)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, etc.	84,735	94,063	104,657	110,929	131,167	145,616
Crops	62,229	69,666	77,509	79,069	99,342	109,082
Livestock	10,583	11,473	12,354	14,409	12,724	16,860
Fishing	7,273	8,454	9,792	12,456	14,103	14,584
Forestry	4,650	4,470	5,002	4,995	4,998	5,090
Mining and quarrying	4,530	4,062	5,174	8,139	10,604	13,798
Manufacturing	49,359	53,910	63,025	74,676	87,657	108,865
Construction	10,704	12,873	15,784	20,251	25,863	31,471
Electricity and water	2,789	3,290	3,745	4,384	5,168	5,730
Transport and communications	15,966	18,764	21,828	24,706	29,793	35,312
Wholesale and retail trade	53,964	54,681	59,391	74,931	94,631	112,964
Banking, insurance and real estate	12,835	14,559	16,075	19,537	25,300	31,372
Ownership of dwellings	4,174	4,415	4,840	5,272	5,868	6,875
Public administration and defence	10,533	12,321	13,571	14,810	17,943	21,292
Other services	21,779	25,878	29,545	35,395	43,347	51,136
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.)	271,368	298,816	337,635	393,030	477,341	564,431
Net factor income from abroad	798	-219	-1,261	-2,014	-3,712	-7,652
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	272,166	298,597	336,374	391,016	473,629	556,779

Source: Bank of Thailand and National Accounts Division, National Economic and Social Development Board.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,178	2,959	3,455	4,045	5,233	6,449
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,839	-3,146	-4,251	-4,913	-6,828	-8,364
TRADE BALANCE	-661	-187	-796	-868	-1,595	-1,915
Exports of services	812	689	723	1,084	1,428	1,915
Imports of services	-838	-962	-1,071	-1,413	-1,986	-2,499
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-687	-460	-1,144	-1,197	-2,153	-2,499
Unrequited transfers (net)	80	22	43	41	62	210
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-607	-438	-1,101	-1,156	-2,091	-2,289
Direct investment (net)	86	81	104	50	52	188
Other long-term capital (net)	169	236	319	603	1,420	1,915
Short-term capital (net)	215	222	617	714	503	-105
Net errors and omissions	85	-22	50	-237	25	88
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-52	79	-11	-26	-91	-203
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	24	25
Valuation changes (net)	-48	47	95	163	-9	-34
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	18	51	53	43
Official financing (net)	—	—	—	—	—	-1
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-100	126	102	188	-23	-170

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million baht)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	42,184	64,044	66,835	72,877	94,177	108,299	146,161	188,686
Exports f.o.b.	32,226	50,245	48,438	60,797	71,198	83,065	108,179	133,197

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million baht)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food	1,812	1,952	2,281	2,503	2,846	3,909
Beverages and tobacco	676	753	656	1,043	1,013	1,213
Crude materials	4,276	3,977	5,225	7,404	7,316	11,408
Mineral fuels and lubricants	12,571	14,233	16,695	20,889	22,851	32,650
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	124	108	163	292	272	473
Chemicals	9,318	9,122	10,505	13,356	14,979	21,791
Basic manufactures	12,015	10,560	11,984	15,409	18,479	25,794
Machinery	20,467	23,125	21,424	27,982	33,636	38,346

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rice	5,852	8,603	13,382	10,425	15,592	19,508
Rubber	3,474	5,297	6,164	8,030	12,351	n.a.
Tin metal	2,247	2,972	4,541	7,229	9,253	11,347
Kenaf and jute	643	579	418	448	391	n.a.
Maize	5,615	5,598	3,287	4,275	5,643	7,300
Teak and other woods	598	853	613	348	126	n.a.
Tapioca products	4,597	7,527	7,720	10,892	9,891	14,866
Sugar	5,696	6,843	7,445	3,969	4,797	2,975

Source: Department of Customs.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million baht)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australia	1,536	1,560	1,882	2,457	3,268
France	1,633	934	1,239	1,420	2,524
Germany, Federal Republic	3,482	3,469	5,194	6,300	7,936
Hong Kong	640	756	1,086	1,230	1,546
Italy	1,226	940	1,184	1,305	2,182
Japan	21,085	23,649	30,469	33,461	37,636
Kuwait	2,241	1,577	1,305	1,604	1,498
Malaysia	283	397	897	1,367	2,491
Saudi Arabia	6,012	5,538	7,789	6,076	9,493
Singapore	1,311	1,836	2,789	4,419	6,848
Taiwan	1,608	1,759	2,336	3,650	4,027
United Kingdom	3,032	2,623	3,808	4,164	4,708
U.S.A.	9,566	9,739	11,570	14,831	22,754

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Germany, Federal Republic	1,116	1,979	2,491	3,441	4,391
Hong Kong	2,716	3,036	3,342	4,436	5,260
Indonesia	837	3,136	4,281	1,394	3,862
Japan	12,420	15,686	14,029	16,866	22,901
Malaysia	2,099	2,552	3,769	4,296	4,769
Netherlands	4,547	8,064	9,564	12,185	12,260
Singapore	4,068	4,114	4,595	6,723	9,222
Taiwan	1,070	1,871	3,167	1,147	1,365
United Kingdom	529	980	1,017	1,283	1,989
U.S.A.	4,968	6,098	6,939	9,153	12,106

Source: Department of Customs.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passenger-kilometres	5,704,073	5,531,239	5,792,607	6,067,460	7,592,317
Freight (ton-kilometres)	2,339,509	2,630,465	2,877,833	2,630,149	2,850,770
Freight tons carried	5,052	5,545	6,363	6,045	6,477

Source: The State Railway of Thailand.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cars	286,225	266,135	293,541	325,078	358,712
Lorries and buses	245,723	244,198	312,801	354,068	400,549
Motor cycles	442,636	456,467	498,125	593,463	727,486
Others	26,046	29,435	30,262	36,462	46,343

Source: Licences Division, Police Department.

SHIPPING
(Port of Bangkok)

	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	CARGO TONS UNLOADED	CARGO TONS LOADED
1975	3,002	3,422,338	2,993	4,350,679	11,315,427	8,782,837
1976	3,284	4,889,248	3,270	4,591,569	12,941,520	11,782,292
1977	3,630	5,413,829	3,618	6,157,554	15,072,049	12,230,508
1978	3,718	5,690,160	3,617	7,183,492	15,822,841	12,138,942
1979	3,850	4,252,048	3,674	7,392,734	17,886,653	12,185,785

Source: Department of Customs.

CIVIL AVIATION

	KILOMETRES* FLOWN	TOTAL LOAD TON/ KILOMETRES*	PASSENGERS CARRIED		FREIGHT CARRIED	
			Number	Passenger kilometres	Tons	Ton/ kilometres
1975	26,909,192	82,879,431	1,159,910	2,585,089,479	19,759.5	77,977,258
1976	30,657,242	95,905,692	1,235,070	3,182,484,527	22,473.9	91,533,280
1977	31,476,345	109,094,931	1,283,112	3,393,633,780	24,643.8	104,623,661
1978	32,416,919	139,646,507	1,774,467	3,938,745,336	36,062.7	134,448,631
1979	35,714,988	170,223,263	2,088,876	4,475,443,707	46,589.9	163,560,376

* Includes mail carried.

Source: Thai Airways Co. Ltd. and Thai Airways International Ltd.

TOURISM

	1978	1979	1980
Number of visitors	1,453,839	1,591,455	1,858,801
Receipts(million baht)	8,894	11,232	17,765

Source: Tourist Authority of Thailand.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1978	1979
Radio receivers	5,883,943	5,900,000
Television receivers	765,000	1,000,000

EDUCATION

(1977)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	76	2,379	63,778
Elementary (Ministry of Education)	502	8,722	194,724
Elementary (Provincial Authority)	28,861	211,519	5,639,889
Municipal	794	18,224	447,965
Secondary (Public)	1,283	42,290	849,867
General Education (Private)	2,422	47,831	1,134,138
Vocational	180	8,100	147,997
Teacher Training	45	4,986	115,117

Source: Ministry of Education and National Statistical Office.

Source: (unless otherwise stated) National Statistical Office, Bangkok.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Thailand was promulgated on December 22nd, 1978, and consists of 11 provisions and 206 sections. A summary of the main provisions follows.

The King

Thailand is a Kingdom, one and indivisible. The King is Head of State and is head of the armed forces. Sovereignty rests with the people and the King exercises such power only in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. The King exercises legislative power through the National Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts. The person of the King is sacred and shall not be violated, accused or sued in any way. The King appoints the President of the Privy Council and not more than 14 other Privy Councilors. The Privy Council has the duty to advise the King on all matters pertaining to his functions.

The National Assembly

The National Assembly has the duty to consider and approve Bills. The Assembly is a bicameral legislature, with 225 members of the Senate appointed by the King on the recommendation of the incumbent Prime Minister and 301 members of the House of Representatives elected by the people. A Senator must have Thai nationality by birth and be 35 years of age or older and his term of office is six years. A Senator must not be a member of any political party. A Representative must be a Thai national by birth and be 25 years of age or older and a member of a political party. His term of office is four years. The King may dissolve the House of Representatives for a new election of members to the House. Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives are immune from prosecution in voting or expressing opinions during sittings of the National Assembly. At a sitting of the Senate or the House of Representatives, the presence of not less than one-half of the total number of members of each House is required to

constitute a quorum. The President of the Senate acts as President of the National Assembly. The Assembly is vested with the power to control the administration of state affairs.

The Council of Ministers

The King appoints a Prime Minister, the Royal Command being countersigned by the President of the National Assembly. He also appoints not more than 44 Ministers to constitute the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The King may remove a Minister on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and Ministers may not hold a permanent position in the National Assembly nor hold any position in a private undertaking which operates its business for profit. The Prime Minister and Ministers may speak at meetings of the National Assembly but may not vote.

Emergency Powers

The King may enact Royal Decrees which are not contrary to law. All laws and royal commands relating to state affairs must be countersigned by the Prime Minister or a Minister. In case of an emergency when there is an urgent necessity to maintain national or public safety or national economic security or to avert public calamity, the King may issue an emergency decree which shall have the force of an Act. The emergency decree shall be submitted by the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly as soon as possible. If it is approved, it shall continue in force; if not, it shall lapse.

Other Provisions

Judges are independent in the trial and adjudication of cases in accordance with the law. In the case where there is a dispute on the jurisdiction between the Court of Justice and any other Court, or between other Courts, the Constitutional Tribunal shall decide it.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (King RAMA IX), succeeded to the throne June 1946.

PRIVY COUNCIL

SANYA DHARMASAKTI (President).
 SRISENA SOMBATSIRI.
 Gen. LUANG SURANARONG.
 PRAKOB HUTASINGH.
 Police Maj.-Gen. ARTHASIDHI SIDHISUNTHORN.
 M. C. VONGSANUWAT DEVAKUL.
 Gen. SAMRAN PHAETYAKUL.
 GUL ISARASENA.

CHAOVANA NA SILAWAN.
 CHINTA BUNYA-AKOM.
 M. C. CHAKRABANDHU PENSIRI CHAKRABANDHU.
 KITTI SIHANOND.
 CHARUNPHAN ISARANGKUN NA AYUTHAYA.
 M. L. CHIRAYU NAVAWONGS.
 THANIN KRAVIXIEN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Gen. PREM TINSULANONDA.

Deputy Prime Ministers: Maj.-Gen. PRAMARN ADIREKSARN, Gen. SERM NA NAKORN, Dr. (Special Col.) THANAT KHOMAN, Gen. PRACUAB SUNTHARANGKUL, THONGYOD CHITTAVERA.

Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office: Lt.-Gen. CHARN ANG SUCHOTE, Pol. Lt. CHARN MANOOTHAM, SULEE MAHASANTANA, MEECHAI RUCHUPAN.

Deputy Ministers of Defence: Admiral SAMUT SAHANAVIN, Air Chief Marshal PANIENG KANTARAT.

Minister of Finance: SOMMAI HOONTRAKOOL.

Deputy Minister of Finance: PAICHITR AUTHAWEEKUL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Air Chief Marshal SIDDH. SAVETSILA.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ARUN PANUPONGI

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives: CHUAN LEEKPAL.

Deputy Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operatives: NARONG WONGWAN, BOON-UA PRASERTSUWAN, PRIDA PATTANATABUTR.

Minister of Communications: Admiral AMORN SIRIGAYA.

Deputy Ministers of Communications: VEERA MUSIKAPONG, MONTRI PONGPANICH, CHUMPOL SILAPAARCHA.

Minister of Commerce: Dr. PUNNAMEE PUNSRI.

Deputy Ministers of Commerce: PRAPASS LIMPABANDHU, THAWEE KRAIGUPTA.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. SITTHI CHIRAROTE.

Deputy Ministers of the Interior: KOSOL KRAIRIKSH, VICHIEEN VEJSAWAN, BANYAT BANTHADTHARN.

Minister of Justice: MARUT BUNNAG.

Minister of Science, Technology and Energy: Wing Commr. THINAKORN BHANDHUGRAVI.

Minister of Education: Dr. KASEM SIRISUMPUNDH.

Deputy Minister of Education: KHUNTONG PHUPHIEWDUAN.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. SEM PRINGPUANGKAEW.

Deputy Minister of Public Health: AMNUAY YOSSUK.

Minister of Industry: Maj.-Gen. CHATICHAI CHOONHAVAN.

Deputy Ministers of Industry: BAROM TANTHIEN, JIRAYU ISSARANGKUL NA AYUDHAYA.

Minister of Bureau of University Affairs: Dr. KASEM SUWANAGUL.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE SENATE

Speaker and President of the National Assembly: Air Chief Marshal HARIN HONGSAKUL.

Deputy Speakers: Air Chief Marshal KAMOL DEJATUNGKA, SANONG TUCHINDA.

The 225 members of the Senate are appointed by the King on the nomination of the incumbent Prime Minister. The Senators appointed in 1979 were almost all military officers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker and Vice-President of the National Assembly: BOONTHENG THONGSAWAS (Social Action Party).

Deputy Speakers: SA-ARD PIYAWAN (Chart Thai Party), THIEM CHAINANT (Democratic Party).

ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PARTY	SEATS	
	General Elections, April 22nd, 1979	After By-elections, Nov. 29th, 1981
Social Action Party	82	69
National Democracy Party	—	50
Chart Thai Party	38	40
Democratic Party	32	32
Prachakorn Thai	32	32
Pracha Rasdr	—	31
Seritham Party	21	—
Siam Democratic Party	—	22
Other parties	33	19
Independents	63	6

POLITICAL PARTIES

Chart Thai (*Thai Nation*): Bangkok; right-wing with elements of former United Thai People's Party; Leader Maj.-Gen. PRAMARN ADIREKSAN; Deputy Leader Maj.-Gen. SIRI SIRIYOTHIN; Sec.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. CHARTICHA CHOONHAVAN.

Democratic Party: Bangkok; f. 1946; the oldest political party; liberal; Leader Dr. THANAT KHOMAN.

National Democracy Party: Bangkok; f. 1981; Leader Gen. KRIANGSAK CHOMANAN.

New Force Party: Bangkok; left of centre; advocates a wide range of reforms along social democratic lines; Leader (vacant).

Pracha Rasdr: Bangkok; Leader CHAISIRI RUANGKAN-CHANASET.

Prachakorn Thai (*Thai Citizens Party*): Bangkok; right-wing, monarchist; Leader SAMAK SOONTORNVEJ.

Seritham Party: Bangkok; liberal; Leader BUNYING NANDAPHIYAT.

Siam Democratic Party: right-wing; Leader Col. POL RERNGPRASERTWIT.

Social Action Party (SAP): Bangkok; conservative; Leader KUKRIT PRAMOJ.

Social Agrarian Party: Bangkok; right-wing; Leader SAWAT KHAMPRAKORB.

Social Democratic Party (formerly Socialist Party of Thailand): Bangkok; left-wing; Leader KLAEW NORAPATI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THAILAND

(In Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India.

Argentina: 5th Floor, Thaniya Bldg., 62 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador*: MIGUEL CARLOS MARIA AUGUSTO DE MARTINI.

Australia: 37 South Sathorn Rd.; *Ambassador*: G. A. JOCKEL, C.B.E.

Austria: 14 Soi Nandha, off Soi Athakarnprasit; *Ambassador*: KARL PETERLIK.

Bangladesh: 63 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador*: Maj.-Gen. QUAZI GOLAM DASTGIR.

Belgium: 44 Soi Phya Phipat, Silom Rd.; *Ambassador*: PIERRE BRANCART.

Bolivia: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Brazil: 8/1 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador*: OVIDIO DE ANDRADE MELO.

Bulgaria: Dacca, Bangladesh.

Burma: 132 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador*: U KYAW HTOON.

Canada: Boonmitr Bldg., 138 Silom Rd., Bangkok 5; *Ambassador*: FRED BILD.

Chile: Tokyo, Japan.

China, People's Republic: 1371 Paholyothin Rd.; *Ambassador*: SHEN PING.

Cuba: Manila, Philippines.

Czechoslovakia: 7th Floor, Silom Bldg., 197 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador*: MIROSLAV ZEMLA (resident in Burma).

Denmark: 10 Soi Attakarn Prasit, Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador*: W. MCLQUHAM SCHMIDT.

Dominican Republic: Taipei, Taiwan.

Egypt: 49 Soi Ruam Rudee, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador*: MOHSEN FALMY YOUSSEF.

Finland: Jakarta, Indonesia.

France: Custom House Lane, Off Charoen Krung Rd.; *Ambassador*: JEAN SOULIER.

German Democratic Republic: Rangoon, Burma.

Germany, Federal Republic: 9 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Greece: New Delhi, India.

Hungary: 28 Soi Sukjai, 42 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador*: JÁNOS VERES.

Iceland: 55 Oriental Avenue; *Ambassador*: PETUR THORSTEINSSON.

India: 46 Soi Prasaranmitr, 23 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador*: A. B. GOKHALE.

Indonesia: 600-602 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador*: A. HASNAN HABIB.

Iran: Shell Bldg., 140 Wireless Rd., 9th Floor; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.*: HASSAN SEBGHATI.

Iraq: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Ireland: New Delhi, India.

Israel: 31 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador*: MORDECHAI LADOR.

Italy: 92 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador*: Dr. FRANCESCO RIPANDELLI.

Japan: 1674 New Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador*: MOTOO OGISO.

Jordan: New Delhi, India.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Rangoon, Burma.

Korea, Republic: 25/1 Surasak Rd., Silom; *Ambassador*: IN GUAN KIM.

Laos: 193 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador*: KHAMPHAM SIMMALAVONG.

Lebanon: New Delhi, India.

Libya: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Malaysia: 35 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador*: Datuk SAHUDDIN BIN MOHAMED TAIB.

Mongolia: Vientiane, Laos.

Nepal: 189 Soi Puengsuk, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Chargé d'affaires*: CHURA BAHADUR HAMAL.

Netherlands: 106 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador*: FRANS VAN DONGEN.

New Zealand: 93 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador*: R. L. JERMYN.

Nigeria: New Delhi, India.

Norway: 20th Floor, Choekchai Bldg., 690 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador*: PETER M. MOTZFELDT.

Pakistan: 31 Soi Nana Nua, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador*: MANSUR AHMAD.

Papua New Guinea: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Peru: Tokyo, Japan.

THAILAND

Philippines: 760 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* Gen. MANUEL T. YAN.

Poland: 61 Soi Prasanmitr, (23) Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAN MAJEWSKI.

Portugal: 26 Bush Lane, Charoen Krung Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOAQUIM RENATO CORRÊA PINTO-SOARES.

Romania: 39 Soi, 10 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* JOSIF CHIRU.

Saudi Arabia: 10th Floor, 138 Silom Rd.; *Chargé d'affaires:* GHALEB A. SAMMAN.

Singapore: 129 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* CHI OWYANG.

Spain: 104 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* NICOLÁS REVENGA DOMÍNGUEZ.

Sri Lanka: 7th Floor, Nai Lert Bldg., 87 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Chargé d'affaires:* H. K. J. R. BANDARA.

Sweden: 11th Floor, Boonmitr Bldg., 138 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* AXEL EDELSTAM.

Thailand also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Tunisia and Western Samoa.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Switzerland: 35 North Wireless Rd., P.O.B. 821; *Ambassador:* WALTER RIESER.

Turkey: 153/2 Soi Mahadlek Luang, 1 Rajdamri Rd.; *Ambassador:* REHA AYTAMAN.

U.S.S.R.: 108 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* YURI IVANOVICH KUZNETSOV.

United Kingdom: Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* H. A. J. STAPLES.

U.S.A.: 95 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* JOHN GUNTHER DEAN.

Uruguay: Tokyo, Japan.

Vatican: 217/1 Sathorn Tai Rd., P.O.B. 12-178; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop RENATO RAFFAELE MARTINO.

Viet-Nam: 83/1 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* HOANG BAO SON.

Yugoslavia: 15 Soi 61, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* DUŠAN GASPARI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Ministry of Justice: Rajinee Rd., Bangkok 2.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Magistrates' Courts (*Sarn Kwaeng*): Function is to dispose of small cases with minimum formality and expense. Judges sit singly.

Juvenile Courts (*Sarn Kadee Dek Lae Yaowachon*): original jurisdiction over juvenile delinquency and matters affecting children and young persons. One judge and one woman associate judge form a quorum. There are four courts in Bangkok, Songkla, Nakhon Ratchasima and Chiangmai.

Civil Court (*Sarn Paeng*): Court of general original jurisdiction in civil and bankruptcy cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Criminal Court (*Sarn Aya*): Court of general original jurisdiction in criminal cases in Bangkok. Two judges form a quorum.

Provincial Courts (*Sarn Changwad*): Exercise unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, including bankruptcy, within its own district which is generally the province itself. Two judges form a quorum. At each of the five Provincial Courts in the South of Thailand where the majority of the population are Muslims (i.e. Pattani, Yala, Betong, Satun and Nara-

thiawat), there are two Dalo Yutithum or Kadis (Muslim judges). A Kadi sits with two trial judges in order to administer Islamic laws and usages in civil cases involving family and inheritance where all parties concerned are Muslims. Questions on Islamic laws and usages which are interpreted by a Kadi are final.

There is also a Labour Court to rule in cases of labour disputes.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sarn Uthorn: Appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal matters; appeals from all the Courts of First Instance throughout the country come to this Court. Two judges form a quorum.

SUPREME COURT

Sarn Dika: The final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal cases. The quorum in the Supreme Court consists of three judges. The Court sits in plenary session occasionally to determine cases of exceptional importance, when the judges disagree or cases where there are reasons for reconsideration or overruling of its own precedents. The quorum for the full Court is half the total number of judges in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: Prof. BANYAT SUCHIVA.

RELIGION

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Besides Buddhists, there are some Muslim Malays. Most of the immigrant Chinese are Confucians.

There is also a small number of Christians, mainly in Bangkok and Northern Thailand.

BUDDHIST

Supreme Patriarch of Thailand: Somdej Phra ARIYAVONGSAKHATAYAN (Wasana Mahathera).

The Buddhist Association of Thailand: 41 Phra Aditya St., Bangkok; under royal patronage; f. 1934; 4,183 mems.; Pres. SANYA DHARMASAKTI.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bangkok: Archbishop: Most Rev. MICHAEL MECHAI KITBUNCHU, Assumption Cathedral, Bangrak, Bangkok 5.

THAILAND

Tharé and Nonseng: Archbishop's House, Tharé, Sakon-nakhon; Archbishop: Most Rev. MICHEL KIEN SAMO-PHITHAK.

Catholic Association of Thailand: 57 Soi Bulapa Bangrak Rd., Bangkok.

PROTESTANT

The Church of Christ in Thailand: 14 Pramuan Rd., Bang-

THE PRESS

(In Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Ban Muang: 1 Soi Pluemmanee, Vibhavadi Rangsit; f. 1972; Editor MANA PRAEPHAN; circ. 200,000.

Daily Mirror: 528/6-7 Pathoomwan; Editor AMNART SUTHIPAN; circ. 49,000.

Daily News: 114 Viphavadu Rangsit Rd.; f. 1964; Editor PRACHA HETRAKUL; circ. 450,000.

Dao Siam: 60 Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave.; f. 1974; Editor CHAMNONG ROONGRUENKUL; circ. 140,000.

Khao Panich (Daily Trade News): Khao Panich Printing House, 78/13 Pradipat Sq., Rama VI Rd.; f. 1950; Editor SOMSAKDI RUGSASOOK; circ. 30,000.

Khao-Sod: 861/3 New Rd., Bangkok 1; Editor VACHARIN NARAPHORN; circ. 70,000.

Mati Chon: 117/119-2 Fuengnakorn; Editor KHANCHAI BUNPAN; circ. 50,000.

Matupoom: 18/1 Prachatipatai Rd., Bangkok 2; Editor CHOOP MANITHAPHO; circ. 21,000.

Naewna: 18/40 Soi Pleummanee, Vibhavadee Rangsit Rd., Bangkok 2; Editor PHADEJ PUREEPATIPAN; circ. 50,000.

Siam Rath: 12 Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; f. 1950; Editor SOMBATI BHUKANCHANA; circ. 120,000.

Siang Puang Chon (Voice of the People): 531/7 Muay Kwang; Editor RUANG-NAM RUANG VOOTH; circ. 93,000.

Tavan Siam: 52/3-8 Trok Ban Panthom, Banglampoo, Bangkok 2; Editor CHALERM SIBOONRUENG; circ. 90,000.

Thai Rath: 1 Vibhavadi Rangsit; f. 1958; Editor THUNG THOT VAIDAYANOND; circ. 600,000.

Thailand Times: 45/1 Soi Saen Sabai, Rama IV Rd., Bangkok 11; Editor SOMDEJ SORNJITTIYOTHIN; circ. 30,000.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangkok Post: 3rd Floor, U-Chuliang Bldg., 968 Rama IV Rd.; f. 1946; Man. Editor PETER R. FINUCANE; circ. 26,000.

Bangkok World: 3rd Floor, U-Chuliang Bldg., 968 Rama IV Rd.; evening paper; Man. Editor PETER R. FINUCANE; circ. 10,000.

The Nation Review: 8/3-5 Soi 42, Sukhumvit Rd.; f. 1971; Editor SUNIDA PANYARATABANDHU; circ. 18,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

The New Chinese: 1022-1030 Charoen Krung Rd., Talad Noi; Editor KRIANGKRAI RIDTHONGPITAK; circ. 20,000.

kok; f. 1934; 30,000 communicant mems.; Moderator VIBUL PATTARATHAMMAS; Gen. Sec. Rev. SAMRAN KUANGWAEN; 27 organizations have missionaries or ecumenical personnel assigned to the Church of Christ in Thailand; member of WARC, Christian Conference in Asia and WCC.

Sing Sian Yit Pao Daily News: 267 Charoen Krung Rd.; f. 1950; Editor TANUNG TUANGLAKTHAM; circ. 85,000.

Sirinakorn: 108 Suapa Rd.; f. 1959; Editor PRASIT SIRIWARIWET; circ. 80,000.

Thai Shang Yig Pao: 970/31 Charoen Krung, Talad Noi; f. 1977; evening paper; Editor CHAN-LIANG; circ. 100,000.

Tongtua Daily News: 877/879 Charoen Krung Rd., Talad Noi; Editor CHART PAYONITHIKARN; circ. 50,000.

Universal Daily News: 21/1 Charoen Krung Rd.; Editor BOON OUNG SAELEE; circ. 25,000.

WEEKLIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Bangkok Weekly: 533-539 Sriayuthaya Rd.; Editor VICHIT ROJANAPRABHA.

Darunee (Lady): 7/2 Soi Watanawongse, Makasan; f. 1953; Editor WEERAWAN SUWANVIPATH; circ. 150,000.

Nakorn Thai: 13-22 Soi Wat Hiranruchee, Prachatipok Rd.

Phadung Silp: 163 Soi Thesa, Rajborpit Rd.; Editor AKSORN CHUAPANYA.

Satri Sarn: 83-86 Arkanrithosthep 2, Prachathipatai Rd.; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor Miss NILAWAN PINTONG.

See Ros: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor MANI CHINDANONDH.

Siam Rath Weekly Review: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor SAMRUEY SINGHADET.

Skul Thai: 58 Soi 36, Sukhumvit Rd.; Editor PRAYOON SONGSERM-SWASDI.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Financial Post: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave.

FORTNIGHTLIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Dara Thai: 91 Soi Sriaksorn, Tung Mahamek; Editor SURAT PUKAVES.

Pharp Khao Taksin: 226 Samsen Rd.; Editor LUAN VIRAPHAT.

Saen Sook: 553/9 Sriayuthya Rd.; Editor SUCHATI AMONKUL.

Sena Sarn: Army Auditorium, Ministry of Defence; Editor Lt.-Col. FUEN DISYAVONG.

MONTHLIES

Chaiya-Pruek: 599 Maitrichit Rd.; f. 1953; Thai; Editor WARAPANJA WONGPUKAHUTA.

Chao Krung: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; Thai; Editor NOPPHORN BUNYARIT.

THAILAND

The Dharmachaksu (Dharma-vision): Foundation of Mahāmakut Rājavidyālaya, Phra Sumeru Rd., Bangkok 2; f. 1894; Thai; Buddhism and related subjects; Editor Group Capt. MEGH AMPHAICHARIT; circ. 5,000.

The Investor: The Investment Publications Co. Ltd., 101 Nares Rd.; f. 1968; English language; business, industry, finance and economics; Editor Tos PATUMSEN; circ. 6,000.

Kasikorn: Dept. of Agriculture, Bangkok, Bangkok 9; f. 1928; Thai; agriculture and agricultural research; Man. JINDA LIAMURAI; Editor JINDA JAN-ORN.

The Lady: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

Satawa Liang: 689 Wang Burapa Rd.; Thai; Editor THAMRONGSAK SRICHAND.

Villa Wina Magazine: 3rd Floor, Chalerm Ketr Theatre Bldg.; Thai; Editor BHONGSAKDI PIAMLAP.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Panavongs Bldg., 104 Surivongse Rd., P.O.B. 1567, Bangkok; Correspondent XAVIER BARON.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 775, Bangkok; Correspondent DENNIS D. GRAY.

Central News Agency Inc. (CNA) (Taiwan): 17 Soi St., Louis 2, Sathorn South Rd., Bangkok; Chief of Bureau CONRAD LU.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): Jiji Press, 8th Floor, Boonmitr Bldg., 138 Silom Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent AKIRA KANAI.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 2nd Floor, U Chuliang Bldg., 968 Rama IV Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent HIDEKI IKEUCHI.

Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 877, Prinya Bldg., 544/11 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): U Chuliang Bldg., 968 Rama IV Rd., Bangkok; Man. SYLVANA FOA.

Antara (Indonesia) also has a bureau in Bangkok.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Thailand: 299 Nakorn Rassima North Rd., Bangkok; f. 1941; Pres. WASANT CHOOSAKUL.

There are other regional Press organizations and two journalists' organizations.

PUBLISHERS

Advance Media: U Chuliang Foundation Bldg., 968 Rama IV Rd., Bangkok; Man. PRASERTSAK SIVASAHONG.

Barnakich Trading: 34 Nakorn Sawan Rd., Bangkok; Thai novels, school textbooks; Man. SOMSAK TECHAKASHEM.

Chalermnit Press: 108 Sukhumvit Soi 53, Bangkok; f. 1957; dictionaries, history, literature, guides to Thai language, books on Thailand; Mans. M. L. M. JUMSAI and Mrs. JUMSAI.

Dhamabuja: 5/1-2 Asadang Rd., Bangkok; religious books; Man. VIROCHANA SIRI-ATH.

Prae Pittaya Ltd.: P.O.B. 914, 716-718 Wang Burapa Palace, Bangkok; general Thai books; Man. CHIT PRAEPANICH.

Pramuansarn Publishing House: 703/15-16 Petchburi Rd., Bangkok; f. 1955; general books, fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, guidebooks, children's books; Man. LIME TAECHATADA.

Prapansarn: Siam Sq., Soi 2, Rama I Rd., Bangkok; Thai pocket books; Man. Dir. SUPHOL TAECHATADA.

Ruamsarn (1977): 864 Burapa Palace, Bangkok 2; f. 1951; fiction, poetry, literature, philosophy, religion and textbooks; Man. PIYA TAWEWATANASARN.

Sermmitr Barnakarn: 222 Nakorn Kashem, Bangkok; general Thai books; Man. PRAVIT SAMMAVONG.

Suksapan Panit (Business Organization of Teachers' Institute): Mansion 9, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1950; general books, textbooks, children's books, pocket-books; Man. KAMTHON SATHIRAKUL.

Thai Watana Panit: 599 Maitrijit Rd., Bangkok; children's books, school textbooks.

Vadhana Panich: 216-220 Bumrungruang Rd., Bangkok; school textbooks and children's books; Man. RERNGCHAI CHONGPIPATANASUK.

ASSOCIATION

Publishers' and Booksellers' Association of Thailand: 108 Sukhumvit Soi 53, Bangkok; Pres. M. L. MANICH JUMSAI, C.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. VIRIYA SIRISINGHA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Thailand (Thai National Broadcasting Station): Government Public Relations Department, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok 2; f. 1930; under Government control; educational, entertainment, cultural and news programmes; Dir.-Gen. of Public Relations Dept. KAMJAT KEPANICH; Dir. of Radio Thailand MANIT VARIN.

Home Service: 60 affiliated stations in Bangkok and 49 provinces; operates three programmes; Chief PRASONG DHAMMATHITI.

External Services: In Thai, English, French, Vietnamese, Khmer, Japanese, Burmese, Lao, Malay and Mandarin; Dir. RAMYONG SAKORNPAN.

Ministry of Education Broadcasting Service: Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology, Ministry of Education, Bangkok; f. 1954; evening programmes for general public; daytime programmes for schools; Dir. of Centre NAPA BHONGBHIBHAT.

Pitukuntiradse Radio Stations: one at Bangkok, Nakorn Rachasima, Chiangmai, Pitsanuloke and Songkla; programmes in Thai; Dir.-Gen. PAITON WAIJANYA.

Voice of Free Asia: Government Public Relations Department, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok 2; f. 1968; under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; programmes in Thai, English, Lao, Khmer, Burmese and Bengali.

In 1980 there were an estimated 6.7 million radio sets.

TELEVISION

Television of Thailand (TVT): Government Public Relations Department, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; operates 5 black and white stations (Lampang, Khon-kaen, Surat Thani, Phuket and Haadyai/Songkla). A

new colour station in Buriram was opened in December 1981.

The Mass Communications Organization of Thailand (Channel 9): 222 Asoke Din, Daeng Rd., Bangkok 10; f. 1954 as Thai Television Co. Ltd.; colour service; Dir. PRAMUT SUTABUTR.

Royal Thai Army HSA-TV: Phaholyothin St., Sanam Pao, Bangkok; f. 1958; operates channels in Bangkok, Nakorn Sawan and Nakorn Rachasima; Dir.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. CHALERM KARANYAWATH.

In 1980 there were about 1.6 million TV receivers in use

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; brs.=branches; amounts in baht)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Thailand: 273 Samsen Rd., P.O.B. 154, Bangkok 2; f. 1942; government-owned; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. (Government, banks and others) 33,721m. (Oct. 1981); Gov. Dr. NUKUL PRACHUABMOH; publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Annual Economic Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bangkok

Asia Trust Bank Ltd.: 80-82 Anuwongse Rd., P.O.B. 195; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 400m., dep. 4,867m. (June 1981); Chair. and Pres. WALLOB TARNVANICHKUL; 25 brs.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 333 Silom Rd.; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 2,000m., dep. 93,099m. (June 1981); Pres. CHATRI SOPHONPANICH; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; 263 brs.

Bangkok Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 171 Surawongse Rd.; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 175m., dep. 12,354m (June 1981); Chair. BOONRUB PHINIJ CHONKADI; Man. Dir. THANIT BISALPUTRA; 130 brs.

Bangkok Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 2 Chalermkhet IV Rd., Suam Mali; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 120m., dep. 11,467m. (June 1981); Chair. UDANE TEJAPAIBUL; Pres. UTHORN TEJAPAIBUL; 82 brs.

Bank of Asia Ltd.: 601 Charoen Krung Rd., P.O.B. 122; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 198m., dep. 5,863m. (June 1981); Chair. CHAROON EUARCHUKIATI; Pres. YOS EUARCHUKIATI; 38 brs.

Bank of Ayudhya Ltd.: 550 Ploenchit Rd., P.O.B. 491; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 500m., dep. 13,531m. (June 1981); Chair. Police Gen. PRASERT RUCHIRAVONGS; Man. Dir. CHUAN RATANARAK; 135 brs.

First Bangkok City Bank Ltd.: 20 Yukhon 2 Rd., Suan Mali; f. 1934 as Thai Development Bank; cap. p.u. 900m., dep. 7,835m. (June 1981); Chair. SUNTHORN SATHIRATHAI; Man. Dir. CORO TEJAPAIBUL; 50 brs.

Krung Thai Bank Ltd. (State Commercial Bank of Thailand): 260 Jawaraj Rd., Bangkok; f. 1966; government-owned; cap. p.u. 200m., dep. 34,701m. (June 1981); Chair. CHANCHAI LEETAVORN; Pres. TAMCHAI KHAMBHATO; 172 brs.

Leam Thong Bank Ltd.: 289 Surawongse Rd., P.O.B. 131; f. 1948; cap. 36m., dep. 1,544m. (June 1981); Chair. PAYAP SRIKARNCHANA; Man. Dir. SOMBOON NANDHAWAT; 4 brs.

Siam City Bank Ltd.: 13 Anuwongse Rd.; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 300m., dep. 9,308m. (June 1981); Chair. CHALERM CHEO-SAKUL; Man. Dir. VISIDTHA SRISOMBOON; 100 brs.

Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.: 1060 Phetchburi Rd., P.O.B. 15, Bangkok 4; f. 1906; cap. p.u. 200m., dep. 15,506m. (June 1981); Chair. POONPERM KRAIRIKSH; Pres. and Exec. Officer PRACHITR YOSSUNDARA; 127 brs.

Thai Danu Bank Ltd.: 393 Silom Rd.; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 150m., dep. 2,599m. (June 1981); Chair. POTE SARASIN; Pres. CHALERM PRACHUABMOH; 15 brs.

Thai Farmers Bank Ltd.: 142 Silom Rd., P.O.B. 1366, Bangkok 5; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 646m., dep. 35,291m. (June 1981); Pres. BANYONG LAMSAM; Chair. BANCHA LAMSAM; 233 brs.

Thai Military Bank Ltd.: 34 Phayathai Rd.; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 7,648m. (June 1981); Pres. PRAYOON CHINDAPRADIST; Chair. Gen. CHITTI NAVISTHIRA; 75 brs.

Union Bank of Bangkok Ltd.: 624 Yawaraj Rd., P.O.B. 2114; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 4,475m. (June 1981); Chair. Gen. KRITCHA PUNNAKANTA; Pres. BANJURD CHOLVIJARN; 74 brs.

Wang Lee Bank Ltd.: 1016 Rama IV Rd., P.O.B. 2731, Bangkok 5; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 125m., dep. 639m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. TAN SIEW TING WANGLEE; Pres. SUVIT WANGLEE; 7 brs.

Government Savings Bank of Thailand: 470 Phaholyothin Rd., Bangkok 4; f. 1913; cap. 2,127m., dep. 25,681m. (June 1981); Chair. PANAS SIMASATHIEN; Dir. Gen. DUSDEE SVASDI-XUTO; 387 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America N.T. and S.A. (U.S.A.): 297 Surawongse Rd., P.O.B. 158, Bangkok 5; dep. 1,477m. (June 1981); Man. ALFRED ANLERS.

Bank of Canton Ltd. (Hong Kong): 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok 5; dep. 143m. (June 1981); Man. SUN CHEN YA.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (Japan): 62 Thaniya Bldg., Silom Rd., Bangkok; dep. 633m. (June 1981); Gen. Man. IWANE YAMAMOTO.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez S.A. (France): 142 Wireless Rd., P.O.B. 303, Bangkok 5; dep. 417m. (June 1981); Man. M. COURET.

Bharat Overseas Bank (India): 221 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; dep. 271m. (June 1981); Chief Man. C. ROJAGOPALAN.

The Chartered Bank (U.K.): 1-3 Rama IV Rd., P.O.B. 320, Bangkok; dep. 812m. (June 1981); Man. D. MELLOR.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): 965 Rama 1 Rd., P.O.B. 525, Bangkok; dep. 963m. (June 1981); Man. E. J. COOPER.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): 28/1 Surasak Rd., P.O.B. 1237, Bangkok; dep. 134m. (June 1981); Man. RAINER MUELLER.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd. (Singapore): 231 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok 1; dep. 118m. (June 1981); Man. CHANIN PONGCHAIYARAEKE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): Siam Center, 965 Rama 1 Rd., Bangkok 5; dep. 561m. (June 1981); Man. C. J. A. CHUBB.

International Commercial Bank of China (Taiwan): 95 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; dep. 165m. (June 1981); Man. JAMES C. C. CHENG.

Mercantile Bank Ltd. (U.K.): 64 Silom Rd., Bangkok; dep. 189m. (June 1981); Man. TANONG PURANANDA.

Mitsui Bank Ltd. (Japan): 138 Silom Rd., Bangkok; dep. 999m. (June 1981); Man. NOBUTAKA TAKENCHI.

United Malayan Banking Corp. Ltd. (Malaysia): 149 Suapa Rd., P.O.B. 2149, Bangkok; dep. 330m. (June 1981); Man. LOH KUM-CHOON.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives (BAAC): 469 Nakhonsawan Rd., Bangkok; f. 1966 to provide credit for agriculture; cap. 2,037m., dep. 9,488m. (March 1981); Chair. SOMMAI HOONTRAKOOL; Man. CHAMLONG TOHTONG.

Board of Investment (BOI): 28 Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; Chair. Gen. PREM TINSULANONDA; Sec.-Gen. SOMPORN PUNYAGUPTA.

Government Housing Bank: 77 Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1953 to provide housing finance; cap. 1,194m., dep. 6,895m. (June 1981); Chair. KRAISRI CHATIKAVANIT; Man. KITTI PATPONGPIBUL.

Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (IFCT): 1770 New Petchburi Rd., Bangkok 10; f. 1959 to assist in the establishment, expansion or modernization of industrial enterprises in the private sector; organizes pooling of funds and capital market development; makes medium- and long-term loans, underwriting shares and securities and guaranteeing loans; cap. p.u. 400m. (Sept. 1981); loans granted 8,203m. on 594 projects (Sept. 1981); Chair. SOMMAI HOONTRAKOOL; Pres. SUKRI KAOCHARERN.

Small Industries Finance Office (SIFO): 16 Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1964 to provide finance for small-scale industries; cap. 57m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. UDOMSAK PASAVANIT; Man. SEREE SUKONTASITH.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities Exchange of Thailand (SET): 965 Rama 1 Rd., Bangkok; f. 1975; 30 mems.; 81 listed firms; 5 authorized firms; Pres. PHAIBOON WATTANASIRITHAM; Chair. BANDIT BUNYAPANA.

INSURANCE

In 1981 there were 57 domestic insurance companies operating in Thailand (6 life, 48 non-life, 6 life and non-life, 6 health and 1 reinsurance). There were also 8 foreign companies (2 life, 6 non-life).

SELECTED DOMESTIC INSURANCE COMPANIES Bangkok

Bangkok Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Bangkok Insurance Bldg., 302 Silom Rd.; f. 1947; non-life insurance; Chair. and Man. Dir. CHAI SOPHONPANICH.

Bangkok Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: 175-177 Surawongse Rd.; f. 1962; non-life; Chair. PORN LIEWPARATH; Man. Dir. MALINEE LIEWPARATH.

China Insurance Co. (Thai) Ltd.: 95 Suapa Rd.; f. 1948; non-life insurance; Chair. DAENG PHUPAT; Man. Dir. LEE AN KIT.

INTERLIFE Co. Ltd.: 364/29 Sri-Ayudhaya Rd.; f. 1951; life insurance; Chair. SUTI NOPAKUN; Man. Dir. PAIBOON SAMRANPUTI.

International Assurance Co. Ltd.: 538/1-2 Rama 1 Rd.; f. 1952; non-life, fire, marine, general; Chair. PICHAI KULAVANICH; Man. Dir. SOMCHAI MAHASANTIPPIYA.

Ocean Insurance Company Ltd.: 1666 Krung Kasem Rd.; f. 1949; life and non-life; Chair. CHOTI ASSAKULA; Man. Dir. THANA BULSUK.

Shiang Ann Insurance Co. Ltd.: 68/1 Orient Bldg., Silom Rd.; f. 1923; non-life insurance; Chair. THONG ASSARATANA; Man. Dir. VANICH CHAIYAVAN.

South-East Insurance Co. Ltd. (Arkanay Prahan Pai Co. Ltd.): South-East Insurance Bldg., 315 Silom Rd.; f. 1946; life and non-life insurance; Chair. PAYAP SRIKANCHANA; Man. Dir. ATHORN TITTIRANONDA.

Syn Man Kong Insurance Co. Ltd.: 12/7-9 Plabplachai Rd.; f. 1951; fire, automobile and personal accident; Chair. SUPASIT MAHAKUN; Man. Dir. THANAVIT DUSADEE-SURAPOTE.

Thai Commercial Insurance Co. Ltd.: 133/19 (6th Floor) Rajdamri Rd.; f. 1940; fire, marine and casualty; Chair. THANA POSAYANOND; Man. Dir. SURAJIT WANGLEE.

Thai Insurance Co. Ltd.: Thai Danu Bldg., 393 Silom Rd.; f. 1938; non-life; Chair. POTE SARASIN; Man. Dir. CHALOR THONGSUPHAN.

Thai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 968 Rama IV Rd.; f. 1942; life; Chair. ANIVAT KRITAYAKIRANA; Man. Dir. KOPR KRITAYAKIRANA.

Thai Prasit Insurance Co. Ltd.: 82 Soi 62 Sukhumvit Rd.; f. 1947; fire, marine and automobile; Chair. and Man. Dir. SURA CHANSRICHAVALA.

Wilson Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5th Floor, Bangkok Bank, Ratchawong Branch Bldg., 245-249 Ratchawong Rd.; f. 1951; fire, marine insurance; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; Man. Dir. CHOOMPORN RUNGSOPINKUL.

ASSOCIATIONS

General Insurance Association: 223 Soi Ruamrudee, Wireless Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Life Assurance Association: 36/1 Soi Spankoo, Rama IV Rd., Bangkok.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Thai Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok 2; f. 1946; 909 mems., 51 assoc. mems. (March 1981); Pres. Dr. SOMPHOB SUSSANGKARN; Vice-Pres. CHAROON RUANGVISESH, BOONTOM YENMANOJ, PREECHA TANPRASERT; publ. *Thailand Business Review* (monthly), *Thai Chamber of Commerce Directory*, twice weekly bulletin.

Chiangmai Chamber of Commerce: 81 Rajavithi Rd., Chiangmai.

Chiangrai Chamber of Commerce: Uttrakit Rd., Chiangrai.

Nongkai Chamber of Commerce: 896/3 Prasid Rd., Nongkai.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Forest Industry Organization: 76 Rajdamnern Nok Ave., Bangkok 2; f. 1947; has wide responsibilities concerning all aspects of Thailand's forestry and wood industries; Man. Dir. CHERN NILVISES.

Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT): A.S. Bldg., 1 Soi Yasoob 1, Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd., Bangkok 9; f. 1978; has since merged with National Gas Organization of Thailand (NGOT) and the Oil and Fuel Organization; responsible for supervising all activities relating to the production of petroleum and gas; Chair Gen. PREM TINSULANONDA; Gov. Dr. TONGCHAT HONGLADAROMP.

Rubber Estate Organization: Rajdamnern Nok Ave., Bangkok 2; Man. Dir. THAVON VISESJINDA.

Thai Sugar Organization: Luang Rd., Bangkok 1.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The Association of Thai Industries: 394/14 Samsen Rd., Tambol Dusit, Bangkok; f. 1967; 300 mems.; Pres. Dr. THAWORN PHORNPRAPHA PONG SARASIN, CHUMSAI HASDIN, ANAND PANYARACHUN.

Bangkok Rice Millers' Association: 952 Sathorn Tai Rd., Bangkok.

Board of Trade of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok 2; f. 1955; Pres. Dr. SOMPHOB SUSSANGKARN.

Jute Association of Thailand: 52/3 Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok 5.

Mineral Industry Association of Thailand: c/o Department of Mineral Resources, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok 4.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of Thailand: 175-177 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Exporters' Association of Thailand: 120 N. Sathorn Rd., Bangkok 5; Chair. SAMARN OPHASWONGSE.

Rice Mill Association of Thailand: 333 South Sathorn Rd., Bangkok 5.

Sawmills Association: 350 Visuthykasat Rd., Bangkok 2.

Thai Food Processors' Association: Kasetsart University, Paholyothin Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Jute Association: 52/3 Thai Laithong Bldg., Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Lac Association: 66 Chalerm Kheth 1, Bangkok 1.

Thai Maize and Produce Traders' Association: 52/16-18 Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok 5.

Thai Rubber Traders' Association: 57 Rong Muang Soi 5, Pratumwan, Bangkok 5; Pres. SOMBOON SOPORN.

Thai Silk Association: c/o Dept. of Industrial Promotion, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Sugar Producers' Association: 49 Sukhumvit 64 Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Tapioca Trade Association: U-Chuliang Foundation Bldg., 968 Rama IV Rd., Bangkok 5; Pres. SURAPHOL ASVASIRAYOTHIN.

Thai Textile Manufacturing Association: 454-460 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 11.

Thai Timber Exporters' Association: 462/1-5 4th Floor, Union Bldg., Siphya Rd., Bangkok 5; f. 1949; 52 mems.; Chair. VIBUL VASAVAKUL.

Timber Traders' Association: 7/2 Pipat Lane, Silom Road, Bangkok.

Union Textile Merchants' Association: 252-254 Mahachak Rd., Bangkok 1.

TRADE UNIONS

Labour Council of Thailand: Petchaburi Rd., Bangkok; represents 87 labour unions and 300,000 individual mems.; Pres. PAISAL TAWATCHAINAND; Sec.-Gen. SUWAT LOOKDOD.

National Congress of Thai Labour.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

State Railway of Thailand: Yodse Rd., Bangkok 5; f. 1891; 3,855 km. of track in 1981; Chair. Dr. SIRILAK CHANDRANGSU; Gen. Man. DHAWAT SANGPRADAB; Sec. MANI HINSHIRANAN; publ. *Khaorotfai* (Thai, 2 a month), *Information Booklet* (English and Thai, annually), *Annual Report* (English and Thai).

ROADS

Total length of primary and secondary roads at the end of 1981 was 28,240.6 km. Under Thailand's Second Highway Project it is planned to build approximately 90 kilometres of a new two-lane highway to the east of the Nan River and possibly to improve 475 kilometres of feeder roads in the area.

Department of Highways: Sri Ayudhaya Rd., Bangkok 4; Dir. Gen. SEREE SUEBSANGUAN.

Department of Land Transport: Phaholyothin Rd., Bangkok 10; Dir. Gen. CHANLONG SALIGUPTE; publ. *Thailand Transportation Journal* (Thai, monthly).

SHIPPING

Harbour Department: Yotha Rd., Bangkok 1; Dir.-Gen. Rear Admiral PRAKIT PRACHUABMOH.

Office of the Mercantile Marine Promotion Commission: 19 Phra-Atti Rd., Bangkok 2; f. 1979; Sec.-Gen. KAMOL SANDHIKHETRIN.

Port Authority of Thailand: Klong Toi, Bangkok 11; 31 vessels; Chair. Admiral SOOMBOON CHUAPHIBUL, R.T.N.; publ. *Bulletin* (Thai); Dir. Capt. LAPO ISRANGKURA NA AYUDHYA, R.T.N.

Bangkok United Mechanical Co. Ltd.: 144 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok; coastal services; Pres. P. PRASARTTONG ORSOTH; Man. C. W. CHAIKOMIN; 1 tanker.

THAILAND

CP Co. Ltd.: 197/1 Silom Bldg., Silom Rd., Bangkok 5; coastal tanker services and to Singapore; 13 vessels; Chair. and Man. Dir. Rear Admiral CHANO PHENCHART.

Jutha Maritime Co. Ltd.: 302 Bangkok Insurance Bldg., 4th Floor, Silom Rd., Bangkok 5; services between Bangkok and Japanese ports; 3 vessels; Chair. OB VASURATANA; Man. Dir. CHANO PHENCHART.

Thai International Marine Enterprise Co. Ltd.: 5th Floor, Sarasin Bldg., 14 Surasak Rd., Bangkok 5; service from Bangkok to Japan; 3 vessels; Chair. CHOW CHOW KWANYUN; Man. Dir. SUN SUNDISAMRIT.

Thai Maritime Navigation Co. Ltd.: 59 Charoenkrung Rd., Yannawa, Bangkok 12; services from Bangkok to Japan and ASEAN countries; 4 vessels; Chair. Admiral TIAM MAKARANDA, R.T.N.; Dir.-Gen. Lt. Commr. PHET SIRIYONG, R.T.N.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: Bangkok Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, P.O.B. 905, 300 Silom Rd., Bangkok 5; f. 1967; three dry cargo vessels on liner service between Japan and Thailand; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; Man. Dir. VARI VIRANGKURA.

Thai Petroleum Transports Co. Ltd.: Air France Bldg., 3 Patpong Rd., Bangkok; coastal tanker services; Chair. C. CHOWKWANYUN; Man. Capt. N. J. M. CARD; 5 tanker vessels.

United Thai Shipping Co. Ltd. (UNITHAI): 7th Floor, Central Bldg., 306 Silom Rd., Bangkok 5; regular containerized services to Europe; 2 vessels; Chair. Admiral TIAM MAKARANANDA, R.T.N.; Man. Dir. SUN SUNDISAMRIT.

CIVIL AVIATION

Don Muang, Chiangmai, Haadyai and Phuket airports are of international standard. U-Tapao is an alternative airport.

Airports Authority of Thailand: Bangkok Int. Airport, Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd., Bangkok 21; f. 1979; Man. Dir. Air Marshal SAWAI CHUANGSUVANISH.

Department of Aviation: Soi Ngarmduplee, Thungmahamak, Bangkok; Dir.-Gen. Dr. BOONSORN BOONSUKHA; publ. *Annual Report* (English).

Thai Airways International Ltd. (THAI): 89 Vinhavadi Rangsit Rd., Bangkok 9; f. 1959; international services from Bangkok to Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh,

Burma, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.; Chair. Air Chief Marshal DAKLEOW SUSILVORN; Pres. Air Chief Marshal BANCHA SUKHANUSASNA; fleet of 3 DC-8-63, 1 DC-8-62, 2 DC-10-30, 4 B747-200, 8 A300B4; publs. *Khaogalbin-thai* (English and Thai, monthly), *Sawasdee* (English, fortnightly).

Thai Airways Co. Ltd.: 6 Larn Luang Rd., Bangkok; f. 1947; operates domestic services and also flies to Laos, Malaysia and Viet-Nam; Chair. Air Chief Marshal DAKLEOW SUSILVORN; Man. Dir. Air Marshal PRAYUTE PRACHUABMOH; fleet of 6 HS-748, 4 Boeing 737, 5 HS-748.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Thailand is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air India, Air Lanka, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia, BAC (Burma), Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, CAAC (People's Republic of China), Cathay Pacific Airways (Hong Kong), China Airlines (Taiwan), EgyptAir, Finnair (Finland), Gulf Air (Bahrain), Hang Khong Vietnam, Iraqi Airways, JAL (Japan), KLM (Netherlands), Korean Airlines (Republic of Korea), Kuwait Airways, Lao Aviation, LOT (Poland), Luft-hansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MAS (Malaysia), PAL (Philippines), Pan Am (U.S.A.), PIA (Pakistan), Qantas (Australia), Royal Brunei Airlines, Royal Nepal Airlines, Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Saudia, SIA (Singapore), Swissair, TAROM (Romania), TMA (Lebanon).

TOURISM

The Tourist Authority of Thailand (TAT): Head Office: 4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Ave., Bangkok 1; f. 1960 as the Tourist Organization of Thailand; Gov. Col. SOMCHAI HIRANYAKIT; Deputy Govs. DHARMNOON PRACHUABMOH, SEREE WANGPAICHITR and PHAIROTE THAMMAPIMUK; publs. *Holiday Time in Thailand* (monthly, English), *Anusarn Or. Sor. Tor.* (monthly, Thai).

Tourist Association of North Thailand: 135 Praisanee Rd., A. Muang, Chiangmai; Pres. Mrs. CHAMCHIT LAOHAVAD.

TOGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Togolese Republic lies on the coast of West Africa, forming a narrow strip stretching north to Upper Volta with Ghana to the west and Benin to the east. The climate is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 27°C (81°F) on the coast and 30°C (86°F) in the drier north. The official languages are French, Kabiye and Ewe. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs; about 25 per cent are Christians and 7.5 per cent Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five stripes of alternate green and yellow, with a square red canton, containing a five-pointed star, in the upper hoist. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France, Togo became an autonomous republic within the French Union in 1956 and achieved independence on April 27th, 1960.

The leading political figure and first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, was assassinated by military insurgents early in 1963 and Nicolas Grunitzky returned from exile to become President. In May 1963 a popular referendum approved his appointment and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates. President Grunitzky was overthrown in January 1967 by an army *coup d'état*, led by Lt.-Col. (later Gen.) Étienne Gnassingbé Eyadéma. The National Assembly was dissolved and the Constitution abolished, and in April 1967 Eyadéma took over the Presidency. In the same year all political parties were dissolved. A new ruling party, the *Rassemblement du peuple togolais* (RPT), was founded in 1969 with Gen. Eyadéma as President. His personality has been a focus of national unity and stability, while equal participation by the main ethnic groups in the RPT has largely defused long-standing regional rivalry. A referendum held in January 1972 produced a massive vote of support for the President. The President repeatedly announced his intention to return Togo to civilian rule, despite continuing public support for the army. At the RPT congress in November 1976 it was established that the Political Bureau was superior to the Government and a substantial government reshuffle in January 1977 left Gen. Eyadéma as sole representative of the military in the Cabinet.

In October 1977 a mercenary coup, attempting to overthrow President Eyadéma, was foiled. Following a trial in Lomé in August 1979, ten men were sentenced to death, eight of them *in absentia*; the sentences were subsequently repealed by the President.

In Togo's first elections for 16 years, held on December 30th, 1979, Gen. Eyadéma was elected Head of State; a proposed new Constitution was also endorsed and the list of 67 candidates for a single-party Assembly was unanimously approved by the electorate. In January 1980 the President proclaimed the "Third Republic".

Togo favours a broad association of African states on a basis of shared interests, to replace the present groupings determined by a shared colonial past. In 1975 Eyadéma played a leading part in the creation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), an

organization of both former British and former French colonies. In March 1980 Togo joined the Union of African Parliaments (UPA). During 1980 the President took an active part in efforts to negotiate a peace settlement in Chad. In October 1981 Togo was elected to one of five non-permanent seats in the UN Security Council.

Government

Under the Constitution approved in December 1979, executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for seven years by universal adult suffrage. He presides over the Government and can dissolve the National Assembly, comprising 67 People's Representatives, directly elected for a five-year term. The *Rassemblement du peuple togolais*, the only political party in Togo, mobilizes support for the Government. The country is divided into four Regions, each administered by an appointed Inspector assisted by an elected council.

Defence

In July 1981 Togo's armed forces numbered about 3,600, including four infantry battalions and a small naval force. There were 1,500 men in paramilitary forces. Under military agreements with France, Togo is helped with training and equipment. The 1979 defence budget was U.S. \$27.8 million.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy, engaging 80 per cent of the working population but providing less than 40 per cent of the G.D.P., while only 11 per cent of the land is cultivated. Agricultural development, referred to as the "Green Revolution", is regarded as a top priority in President Eyadéma's policies. The chief food crops are yams, millet, cassava and maize. Livestock breeding and fishing also contribute to the economy. The chief cash crops are coffee, cocoa, cotton, groundnuts and palm kernels. A five-year cocoa and coffee replanting scheme is being supported by the World Bank and the EEC, and will provide aid for 17,000 farmers. Agricultural production has declined in recent years and in 1977 there was a severe drought in the north, necessitating international famine relief programmes. The current development plan (1981-85) will concentrate on the diversification of products and small-scale irrigation projects, while pressing for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. New industrial crops, such as soybeans, tobacco, sisal and sugar cane, are being introduced. Other rural projects include the expansion of tobacco production, improvement of stock-raising, reafforestation and the improvement of cereals storage.

The industrial sector is small but growing. It comprises mainly the processing of agricultural produce and the production of consumer goods. A large-scale cement plant at Tabligbo began operations in 1980, but by the end of 1981 was failing to meet production targets. Likewise, an oil refinery, using petroleum from Nigeria, began production in 1978 but has not yet reached its full potential of 1 million tons per year. There are plans to expand the salt works and the cement factory and to undertake oil and mineral exploration. Iron ore deposits are estimated to be

1,000 million tons and feasibility studies are being carried out. A second textile factory and a sugar refinery are to be built, and a cotton mill was completed at Lama-Kara in 1980. A joint hydroelectric scheme with Benin, to generate power from the Mono river, is expected to irrigate 42,000 hectares.

Phosphates were discovered in Togo in 1952 and exports began in 1961. Togo's phosphate deposits, at Hahotoé and Kpogamé, are of exceptionally high quality and the mineral is the country's leading export, Togo being the world's fourth largest phosphate producer in 1979. High prices for the commodity in 1974 brought Togo's balance of payments into surplus and the *Compagnie togolaise des mines du Bénin* was nationalized. In 1978 phosphate exports earned U.S. \$101 million, accounting for 40 per cent of export revenue. However, exports declined from 3 million tons in 1979 to 2 million tons in 1980 and production of phosphates fell in 1981, resulting in the closure of one of five treatment plants. Production of phosphoric acid and fertilizers from low-grade rock and slimes is being considered, and plant improvements to extract phosphates previously lost to the sea are expected to increase output. Low world prices and a declining demand for Togo's three main commodities, as well as debts arising from ambitious capital investment schemes in the early 1970s, have led to economic problems in recent years. Imports have increased steadily since independence, and Togo suffered a trade deficit of U.S. \$30.2 million in 1978. An IMF stabilization plan, begun in 1979, imposed strict limits on foreign borrowing, and the current development plan aims at an industrial growth rate of 12.8 per cent per year and a balance of payments surplus by 1985.

Transport and Communications

There are 565 km. of railways, including three lines running inland from Lomé and a coastal line which joins with the Benin system. A rail link from the cement plant to the port at Lomé (80 km.) has been constructed with foreign aid. There are 7,450 km. of roads, of which about 2,513 km. are bitumenized. In 1980 the north-south road was completed, which links Upper Volta, Niger and Mali with the sea at Lomé. Lomé is the major port, but phosphates are exported through a new port at Kpémé. There are several airfields in Togo, and an international airport at Lomé. A telecommunications centre was set up in 1978 and links Togo with other African countries, the U.S.A. and parts of Europe.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government. In 1977 Togo had 61 hospital establishments, with 3,438 beds, and 128 physicians.

Education

Education has now reached 70 per cent of the population. The education budget for the period 1981-85 is 21,500 million francs CFA, reflecting Togo's literacy campaign. About half the schools provide free education and there are places for over 60 per cent of children of school age. Education is to become free and compulsory for children aged 2 to 15. Reforms announced in 1977 allocated funds for adult education and vocational training, and ended entrance examinations for secondary schools. Mission schools are important and educate almost half of the pupils. There is a university at Lomé and scholarships to French universities are available.

Tourism

Big game hunting and fishing are the main attractions. The number of tourists visiting Togo increased from 51,000 in 1974 to 75,000 in 1978 and 90,000 in 1980. A hotel of 400 rooms, completed in Lomé in 1980, brought the total number of rooms to 3,000.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension Day), May 30th (Whit Monday), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (Memorial Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 13th (Liberation Day, anniversary of the 1967 coup), January 24th (Sarakaawa), April 4th (Easter Monday), April 27th (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=545.6 francs CFA;

U.S. \$=283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						
	Census, March-April 1970			Mid-year estimates			
	Males	Females	Total	1976	1977	1978	1979
56,785 sq. km.*	958,113	1,038,996	1,997,109	2,289,000	2,348,000	2,409,000	2,472,000

* 21,925 sq. miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at January 1st, 1977)

Lomé (capital)	229,400	Tsevie	15,900
Sokodé	33,500	Anécho	13,300
Palimé	25,500	Mango	10,930*
Atakpamé	21,800	Bafilo	10,100*
Bassari	17,500	Taligbo	5,120*

* 1975 figure.

Births and Deaths (1970): Registered births 73,306 (birth rate 37.4 per 1,000); registered deaths 14,364 (death rate 7.3 per 1,000). Registration is not, however, complete. UN estimates put the average annual birth rate at 47.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 1975-80; and the death rate at 20.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75 and 18.9 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

Employment (1978): Total employed population 960,000, including 720,000 in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Maize	173	159	118
Millet and Sorghum	130	136	123
Rice	23†	17†	23
Sweet Potatoes	6*	6	7
Cassava (Manioc)	454†	371†	450
Other roots and tubers	492	468	460
Dry Beans	15	16	17
Other Pulses	7	7	8
Bananas	13	14	14
Oranges	9	10	11
Other fruit	16*	15	16
Tomatoes	3	3	3
Other vegetables	59	60	61
Palm Kernels	7.0*	12.0	12.0
Groundnuts	18	20	22
Sesame seed	2	2	2
Cottonseed	2	8	10
Cotton (lint)	1	4	5
Coconuts	14	14	14
Copra	2	2	2
Coffee	5	6	11
Cocoa beans	13	15†	18†
Tobacco (leaves)	2	2	2

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

1979: Cottonseed 20,000 metric tons (official estimate).

1980: Cottonseed 30,000 metric tons (official estimate).

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	245	250	260
Sheep	833	835	840
Goats	745	748	750
Pigs	273	275	278
Horses	3	3	3
Asses	1	1	1
Poultry	2,800	2,900	3,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates—'000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	5	5	5
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2
Goats' meat	1	1	1
Pork	5	6	6
Poultry meat	4	4	4
Cows' milk	3	3	3
Hen eggs	1.3	1.4	1.4

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	5*	14	17	16	18*	18	18	18	18
Pitprops (mine timber)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*
Other industrial wood	95*	100*	105*	109	112*	116	119	122	126
Fuel wood	410	421	433	445	457	471	485	500	515*
TOTAL	510	536	556	571	588	606	623	641	660

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Atlantic Ocean	9,470	7,623	12,139	4,598
Inland Waters	1,910	817	3,500	3,500
TOTAL CATCH	11,380	8,440	15,639	8,098

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Phosphates (marketable)	1,134	1,997	2,885	2,827	2,990	2,895

Source: Office togolaise des phosphates.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Palm oil (metric tons)	17,100*	17,400*	17,500	17,800	17,900
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	121	141	176	180	233
Soft drinks ('000 hectolitres)	62	60	40	100	104
Woven cotton fabrics (million metres)	10	16	16	n.a.	n.a.
Leather footwear ('000 pairs)	365	521	744	n.a.	n.a.
Soap (metric tons)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cement ('000 metric tons)	138	128	150	144	228
Electric energy (million kWh.)	65†	61†	46†	47†	64†

1978: Palm oil 18,000 metric tons.*

1979: Palm oil 7,000 metric tons.

1980: Palm oil 12,000 metric tons.

* FAO estimate.

† UN estimate.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of Industrial Statistics; and Europe Outremer, L'Afrique d'expression française et Madagascar.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1977	1978	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978
Direct taxation	14,700	18,670	Public debt	7,610	7,630
Indirect taxation and duties	22,750	26,690	Wages and salaries	13,970	17,610
of which: Customs	18,160	21,090	Equipment and supplies	7,830	9,060
Registration and stamp duty	520	540	Miscellaneous expenditure	1,690	1,700
Land, resources and services	1,140	1,450	Maintenance	820	790
Miscellaneous income	390	450	Contributions, subsidies and benefits (current)	7,930	8,250
Contributions, subsidies and rebates	350	820	of which: Contributions	2,540	3,290
Extraordinary receipts	15,350	11,980	Subsidies	3,930	3,260
			Loans	1,460	1,700
			Works and purchases	11,900	6,320
			Contributions, subsidies and participations (capital)	3,450	3,400
			Accounting and audit	—	5,840
TOTAL	55,200	60,600	TOTAL	55,200	60,600

1979 (million francs CFA): general budget estimate balanced at 62,600 (administrative expenditure 46,800; investment expenditure 15,800).

1980: budget balanced at 67,300 million francs CFA.

1981: budget balanced at 70,658 million francs CFA.

1982: budget balanced at 72,300 million francs CFA.

FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1981-85)

(Estimates—million francs CFA)

SOURCE OF FINANCE	INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE
Internal Resources	Industry 73,400
State 44,000	Rural development 66,500
Parastatal companies 10,000	Infrastructure 74,100
Collectives 12,600	Employment 1,200
Private sector 23,000	Social and cultural development 23,600
External Sources	Administration 12,000
Bilateral grants and loans 93,000	
Multilateral grants and loans 63,300	TOTAL 250,800
TOTAL 250,900	

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	0.4	0.6	0.6
IMF Special Drawing Rights	5.7	8.3	7.4
Reserve position in IMF	2.6	4.4	—
Foreign exchange	61.7	52.8	70.2
TOTAL	70.4	66.1	78.2

MONEY SUPPLY

(million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	20,800	21,530	27,760
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	26,570	30,420	26,820
Checking deposits at Post Office	720	710	760
TOTAL MONEY	48,100	52,660	55,340

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Merchandise exports f.o.b. . . .	71.6	215.3	140.6	158.9	195.4	257.9
Merchandise imports f.o.b. . . .	-83.7	-98.1	-212.1	-180.6	-258.0	-437.4
TRADE BALANCE	-12.0	117.1	-71.5	-21.7	-62.6	-179.5
Export of services	16.6	20.8	30.5	30.7	32.6	37.7
Imports of services	-41.5	-44.1	-75.0	-70.2	-93.6	-158.6
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-37.0	93.8	-116.0	-61.2	-123.6	-300.4
Private unrequited transfers . . .	0.7	-1.0	-0.6	1.2	6.1	11.0
Government unrequited transfers .	30.3	38.8	43.8	33.4	34.6	42.1
CURRENT BALANCE	-6.0	131.7	-72.8	-26.6	-82.9	-247.3
Direct capital investment (net) . .	1.8	-39.0	5.1	5.7	n.a.	n.a.
Other long-term capital (net) . .	3.7	20.5	13.8	34.2	n.a.	n.a.
Short-term capital (net)	3.2	-58.1	68.7	-20.7	n.a.	n.a.
Net error and omissions	-5.4	-20.2	-3.9	4.2	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-2.6	35.0	10.9	-3.3	n.a.	n.a.
Valuation changes (net)	4.0	2.3	-1.5	-8.0	n.a.	n.a.
EEC STABEX grants	—	—	—	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
CHANGES IN RESERVES	1.4	37.3	9.4	8.3	-26.5	n.a.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Imports c.i.f.	19,455	21,381	22,388	28,612	37,270	44,420	69,834	85,887
Exports f.o.b.	13,626	12,659	13,755	45,174	26,962	24,914	39,115	53,035

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1975	1976	1977	1978
Fish (not canned)	723	742	721	503
Dairy produce	151	286	458	355
Sugar	615	556	2,077	990
Beverages	1,129	1,420	2,400	3,121
Tobacco products	1,143	1,665	2,135	1,383
Cement	414	226	173	2,512
Petroleum products	2,787	3,053	4,723	2,760
Pharmaceutical products	1,016	1,013	1,335	1,138
Rubber and rubber products	743	655	928	399
Paper and paper products	1,653	985	1,495	1,457
Cotton fabrics	4,225	5,140	2,500	1,932
Clothing	319	410	1,308	1,131
Construction materials	126	525	3,111	6,716
Iron and steel	3,554	3,536	3,200	3,846
Other metal products	601	632	412	1,372
Non-electrical machinery and spares .	4,086	4,233	7,867	19,767
Electrical apparatus	2,021	2,315	3,350	7,764
Transport equipment	3,902	7,153	4,427	6,253
TOTAL (incl. others)	37,270	44,420	69,834	85,887

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976	1977	1978
Palm kernels	169	212	253	28
Karité nuts	266	60	268	109
Raw cotton	218	726	88	15
Coffee (green)	1,764	3,985	4,275	4,742
Cocoa beans	4,700	4,148	10,099	13,850
Phosphates	17,406	13,043	19,038	20,717
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	26,962	24,914	39,115	53,035

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978
Belgium/Luxembourg	605	590	851	3,390
France	13,050	14,725	23,724	29,371
Germany, Federal Republic . .	4,060	4,055	6,588	7,848
Italy	1,460	1,090	1,631	2,058
Ivory Coast	505	605	816	2,563
Japan	1,070	2,255	3,033	2,563
Netherlands	2,735	3,285	5,108	4,760
Spain	440	1,210	2,896	891
United Kingdom	4,285	5,620	6,734	8,464
United States	1,695	2,215	5,484	4,145
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	37,270	44,420	69,834	85,887

EXPORTS	1975	1976	1977	1978
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,715	705	1,839	1,213
France	10,575	7,025	8,175	7,566
Germany, Federal Republic . .	2,805	1,735	4,618	4,229
Japan	525	475	243	15,904
Mali	605	545	456	213
Netherlands	8,745	8,355	12,350	16,208
Nigeria	300	390	333	1,022
Poland	405	1,670	3,234	2,971
Yugoslavia	—	885	2,212	3,343
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	26,960	24,915	39,115	53,034

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles registered at December 31st)

RAILWAYS	1976	1977	1978
Passengers ('000)	2,076	2,143	2,286
Passengers-km. (million) . .	84.0	97.2	102.0
Freight ('000 tons)	1.4	3.0	1.3
Freight (million ton-km.) . .	13	22	30
Total receipts (million francs CFA)	347.6	319.3	354.0

	1977	1978
Passenger cars	19,398	21,733
Buses and coaches	142	152
Goods vehicles	9,942	10,998
Tractors (road)	390	488
Tractors (agricultural) . . .	172	180
Motorcycles and scooters . .	6,982	10,623

Source: *Statistiques Douanières du Togo.*

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

PORT LOMÉ	1976	1977	1978
Vessels Entered . . .	811	777	808
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons) . . .	2,743	3,097	3,322
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons) . . .	419	751	1,119
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons) . . .	88	85	326
Passenger Arrivals . . .	65	189	13
Passenger Departures . . .	27	219	2

PORT KPÉMÉ	1979	1980
Freight Loaded* ('000 metric tons) . . .	2,990	2,895

* Phosphate from the OTP mines.

Source: *Statistiques Douanières du Togo*

CIVIL AVIATION

	1975	1976	1977
Km. flown (million) . . .	1.7	1.9	1.8
Passengers carried ('000) . . .	38	44	49
Passenger-km. (million) . . .	108	126	140
Freight-ton-km. (million) . . .	11.5	13.1	13.0
Mail-ton-km. (million) . . .	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total ton-km. (million) . . .	22	25	26

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Tourism: 100,000 foreign visitors in 1979.

COMMUNICATIONS

	1974	1975	1976
Telephones . . .	8,000	n.a.	10,000
Radio receivers . . .	50,000	51,000	n.a.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Radio receivers: 400,000 in 1980.

Television receivers: 400,000 in 1980.

EDUCATION
(1979/80)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . . .	2,000	8,350	500,000
Secondary . . .			
of which:			
General . . .	71*	2,500	110,000
Technical . . .	19†	251‡	8,000
Teacher-training . . .	2	25‡	310‡
Higher (university)‡	1	269	4,000

* Includes four lycées and six colleges.

† Includes one lycée and four colleges.

‡ 1976/77 figures.

Source: Ministère de l'Enseignement, Lomé.

Source: Direction de la Statistique, Lomé (except where otherwise stated).

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution promulgated in May 1963 was suspended in January 1967. A new Constitution, approved by referendum on December 30th, 1979, provides for single-party rule, with executive power vested in the President, who is elected by universal adult suffrage for a seven-

year term and is eligible for re-election. He nominates the ministers, presides over the Government and can dissolve the National Assembly after consulting the Party's Political Bureau. The Assembly is directly elected for a five-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA (assumed power January 13th, 1967; proclaimed President April 14th, 1967; elected December 30th, 1979).

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

Minister of National Defence: Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA.

Minister of Public Works, Energy, Water Resources and Mines: MOUSSA BARRY BARQUE.

Minister of Planning and Administrative Reform: KOU-DJOLOU DOGO.

Minister of Rural Development: ANANI GASSOU.

Minister of Finance and Economy: TÊTÊ TÊVI BENISSAN.

Minister of the Interior: KPOTIVI TÊVI-DJIDJOGBÉ LACLÉ.

Minister of Labour and the Civil Service: SEBOU NYANDI NAPO.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: GBEGNON AMEGBOH.

Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports: KOFFI SAMA.

Minister of Public Health: HODABALO BODJONA.

Minister of Rural Planning: CHATIKPI OURO BANGANA.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: AKANGNI AWUNYO KODJOVI.

Minister of Education, First and Second Degree: AKOSSOU AMOUZOU.

Minister of Education, Third and Fourth Degree, and Scientific Research: BOUMBERA ALASSOUNOUMA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: ANANI KUMA AKAKPO-AHIANYO.

Minister of State-owned Companies and Industrial Development: KWASSIVI KPETIGO.

Minister of Trade and Transport: KOFFI WALLA.

Minister of Social Affairs and Women's Promotion: MRS. ABRA AMEDOME.

Minister at the Presidency in charge of Relations with the National Assembly: MRS. MASSAN DAGADZI.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly was dissolved in January 1967. Elections were then promised within three months, but were not held until December 1979, when the single-party list of 67 candidates for the new Assembly was

approved by the electorate. The members were installed as a body of People's Representatives for a 5-year term.

President: A. APEDO AMAH.

POLITICAL PARTY

Rassemblement du peuple togolais (RPT): Lomé; f. 1969; all workers pay subscriptions to the RPT; holds a Congress every three years, has a political bureau of 9 chosen by the President, and its central committee meets at least every three years; Pres. Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA.

Political Bureau: Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA, AYITÉ MIVÉDOR, ANANI KUMA AKAKPO-AHIANYO, YAYA MALOU, KOUDJOLOU DOGO, KPOTIVI TÈVI-DJIDJOGBÉ LACLÉ, MOUSSA BARRY BARQUE, KOFFI VOULÉ-FRITITI, TÊTÈ TÈVI BENISSAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TOGO

(In Lomé unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Cotonou, Benin.

Austria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Belgium: 294 blvd. Circulaire; **Ambassador:** JACQUES-BENOÎT FORÉ.

Brazil: rue de l'Ocam; **Chargé d'affaires:** GIL DE OURO-PRETO.

Canada: Accra, Ghana.

China, People's Republic: Tokoin Ouest, B.P. 2690; **Ambassador:** (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana.

Denmark: Accra, Ghana.

Egypt: Angle blvd. Circulaire et route d'Aného, B.P. 8; **Ambassador:** HASSAN R. SOLIMAN.

France: rue du Colonel du Roux, B.P. 373; **Ambassador:** JEAN-MARC VOELCKEL.

Gabon: B.P. 9118; **Ambassador:** MAURICE YOKO.

German Democratic Republic: Accra, Ghana.

Germany, Federal Republic: Marina route d'Aflao, B.P. 1175; **Ambassador:** Dr. JOHANNES REITBERGER.

Ghana: B.P. 92; **Ambassador:** Col. C. D. BENNI.

Hungary: Accra, Ghana.

India: Accra, Ghana.

Italy: Accra, Ghana.

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Togo also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, the Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, The Gambia, Guinea, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Oman, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, the Vatican City, Viet-Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Tokoin Est; **Ambassador:** CHON MYONG-KYONG.

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana.

Liberia: Accra, Ghana.

Libya: B.P. 4872; **Chargé d'affaires:** AHMED M. ABDULKAFI.

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Niger: Cotonou, Benin.

Nigeria: 311 blvd. Circulaire, B.P. 1189; **Ambassador:** O. OSHODI.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.

Poland: Lagos, Nigeria.

Spain: Accra, Ghana.

Switzerland: Accra, Ghana.

Tunisia: Cité du Bénin, Villa C 5-32, B.P. 2983; **Ambassador:** SADEK BOUZAYEN.

Turkey: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: route d'Aného, B.P. 634; **Ambassador:** IVAN ALEKSEYEVICH ILYUKHIN.

United Kingdom: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.A.: 68 ave. de la Victoire, B.P. 852; **Ambassador:** MARILYN JOHNSON.

Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana.

Zaire: 325 blvd. Circulaire, B.P. 1102; **Ambassador:** BOMOLO LOKOKA IKUKULE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Criminal justice is administered by a *Cour d'Appel*, four *Tribunaux Correctionnels*, and eight *Tribunaux de Simple Police*. Civil and commercial law is enforced by a *Cour d'Appel*, four *Tribunaux de Droit Moderne* and eight *Tribunaux Coutumiers de Premier Instance*. There is a Labour Tribunal and an Administrative Tribunal. A *Cour de Sécurité d'Etat* was established in 1970 to judge crimes against internal and external state security.

Cour Suprême: B.P. 906, Lomé; f. 1964; consists of four chambers; constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. Dr. ATSU-KOFFI AMEGA.

RELIGION

It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, some 25 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20 per cent of the total population) and 7.5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic: B.P. 348, Lomé; Archbishop of Lomé Mgr. ROBERT DOSSEH ANYRON.

Protestant Missions: There are about 170 mission centres with a personnel of some 230, affiliated to European and American societies and run by a *Conseil Synodal* presided over by a *modérateur*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Journal Officiel de la République du Togo: EDITOGO, B.P. 891, Lomé.

Togo En Marche: EDITOGO, B.P. 891, Lomé; f. 1962; French and Ewe; political, economic and cultural; official government publication; Editor KOKOU AMEDEGNATO; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin de Statistiques: B.P. 118, Lomé; published by Service de la Statistique Générale, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques; monthly.

Bulletin d'Information de l'Agence Togolaise de Presse: 35 rue Binger, Lomé; weekly; published by Ministry of Information.

Espoir de la Nation: EDITOGO, B.P. 891, Lomé; produced by Ministry of Information; monthly; Dir. M. Awesso; circ. 3,000.

Gamesu: Lomé; produced by Ministries of Education and Social Affairs; local language monthly for newly literate people in country areas.

Image du Togo: Lomé; monthly; circ. 2,000.

Le Lien: Office of Education, Lomé; cultural; monthly; circ. 600.

Togo Dialogue: Lomé; monthly; published by Ministry of Information.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Togolaise de Presse: Lomé; f. 1975; Dir. TCHATA AMAH.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 314, rue Rhodes, Lomé; Dir. MARC PONDIVEN.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany) also has a bureau in Lomé.

PUBLISHERS

Etablissement National des Editions du Togo (EDITOGO): B.P. 891, Lomé; Pres. KPOTIVI LACLÉ; Dir.-Gen. SEMEKO QUADJOVIE.

Librairie-Imprimerie Evangelique: B.P. 378, Lomé; Dir. KWODZO AGBOBLI NUWCATY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision de la Nouvelle Marche: B.P. 434, Lomé; f. 1953; government station; programmes on four wavelengths in French, English and vernacular languages; Dir. SOLITOKI ESSO.

There were an estimated 125,000 radio sets in 1980.

Télévision Togolaise: B.P. 3286, Lomé; f. 1973; 3 stations; programmes in French and vernacular languages; Dir. SOLITOKI ESSO. There were an estimated 5,000 television sets in 1980.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in francs CFA unless otherwise stated).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: Ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3108 Dakar, Senegal; B.P. 120, Lomé;

f. 1955; the bank of issue in Togo and several other West African states; cap. and res. 23,557.8m. (Sept. 1981); Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; Man. in Lomé KOMLANVI KLOUSSEH; publs. *Bulletin Mensuel d'Information et Statistiques* (monthly), *Rapport d'Activité* (annual), *Annuaire des banques UMOA* (annual).

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque Arabe Libyenne-Togolaise du Commerce Extérieur (BALTEX): B.P. 4874, Lomé; f. 1975; cap. 1,000m., deposits 950m.; 50 per cent state-owned; Pres. KOU-DJOLOU DOGO; Dir.-Gen. IBRAHIM AGHA.

Banque Commerciale du Ghana (SA) Togo: 14 rue du Commerce, B.P. 1321, Lomé; f. 1970; cap. 118m.; Dir. BEN AGAMAH.

Banque Libano-Togolaise: B.P. 3077, Lomé; cap. 500m.; Pres., Dir.-Gen. ISKANDAR DIAB NASR.

Banque Togolaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (BTOL): 9 rue du Commerce, B.P. 363, Lomé; f. 1974; cap. 1,500m.; 35 per cent state-owned; Pres. TÊTÊ TÊVI BENISSAN; Dir.-Gen. KOMLAN TOSSOU.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: ave. de Sarakawa, B.P. 33, Lomé; Man. JACQUES ALBUGUES.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: B.P. 1386, Lomé; cap. 333m.; Pres. ANANI E. GASSOU; Dir. SYLVAIN DAUBAN.

Union Togolaise de Banque: B.P. 359, Lomé; f. 1964 by Republic of Togo, Deutsche Bank A.G., Crédit Lyonnais and Banca Commerciale Italiana; 35 per cent state-owned; cap. 1,500m.; Pres. B. ARONI BEDOU; Dir.-Gen. MAURICE LAVERNY; brs. at Atakpamé, Sokodé, Lama-Kara, Aného and Kpalimé.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (France): 13 rue du Commerce, B.P. 346, Lomé; cap. 500m.; Dir.-Gen. KOSSI PAASS.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (Cayman Islands): B.P. 3084, Lomé; cap. 250m.; Dir. UDDIN AMIN.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement: B.P. 1172, Lomé; f. 1973; cap. 34,000m.; 50 per cent owned by Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest; Pres. P.-C. DAMIBA.

Banque Togolaise de Développement (BTD): B.P. 65, Lomé; f. 1967; cap. 1,000m.; 40 per cent state-owned; Pres. KOKUVI DOGBE; Dir.-Gen. NAPO KAKAYE.

Société Nationale d'Investissement et Fonds Annexes: B.P. 2682, Lomé; f. 1971; cap. 500m.; Dir.-Gen. ISSA AFFO.

INSURANCE

Groupe Togolais d'Assurances: B.P. 3298, Lomé; f. 1973; all aspects of insurance and reinsurance; cap. 100m. frs. CFA; 50 per cent state-owned; Pres. Minister of Finance and Economy; Dir.-Gen. YVES HARTEMANN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

An advisory council was created in 1967 and has been active since March 1968. Its 25 members include five trade unionists, five representatives of industry and commerce, five representatives of agriculture, five economists and sociologists, and five technologists.

President: KOFFI DJONDO.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo: B.P. 360, Lomé; f. 1921; Pres. GBONDJIDE K. DJONDO; Sec.-Gen. GBEMEHIO A. ALOUMON; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Togo (Gito): B.P. 345, Lomé; Pres. CLARENCE OLYMPIO.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la République Togolaise: B.P. 345, Lomé; Pres. HENRI-PAUL ROUX.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Travaux Publics, Bâtiments et Mines du Togo: B.P. 1101, Lomé; Pres. CLARENCE OLYMPIO.

DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural development is under the supervision of five regional development authorities, the *Sociétés régionales d'aménagement et de développement* (SONAD). The five authorities are: la SONAD des savanes, la SONAD des plateaux, la SONAD maritime, la SONAD centrale and la SONAD de la Kara.

Mission permanente de coopération: B.P. 91, Lomé; centre for administration of bilateral aid from France under the co-operative agreements signed in March 1976; Dir. JACQUES BERGEZ.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo (CNTT) B.P. 163, Lomé; f. 1973 after the dissolution of the central bodies of all Togolese trade unions in December 1972 by the RPT central committee; bureau of 19 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BARNABO NANGBOG; publ. *l'Eveil du Travailleur Togolais*.

MARKETING BOARDS

Office National de Développement et d'Exploitation des Ressources Forestières (ODEF): B.P. 334, Lomé; promotes development of forest products; Dir.-Gen. TOSSEH GNROFON.

Office National des Pêches: B.P. 1095, Lomé; promotes development of fishing industries; Dir.-Gen. AKWETEY V. KUWADAH.

Office National des Produits Vivriers (TOGOGRAIN): B.P. 3039, Lomé; development and marketing of staple food crops; Dir.-Gen. M. KANKARTI.

Office des Produits Agricoles du Togo (OPAT): Angle rue Branly et ave. numéro 3, Lomé, B.P. 1334; f. 1964; controls prices and export sales of coffee, cocoa, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, palm oil, copra, kapok, karité and castor oil, and is the sole exporter of these products; promotes development in agriculture, finances research and grants loans; is supervised by the Minister of Planning and Administrative Reform; Dir.-Gen. OGAMO BAGNAH.

Office Togolais des Phosphates: B.P. 379, route d'Atakpamé, Lomé; markets phosphates produced by *Compagnie Togolaise des Mines du Bénin* (state-owned mining company); Pres. Minister of Finance and the Economy; Dirs. A. AKITANI EBA, N. B. PERE, C. DOROTTE, M. KABASSEMA.

Société Nationale de Commerce (SONACOM): B.P. 3009, 29 blvd. Circulaire, Lomé; f. 1972; state-owned company with monopoly of import and distribution of food and industrial products; Pres. Minister of Commerce; Dir.-Gen. GERMAIN CHOUKROUN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Togolais: B.P. 340, Lomé; f. 1905; total length 565 km., including four lines from Lomé to Palimé (115 km.), to Aného (44 km.), to Tabligbo (70 km.) and to Atakpamé and Blitta (280 km.); Pres. KOFFI KADANGA WALLA; Dir. AYÉLÉTÉ AHLIN KUAOVI.

Société Nationale de Transports Routiers (TOGO-ROUTE): B.P. 4730, km. 9, route d'Atakpamé, Lomé; f. 1976; cap. 250m. frs. CFA; 60 per cent state-owned; Pres. KOUDJOLOU DOGO; Dir. ABALO AGBA TCHAO.

ROADS

There are 7,450 km. of roads of which 2,513 km. are bitumenized, and 4,937 km. are local roads, passable only during the dry season. Principal roads run from Lomé to the borders of Ghana, Nigeria, Upper Volta and Benin.

SHIPPING

The major port is at Lomé. There is another port at Kpémé built by CTMB and used for the export of phosphates.

Port Autonome de Lomé: B.P. 1225, Lomé; f. 1968; Pres. KUASSIVI KPETIGO; Dir. KOUASSIMI AMOUZOU.

Société d'Affrètement Maritime du Togo: B.P. 1085, Lomé; f. 1980; cap. 5m. francs CFA; Pres., Dir.-Gen. KOFFI FRANCIS AMES.

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes Togo: B.P. 3285, Lomé; f. 1959; cap. 84m. frs. CFA; Man. G. AQUEREBORU.

SOCOPAO-Togo: B.P. 821, 18 rue de Commerce, Lomé; f. 1959; cap. 120m. francs CFA; Dir. PIERRE MARION.

Société Togolaise de Navigation Maritime (SOTONAM): B.P. 4086, Lomé; f. 1979; cap. 25m. francs CFA; Pres. KOFFI KADANGA WALLA; Dir.-Gen. SOUMOU M. TCHAMDJIA.

Togo is also served by Société Togolaise Maritime et Portuaire, AGETRAC, BETRACO, SITAF, SOTOTRAC.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Tokoin near Lomé, and there are smaller ones at Sokodé, Sansanné-Mango, Dapango, Atakpamé and Niamtougou.

Air Afrique: B.P. 111, Lomé; Togo has a 7 per cent share; see under Ivory Coast.

Air Togo: 1 ave. de la Libération, B.P. 1090, Lomé; f. 1963; scheduled internal services between Lomé, Sokodé, Mango and Dapango and external service to Lagos; fleet of two Cessna 402; Gen. Man. AMADOU ISAAC ADE.

Togo Air Ways: Lomé; f. 1975; cap. 8.5m. frs. CFA; civil air transport; Mans. WILLY BRAUN, KLAUS KLASSEN.

Lomé is also served by Air Gabon, Air Niger, Air Volta, Air Zaïre, Ghana Airways, KLM (Netherlands), Swissair and UTA (France).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Office National Togolais du Tourisme: B.P. 1177, Lomé; Dir. KOKOU NAASSOU.

Organisation pour le Développement du Tourisme en Afrique (Odtà): Hôtel de la Paix, Lomé; Chair. KARIM DEMBÉLÉ.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports: Lomé; in charge of promoting cultural activities.

Comité National des Foires et Expositions: Ministries of Trade and Industrial Development and Department of Tourism, Lomé; in charge of overseas representation of Togo's cultural achievements; Pres. DOSSEVI APOSSAN MATHEY.

THEATRE GROUP

Groupeement du Théâtre et du Folklore Togolais (G.T.F.T.): Direction des affaires culturelles, Centre de documentation et de recherche pour le développement culturel, B.P. 3146, Lomé; f. 1962; comedy and African ballet; Dir. MATHIAS AITHNARD.

TONGA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Tonga comprises 170 islands and one temporary island in the south-west Pacific, about 400 miles (644 km.) east of Fiji. The Tonga (or Friendly) Islands are divided into three main groups: Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. Only 36 of the islands are permanently inhabited. The climate is mild (16–21°C) for most of the year, though usually hotter (27°C) in December and January. The languages are Tongan, a Polynesian language, and English. Tongans are predominantly Christians of the Wesleyan faith, although there are some Roman Catholics and Anglicans. The flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red, with a rectangular white canton containing a red cross. The administrative capital is Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu Island.

Recent History

The foundations of the constitutional monarchy were laid in the nineteenth century. The kingdom was neutral until 1900 when it became a British Protected State. The treaty establishing the Protectorate was revised in 1958 and 1967, giving Tonga increasing control over its affairs. Queen Salote, who came to the throne in 1918, died in December 1965. She was succeeded by her son, Prince Tupouto'a Tungi, who had been Prime Minister since 1949. He took the title of King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV and appointed his brother, Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelehake, to be Prime Minister. Tonga achieved full independence, within the Commonwealth, on June 4th, 1970.

In May 1981 and March 1982 Tonga was struck by cyclones which caused extensive damage.

Government

Tonga is an hereditary monarchy. The King is Head of State and Head of Government. He appoints, and presides over, a Privy Council which acts as the national Cabinet. Apart from the King, the Council includes seven Ministers, appointed for life and led by the Prime Minister, and the Governors of Ha'apai and Vava'u. The unicameral Legislative Assembly comprises 23 members: the King, the Privy Council, seven hereditary nobles elected by their peers and seven representatives elected by literate adults (male voters must be tax-payers). Elected members hold office for three years. There are no political parties.

Defence

Tonga has its own defence force consisting of both regular and reserve units.

Economic Affairs

The majority of the islands have an inherently fertile soil and the economy is based mainly on agriculture, the two chief crops, coconuts and bananas, accounting for the bulk of Tonga's exports. Vanilla was introduced as a new cash crop and in 1979 it had become the third most important export. Agriculture employed 74 per cent of the working population in 1966. Tonga's third Five-Year Plan (1976–80) aimed at directing investment to the productive sector of the economy and at expanding the existing infrastructure. Tonga receives aid from the

United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia and the Asian Development Bank. In 1974 and 1977 the United Kingdom provided loans for development purposes totalling about \$T2.4 million. As a signatory to the Lomé Convention since 1975, Tonga was granted an EEC loan of nearly \$T1 million in 1977 to help stabilize export earnings. In 1977/78 Australia and New Zealand each provided aid amounting to \$A1.2 million. A series of surveys for offshore mineral deposits resulted in the discovery of petroleum around Tongatapu in 1977, and there were hopes that test drilling would then start. Unemployment and inflation are major problems which have led to massive temporary migration (between 1974 and 1977 10,000 Tongans obtained entry visas to New Zealand).

Transport and Communications

There are 262 km. of metalled roads on the two largest islands, Tongatapu and Vava'u, and about 20 km. on both Ha'apai and 'Eua. All other roads are unsurfaced earth or coral and therefore suitable for motor traffic only in dry weather. The two main ports of entry are at Nuku'alofa (Tongatapu) and Neiafu (Vava'u), with two smaller ports at Pangai and Niuatoputapu. Regular cargo services are maintained by Pacific Navigation of Tonga Ltd. and by foreign shipping lines. Internal services are mainly provided by government-owned vessels. International flights operate through Fua'amotu airport, near the capital, and there are other limited landing facilities for light aircraft and seaplanes used on internal services.

Social Welfare

The Government operates three public hospitals and a number of dispensaries. A new hospital was built under the first Five-Year Development Plan. At the end of 1976 there were 28 physicians.

Education

Free state education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, while the Government and other Commonwealth countries offer scholarship schemes enabling students to go abroad for higher education. In 1980 there were 159 primary and secondary schools, with 33,137 pupils. There are several technical and vocational schools and one teacher training college. Some degree courses are offered at the university division of 'Atenisi Institute.

Tourism

Tourism is expanding with government encouragement. The first Five-Year Development Plan provided Tonga with its first modern tourist hotel, and the second plan included the upgrading of Fua'amotu airport to medium jet standard. There were 53,106 visitors to the islands in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: May 4th (H.R.H. the Crown Prince's Birthday), June 4th (Emancipation Day), July 4th (H.M. the King's Birthday), November 4th (Constitution Day), December 4th (Tupou I Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st–4th (Easter), April 25th (ANZAC Day).

Weights and Measures

In 1980 Tonga adopted the metric system of weights and measures in place of the imperial system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 seniti = 1 pa'anga (Tongan dollar).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.6895 pa'anga;

U.S. \$1 = 87.8 seniti.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 748 sq. km. There are 171 islands.

Population (1980 estimates): 97,808 (50,014 males, 47,794 females); Tongatapu 62,397, Vava'u 16,361, Ha'apai 11,717, 'Eua 4,833, Niua 2,500; Nuku'alofa (capital) 19,882.

Agriculture (1980, metric tons, FAO estimates): Coconuts 75,000, Sweet Potatoes 80,000, Cassava 13,000, Copra 9,000, Bananas 3,000, Oranges 3,000, Tomatoes 2,000.

Livestock (1978): Pigs 95,718, Horses 10,090, Cattle 9,588, Goats 11,272, Poultry 125,463.

Sea Fishing (catch in metric tons): 1,019 in 1976; 1,197 in 1977; 1,143.6 in 1978; 2,000 in 1979.

Currency: 100 seniti (cents) = 1 pa'anga (Tongan dollar, \$T). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 seniti; 1 and 2 pa'anga. Notes: 50 seniti; 1, 2, 5 and 10 pa'anga. Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = \$T1.6895; U.S. \$1 = 87.8 Tongan cents. \$T100 = £59.19 = U.S. \$113.93. The pa'anga is at par with the Australian dollar.

Budget (\$T, 1979/80): Revenue 10,596,513, Expenditure 10,538,169; (1980/81 estimate): Revenue 12,146,933, Expenditure 11,966,976.

External Trade (1980): *Imports:* \$T30,134,608 (mainly food and machinery); *Exports:* \$T6,350,960 (estimate; mainly copra and desiccated coconut). Trade is chiefly with other members of the Commonwealth.

Transport: *Roads* (1979): Commercial Vehicles 1,177, Private Vehicles 1,034, Motor Cycles 653; *Shipping* (1980): Vessels entered 1,132,877 tons, vessels cleared 1,087,065 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1979): Aircraft arriving 943.

Tourism (1980): 53,106 visitors.

Education (1980): Primary: 97 government schools, 13 church schools, 19,012 pupils; Secondary: 46 church, 1 private and 2 government schools, 14,125 pupils; Technical and vocational: 6 church and 4 government colleges, 633 pupils; 1 teacher-training college, 123 pupils; 174 students overseas.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Tonga is based on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a government consisting of the Sovereign; a Privy Council, which is appointed by the Sovereign and consists of the Sovereign and the Cabinet; the Cabinet, which consists of a Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister, other Ministers and the Governors of Ha'apai and Vava'u; a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council and any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review by the Legislative Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sovereign: H.M. King TAUFU'AHU TUPOU IV, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E. (succeeded to the throne December 15th, 1965).

CABINET

(February 1982)

Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture, Marine Affairs and Telegraphs and Telephones: H.R.H. Prince FATAFEHI TU'IPELEHAKE, K.B.E.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Lands: Hon. TUITA, C.B.E.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence: Crown Prince TUPOU TOA.

Minister of Finance: Hon. M. U. TUPOUNUIA.

Minister of Police: Hon. 'AKAU'OLA.

Minister of Education and Works: Hon. Dr. S. LANGI KAVALIKU.

Minister of Industries, Commerce, Labour and Tourism: Hon. the Baron VAEA.

Minister of Health: Hon. Dr. SIONE TAPA.

Governor of Ha'apai: Hon. VA'EHALA.

Governor of Vava'u: Hon. MA'AFU TUPOU.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker, the members of the Cabinet, seven nobles elected by the 33 Nobles of Tonga, and seven representatives elected by literate taxpayers over the age of 21. There are elections every three years and the Assembly must meet at least once every year.

Speaker and President of the Legislative Assembly: Hon. MA'AFU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS
ACCREDITED TO TONGA

(HC) High Commission.

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand.

Canada: Wellington, New Zealand (HC).

Chile: Wellington, New Zealand.

China (Taiwan): P.O.B. 842, Nuku'alofa; *Ambassador:* CLEMENT A. K. TSIEN.

Denmark: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

France: Suva, Fiji.

Germany, Federal Republic: Wellington, New Zealand.

India: Suva, Fiji (HC).

Israel: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Italy: Wellington, New Zealand.

Korea, Republic: Wellington, New Zealand.

Netherlands: Wellington, New Zealand.

New Zealand: Tungi Arcade, Taufa'ahau Rd., Nuku'alofa; *High Commissioner:* J. R. BRADY.

Sweden: Wellington, New Zealand.

U.S.S.R.: Wellington, New Zealand.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 56, Nuku'alofa; *High Commissioner:* BERNARD COLEMAN.

U.S.A.: Suva, Fiji.

Tonga also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Fiji, Japan, Libya and Spain.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are Magistrates' Courts, a Land Court and a Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the Privy Council.

There are nine Magistrates, and appeals from the Magistrates' Courts are heard by the Supreme Court. In cases which come before the Supreme Court the accused, or either party in a civil suit, may elect for a jury trial. The Chief Justice is resident in Tonga and appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by the Privy Council as a Court of Appeal. The Puisne Judge is Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Land Court in which he sits with a Tongan assessor.

Chief Justice and Puisne Judge: HENRY HUBERT HILL, M.C.

RELIGION

The Tongans are Christian, 77 per cent belonging to sects of the Wesleyan faith. There is also a small number of Roman Catholics, Anglicans and Mormons. Fourteen denominations are represented in total.

Anglican: P.O.B. 157, Bishop's House, Nuku'alofa; Bishop FINE HALAPUA.

Free Church of Tonga: Pangai; f. 1928; a branch of Methodism; 8,000 mems.; Pres. SELU PEPELIMAFI.

Free Wesleyan Church: P.O.B. 57, Nuku'alofa; f. 1826; 11,170 mems.; Pres. Rev. Dr. VILIAMI HULUHOLO MO'UNGALOA; Sec. Rev. SIONE LEPA TO'A; publ. *Ko e Tohi Fanongonongo*, circ. 5,400.

Roman Catholic: P.O.B. 1, Nuku'alofa; Bishop of Tonga Most Rev. PATELISIO PUNOU-KI-HIHIFO FINAU, S.M.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon): Mission Office, Nuku'alofa; 17,000 mems.; Pres. PITA F. HOPOATE.

THE PRESS

Tonga Chronicle: weekly newspaper, sponsored by the Government; f. 1964; Acting Editor PAUA MANUATA; circ. (Tongan) 4,300, (English) 1,200.

There is a regular issue of Church newspapers by the various missions.

RADIO

Tonga Broadcasting Commission: P.O.B. 36, Nuku'alofa; f. 1961; independent statutory body; commercially-operated; programmes in English and Tongan; Man. S. TAVAKE FUSIMALOHI.

In 1979 there were over 50,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Tonga: P.O.B. 924, Nuku'alofa; f. 1974; owned by Government of Tonga, Bank of Hawaii, Bank of New Zealand and Bank of New South Wales; dep. \$T13.7 million (1981); Man. and Chief Exec. K. G. JOWETT.

Tongan Development Bank: Nuku'alofa; f. 1977.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Commodities Board: P.O.B. 27, Nuku'alofa; f. 1974; non-profit-making organization; Chair. H.R.H. Prince FATAFEHI TU'IPELEHAKE, K.B.E.; Dir. S. HURRELL.

Copra Division: f. 1941; non-profit-making board controlling the export of coconut and all coconut products; Chair. H.R.H. Prince TU'IPELEHAKE, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. S. 'AMANAKI.

Construction Division: P.O.B. 28, Nuku'alofa; f. 1958 to carry out the construction programme of the Commodities Board as well as those of government, local bodies and private concerns; commission agents for imports and exports; Chair. H.R.H. Prince TU'IPELEHAKE, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. TEVITA T. HAVILI (acting).

Produce Division: P.O.B. 84, Nuku'alofa; non-profit-making organization controlling the export of bananas, pineapples, water melons, taros and other root crops, fresh vegetables, kava and cured vanilla beans on behalf of growers; Chair. H.R.H. Prince TU'IPELEHAKE, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. NOMANI S. VAKA.

CO-OPERATIVES

In April 1978 there were 54 registered co-operative societies, including the first co-operative registered under the Agricultural Organization Act.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 192 km. of all-weather metalled roads on Tongatapu and 70 km. on Vava'u. Total road length, including fair-weather-only dirt roads, is 433 km.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Nuku'alofa, and Neiafu on Vava'u.

Shipping Corporation of Polynesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 81, Nuku'alofa; services to Australia, Norfolk Island, Fiji, New Zealand, Vanuatu, American Samoa and Western Samoa; Gen. Man. G. W. FULCHER.

Cargo services to Tonga are provided by Karlander (Australia) Pty. Ltd., which operates a monthly service from Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, by Bank Line vessels en route to European ports, by the Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand, which operates a fortnightly service from Auckland, New Zealand, by Warner Pacific Line to the Samoas, and by the Pacific Forum Line, calling at Tonga, Fiji, the Samoas, New Zealand and Australia.

CIVIL AVIATION

Tonga is served by Fua'amotu Airport, 22 km. from Nuku'alofa, limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and airstrips at Vava'u, Ha'apai and 'Eua.

South Pacific Islands Airways: P.O.B. 215, Nuku'alofa; f. 1967; operates internal services to the Vava'u, 'Eua, Ha'apai and Tongatapu islands, and connects Tonga with American Samoa and Western Samoa; Pres. GEORGE WRAY; Man. Dir. JOHN LEMOTO.

Tonga Air Lines Ltd.: Nuku'alofa; f. 1978; inter-island services; fleet of 1 Beechcraft B-50, 1 De Havilland Dove, 1 Britten-Norman Islander.

Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Pacific Ltd. (Fiji) and Polynesian Airlines (Western Samoa) also serve Tonga.

TOURISM

Tonga Visitors' Bureau: Vuna Rd., P.O.B. 37, Nuku'alofa; Dir. S. TAUMOEPEAU.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago consists of Trinidad, the southernmost of the Caribbean islands, and Tobago, which is 32 km. (20 miles) to the north-east. The climate is tropical with a dry season from January to May. Rainfall averages 163 cm. (64 inches) per year. Average daytime temperature is 29°C (84°F). The language is English. Most of the population are Christians with Roman Catholics as the largest single group. There are Hindu and Muslim communities. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) is deep red, divided by a white-edged black diagonal stripe, running from upper left to lower right. The capital is Port of Spain.

Recent History

Trinidad and Tobago was formerly a British colonial possession. Elections to the Legislative Council in September 1956 were won by the newly-formed People's National Movement (PNM), led by Dr. Eric Williams, who became the colony's first Chief Minister in October. In 1958 the territory became a member of the newly established Federation of the West Indies and in the following year achieved full internal self-government. With the secession of Jamaica from the Federation in 1961, Trinidad and Tobago withdrew and the Federation collapsed. In August 1962 Trinidad and Tobago became independent, with Dr. Williams as Prime Minister, and in 1967 became a member of the Organization of American States. "Black Power" riots in April 1970 and a mutiny in the army, which lasted for six months, resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency; subsequent unrest culminated in guerrilla warfare. Against this background elections to the House of Representatives were held in May 1971, resulting in a complete victory for the PNM.

A new constitution came into effect in August 1976, making Trinidad and Tobago a republic within the Commonwealth and lowering the voting age to 18 years. The first parliamentary elections of the republic were held in September, resulting in the PNM's winning 24 of the 36 seats. The United Labour Front, a newly-formed party led by trade unionists, won 10 seats and the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) won the two Tobago seats. The former Governor-General, Ellis Clarke, was sworn in as the country's first President in December 1976.

A parliamentary resolution in 1977 to grant Tobago self-rule resulted, after long resistance from the Government, in the formation in 1980 of a Tobago House of Assembly with certain powers over its own finance, economic development and social services. A. N. R. Robinson, leader of the DAC and a former Minister of External Affairs, was elected its chairman.

In March 1981 Eric Williams died, having consistently refused to nominate a successor. The President selected George Chambers, a deputy leader of the PNM and Minister of Agriculture, to assume the leadership *ad interim*. At a special convention of the PNM in May Chambers was formally adopted as party leader and confirmed as Prime Minister. Despite speculation about the country's political future following Williams' demise, the

PNM increased its majority in the House of Representatives by two seats in a general election in November. The ULF, the DAC and the Tapia House Movement, campaigning jointly as the Trinidad and Tobago National Alliance, succeeded in retaining only 10 seats. The Organization for National Reconstruction, led by former PNM Minister Karl Hudson-Phillips, emerged as the only serious threat to the PNM, gaining 22.3 per cent of the vote but no seats.

A series of unexplained fires and bombings, which began in 1980, continued into 1981, killing 13 people.

Government

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the Senate (31 members) and the House of Representatives (36 members). Representatives are elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President is a constitutional head of state elected by an Electoral College of members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of the Senate are nominated by the President in consultation with, and on the advice of, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Cabinet has effective control of the Government and is responsible to Parliament. Tobago Island was granted its own House of Assembly in 1980.

Defence

There is a defence force of about 1,000 enlisted troops.

Economic Affairs

Petroleum is of paramount importance in Trinidad's economy, with around half of G.D.P., 90 per cent of export income and the major part of government revenue deriving from production and refining in 1979. In response to forecasts that, at the current rate of extraction, oil deposits will be near exhaustion by 1990, exploration by government and private companies is being intensified. After reaching a peak of 245,000 b.p.d. in 1977, average oil production slowed to 187,900 b.p.d. in 1981.

As the leading Caribbean oil producer, Trinidad has recently benefited from the worldwide increase in oil prices. The Government intends to use these revenues to offset inflation (17.5 per cent in 1980), and also for the longer-term purposes of creating jobs (there was 12 per cent unemployment in 1980) and economic restructuring; some 32 funds have been set up to this end. The Government owns the Trinidad and Tobago Oil Co. (TRINTOC), and has a majority shareholding in Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum. Reserves of natural gas amount to 14,000,000 million standard cubic feet and, potentially, to 20,000,000 million s.c.f.; a pipeline has been built to transport the gas to the Point Lisas industrial estate for use in a number of planned industries. The first of these, the TRINGEN liquid ammonia plant, came on stream in late 1977, and an iron and steel works with a capacity of 900,000 metric tons went into production in mid-1981. Construction has begun on a methanol plant and a urea plant. Other projects include petrochemicals, fertilizers, furfural, an aluminium smelter, plastics and electronics. A liquefaction plant, which will convert surplus gas into an exportable form, is also planned. It is hoped that these

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Introductory Survey

industries will be well established by the time that revenue from petroleum begins to fall.

Tourism is the second largest source of foreign exchange. The manufacture of sugar, rum, molasses, fruit juices and cotton textiles is also important, and Trinidad is a major world producer of asphalt. The sugar industry is in serious decline; heavy rains reduced the 1981 crop to 88,420 tons. The Government has established a Food and Agriculture Corporation. A series of "Government-to-Government" agreements, the aim of which is to import technical and managerial expertise for major development projects, have been signed with foreign governments. A 25-year development plan, designed to promote agriculture and fisheries and diversify Trinidad's industrial base, was announced at the end of 1980. Trinidad has established its own Caribbean Aid Council and in 1979 its regional aid contribution amounted to 2.2 per cent of G.D.P.

With the effects of a rise in G.D.P. of 22 per cent considerably eroded by inflation in 1980, Trinidad experienced an unusual amount of labour unrest throughout the economy in 1980 and 1981. The trade deficit (exclusive of petroleum) was expected to increase sharply in 1981, threatening to absorb the balance of payments surplus earned by petroleum within a few years if unchecked.

Transport and Communications

Road transport is widely used for passengers and freight and there are many buses and lorries. In 1977 there were 7,080 km. (4,400 miles) of roads, of which 3,060 km. (1,900 miles) were classified as major roads and 4,020 km. (2,500 miles) as local roads. A major road-building programme is under way. Port of Spain and Scarborough, Tobago, have a deep-water wharf and there are regular sailings to all parts of the world from Port of Spain. A special container berth, with two large overhead cranes, has been built at Port of Spain. Improvement in the car-ferry service linking Trinidad and Tobago is under consideration. Numerous airlines use Piarco international airport. An air shuttle service between Trinidad and Tobago is planned.

Social Welfare

Old age pensions are paid, and there is some unemployment relief. In 1977 there were 15 hospitals, with 4,455 beds, and the country had 618 physicians. State medical services are free. In April 1972 the National Insurance System was inaugurated. The system is run by an inde-

pendent board and its provisions are similar to those contained in the British system introduced in 1948. Other social services introduced in the 1978 budget include a food stamp programme designed to benefit the aged and recipients of social assistance.

Education

Primary and secondary education is free and attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12. Entrance to secondary schools is determined by the Common Entrance Examination. The junior secondary school system for 12-14 year olds was introduced in 1972. Many schools are run jointly by the state and religious bodies. The Trinidad campus of the University of the West Indies is at St. Augustine, and includes an engineering faculty. Other institutions of higher education are the Polytechnic Institute and the East Caribbean Farm Institute. There are three teacher training colleges and three government technical institutes and vocational centres.

Tourism

The climate and coastline of both Trinidad and Tobago attract visitors mainly from the U.S.A., Canada and the CARICOM territories. The annual carnival festival is a major attraction. There were 190,060 foreign visitors in 1979.

Public Holidays

1982: May 31st (Whit Monday), June 10th (Corpus Christi), June 19th (Labour Day), July 23rd (Eid ul Fitr), August 2nd (Caribbean Day), August 4th (Discovery Day), August 31st (Independence Day), September 24th (Republic Day), October 16th (Divali), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is in force. The metric system is being introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT \$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = TT \$4.634;

U.S. \$1 = TT \$2.409.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				
	Census results				
	April 7th, 1960	April 7th, 1970			May 12th, 1980
		Males	Females	Total	
5,128 sq. km.*	834,350	465,857	474,862	940,719	1,059,825

* 1,980 sq. miles. Of the total, Trinidad is 4,828 sq. km. (1,864 sq. miles) and Tobago 300 sq. km. (116 sq. miles).

Ethnic groups (estimated percentage distribution, 1979): African 43; "East" Indian 40; Others 17.

Principal towns (estimated population in 1977): Port of Spain (capital) 120,000; San Fernando 60,000; Arima 20,000.

Births and Deaths (1979): Birth rate 23.8 per 1,000; Death rate 6.6 per 1,000.

EMPLOYMENT

(Sample survey, persons aged 15 years and over, at December 31st)

	1978	1979
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	44,600	40,600
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	71,800	73,000
Construction (incl. electricity, gas and water)	74,800	85,100
Commerce	72,500	76,600
Transport and communications	30,100	29,700
Services	96,200	94,700
Unstated activities	100	400
TOTAL	390,100	400,100

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

		1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980*
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	203.6	176.0	147.0	144.0†	114†
Cocoa	metric tons	3,249	3,345	3,398	3,000	4,000†
Coconuts and copra	'000 metric tons	87	88	82	82	85
Citrus fruits	metric tons	15,016	3,414	7,815	11,000	12,000

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

MINING

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum (barrels)	77,672,000	83,620,000	83,778,000	78,258,000
Asphalt (tons)	64,596	43,596	58,228	59,720

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cement. . . .	metric tons	259,600	241,400	218,100	223,500	217,700
Cigarettes . . .	kg.	951,900	1,030,900	1,003,100	1,016,900	889,300
Rum	proof galls.	3,837,200	4,098,900	4,225,900	4,665,000	5,417,800
Bay Rum	" "	22,800	17,900	17,600	23,700	22,800*
Beer	litres	19,316,000	23,094,000	23,794,000	19,784,000	23,034,000

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT \$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = TT \$4.634; U.S. \$1 = TT \$2.409.

TT \$100 = £21.58 = U.S. \$41.51.

Note: The Trinidad and Tobago dollar was introduced in February 1965, replacing (at par) the West Indian dollar. The prevailing exchange rate of £1 = 4.80 dollars continued to operate until May 1976. In terms of U.S. currency, the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = TT \$2.00 (TT \$1 = 50.00 U.S. cents) from November 1967 to August 1971; and U.S. \$1 = TT \$1.8421 (TT \$1 = 54.286 U.S. cents) from December 1971 to June 1972. The average rates (TT \$ per U.S. \$) were: 1.959 in 1973; 2.053 in 1974; 2.170 in 1975. In May 1976 the link with sterling was broken and the currency pegged to the U.S. dollar, with the exchange rate set at U.S. \$1 = TT \$2.40. Between March and May 1980, and again from May 1981, this was adjusted to U.S. \$1 = TT \$2.409. The average rates (TT \$ per U.S. \$) were: 2.438 in 1976; 2.401 in 1980.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (TT \$ million)

REVENUE	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1979	1980
Capital receipts	660.0	758.0	Recurrent	2,232.6	2,891.4
Customs and excise	323.4	377.9	Development programme	115.3	157.7
Taxes on income	2,003.6	2,948.0	Funds for long-term projects	1,244.8	2,010.5
Purchase taxes	70.0	91.1			
Motor vehicle taxes	66.4	72.2			
Returns on loans and investments	150.7	174.8			
Royalties	211.7	515.6			
Other current revenue	106.9	122.0			
TOTAL	3,592.7	5,059.6	TOTAL	3,592.7	5,059.6

COST OF LIVING INDEX (September 1975 = 100)

	1977	1978	1979
Food	113.2	123.5	140.6
Drink and tobacco	123.3	141.8	158.2
Rent	116.0	134.7	160.1
Maintenance	148.6	170.6	220.9
Fuel and lighting	103.3	104.2	105.7
Clothing	125.9	136.4	148.4
Household supplies	123.3	136.7	155.4
Services	117.9	139.5	163.8
Transportation	131.1	144.5	184.0
Education	141.3	159.8	183.3
Medical goods and services	143.9	152.5	171.5
ALL ITEMS	121.5	133.9	153.6

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST
(TT\$ million)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
5,496.7	6,502.3	8,043.6	8,971.1	10,408.9

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(TT \$'000)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Foreign exchange reserves	1,729,800	2,420,200	3,736,452	n.a.
<i>of which:</i>				
IMF gold tranche	40,300	49,200	59,556	75,662
Currency in circulation	165,575	205,762	276,562	352,978

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(TT \$ million)

	1977			1978		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	5,929.1	4,770.6	1,158.5	3,770.2	2,805.7	964.5
Transport	311.7	167.6	144.1	297.9	155.0	142.9
Travel	206.6	132.0	74.6	219.9	185.9	33.0
Investment income	246.6	1,003.3	-756.7	258.4	1,095.4	-837.0
Government n.e.s.	50.3	35.7	14.6	57.1	28.4	28.7
Other miscellaneous services	84.3	143.5	-59.2	158.8	214.2	-55.4
Total	6,828.6	6,252.7	575.9	4,761.3	4,484.6	276.7
Transfer Payments:						
Private	4.3	34.6	-30.3	4.0	53.4	-49.4
Official	—	42.7	-42.7	—	39.8	-39.8
Total	4.3	77.3	-73.0	4.0	93.2	-89.2
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	6,832.9	6,330.0	502.9	4,765.3	4,577.8	187.5
Capital:						
Private Sector:						
Direct investment	1,096.3	765.6	330.7	336.2	—	336.2
Other private capital	3.9	28.7	-24.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Public Sector:						
Loans and repayments	376.2	48.0	328.2	264.6	10.1	254.5
Subscriptions to international organiza- tions	—	—	—	—	3.3	-3.3
Other assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	1,476.4	842.6	633.8	600.8	13.4	587.4
Errors and Omissions	62.6	—	62.6	12.5	—	12.5
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	1,199.3	—	1,199.3	787.4	—	787.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
(TT \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	3,243.9	4,908.8	4,371.7	4,721.0	5,007.4	7,626.4
Exports f.o.b.	3,884.5	5,332.7	5,241.9	4,895.1	6,017.4	9,784.8

COMMODITY GROUPS

(TT \$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Food and Live Animals . . .	365.7	438.2	536.0	156.0	131.2	166.8
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	34.0	47.8	65.3	16.2	17.0	16.2
Crude Materials, inedible (excl. fuels)	71.2	80.0	98.1	4.7	2.9	5.0
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants . .	2,066.3	1,915.1	1,444.7	4,792.3	4,381.5	5,715.5
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	27.2	228.8	37.3	1.0	0.4	0.4
Chemicals	213.0	51.3	282.4	150.4	202.0	193.4
Basic Manufactures	572.9	724.0	824.4	28.4	27.4	31.1
Machinery and Transport Equipment	806.4	1,022.0	1,458.6	7.1	7.6	5.6
Miscellaneous Manufactures . . .	174.4	204.4	275.5	31.9	31.5	32.4
Miscellaneous Transactions, Com- modities n.e.s.	9.4	9.5	28.9	1.1	1.3	2.5
TOTAL	4,340.5	4,721.1	5,051.2	5,189.1	4,802.8	6,168.9

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(TT \$ million)

IMPORTS		1977	1978	EXPORTS		1977	1978
Canada		150.1	179.1	Canada		56.4	51.8
France		22.6	88.6	Guyana		149.6	n.a.
Germany, Federal Republic . . .		54.0	96.8	Netherlands		95.0	162.4
Indonesia		450.0	662.0	Netherlands Antilles and Suri- name		190.2	174.3
Iran		392.8	n.a.	Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands		n.a.	179.2
Japan		197.3	257.7	United Kingdom		102.7	137.5
Saudi Arabia		1,032.5	1,031.9	U.S.A.		3,674.4	3,228.3
United Kingdom		456.8	589.2				
U.S.A.		900.4	968.7				
Venezuela		41.7	51.2				

TRANSPORT

Roads (vehicles registered, 1979): 88,872 private cars, 19,175 hired and rented cars, 403 buses, 20,252 goods vehicles, 6,154 tractor and trailers, 3,474 motor cycles.

Shipping: (tons handled): 41,347,200 in 1975; 48,028,300 in 1976; 48,137,000 in 1977.

Civil Aviation (1979): Passengers arriving 550,330; Passengers departing 411,690.

TOURISM

Number of visitors: 169,010 (1977); 176,100 (1978); 190,060 (1979).

EDUCATION

(1977/78)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Schools	476	176
Teachers*	6,471	1,325†
Students	181,863	86,145†

* 1975/76 figures.

† Excluding private secondary schools.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain.

THE CONSTITUTION

Trinidad and Tobago became a republic within the Commonwealth under a new Constitution on August 1st, 1976.

The Constitution provides for a President and a bi-cameral Parliament of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The President is elected by an Electoral College of members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of 31 members appointed by the

President; 16 on the advice of the Prime Minister, 6 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 9 at his own discretion from outstanding persons from economic, social or community organizations.

The House of Representatives consists of 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The duration of a Parliament is five years.

The Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, is responsible for the general direction and control of the Government. It is collectively responsible to Parliament.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: ELLIS EMMANUEL INNOCENT CLARKE (took office as Governor-General February 1973; became interim President August 1st, 1976; sworn in as President December 30th, 1976).

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning: GEORGE MICHAEL CHAMBERS.

Minister of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives: ERROL MAHABIR.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production: KAMALUDDIN MOHAMMED.

Minister of Education: OVERAND PADMORE.

Minister of Community Development and Local Government: CUTHBERT JOSEPH.

Minister of National Security: JOHN DONALDSON.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs: DESMOND CARTY.

Minister of Energy and Natural Resources: PATRICK MANNING.

Minister of Works, Maintenance and Drainage: HUGH FRANCIS.

Minister of Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs: MARILYN GORDON.

Minister of State Enterprises: RONALD WILLIAMS.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: RUSSELL MARTINEAU.

Minister of External Affairs: DR. BASIL INCE.

Minister of Health and the Environment: DR. NEVILLE CONNELL.

Minister of Housing and Resettlement: WENDELL MOTTLEY.

Minister of Public Utilities and National Transport: JOHN ECKSTEIN.

Minister of Information: MURIEL GREEN.

Minister in the Ministry of Housing and Resettlement: ELMINA CLARKE-ALLEN.

Minister in the Ministry of Health and the Environment: NORMA LEWIS-PHILLIPS.

Minister in the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development: MURIEL DONAWA McDAVIDSON.

Minister in the Ministry of Finance and Planning: CHARLES JACELON.

Minister in the Ministry of Legal Affairs: CARLTON ALERT.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: DR. WAHID ALI.

Vice-President: J. HAMILTON HOLDER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: C. A. THOMASOS.

Deputy Speaker: CYRIL ROGERS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1981

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
People's National Movement	26	218,296
Trinidad and Tobago National Alliance*	10	85,281

* Comprising United Labour Front, Tapia House Movement and Democratic Action Congress.

TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The house is elected for a four-year term of office and consists of 15 elected members and three members selected by the majority party.

Chairman: ARTHUR NAPOLEON RAYMOND ROBINSON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Action Congress (DAC): Port of Spain; f. 1971; Leader ARTHUR NAPOLEON RAYMOND ROBINSON.

Democratic Labour Party: 115 Charlotte St., Port of Spain; Leader SINBHONATH CAPILDEO.

Fargo House Movement: Port of Spain; f. 1980 by dissenters from the Democratic Action Congress; Leader Dr. WINSTON MURRAY; Tobago-based.

National Joint Action Committee: Port of Spain; left-wing grouping; contested its first election in 1981.

Organization for National Reconstruction: Port of Spain; f. 1980; Leader KARL HUDSON-PHILLIPS.

People's National Movement (PNM): 1 Tranquillity St., Port of Spain; f. 1956; nationalist party; holds 26 seats

in the House of Representatives; Leader GEORGE CHAMBERS; Chair. F. C. PREVATT.

Social Democratic Party: Leader VERNON JAMADAR.

Tapia House Movement: Tapia House, 22 Cipriani Blvd., Port of Spain; f. 1968; Leader LLOYD BEST; Sec. ALLAN HARRIS; publ. *Trinidad and Tobago Review* (monthly), *Tapia* (party organ).

United Freedom Party: Leader RAMDEO SAMPAT-MEHTA.

United Labour Front: f. 1976; won 8 seats in the 1981 elections; left-wing party; Leader BASDEO PANDAY, Leader of the Opposition.

United Progressive Party (UPP): Port of Spain; f. 1972; Leader J. R. F. RICHARDSON.

West Indian National Party: Leader A. SINANAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(In Port of Spain unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Havana, Cuba.

Argentina: 2nd Floor, 3A Queen's Park West; *Ambassador:* PATRICIO PÉREZ-QUESADA.

Australia: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

Austria: Caracas, Venezuela.

Barbados: Caracas, Venezuela (HC).

Belgium: Kingston, Jamaica.

Brazil: 6 Elizabeth St., St. Clair; *Ambassador:* AMAURY BIER.

Canada: Colonial Bldg., 72 South Quay, P.O.B. 1246 (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. E. LABERGE.

China, People's Republic: Georgetown, Guyana.

Colombia: P.O.B. 664, 67 Independence Square; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE ARRIETA-LARA.

Cuba: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Denmark: Caracas, Venezuela.

France: Furness House, 90 Independence Square; *Ambassador:* M. DE CHOISEUL-PRASLIN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Furness House, 90 Independence Square; *Ambassador:* KARL HEINZ ROUETTE.

Ghana: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (HC).

Grenada: St. George's, Grenada (HC).

Guinea: Havana, Cuba.

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

India: 87 Cipriani Blvd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. C. SHUKLA.

Indonesia: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Iran: Caracas, Venezuela.

Iraq: Port of Spain.

Israel: Caracas, Venezuela.

Italy: Caracas, Venezuela.

Jamaica: 2 Newbold St., St. Clair (HC); *High Commissioner:* GORDON O. WELLS.

Japan: Caracas, Venezuela.

Malaysia: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Mauritius: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Mexico: Caracas, Venezuela.

Netherlands: Furness House, 90 Independence Square; *Ambassador:* E. G. MADURO.

New Zealand: 84-86 Independence Square (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant; former High Commissioner resident in Ottawa, Canada).

Nigeria: 17 Queen's Park West (HC); *High Commissioner:* O. O. ADESOLA.

Pakistan: Ottawa, Canada.

Romania: Caracas, Venezuela.

Senegal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Sierra Leone: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (HC).

Spain: Caracas, Venezuela.

Sweden: Caracas, Venezuela.

Switzerland: Caracas, Venezuela.

Tanzania: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (HC).

U.S.S.R.: Caracas, Venezuela.

United Kingdom: Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O.B. 778 (HC); *High Commissioner:* DAVID LANE.

U.S.A.: 15 Queen's Park West; *Ambassador:* RICHARD FOX.

Venezuela: 18 Victoria Ave.; *Ambassador:* ABDELKADER MÁRQUEZ-GARCÍA.

Yugoslavia: Georgetown, Guyana.

Trinidad and Tobago also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Uganda, the Vatican City, Zaire and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Judicature of Trinidad and Tobago consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, who is *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court, and ten Puisne Judges. It has jurisdiction in civil cases.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice, who is President, and three other Justices.

Appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from all courts and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir ISAAC HYATALI.

Court of Appeal: The Hons. Sir ISAAC HYATALI, CLEMENT E. G. PHILLIPS, MAURICE CORBIN, GARVIN SCOTT, CECIL KELSICK, NOOR HASSANAZI.

District Courts: The Chief Magistrate, 7 Senior and 18 stipendiary magistrates preside over the District Courts established in various parts of the country. In these Courts the work of the Petty Civil Courts (which have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$1,200) and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction is conducted.

Chief Magistrate: ROLAND CRAWFORD.

The Industrial Court and a Tax Appeal Board are superior courts of record.

Industrial Court: Pres. J. A. M. BRAITHWAITE.

Registrar: LOUIS BROWN.

Attorney-General: SELWYN RICHARDSON.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics 331,733, Anglicans 168,521, Seventh Day Adventists 16,673, Methodists 15,507, Hindus 230,209, Muslims 58,271 (1970).

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Trinidad and Tobago: The Rt. Rev. CLIVE ABDULAH, S.T.M., D.D.; Hayes Court, Port of Spain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Port of Spain: Most Rev. GORDON ANTHONY PANTIN; 27 Maraval Rd., Port of Spain.

Three suffragan sees.

Christian Council of Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain; f. 1967; church unity organization formed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Moravian, Lutheran Mission and Salvation Army, with Ethiopian Orthodox and Baptist Union as observers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Evening News: P.O.B. 122, Port of Spain; f. 1936; independent; evening; Editor COMPTON DELPH; circ. 36,103.

The Sun: 32 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1977; afternoon; Editor KEITH SMITH; circ. 22,000.

Trinidad Guardian: P.O.B. 122, Port of Spain; f. 1917; independent; morning; Editor CARL JACOBS; circ. 53,838.

Trinidad and Tobago Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1967; Man. Dir. KEN GORDON; Editor GEORGE R. JOHN; circ. 53,037.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers

PERIODICALS

Annual Statistical Digest: 1 Edward St., Port of Spain; f. 1952; issued by the Central Statistical Office.

The Bomb: Southern Main Rd., Curepe; weekly; Editor PATRICK CHOKOLINGO; circ. 52,000.

Caribbean Herald: 46 Henry St., Port of Spain; weekly.

Caribbean Medical Journal: 115 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; bi-monthly.

Catholic News: 34 Belmont Circular Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1892; weekly; Editor Fr. PETER NICHOLSON; circ. 15,600.

Chiao Sheng: 10 Charlotte St., Port of Spain; Chinese; weekly.

Medi-News Caribbean: Scope Publishing, 1 St. Ann's Ave., Port of Spain; general medical.

National Target: 10 New St., San Fernando; f. 1978; weekly; Editor IRWIN SANDY.

The Naturalist: 7 First Ave., Cascade, Port of Spain; f. 1975; bi-monthly; flora and fauna of the Caribbean; Publ./Editor-in-Chief STEPHEN MOHAMMED; circ. 25,000.

Quarterly Economic Report: Royal Bank, 3B Chancery Lane, Port of Spain; f. 1973; issued by Royal Bank.

Quarterly Economic Report: Textel Bldg., 1 Edward St., Port of Spain; f. 1950; quarterly; issued by the Central Statistical Office.

Southern Star: 32 Pedington St., San Fernando; f. 1977; Editor RAOUL PANTIN; circ. 6,000.

Sunday Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1967; Editor KATHLEEN HANNAYS; circ. 72,461.

Sunday Guardian: P.O.B. 122, Port of Spain; f. 1917; independent; morning; Editor THERESE M. MILLS; circ. 101,496.

Sunday Punch: Southern Main Rd., Curepe; weekly; Editor TREVER SMITH; circ. 32,000.

Trinidad and Tobago Gazette: 2 Victoria Ave., Port of Spain; weekly; official government paper; circ. 2,750.

Tropical Agriculture: Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1924; quarterly; Editor F. W. COPE.

PUBLISHERS

Inprint Caribbean Ltd.: 112 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain.

Key Caribbean Publications Ltd.: 36 Scotte-Bushe St., Port of Spain; magazines and books.

Longman Caribbean Ltd.: 79 Belmont Circular Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1970; general; Dir. PERCY CEZAIR.

Muir Marshall Ltd.: 64A Independence Square, P.O.B. 126, Port of Spain.

Scope Publishing Caribbean Ltd.: 1 St. Ann's Ave., Port of Spain; magazines and books.

S.M. Publications: Port of Spain.

Trend Publications: 14 Fitzgerald Lane, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 122, Port of Spain; f. 1917; publishes the *Sunday Guardian*, *Trinidad Guardian*, *Evening News*.

University of the West Indies: St. Augustine; education; textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

National Broadcasting Service (NBS, Radio 610): 17 Abercromby St., P.O.B. 610, Port of Spain; f. 1957; AM and FM transmitters at Chaguanas, Cumberland Hill; Gen. Man. F. THOMPSON; Dir. of Programmes HAMILTON CLEMENT; est. regular audience 650,000.

Trinidad Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (Radio Trinidad): Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; islandwide commercial broadcasting service; two programmes; Man. Dir. P. E. M. HESKETH; Dir. of Programmes G. FRANCIS.

TELEVISION

Trinidad & Tobago Television Co. Ltd.: Television House, 11A Maraval Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1962; commercial station; Gen. Man. C. D. PARRIS; Dir. of Programmes J. BARSOTTI.

Receiving sets (1980): 210,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; amounts in TT \$)

BANKING

Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Independence Square, P.O.B. 1250, Port of Spain; f. 1964; Gov. VICTOR E. BRUCE; cap. 3m., dep. 1,533.1m. (1975); publs. *Statistical Digest* (monthly in English), *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

National Commercial Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: 60 Independence Square, P.O.B. 718, Port of Spain; f. 1970; cap. 20m. (1979); Chair and Man. Dir. PHILIP ROCHFORD; 13 brs.

Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: 3B Chancery Lane, P.O.B. 287, Port of Spain; inc. 1972; cap. issued 37.2m.; dep. 956.8m. (1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. H. P. URICH; 15 brs.

Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 80-84 Charlotte St., Port of Spain; f. 1914; cap. p.u. and issued 1.5m. (1980); Pres. A. H. McSHINE; 3 brs.

Workers' Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Corner Duncan St. and Independence Square, Port of Spain; cap. 3.8m., dep. 80m. (1979); Gen. Man. NEVILLE V. HACKETT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Agricultural Development Bank: 86 Duke St., Port of Spain; f. 1968; provides long-, medium- and short-term loans to farmers; eventually to be owned and operated by farmers; Chair. ANDREW R. P. McEACHRANE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia, Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. (Canada): 116 Frederick St., Port of Spain; cap. 12.8m., dep. 456.2m. (1979); Gen. Man. R. A. CHAN; 16 brs.

Barclays Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. (U.K.): 59 Independence Square, P.O.B. 67, Port of Spain; f. 1970; cap. 7.5m., dep. 430.7m. (1975); Man. G. G. GREGORY; 23 offices in Trinidad, 1 in Tobago.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: 72 Independence Square, P.O.B. 69, Port of Spain; Man. KEN DE PASS; 14 brs.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): 74 Independence Square, P.O.B. 1249, Port of Spain; Vice-Pres. PHILIP E. FLINT; 2 brs.

INSURANCE

National companies in Port of Spain:

Caribbean Atlantic Life Insurance Co. Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: P.O.B. 948.

Caribbean Home Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19-21 Chacon St.; f. 1973; initial cap. 1m.; Chair. SYDNEY KNOX; general except life.

Colonial Life Insurance Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.: Colonial Life Bldg., 29 St. Vincent St., P.O.B. 567; f. 1936; Man. Dir. C. O. MONSANTO.

Furness Trinidad Ltd.: 90 Independence Square, P.O.B. 660; Dir. IGNATIUS S. FERREIRA; agents for a number of foreign companies.

Goodwill Life and General Insurance Co.: 88-90 Abercromby St.; Man. Dir. B. RAMSARAN.

Maritime Life (Caribbean) Ltd.: 50 Gordon St.; Man. Dir. F. LOFTHOUSE.

Nationwide Insurance Co.: Corner Keate and Frederick Sts.; Pres. RAYMOND ECCLES.

Royal Caribbean Insurance: f. 1977.

Trinidad and Tobago Export Credit Insurance Co. Ltd.: 76 Independence Square; Man. L. OSBOURNE.

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Ltd.: 11 Maraval Rd., P.O.B. 1004; Chair. Man. Dir. L. G. ROSTANT.

United Security Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 109 Abercromby St.; Man. Dir. J. V. GONZALVES.

West Indian National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 116 Frederick St.; Man. Dir. JOHN L. ACHAM.

Western General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Abercromby St.; Man. Dir. JESSE MAHABIR.

The principal British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agencies in Port of Spain.

National Insurance Board: 2 Cipriani Blvd., P.O.B. 1195, Port of Spain; f. 1972; statutory corporation; Chair. VICTOR BRUCE; Exec. Dir. LENNOX PAUL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Inc.): P.O.B. 499, Port of Spain; f. 1879; Pres. J. ANGUS MACKAY; Gen. Man. CARMENA BAIRD; 500 mems.

Southern Division: P.O.B. 80, San Fernando; Chair. TYRONE SAMLAISINGH; Man. JENNIFER JOHNSON.

EMPLOYERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Port of Spain; f. 1955; mems. Citrus Growers' Associations in Jamaica, Belize, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago; Chair. (vacant); Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad Ltd.: P.O.B. 346, Port of Spain; f. 1915; 75 mems.; Pres. F. L. DE VERTEUIL; Man. IAN McDONALD.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Coconut Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 229, Port of Spain; f. 1936; 353 mems.; Pres. FRANCOIS AGOSTINI.

Co-operative Citrus Fruit Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Port of Spain; f. 1932; 600 mems.; Pres. J. E. MAJANI; Sec. A. BORDE.

Pan Trinbago: 111 Queen St., Port of Spain; official body for Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandmen; Pres. MELVILLE BRYAN; Sec. TED CARASQUERO.

Shipping Association of Trinidad and Tobago: Room 15, 1st floor, 64-66 South Quay, Port of Spain; f. 1938; Pres. M. J. BLACKMAN; Exec. Sec. S. JULUMSINGH.

Sugar Association of the Caribbean: 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1942; 5 mem. associations; Chair. H. B. DAVIS; Sec. M. Y. KHAN; publs. *S.A.C. Handbook, Annual Report, Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1920; 2 mems.; Chair. T. N. SKINNER; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Sugar Technologists' Association of Trinidad and Tobago: 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1967; 214 mems.; Chair. T. N. SKINNER; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Trinidad Island-wide Cane Farmers' Association Inc.: San Fernando; f. 1957; Chair. MOHAMED MUSTAKIM; Man. S. NORMAN GIRWAR; Sec. BHAGWANDEEN GOPAUL (acting); publ. *The Cane Farmer* (monthly).

Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association: 20 Herbert St., P.O.B. 971, St. Clair, Port of Spain; f. 1956; 190 mems.; Pres. BRUNO RIVAS; Gen. Man. CLIVE TEELUCKSINGH.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): 2 Pasea St., St. Augustine; f. 1941; Pres. Dr. B. G. MONTSERIN; Sec. LEON VITAL.

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

National Gas Company: f. 1975; purchases gas from oil companies for resale to local industry; Chair. (vacant).

DEVELOPMENT

Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 949, Port of Spain; Chair. Dr. KEN JULIEN.

National Housing Authority: P.O.B. 555, Port of Spain; f. 1962; Chair. H. N. ADAMS; Deputy Chair. LANCE MURRAY; Sec. VERNON CAMPS; Exec. Dir. WORRELL JOHN.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Ltd.: Plipdeco House, Goodrich Bay Rd., Couva; f. 1966; Chair. Dr. K. S. JULIEN; completed deep-water harbour in 1979 to serve an industrial estate which now includes iron and steel complex, an aluminium smelter, fertilizer, methanol and liquefied natural gas plants.

Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation: Corner Duncan St. and Independence Square; f. 1959; encourages new industries and hotels and develops industrial estates; operates loan funds; Chair. Dr. KENNETH JULIEN; Gen. Man. ELDON G. WARNER.

TRADE UNIONS

Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress: Workers' Bank Bldg., Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1966; affiliated to the Caribbean Congress of Labour and ICFTU; about 100,000 mems.; Pres. Senator JAMES I. A. MANSWELL; Gen. Sec. CARL A. TULL.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATES

All-Trinidad Sugar Estates and General Workers' Trade Union (ATSEGWTU): 12 Hobson St., San Fernando; f. 1937; 15,000 mems.; Leader BASDEO PANDAY.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Amalgamated Workers' Union: 16 New St., Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres. CYRIL LOPEZ; Sec. FLAVIUS NURSE.

Brotherhood of Construction and Industrial Workers' Union: 8 Mon Chagrin St., San Fernando; about 5,000 mems.; Pres. Gen. CECIL CLYNE; Gen. Sec. RAMPATHAT SINGH.

Communication Workers' Union: 146 Henry St., Port of Spain; about 1,800 mems.; Pres. CARLTON SAVARY; Gen. Sec. L. TOWNSEND.

Contractors' and General Workers' Trade Union: 73 Mucurapo St., San Fernando; about 2,000 mems.; Pres. OWEN HINDS; Gen. Sec. TOMMY NICOME (acting).

National Union of Government and Federated Workers: 145-47 Henry St., Port of Spain; f. 1937; about 45,000 mems.; Pres. Gen. NATHANIEL E. CRICHLAW; Gen. Sec. SELWYN JOHN; publ. *New Dawn Newspaper* (circ. 20,000).

Public Services Association: 91 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; about 25,000 mems.; Pres. K. TURNER; Gen. Sec. JAMES I. A. MANSWELL.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: 10 Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; about 8,500 mems.; Pres.-Gen. VERNON GLEAN; Gen. Sec. FRANCIS MUNGROO.

Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 132 Henry St., Port of Spain; about 5,000 mems.; Pres. V. A. STANFORD; Sec. KELVIN GONZALES.

NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bank and General Workers' Union: Leader MICHAEL ALS.

Island-wide Cane Farmers' Trade Union: 25 Coffee St. San Fernando; Pres. Gen. RAFFIQUE SHAH.

Oilfield Workers' Trade Union: Paramount Bldg., 99A Circular Rd., San Fernando; f. 1937; 15,000 mems.; Pres.-Gen. GEORGE WEEKES; Gen. Sec. LIONEL BANNISTER.

Transport and Industrial Workers' Trade Union: Eastern Main Rd., Port of Spain; 5,000 mems.; Pres.-Gen. JOE YOUNG.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 7,080 km. (4,400 miles) of roads in Trinidad and Tobago in 1977. The road network in northern Trinidad and Tobago is being extended, and the Churchill-Roosevelt highway is to be upgraded.

Public Transport Service Corporation: Railway Bldgs., South Quay, P.O.B. 391, Port of Spain; f. 1965 to operate road and rail transport; Chair Prof. SUPPRAMANIAN SATCUNANATHAN; Gen. Man. CECIL R. ST. HILL; operates a fleet of 758 buses; 11,199,441 passengers were transported to and from Port of Spain by bus in 1979.

The railway service was discontinued in 1968.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Port of Spain, Pointe-à-Pierre and Point Lisas in Trinidad and Scarborough in Tobago.

Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago: 10 Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; Gen. Man. OTIS MENDEZ.

Shipping Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago (SCOTT): Port of Spain; f. 1977; government-owned; assumed freighting for state corporations in 1981.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

West Indies Shipping Corporation: 48-50 Sackville St., P.O.B. 448, Port of Spain; operates regional shipping service, including a service to Miami.

The chief foreign shipping lines which call at Port of Spain are: Alcoa, Atlantic Lines, Booker Line, Booth Line, CGM Line, Caribbean Overseas Lines, Cía. Anónima Venezolana de Navegación, Columbus Line, Furness Lines, Hamburg-America Line, Hapag-Lloyd, Harrison Line, Horn Line, K Line, P. & O. Orient Lines, Prudential Grace Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Suriname Navigation and West Indies Shipping Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways (BWIA International): Kent House, Long Circular Rd., Maraval, Port of Spain; incorporated 1948; wholly-owned by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago; points served include Trinidad, Tobago, Antigua, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Suriname, Guyana, Caracas, New York, Toronto, Miami and London; fleet of 6 Boeing 707, 1 Boeing-747, 5 DC-9, 6 HS 748 and 3 Lockheed 1011 Tristar-500; Chair. PHILIP ROCHFORD; Chief Exec. PETER LOOK HONG.

Caribbean Air Cargo Ltd.: Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1980; cargo carrier jointly owned by the Trinidad and Barbados Governments and incorporating the freight interests of Carib West Airways and BWIA International; services to Miami, New York, Toronto,

Transport, Tourism and Culture

London and the southern Caribbean; Chair. Jos SCOON.

Trinidad and Tobago Air Services (TITAS): 37 Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1974; services between Trinidad and Tobago; fleet of 4 HS-748; Chair. JOHN E. N. SCOON; Gen. Man. PETER PENA.

The following foreign airlines serve Trinidad and Tobago: Air Canada, Air France, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), British Airways, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Cubana, Eastern (U.S.A.), Caribbean Airways (Barbados), KLM (Netherlands), LAV (Venezuela), LIAT (Antigua), Pan Am (U.S.A.), SAS (Sweden) and VIASA (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board: 56 Frederick St., P.O.B. 222, Port of Spain; f. 1958; statutory board with 7 mems. appointed by the President, some on the recommendation of the various organizations representing the tourist industry; Chair. JOSEPH FITZSIMON BELLE; Dir. of Tourism WINSTON CORNELIUS BORRELL (acting).

There are approximately 2,000 hotel rooms available.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Arts Festival Association: Extra Mural Dept., 113 Frederick St., Port of Spain; Sec. Mrs. D. SAMPSON.

TUNISIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Tunisia lies on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, bordered by Algeria to the west and Libya to the east. The climate is temperate on the coast, with winter rain, and hot and dry in the southern desert. Arabic is the official language and French is widely used. Islam is the state religion and embraces the vast majority of the population. There are Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Protestant minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, charged with a white disc containing a red crescent moon and a five-pointed red star. The capital is Tunis.

Recent History

Tunisia was formerly a monarchy, with the Bey of Tunis as head of state. It became a French protectorate in 1883. A campaign for independence was led by the *Néo-Destour* (New Constitution) Party, founded in 1934 by Habib Bourguiba and renamed the *Parti Socialiste Destourien* (PSD) in 1964. France granted internal self-government in September 1955 and full independence on March 20th, 1956. Five days later elections were held for a Constitutional Assembly, which met in April and appointed Bourguiba to be Prime Minister. In July 1957 the Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and established a republic, with Bourguiba as President. A new constitution was promulgated in June 1959 and the first National Assembly elected in November. In 1961 Tunisian troops blockaded the French naval base at Bizerta and heavy fighting broke out. France agreed to evacuate the base in 1963. Although a one-party system was not institutionalized, the PSD was the only legal party between 1963 and 1981.

In May 1964 Tunisia appropriated all foreign-owned lands but the drive to collectivize agriculture had to be abandoned because of resistance from the rural population. In 1970 and 1971 the leading liberal figures in the Government, Bahi Ladgham, the Prime Minister and, Mahmoud Mestiri, the Minister of the Interior, were dismissed.

The President's hold on power was confirmed by a PSD congress and national elections in 1974. The constitution was altered to allow Bourguiba to become President-for-Life and to confirm the Prime Minister, Hedi Nouira, as his successor. President Bourguiba reacted harshly to student unrest and workers' strikes, both of which have been common since 1974; a further source of discontent has been the Government's refusal to allow the formation of political parties other than the PSD. A political confrontation developed between the *Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens* (UGTT), led by Habib Achour, and the Government, which culminated in January 1978 with a 24-hour general strike, called by Achour in protest against the Government's labour policy and recent attacks on trade union offices. A state of emergency was declared and at least 50 people were killed in clashes between rioters and troops. About 200 union leaders, including Achour, were arrested; the trials, which took

place in August and September, were widely condemned by outside observers but resulted in prison sentences for Achour and the other main defendants. Achour was pardoned by the President in 1979 but remained under house arrest until December 1981, when he was allowed to resume his position as Secretary-General of the UGTT.

At the PSD Congress in September 1979, Nouira rejected opposition demands for a multi-party system, but emphasized the need for "opening up" the PSD to accommodate different points of view and to encourage the participation of young people. Nouira was taken ill in February 1980, and was succeeded in April by the Minister of Education, Mohamed Mzali, as Prime Minister and (*ex officio*) as Bourguiba's successor. Subsequently, a more moderate policy became apparent with the release of trade unionists imprisoned in 1978 and the appointment of liberals to the Government.

The one-party system was ended in July 1981, when the *Parti Communiste Tunisien* (PCT) was officially recognized. President Bourguiba announced that any political group that gained 5 per cent of votes cast in the legislative elections in November would also be recognized as a party. The PCT, the *Mouvement de l'Unité Populaire* and the *Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes* all protested against these conditions, and were subsequently defeated in a landslide victory by the *Front National*, a joint front presented by the PSD and UGTT, which gained 94.6 per cent of votes cast. The three other groups complained of "electoral irregularities".

Tunisian foreign policy is noted for its moderate position on the Israel question and for good relations with the U.S.A. In 1977 a dispute arose between Tunisia and Libya concerning the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Gabès. In January 1980 the town of Gafsa was attacked by guerrillas. An opposition group claimed responsibility, but the Government accused Libya of being behind the attack.

Government

Under the 1959 Constitution, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 136 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years. Between 1963 and 1981 Tunisia was a one-party state, although an amendment to the electoral code in 1979 allowed more than one candidate for each seat. Executive power is held by the President, elected for five years by popular vote at the same time as the Assembly. In March 1975 the Assembly proclaimed Habib Bourguiba President-for-Life. The President, who is Head of State and Head of Government, appoints a Council of Ministers, headed by a Prime Minister, which is responsible to him. For local administration the country is divided into 18 governorates.

Defence

In July 1981 total armed forces numbered 28,600, consisting of an army of 24,000, a navy of 2,600 and an air force of 2,000. There is a para-military force of 8,500. Officer-training is carried out in the U.S.A. and France as

well as in Tunisia. Defence expenditure in 1981 totalled 104.4 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the bases of the economy. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, olive oil, wine, citrus fruit, vegetables and dates. Large quantities of dairy produce, cereals, meat and sugar still have to be imported. Market gardening and livestock breeding are being encouraged, as well as the development of irrigation. Between 1965 and 1969 a system of co-operative farming was promoted, but its failure has left agriculture divided into a large-scale modernized sector, both State and private, and a traditional sector of small peasant holdings. Rural depopulation is a serious problem as young people desert the country for the towns. A fishing programme involving investment of 10.4 million dinars was announced in 1981.

Phosphates and petroleum are the principal minerals. It was hoped that further discoveries of petroleum in 1981 would prevent the need for imports by 1990. Iron, zinc and lead are also mined, but iron reserves are dwindling. There are large offshore reserves of natural gas. Industry is based on the processing of the country's agricultural and mineral products. A law of April 1972 made the whole country a virtual Free Zone for foreign export-oriented industries. Major installations include a steel works, an oil refinery, a phosphate processing plant and cement works. The important textile industry was seriously affected by EEC import restrictions imposed in 1977, but was to be modernized under the 1982-86 Plan.

The dramatic rise in world prices of phosphates and petroleum in 1973/74 largely contributed to a doubling in value of Tunisia's exports in 1974. However, the value of imports also rose steeply. In 1975 exports fell, partly as a result of a decline in world demand for phosphates, but imports continued to increase in value; since then the trade deficit has continued to grow, reaching 500 million dinars in 1980, in spite of increased exports, but is partly offset by revenue from tourism and remittances from Tunisian workers abroad.

Tunisia has a serious unemployment problem, aggravated by a high rate of population increase, and a permanent balance of payments deficit. The Fifth Development Plan, for 1977-81, gave priority to increasing food production and creating employment, and achieved an average annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent. The Sixth Development Plan (1982-86) envisages total investment of 8,000 million dinars, of which 25 per cent is to be provided by foreign sources: Arab investment is being particularly encouraged and several joint investment banks are planned. The Plan again aims at self-sufficiency in food production and emphasizes the creation of jobs in the manufacturing sector. An overall growth rate of 6.3 per cent annually is envisaged.

Tunisia receives aid from western countries, international institutions and, for the first time in 1977, on international financial markets. The country became a partial associate of the EEC in 1969. After lengthy

negotiations, a revised association agreement was signed in 1976.

Transport and Communications

The total length of railways was 2,013 km. in 1979, of which 1,534 km. were narrow-gauge. Construction of a city railway system was begun in Tunis in 1980. The 10,554 km. of main roads connect all the major commercial centres. There are four major ports and a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. A large new port at Gabès is being built. Air transport is provided by Tunis Air and several foreign lines; there are five international airports.

Social Welfare

A state system of social security provides benefits for sickness, maternity and old age. In 1979 Tunisia had 1,654 physicians and there were 95 government hospitals (with 13,449 beds) and 1,011 clinics and health centres. Free health services are available to 70 per cent of the population. Regional committees for social security care for the aged, needy and orphaned.

Education

Approximately 80 per cent of children of school age receive education in Tunisia, the majority in state-run schools. Arabic is the first language of instruction in primary schools but is gradually replaced by French in the higher grades.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent sandy beaches, oriental architecture and remains of the Roman Empire. Tunisia contains the site of the ancient city of Carthage. Tourism has expanded rapidly in Tunisia following extensive government investment in hotels, improved roads and other facilities. There were 1,602,100 visitors in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 1st (Victory Day), June 2nd (Youth Day), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), July 25th (Republic Day), August 3rd (Birthday of President Bourguiba), August 13th (Women's Day), September 3rd (Commemoration of September 3rd, 1934), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 15th (Evacuation of Bizerta), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 18th (National Revolution Day), March 20th (Independence Day), April 9th (Martyrs' Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millimes = 1 Tunisian dinar.

Exchange rates (December 1981):
 £1 sterling = 983.7 millimes;
 U.S. \$1 = 511.4 millimes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	May 3rd, 1966	May 8th, 1975			1979	1980	1980
		Males	Females	Total			
163,610 sq. km.*	4,533,351†	2,840,913	2,747,296	5,588,209	6,238,200	6,392,300	39.1

* 63,170 square miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been 4.0 per cent.

PRINCIPAL COMMUNES

(1975 Census)

Tunis (capital)	550,404	Sousse	69,530	Gafsa	42,225
Sfax (Safaqis)	171,297	Bizerte (Bizerta)	62,856	Gabès	40,585
Djerba	70,217	Kairouan	54,546	Béja	39,226

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1974	194,600	35.6	46,672	8.5	57,555	10.5
1975	205,390	36.6	47,860	8.5	55,500	9.9
1976	208,040	36.0	42,524	7.4	50,173	8.7
1977	220,546	37.2	47,828	8.1	49,149	8.3
1978	207,342	34.1	50,226	8.3	47,270	7.8
1979	217,338	34.8	52,375	8.4	50,336	8.1
1980†	223,316	35.1	47,430	7.4	48,800	7.7

* Birth registration is reported to be at least 99 per cent complete. Death registration is estimated to be about 73 per cent complete. UN estimates for average annual death rates are: 13.3 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 11.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80.

† Provisional figures.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Institut National de la Statistique.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1975 census, sample tabulation)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	456,620	69,410	526,030
Mining and quarrying	26,780	430	27,210
Manufacturing	115,820	124,820	240,640
Electricity, gas and water	11,160	520	11,680
Construction	139,560	1,180	140,740
Trade, restaurants and hotels	112,410	7,220	119,630
Transport, storage and communications	54,530	2,850	57,380
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,800	1,910	7,710
Community, social and personal services	169,950	47,800	217,750
Activities not adequately described	133,920	20,100	153,930
TOTAL	1,226,550	276,150	1,502,700

* Figures refer to persons aged 15 years and over, excluding those seeking work for the first time, numbering 119,120 (males 91,760, females 27,360). In addition, the economically active population included 107,240 persons (males 65,210, females 42,030) aged 10 to 15 years. The total labour force was thus 1,729,060 (males 1,383,520, females 345,540).

Source: Institut National de la Statistique; and International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Wheat	810	570	720	680	870	960
Barley	240	100	180	270	296	270
Potatoes	105	85	105	125	130	140
Olives	870	425	625	400	400	565
Tomatoes	250	320	260	280	330	380
Chillies and peppers	120	125	130	130	110	110
Onions	70	83	95	85	90	75
Water melons and melons	250	210	220	300	280	280
Grapes	101	124	65	105	136	n.a.
Dates	42	33	45	27	47	46
Sugar beet	83	119	80	58	63	54
Apricots	29	28	26	21.5	26	21
Citrus fruit	163	161	220	183	160	220
Almonds	24	26	35	30	37	35
Tobacco	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.2

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Ministère de l'Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK*

(⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses and asses	340.0	340.0	340.0
Cattle	428.0	345.0	350.0
Camels	78.0	78.0	n.a.
Sheep	3,383.0	2,594.0	2,977.0
Goats	664.0	489.0	559.0
Chickens	22,008.3	27,390.0	n.a.

* Females only, except in the case of poultry.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	39.0	44.1	30.9
Mutton and lamb	23.4	25.4	31.2
Poultry meat	29.0	34.5	41.5
Cows' milk	176.0	221.0	253.0
Hen eggs (million)	510.0	630.0	732.0
Wool (greasy)	7.0	7.0	n.a.
Cattle hides	7.4	n.a.	n.a.
Sheepskins	6.2	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Ministère de l'Agriculture.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	10	3	6	—	—	—	10	3	6
Pitprops (mine timber)	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1
Pulpwood	13	10	34	—	—	—	13	10	34
Other industrial wood	7	5	10	60*	62*	64*	67	67	74
Fuel wood	175*	180*	185*	1,646*	1,690*	1,735*	1,821*	1,870*	1,920
TOTAL	205	198	235	1,708	1,753	1,800	1,913	1,951	2,035

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

(⁰000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total catch	45.0	49.0	53.7	54.9	57.0	61.0

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Ministère de l'Agriculture (Direction de la Pêche).

MINING

(⁰000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Iron Ore*	616	485	343	339	394	390
Lead Concentrates*	17.2	16.7	16.6	12.9	16.2	14.0
Calcium Phosphate	3,540	3,305	3,615	3,712	4,184	4,502
Zinc Concentrates*	8.8	10.0	10.6	13.4	15.8	16.9
Crude Petroleum	4,609	3,710	4,304	4,944	5,537	5,627
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	210.5	214.0	230.1	285.9	329.9	354.7
Salt (unrefined)	231	323	337	442	421	316

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Institut National de la Statistique.

*Figures refer to the gross weight of ores and concentrates. The metal content (in ⁰000 metric tons) was:

Iron: 326 in 1975; 269 in 1976; 180 in 1977; 185 in 1978; 212 in 1979.

Lead: 10.6 in 1975; 10.5 in 1976; 10.2 in 1977; 7.5 in 1978; 10 in 1979.

Zinc: 6.0 in 1975; 7.3 in 1976; 7.1 in 1977; 6.8 in 1978; 8.7 in 1979.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Superphosphates . . .	'000 metric tons	489.1	508.1	578.4	610.9
Phosphoric acid . . .	" " "	221.4	226.7	270.0	471.6
Cement . . .	" " "	628.8	881.5	1,377.8	1,781.3
Lead . . .	" " "	19.2	16.3	17.4	19.2
Electric power . . .	million kWh.	1,518	1,786	2,082	2,432
Town gas . . .	'000 cubic metres	22,128	23,640	24,263	25,056
Beer . . .	'000 hectolitres	302.2	336.8	352.8	322.8
Cigarettes . . .	millions	5,399	4,974	4,836	4,419
Wine . . .	'000 hl.	670	424	640	619
Olive oil . . .	'000 metric tons	90	130	85	85
Semolina . . .	" " "	287.8	322.4	316.8	325.1
Flour . . .	" " "	299.6	321.0	342.6	376.8
Esparto pulp . . .	" " "	20.7	21.5	20.3	21.6
Refined sugar . . .	" " "	40.2	54.9	57.6	61.2
Cast iron and bar iron . . .	" " "	451.1	452.3	n.a.	520.9
Lime . . .	" " "	337.7	426.5	463.0	484.2
Petrol . . .	" " "	150	159.3	162.0	150.8
Kerosene . . .	" " "	101.2	110.4	109.0	115.1
Diesel oil . . .	" " "	340.2	317.1	424.8	439.3
Fuel oil . . .	" " "	456.6	501.6	644.4	675.3

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Institut National de la Statistique, Office du Vin and Office National de l'Huile.

FINANCE

1,000 millimes = 1 Tunisian dinar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 millimes; 1 and 5 dinars.

Notes: 500 millimes; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 983.7 millimes; U.S. \$1 = 511.4 millimes.

100 Tunisian dinars = £101.66 = \$195.54.

Note: The Tunisian dinar was introduced in November 1958, replacing the Tunisian franc (then at par with the old French franc) at the rate of 1 dinar = 1,000 francs. In August 1957 the exchange rate was fixed at \$1 = 420 Tunisian francs, so the initial rate for the new currency was \$1 = 420 millimes (1 dinar = \$2.381). From December 1958 the relationship to French currency was 1 dinar = 1,175 old francs (11.75 new francs from January 1960). These rates remained in force until September 1964, when the dinar was devalued by 20 per cent. Between September 1964 and August 1971 the official exchange rate was \$1 = 525 millimes (1 dinar = \$1.905), with the dinar valued at 9.40 French francs until August 1969 and at 10.575 French francs thereafter. From December 1971 to February 1973 the par value was \$1 = 483.55 millimes (1 dinar = \$2.068). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 1.26 dinars. In February 1973 a new par value of \$1 = 435.2 millimes (1 dinar = \$2.298) was established but in March 1973 the French authorities ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. Tunisia retained its currency link with France, thus allowing its exchange rate against the dollar to vary widely from the par value. In January 1974 the Tunisian authorities announced that the franc-dinar rate would henceforth take into account the daily quotations of the Deutsche Mark in terms of francs on the Paris exchange market. The average market rates (dinars per U.S. dollar) were: 0.4772 in 1972; 0.4200 in 1973; 0.4365 in 1974; 0.4023 in 1975; 0.4288 in 1976; 0.4290 in 1977; 0.4162 in 1978; 0.4065 in 1979; 0.4050 in 1980.

CURRENT BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(estimates in '000 dinars)

MINISTRY	1981	1982
Prime Minister's Office	7,050	9,254
Plan and finance	19,390	22,721
Education	142,220	162,400
Defence	60,928	70,000
Public health	69,300	83,200
Interior	56,846	64,000
Agriculture	50,052	56,565
Social affairs	15,459	17,334
Youth and sports	12,900	15,000
Communications and transport	7,531	9,220
Information and cultural affairs	13,961	15,356
Justice	7,801	9,030
TOTAL (incl. others)	677,800	797,000

Capital Budget ('000 dinars): 554,000 in 1981; 645,000 in 1982.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million dinars at current prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1978	1979	1980	1981 *
Agriculture and Forestry	366.2	395.0	467.0	537.0
Fishing	18.9	20.4	23.6	26.5
Crude Petroleum, Gas and Petroleum Products	146.2	238.8	330.5	390.0
Other Mining and Quarrying	23.6	28.4	47.2	60.0
Manufacturing	255.2	315.0	388.2	465.4
Electricity and Water Supply	38.7	47.7	55.0	66.4
Construction and Public Works	181.5	210.0	230.0	263.0
Transport and Communications	147.8	170.1	185.2	207.3
Tourism	93.1	122.6	142.3	155.5
Other Services	561.5	639.4	745.5	840.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	2,123.0	2,517.0	2,994.5	3,452.0
Indirect Taxes (net of subsidies)	359.0	427.0	476.5	540.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,482.0	2,944.0	3,471.0	3,992.0
Imports of Goods and Services	1,008.4	1,285.1	1,561.0	1,826.0
Less Exports of Goods and Services	769.0	1,139.0	1,448.0	1,666.0
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,721.4	3,090.1	3,584.0	4,152.0
Government Final Consumption	404.3	443.6	525.5	620.0
Private Final Consumption	1,587.1	1,795.5	2,108.5	2,442.0
Increase in Stocks	—	—15.0	25.0	25.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	730.0	866.0	925.0	1,065.0

* Provisional figures.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Ministère du Plan et des Finances.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 dinars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	286,087	488,658	572,815	656,718	782,466	899,730	1,156,768	1,427,400
Exports	178,835	397,695	345,580	338,262	398,246	468,417	726,724	904,821

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	26,946	31,249	51,342	62,795
Sugar (raw and refined)	17,808	16,535	17,350	30,569
Soybean oil	2,274	8,683	23,291	16,896
Crude petroleum	43,975	31,859	79,812	126,710
Petroleum products	33,558	52,510	108,621	131,226
Pharmaceutical products	15,964	14,941	20,688	24,429
Wood	18,682	19,252	22,215	32,194
Raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabrics	20,690	19,077	25,053	32,090
Plastics and products	15,164	17,868	24,003	34,542
Iron and steel	52,428	62,535	88,815	118,810
Machinery (non-electric)	130,517	158,686	155,326	154,366
Electric machinery	52,268	57,807	69,578	65,670
Tractors	7,400	9,773	8,998	14,539
Road motor vehicles	12,151	17,236	24,409	1,738
Aircraft and air equipment	15,350	880	9,994	557
Optical and scientific equipment	11,948	13,868	18,005	16,644
TOTAL (incl. others)	782,466	899,730	1,156,768	1,427,400

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fresh fruit	7,455	9,998	13,879	12,565
Olive oil	25,893	36,493	45,946	24,984
Wine	2,704	5,766	3,422	3,114
Natural phosphates	22,032	17,744	17,879	19,959
Crude petroleum	161,016	171,737	326,871	449,978
Phosphoric acid	20,699	22,809	24,783	42,766
Superphosphates	19,339	23,087	32,131	40,314
Cotton fabrics	7,048	4,868	9,394	11,242
Clothing and accessories	48,047	67,836	92,769	108,039
Iron and steel	846	4,223	2,956	2,233
Refined lead	4,111	3,201	5,165	5,004
TOTAL (incl. others)	398,246	468,417	726,724	904,821

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Institut National de la Statistique.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Luxembourg	18,836	27,787	27,507	38,566
Brazil	11,977	6,662	8,665	12,504
Canada	8,475	13,743	13,912	26,265
France	219,437	298,541	302,957	349,639
Germany, Federal Republic	87,895	105,237	114,338	141,970
Greece	19,539	36,363	67,173	77,512
Iraq	17,904	12,840	29,853	4,295
Italy	77,680	89,892	153,563	219,452
Netherlands	25,521	26,902	30,832	34,279
Poland	7,067	6,188	8,308	8,874
Saudi Arabia	26,471	18,920	51,177	108,161
Spain	28,603	27,648	44,342	46,615
Sweden	7,740	6,718	10,061	15,254
U.S.S.R.	5,312	6,473	8,860	11,270
United Kingdom	22,356	16,720	17,734	27,740
U.S.A.	54,331	41,626	69,060	79,770
Yugoslavia	8,302	8,384	10,141	9,352
TOTAL (incl. others)	782,466	899,730	1,156,768	1,427,400

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	9,371	6,046	12,580	15,743
Belgium/Luxembourg	14,284	15,372	21,804	26,356
Brazil	2,136	2,456	118	739
Bulgaria	1,075	682	305	2,413
Czechoslovakia	1,052	1,713	1,076	2,788
France	71,125	78,644	140,705	136,137
Germany, Federal Republic	65,093	76,827	76,323	114,413
Greece	54,246	46,906	112,884	163,907
Italy	55,266	74,287	146,713	142,603
Libya	9,949	28,079	21,125	7,432
Netherlands	17,253	19,043	31,600	39,938
Spain	1,523	1,402	2,005	3,914
Switzerland	1,749	1,477	3,110	2,258
Turkey	5,221	6,120	5,067	10,338
U.S.S.R.	1,791	1,661	1,481	2,163
United Kingdom	3,303	3,438	6,158	12,770
U.S.A.	42,310	39,617	63,331	130,112
TOTAL (incl. others)	398,246	468,417	726,724	904,821

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Institut National de la Statistique.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-km. (million)	692	737	862
Freight ton-km. (million)	1,373	1,479	1,711

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979
Private cars	110,002	115,326	120,628
Buses	3,857	4,251	4,645
Commercial vehicles	74,978	84,563	97,690
Motor cycles	10,764	10,861	11,140

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total goods loaded*	17,798	18,889	17,648	n.a.
La Skhirra*	13,404	14,690	13,295	n.a.
Other ports	4,394	4,199	4,353	4,608
International goods loaded*	16,966	18,087	16,657	n.a.
La Skhirra*	12,971	14,623	13,185	n.a.
Other ports	3,995	3,464	3,472	3,770
Coastwise goods loaded	832	802	982	991
Total goods unloaded	6,575	6,802	7,393	8,274
International shipping	5,743	6,000	6,411	7,283
Coastwise shipping	832	802	982	991

* Including Algerian crude petroleum loaded at La Skhirra.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Office National des Ports and Institut National de la Statistique.

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Kilometres flown	16,944	16,163	16,720	19,665
Passengers carried	1,128	1,127	1,267	1,500
Passenger-km.	1,499,858	1,496,135	1,670,561	2,023,381
Freight ton-km.	7,023	8,437	10,489	11,427
Mail ton-km.	791	825	838	839

1980: 1,472,000 passengers carried.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Tunis Air.

TOURISM
FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY NATIONALITY
('000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	23.5	60.4	97.8	184.1	422.5
Austria	28.9	27.9	21.6	28.6	35.7
Belgium	43.3	36.6	36.8	40.4	39.8
France	371.5	386.5	388.7	418.3	365.9
Germany, Federal Republic	139.4	151.0	172.9	250.9	307.0
Italy	50.8	53.5	59.8	68.1	68.2
Libya	10.1	39.6	60.8	23.1	4.2
Netherlands	38.8	29.5	36.0	48.2	39.8
Scandinavia	78.0	53.7	39.8	44.0	52.9
Switzerland	39.4	37.6	35.6	37.3	38.7
United Kingdom	79.4	58.9	77.4	105.4	144.2
U.S.A.	13.1	12.2	11.8	11.0	9.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	977.8	1,016.0	1,141.9	1,356.0	1,602.1

Tourist Beds: (1978) 66,059; (1979) 68,843; (1980) 71,529.

Tourist Nights: (1978) 9,456,255; (1979) 12,017,016; (1980) 12,792,378.

Tourist Spending (million dinars): (1976) 126.9; (1977) 139.4; (1978) 169.7; (1979) 219.2; (1980) 259.7.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Office National du Tourisme, Tunis.

EDUCATION

	INSTITUTIONS		TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79	1979/80
Primary	2,469	2,539	25,342	26,207	994,190	1,024,537
Secondary	208	216	10,839	11,595	231,730	241,908
<i>of which:</i>						
Secondary Technical	130	147	3,130	3,345	55,613	54,233
Teacher Training	7	9	128	135	2,898	3,591
University of Tunis	1	1	2,090	2,236	23,339	25,602

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale and Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique.

THE CONSTITUTION

Tunisia, which had been a French Protectorate since 1883, achieved full internal autonomy in September 1955, and was finally recognized as a fully independent sovereign State by the Protocol of Paris of March 20th, 1956, by which France abrogated the former treaties and conventions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution was proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly on June 1st, 1959. Tunisia is a free, independent and sovereign republic. Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly which is elected (at the same time as the President) every five years by direct universal suffrage. Every citizen who has had Tunisian nationality for at least five years and who has attained twenty years of age has the vote. The National Assembly shall hold two sessions every year, each session lasting not more than three months. Additional meetings may be held at the demand of the President or of a majority of the deputies.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is both Head of State and Head of the Executive. He must be not less than 40 years

of age. There is no limit to the number of terms a President may serve. The President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army and makes both civil and military appointments. The Government may be censured by the National Assembly, in which case the President may dismiss the Assembly and hold fresh elections. If censured by the new Assembly thus elected, the Government must resign. Should the Presidency fall vacant for any reason before the end of a President's term of office, the Prime Minister shall assume the Presidency until the end of the term.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Comprises two judicial bodies: (1) an administrative body dealing with legal disputes between individuals and State or public bodies; (2) an audit office to verify the accounts of the State and submit reports.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Deals with economic and social planning and studies projects submitted by the National Assembly. Members are grouped in seven categories representing various sections of the community.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President-for-Life: HABIB BOURGUIBA (took office as President July 25th, 1957; proclaimed Life President March 18th, 1975).

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Prime Minister: MOHAMED MZALI.

Special Adviser to the President: HABIB BOURGUIBA, JR.

Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of Civil Service and Administrative Reform: MAZRI CHEKIR.

Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister and Director of Party: MONGI KOOLI.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: BEJI CAID ESSEBSI.

Minister of National Defence: SLAHEDDINE BALY.

Minister of Health: RACHID SFAR.

Minister of Information: TAHAR BELKHODJA.

Minister of Culture: BECHIR BEN SLAMA.

Minister of Planning and Finance: MANSOUR MOALLA.

Minister of Justice: M'HAMED CHAKER.

Minister of the Interior: IDRIS GUIGAH.

Minister of Agriculture: LASSAAD BEN OTHMAN.

Minister of Housing: MONCEF BELHAJ AMOR.

Minister of Supply: MOHAMED SAYAH.

Minister of National Economy: ABDELAZIZ LASRAM.

Minister of Education: MOHAMED FREDJ CHEDLI.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: ABDELAZIZ BEN DHIA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: SADOK BEN JOMAA.

Minister of Social Affairs: MOHAMED ENNACEUR.

Minister of Youth and Sport: MOHAMED KREIM.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: MAHMOUD MESSADI.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1981

1,962,127 votes (including 20,269 invalid) were cast.

	PERCENTAGE OF VOTES CAST	SEATS WON IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
Front National*	94.60	136
Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes†	3.28	0
Mouvement de l'Unité Populaire	0.81	0
Parti Communiste Tunisien	0.78	0
Independents	0.53	0

* Joint electoral front presented by Parti Socialiste Destourien and Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens.

† Only the anti-Ben Salah faction participated in the election.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Parti Socialiste Destourien—PSD: blvd. 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; f. 1934 by Habib Bourguiba, as a splinter party from the old *Destour* (Constitution) Party; moderate left-wing republican party, which achieved Tunisian independence; there is a political bureau of 20 members, and a central committee of 80 elected by the party congress; Chairman-for-Life HABIB BOURGUIBA; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED MZALI; Head of Political Bureau MONGI KOOLI.

Parti Communiste Tunisien—PCT: Tunis; f. 1939; suspended 1963–81; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED HARMEL.

Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes (MDS): Tunis;

in favour of a pluralist political system; participated in 1981 election but failed to win the 5 per cent of votes necessary for formal recognition as a political party; Sec.-Gen. MAHMOUD MESTIRI.

Mouvement de l'Unité Populaire (MUP): supports radical reform; split into two factions, one led by AHMED BEN SALAH, living in exile; the other led by MOHAMED BEL HADJ AMOR, failed to win the necessary 5 per cent of the votes in the 1981 election and is not officially recognized.

The **Mouvement de la Tendance Islamique** and the **Rassemblement National Arabe** were both banned in 1981.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TUNISIA

(In Tunis unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Algiers, Algeria.

Algeria: 18 rue de Niger; *Ambassador:* ALI KEFFI.

Argentina: Algiers, Algeria.

Australia: Algiers, Algeria.

Austria: 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* GEORG HOHENBERG.

Bangladesh: Tripoli, Libya.

Belgium: 47 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* J. BASSOM-PIERRE.

Brazil: 15 rue Es-Sayouti, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* DONATELLO GRIECO.

Bulgaria: 16 rue Moutanabbi, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* IVAN ABADJIEV.

Cameroon: Paris, France.

Canada: 2 place Virgile, Notre Dame, C.P.31, Belvédère, *Ambassador:* ARTHUR BLANCHETTE.

Central African Republic: Algiers, Algeria.

Chad: Cairo, Egypt.

China, People's Republic: 41 ave. de Lesseps; *Ambassador:* MENG YUE.

Costa Rica: Madrid, Spain.

Czechoslovakia: 98 rue de la Palestine, B.P. 680; *Ambassador:* ANDREJ PETRIČEK.

Denmark: Algiers, Algeria.

Djibouti: *Ambassador:* ALI ABDOU SULTAN.

Finland: Algiers, Algeria.

France: place de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:* PIERRE HUNT.

Gabon: Paris, France.

German Democratic Republic: ave. d'Afrique, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* HELMUT GÜRKE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 18 rue Félicien Challaye; *Ambassador:* HANS KAHLE.

Ghana: *Ambassador:* ANTHONY W. EPHSON.

Greece: 4 rue El Jahedh, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* DIONYSIOS XENOS.

TUNISIA

Guinea: Algiers, Algeria.
Hungary: Algiers, Algeria.
India: Rabat, Morocco.
Indonesia: Algiers, Algeria.
Iran: 10 rue Dr. Burnet, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* IRAJ AMINI.
Iraq: 125 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-MALIK AL-YASSIN.
Ireland: Madrid, Spain.
Italy: 37 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser; *Ambassador:* GIANFRANCO FARINELLI.
Ivory Coast: 1 place Pasteur; *Ambassador:* CHARLES AILLOT ABOUT.
Japan: 16 rue Djebel-Aurès, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* YOSHISUKE TAKIGUCHI.
Jordan: 27 ave. Lacépède, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* SAMI CHAMAYLIH.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* PAK CHANG-SUK.
Korea, Republic: 7 rue Teymour, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* HONG IEL.
Kuwait: 22 rue Jacques Cartier; *Ambassador:* MEJREN AHMED EL HAMAD.
Lebanon: 4 impasse Ibn Chabbat; *Ambassador:* HUSSAIN AL-ABDULLAH.
Libya: 48 bis rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Madagascar: Algiers, Algeria.
Mali: Paris, France.
Malta: Tripoli, Libya.
Mauritania: 4 rue Apollo XI; *Ambassador:* JIDDOU OULD SALEK.
Mexico: Rome, Italy.
Mongolia: Algiers, Algeria.
Morocco: 5 rue Didon, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED TAZI.
Netherlands: 6-8 rue Meycen; *Ambassador:* A. M. E. BRINK.
Niger: Algiers, Algeria.
Nigeria: Paris, France.
Norway: Rabat, Morocco.
Oman: 129 ave. de Lesseps; *Ambassador:* GHALEB ABDULLAH GIBRAN.
Pakistan: 119 ave. Jugurtha, Mutuelleville; *Ambassador:* IZZAT HYAT-KHAN.

Tunisia also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Iceland, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Monaco, Panama, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour de Cassation: Tunis; has three civil and one criminal sections.

There are three Courts of Appeal, at Tunis, Sousse and Sfax, and thirteen courts of First Instance, each having three chambers except the Court of First Instance of Tunis which has eight chambers.

Cantonal Justices have been set up in 51 areas.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Peru: Cairo, Egypt.
Philippines: Algiers, Algeria.
Poland: 12 rue Didon, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* MARIAN JANICKI.
Portugal: 2 rue Chakib Arsalane, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL DE NORONHA GAMITO.
Qatar: 1 rue Enée, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* RASHID MOHAMMAD AL-KHATER.
Romania: 6 rue Magon, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Saudi Arabia: 16 rue d'Autriche, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* ABDELRAHMAN EL OMRAN.
Senegal: 122 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* MASSAMBA SARRE.
Spain: 75 ave. Taïeb Mehiri; *Ambassador:* EMILIO MARTIN.
Sudan: 117 ave. de Lesseps; *Ambassador:* MUSA AWAD BALLAL.
Sweden: 87 ave. Taïeb Mhiri; *Ambassador:* CARL-HENRIC NAUCKHOFF.
Switzerland: 10 rue Ech-Chenkiti, Mutuelleville; *Ambassador:* HEINZ LANGENBACHER.
Syria: 128 ave. de Lesseps; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ISSAM AL-NAIEB.
Tanzania: Rome, Italy.
Thailand: Madrid, Spain.
Turkey: 47 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* MUAMMER AKGER.
Uganda: Cairo, Egypt.
U.S.S.R.: 31 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* BORIS L. KOLOKOLOV.
United Arab Emirates: 84 ave. Hedi Chaker; *Ambassador:* HAMAD SALEM AL-MAQAMI.
United Kingdom: 5 place de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* A. J. D. STIRLING.
U.S.A.: 144 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* WALTER L. CUTLER.
Vatican City: Algiers, Algeria.
Viet-Nam: 23 rue Jacques Cartier; *Ambassador:* TRAN VAN HUNG.
Yemen Arab Republic: Algiers, Algeria.
Yugoslavia: 4 rue du Libéria; *Ambassador:* MIODRAG KROZIG.
Zaire: 5 rue de Niger; *Ambassador:* AMISI TANGOLA.
Zambia: Paris, France.

RELIGION

The Constitution of 1956 recognizes Islam as the State religion, with the introduction of certain reforms, such as the abolition of polygamy. Minority religions are Jews (20,000), Roman Catholics (20,000), Greek Orthodox and a number of French and English Protestants.

Grand Mufti of Tunisia: Sheikh MOHAMMED HABIB BELKHODJA.

Reformed Church of Tunisia: 36 rue Charles de Gaulle, Tunis; *Pastor:* MARSTON SPEIGHT.

Roman Catholic Prelature: 4 rue d'Alger, Tunis; *Titular Archbishop of Tunis:* Mgr. MICHEL CALLENS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TUNIS

L'Action: rue 2 Mars 1934; f. 1932; organ of the Destour Socialist Party (PSD); French; Dir. HAMADI B. HAMMED; circ. 30,000.

al-Amal (Action): 15 rue 2 Mars 1934; f. 1934; organ of the PSD; Arabic; Dir. AHMED KEDIDI; circ. 35,000.

Assabah (The Echo): 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba; f. 1951; Arabic; Dir. HABIB CHEIKH-ROUHOV; circ. 45,000.

La Presse de Tunisie: 6 rue Ali Bach-Hamba; f. 1936; French; Dir. ABDELWAHEB ABDALLAH; circ. 30,000.

Le Temps: 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba; f. 1975; general news; French; Dir. HABIB CHEIKH-ROUHOV; circ. 23,000.

PERIODICALS

TUNIS

Al Ajal: blvd. 9 Avril 1938; publ. of the Union of Tunisian Youth; Arabic language; monthly.

Ar-Rai (Opinion): 118 rue de Yougoslavie; opposition newspaper; f. 1977 by Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes; weekly; Dir. HASSIB BEN-AMMAR; circ. 20,000.

At-Tariq al-Jadid (New Road): f. 1981; organ of Parti Communiste Tunisien; Man. Editor ABDUL HAMID BIN MUSTAFA.

L'Avenir: Tunis; f. 1980; organ of Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes; weekly.

Biladi: 15 rue 2 Mars 1934; f. 1974; political and general weekly for Tunisian workers abroad; Arabic; Dir. HEDI EL GHALI; circ. 90,000.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique: Institut National de Statistique, B.P. 65, 27 rue de Liban; monthly.

Conjecture: Centre des Exportations (CEPEX), 8 rue de Médiine, 1002 Tunis Belvédère; economic; monthly.

Conjoncture: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, rue de la Monnaie; economic and financial surveys; quarterly.

Il Corriere di Tunisi: 4 rue de Russie; Italian; weekly; Dir. M. FINZI.

Démocratie: 118 rue de Yougoslavie; f. 1978; organ of the opposition Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes; monthly; French; Dir. HASSIB BEN-AMMAR; circ. 5,000.

Dialogue: Maison du PSD, blvd. 9 Avril 1938; f. 1974; cultural and political organ of the PSD; weekly; French; Dir. RAJA EL ALMI; circ. 50,000.

Etudiant Tunisien: B.P. 286, 11 rue d'Espagne; f. 1953; French and Arabic; Chief Editor FAOUZI AOUAM.

al-Fikr (Thought): 13 rue Dar el Jel, B.P. 556; f. 1955; cultural review; Arabic; monthly; Dir. MOHAMED MZALI.

Gazette Touristique: Zone Industriel, La Changuia 2; f. 1971; tourism; fortnightly; French; Dir. TIJANI HADDAD; circ. 5,000.

IBLA: Institut des Belles Lettres Arabes, 12 rue Jemâa el Haoua, 1008 Bab Menara; f. 1937; social and cultural review on Maghreb and Muslim-Arab affairs; French; twice yearly; Dir. J. FONTAINE.

al-Idhaa wa Talvaza (Radio and Television): 71 ave. de la Liberté; f. 1956; broadcasting magazine; Arabic language; fortnightly; Editor HASSEN HAMADA; circ. 8,000.

Irfane (Children): 15 rue 2 Mars 1934; publ. of the Union of Tunisian Youth; Arabic; monthly.

al-Jaich: National Defence publication; Arabic language.

Journal Officiel de la République Tunisienne: ave. Farhat Hached, Radès; the official gazette; f. 1860; French and Arabic editions published twice weekly by the Imprimerie Officielle (The State Press); Pres./Gen. Man. TAOUFIK MAAMOURI; circ. 17,000.

al-Maraa (The Woman): 56 blvd. Bab Benat; f. 1961; issued by the National Union of Tunisian Women; Arabic and Arabic/French; political, economic and social affairs; every 2 months; Dir. FATHIA MZALI; circ. 10,000.

al-Moustaqbal (The Future): Tunis; f. 1980; organ of Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes; weekly; circ. 20,000.

Le Phare: Tunis; f. 1980; French; weekly; Editor ABDELJELIL EL BAH; circ. 8,000.

Société Magazine: 10 rue du Yémen; f. 1979; French; Dir. MOHAMED ARBI LOUSSAIEF; circ. 10,000.

Le Sport: 6 rue Kamel Ataturk; f. 1958; French; weekly; Pres. MAHMOUD ELLAFI; circ. 20,000.

Statistiques Financières: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, rue de la Monnaie; statistical tables; quarterly.

Tunis Hebdo: 1 passage d'El-Houdaybiya; f. 1973; general and sport; weekly; French; Dir. M'HAMED BEN YOUSSEF; circ. 20,000.

Tunisian Highlights: 15 rue Kamel Ataturk; every two months; English.

Tunisie Actualités: 32 rue Charles de Gaulle; f. 1966; monthly; French; official journal; Dir. ABDELBAKI DALY; circ. 1,300.

NEWS AGENCIES

Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP): 25 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1961; Arab, French and English; offices in Bonn, Paris and New York; weekly and monthly bulletins; Chair. and Gen. Man. BECHIR TOUAL.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; Chief JEAN-ANDRÉ BASSET.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 102 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; Chief VALERIY BELCHAKOV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 24 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, Tunis; Representative MICHELE PETROSILLO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 33 rue Garibaldi, Tunis; Chief BECHIR TOUAL.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 33 rue Paul Soleillet, Belvédère, Tunis; Chief PETER STEPHAN.

Reuters (U.K.): 45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 4 rue du Libéria, Tunis; Representative VUCKOVIC SIME.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 2 rue de Damas, Tunis; Chief VICTOR LEBEDEV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 28 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, Tunis; Chief MICHEL DEURE.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): ave. de Lesseps, Tunis; Dir. XIE BINYU.

PUBLISHERS

- A.P.I.:** blvd. Belhassen Ben Chaabane, Tunis.
- Bouslama Editions:** 15 rue Lamine El Abassi, Tunis.
- Ceres Productions:** 6 ave. Montplaisir, Tunis; f. 1964; Dir. MOHAMMED BEN SMAIL.
- Coopérative Ouvrière Publication Impression "C.O.O.P.I.":** rue du Marché and ave. Taieb M'hiri, Sfax.
- Dar Al Amal:** blvd. du 9 avril 1938, Tunis.
- Dar Al Kitab:** 5 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Sousse; f. 1950; Pres. TAIEB KACEM; Dir. FAYÇAL KACEM.
- Dar Assabah:** 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba, Tunis; f. 1951; 200 mems.; publishes daily and weekly papers which circulate throughout Tunisia, North Africa, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and West Germany.
- En Najah—Editions Hedi ben Abdelgheni:** 11 ave. de France, Tunis; Arab and French books, oriental reviews.
- Imprimerie Al Manar:** 12 rue du Tribunal, B.P. 121, Tunis; f. 1938; general, educational, Islam; Man. Dir. T. EL M'HAMDI.
- Imprimerie Officielle:** ave. Farhat Hached, Radès, Tunis; government press; Pres. TAOUFIK MAAMOURI.
- Institut National de la Statistique:** La Kasbah, rue 2 Mars 1934, Tunis; publishes a variety of annuals, periodicals and papers concerned with the economic policy and development of Tunisia.
- Maghreb Editions:** 5 rue Borg Bourguiba, Tunis.
- Maison Arabe du Livre:** 43 rue Jugurtha, B.P. 1104, Tunis; f. 1975; Dir.-Gen. AHMED ENNEIFAR.
- Maison Tunisienne de l'Edition:** rue de l'Oasis, El Menzah, Tunis; f. 1966; all kinds of books, magazines, etc.; Dir. AZOUZ REBAI.
- S.L.I.M. (Société Librairie Imprimerie Messagerie):** blvd. Président Bourguiba, El Kef.
- Société Anonyme de Papeterie et Imprimerie:** 12 rue de Vesoul, Tunis.
- Société d'Arts Graphiques, d'Edition et de Presse:** 15 rue 2 mars 1934, la Kasba, Tunis; f. 1966; prints and publishes daily papers, magazines, books, etc.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED LAZIZ BEN HASSEN.
- Société Nationale d'Edition et de Diffusion:** 5 ave. de Carthage, B.P. 440, Tunis; general, educational; Dir. NACEUR BEN AMOR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne:** 71 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; government service; broadcasts in Arabic, French and Italian; stations at Tunis (two), Gafsa, Sfax and Monastir; Pres. ABDERRAZAK KEFI; Dir.-Gen. SALEM BOUMIZA.
- Number of radio receivers (1981): 400,000.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced in northern and central Tunisia in January 1966, and by 1972 transmission reached all the country. A relay station to link up with European transmissions was built at El Haoaria in 1967.

Number of television receivers (1981): 256,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in dinars)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de Tunisie: rue de la Monnaie, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. 6.0m.; assets 688.4m. (July 1980); Gov. MONCEF BELHKODJA; Deputy Govs. TAOUFIK KAROU, TAHAR SLOUD; publs. *Conjoncture* (quarterly), *Statistiques Financières* (quarterly), *Rapport Annuel*.

Banque Franco-Tunisienne: 13 rue d'Alger, Tunis; Pres. BEL HASSAN RIAHI; Gen. Man. SLAHEDDINE KHOSROF.

Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie: P.O.B. 169, 70-72 ave. Habib Bourguiba, 1000 Tunis; f. 1976 by consortium of banks and Tunisian Government; cap. 5m. (1981); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MAGR MOKHTAR FAKHFAKH; 20 brs.

Banque Nationale de Tunisie: 19 ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1959; cap. 6m.; dep. 518.7m. (1980); Pres., Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED GHENIMA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. ABDELLATIF JERIJENI; 60 brs.

Banque du Sud: 14 ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1968; cap. 6.0m.; dep. 118m. (1981); Pres., Dir.-Gen. ABDELAZIZ KTARI; Asst. Dir.-Gen. NAJI SKHIRI.

Banque de Tunisie: 3 ave. de France, Tunis; f. 1884; cap. 3m.; dep. 105.9m. (1979); Pres. BOUBAKER MABROUK; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ABDERRAZAK RASSAA; 35 brs. and agencies.

Banque Tuniso-Koweïtienne de Développement: Tunis; f. 1980; cap. 100m. (equally subscribed by Tunisia and Kuwait); Man. Dir. ALI BOUKHRIS.

Crédit Foncier et Commercial de Tunisie: 13 ave. de France, Tunis; f. 1967; cap. 4.2m.; dep. 111.1m. (July 1980); Chair. and Pres. RACHID BEN YEDDER; Gen. Man. MAHMOUD BABBOU; 11 brs.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: 1 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. 20m.; dep. 330m. (1980); Pres., Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED EL-BEJI HAMDA; 53 brs.

Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 7-9 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, P.O.B. 829, Tunis; f. 1961; cap. 3.5m.; dep. 133.2m. (1980); affiliated to Banque Nationale de Paris; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ABDESSELAM BEN AYED; 11 brs. and agencies.

Union Internationale de Banques: 65 ave. Habib Bourguiba, P.O.B. 109, Tunis; f. 1963 as a merging of Tunisian interests by the Société Tunisienne de Banque with the Crédit Lyonnais and other foreign banks including Bank of America, Commerzbank, and Banca Commerciale Italiana; cap. 4m.; dep. 69m. (1979); Pres. and Gen. Man. TAWFIK TORGEMAN; Deputy Gen. Man. ANIS MEZGHENI and PIERRE KNIBBLER; 43 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque de Coopération du Maghreb Arabe: Tunis; f. 1981, began operations 1982; finances joint development projects between Tunisia and Algeria; cap. \$40m.; Chair. MAHFOUD ZROUTA; Dir.-Gen. SLAHEDDINE BEN MIBAREK.

Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie: 68 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1959; main source of long term and equity finance for industrial and tourist enterprises; cap. 10.5m. (Nov. 1979); Pres. H. BOURGUIBA, Jr.

TUNISIA

The **Tunisian-Kuwaiti Development Bank** and the **Tunisian-Saudi Investment Company** were set up in 1981.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd. (Jordan): 21 rue Al-Djazira, Tunis.

Citibank (U.S.A.), Bank of America (U.S.A.), Union Tunisienne de Banques (France) and the National Bank of Abu Dhabi have set up offshore banking units.

A national Stock Exchange was opened in 1967.

INSURANCE

Astrée, Compagnie d'Assurances et de Réassurances, S.A.: 56 ave. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1950; cap. 400,000 dinars; Pres., Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED HACHICHA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. HEDI EZZEDDINE.

Caisse Tunisienne d'Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles et Mutuelle Générale d'Assurances: 6 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1912; Pres. MOKTAR BELLAGHA; Dir.-Gen. SLAHEDDINE FERCHIOU.

Lloyd Tunisien: 7 ave. de Carthage, Tunis; f. 1945; fire, accident, liability, marine, life; cap. 500,000 dinars; Pres., Dir.-Gen. HEDI DAALOUL.

Société Tunisienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances: ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1958; all kinds of insurance and reinsurance; Pres./Dir.-Gen. SALAH M'BARKA.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

About thirty of the major French, Swiss and British insurance companies are represented in Tunisia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: rue des Entrepreneurs, Tunis; f. 1925; 25 mems.; Pres. MAHMOUD ZERZERI; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Chambre de Commerce du Centre: rue Chadly Khaznadar, Sousse; Pres. HÉDI BOUSLAMA; Sec.-Gen. TOUHAMI EL HEDDA; publ. *Bulletin Economique* (every two months in French and Arabic).

Chambre de Commerce du Nord: 12 rue Ibn Khaldoun, Bizerte; f. 1903; 5 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED TERRAS; Sec.-Gen. Mme. SFAXI RACHIDA; publ. *Bulletin Economique*.

Chambre de Commerce du Sud: 21-23 rue Habib Thameur, Sfax; f. 1895; 8 mems.; publ. *Bulletin Economique* (monthly).

Chambre Frano-Française de Commerce et d'Industrie: 14 rue de la Monnaie, Tunis; f. 1974; Pres. MAHMOUD BELHASSINE.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agence de Promotion des Investissements: 7 rue du Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite, Tunis; f. 1972; State investment agency; overseas offices in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.A.; Pres. MONCEF BEN ABDALLAH.

Agence Foncière Industrielle: 78 rue de Syrie, Tunis; f. 1973; establishment of industrial estates.

Centre de Promotion des Exportations (CEPEX): 8 rue de Médine, 1002 Tunis Belvédère; f. 1973; state export promotion organization.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Centre National d'Etudes Industrielles: 2 cité Mahrajène El Menzah, Tunis.

Office du Commerce: ave. Mohamed V, Tunis.

Union Nationale des Agriculteurs (UNA): 6 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD GHEDIRA.

Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (UTICA): 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle, Tunis; f. 1946; mems.: 14 national federations and 75 syndical chambers at national levels; Pres. and founder FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; First Vice-Pres. HABIB MAJOUÏ; publs. *La Tunisie Economique* (every month), *l'Annuaire Economique de la Tunisie* (every 2 years), *El Bayane* (weekly).

TRADE AND OTHER UNIONS

Union Générale des Etudiants de Tunisie (UGET): 11 rue d'Espagne, Tunis; f. 1953; 600 mems.; Pres. MEKKI FITOURI; publ. *L'Etudiant Tunisien*.

Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens (UGTT): 29 place M'Hamed Ali, Tunis; f. 1946 by FARHAT HACHED; affiliated to ICFTU; mems. 175,000 in 23 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. HABIB ACHOUR.

Union Nationale des Femmes de Tunisie (UNFT): 56 blvd. Bab-Benat, Tunis; f. 1956; 45,000 mems.; Pres. Mme. FATHIA MZALI; Sec.-Gen. Mme. FAIZA SLAMA; Sec. for Youth and Sport Mme. DORDANA MASMOUDI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In 1979 the total length of railways was 2,013 km., and it was announced that the coastal railway would be converted to provide a continuous standard gauge line from Morocco to Libya.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens (SNCF): 67 ave. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1957; State organization controlling all Tunisian railways; Pres., Dir.-Gen. HEDI ZEGHAL.

Société Nationale des Transports: 1 ave. Habib Bourguiba, 1025, Tunis; f. 1963; controls the electrified line from Tunis to La Marsa (19.5 km.); operates 119 local and 182 long-distance domestic and international bus routes.

ROADS

In 1975 there were 21,309 km. of roads. Of these, 10,554 km. were main roads and 5,906 km. secondary roads.

Each region has a *Société Régionale des Transports* responsible for road transport.

SHIPPING

Tunisia has 4 major ports: Tunis-La Goulette, Bizerta, Sousse and Sfax. There is a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. A complex of three ports, with separate facilities for general merchandise, minerals and oil, is under construction at Gabès.

Compagnie Générale Transméditerranéenne: 47 ave. F. Hached, Tunis.

Compagnie Tunisienne de Navigation: P.O.B. 40, 5 ave. Dag Hammarskjöld, Tunis; brs. at Bizerta, Gabès, La Skhirra, La Goulette, Sfax and Sousse; Chair. M. YONSAA.

Tunisian Transcontinental Transportation: 23 ave. des Etats-Unis, Tunis.

TUNISIA

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Tunis-Carthage, Tunis-El Aouina, Djerba and Monastir. A new international airport was opened at Tozeur in January 1980.

Tunis Air (*Société Tunisienne de l'Air*): 113 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; f. 1948; 85 per cent Government-owned; flights to Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, U.K. and internal flights; fleet of 10 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 737; Pres. HASSOUNA MNARA.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Algérie, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Caledonian, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM (Netherlands), Libyan Arab Airlines, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), MALEV (Hungary), Royal Air Maroc, Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden), Swissair, TWA (U.S.A.), and UTA (France) also serve Tunis.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Office National du Tourisme Tunisien: 1 ave. Mohammed V, Tunis; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. M'HAMED ALI BOULEYMEN.

Voyages 2000: 2 ave. de France, Tunis; f. 1964; Dir. MONCEF TRIKI; publ. *Voyages* 2000.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: Tunis; departments organize all national cultural events; Minister BECHIR BEN SLAMA.

Institut des Belles Lettres Arabes: 12 rue Jamaa el-Haoua, 1008 Tunis BM; f. 1930; cultural centre; Dir. J. FONTAINE; publ. *IBLA* (twice yearly) and special studies.

International Cultural Centre: Hammamet; f. 1962; organizes national and international scientific and cultural conferences, and the Hammamet International Festival; provides individual study facilities for writers, musicians and painters; Dir. RACHED HAMZAoui.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre Municipal de Tunis: Tunis; subsidized by the state.

Hammamet Theatre: Hammamet; open air theatre built 1963; organized by International Cultural Centre of Hammamet.

CULTURAL FESTIVALS

Carthage Festival: 22 rue Amin Raihani, El Omrane, Tunis; f. 1974; international festival of arts; held every year at the site of the ancient city and in Tunis.

Hammamet International Festival: Hammamet; annual festival, July-August; theatre, music, ballet, cinema, art; based on the open-air theatre.

Festival International de Monastir: c/o Comité Culturel Régional, Monastir; f. 1964; music, theatre, cinema, dance.

TUVALU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Tuvalu is a scattered group of nine small atolls, extending 350 miles (560 km.) from north to south, in the western Pacific Ocean. Its nearest neighbours are Fiji to the south, Kiribati to the north and Solomon Islands to the west. The climate is warm and pleasant, with a mean annual temperature of 29°C (84°F), and there is very little seasonal variation. The average annual rainfall is 120 inches (3,000 mm.). The people speak Tuvaluan and English. They are almost entirely Christian, about 97 per cent being Protestant. The flag is light blue, with the United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist and nine white five-pointed stars (arranged to symbolize a map of the archipelago) in the fly. The capital is on Funafuti atoll.

Recent History

Tuvalu was formerly known as the Ellice (or Lagoon) Islands. Between about 1850 and 1875 many of the islanders were captured by slave-traders and this, together with European diseases, reduced the population from about 20,000 to 3,000. In 1877 the United Kingdom established the Western Pacific High Commission (WPHC), with its headquarters in Fiji, and the Ellice Islands and other groups were placed under its jurisdiction. In 1892 a British protectorate was declared over the Ellice Islands and the group was linked administratively with the Gilbert Islands to the north. In 1916 the United Kingdom annexed the protectorate, which was renamed the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (GEIC). During the Japanese occupation of the Gilbert Islands in 1942-43, the administration of the GEIC was temporarily moved to Funafuti in the Ellice Islands. (For more details of the history of the GEIC, see the chapter on Kiribati, p. 723.)

A series of advisory and legislative bodies prepared the GEIC for self-government. In May 1974 the last of these, the Legislative Council, was replaced by a House of Assembly, with 28 elected members (including eight Ellice Islanders) and three official members. A Chief Minister was elected by the House and chose between four and six other Ministers, one of whom had to be from the Ellice Islands.

In January 1972 the appointment of a separate GEIC Governor, who assumed most of the functions previously exercised by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, increased the long-standing anxiety of the Ellice Islanders over their minority position as Polynesians in the colony, dominated by the Micronesians of the Gilbert Islands. In a referendum held in the Ellice Islands in August and September 1974, over 90 per cent of the voters favoured separate status for the group, and in October 1975 the Ellice Islands, under the old native name of Tuvalu ("eight standing together"), became a separate British dependency. The Deputy Governor of the GEIC took office as Her Majesty's Commissioner for Tuvalu. The eight Ellice representatives in the GEIC House of Assembly became the first elected members of the new Tuvalu House of Assembly. They elected one of their number, Toaripi Lauti, to be Chief Minister. Tuvalu was completely

separated from the GEIC administration in January 1976. The remainder of the GEIC was renamed the Gilbert Islands and achieved independence, under the name of Kiribati, in July 1979.

Tuvalu's first separate elections were held in August 1977, when the number of elective seats in the House was increased to 12. An independence constitution was finalized at a conference in London in February 1978. After five months of internal self-government, Tuvalu became independent on October 1st, 1978, with Lauti as the first Prime Minister. Like Nauru, Tuvalu is a "special member" of the Commonwealth and is not represented at meetings of Heads of Government.

In April 1979 it was reported that Tuvalu had signed a treaty of friendship with the U.S.A., which renounced its claim, dating from 1856, to the four southernmost atolls. Following elections to the House of Assembly in September 1981, Dr. Tomasi Puapua became Prime Minister. The main election issue was the lack of information about government funds entrusted to a Californian businessman for investment in the U.S.A. soon after independence.

Government

Tuvalu is a constitutional monarchy. Executive authority is vested in the British sovereign, as Head of State, and is exercisable by her representative, the Governor-General, who is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and acts in almost all cases on the advice of the Cabinet. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Parliament, with 12 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution). The Cabinet is led by the Prime Minister, who is elected by and from the members of Parliament. On the Prime Minister's recommendation, other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Each of the eight inhabited atolls has an elected Island Council which is responsible for local government.

Economic Affairs

Tuvalu is composed of coral atolls with poor quality soil. Most of the land is covered with coconut palms, which provide the only export in the form of copra. There is subsistence farming of coconuts, pigs and poultry but the lack of suitable grass has prevented cattle grazing. Small-scale fishing is carried out and it is hoped that, with the introduction of an exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles (370 km.) from the coasts and covering about 500,000 square miles (1.3 million sq. km.) of sea, exploitation of fish resources can be developed to form the basis of the economy. Other foreign exchange is earned from the sale of postage stamps and remittances sent home by Tuvaluans working abroad, mainly in the phosphate industry on Nauru, or on foreign ships. About a quarter of the labour force was overseas in the 1970s. The United Kingdom agreed to continue financial assistance after independence with a \$A4.7 million special development grant, \$A4.9 million general development aid

TUVALU

for three years and \$A1.7 million budgetary aid for 1979/80. General development aid was extended in 1980 and budgetary aid of \$A810,000 for 1981 and \$A900,000 for 1982 was agreed.

Transport and Communications

Tuvalu has one airport and one shipping port of entry on Funafuti. There are no metalled roads.

Social Welfare

A 31-bed hospital was opened in 1975 on Funafuti and each inhabited atoll has a dispensary.

Education

Education is provided by the Government and all children receive primary education. In 1981 1,269 pupils attended the eight primary schools (one on each inhabited atoll), and 275 attended the secondary school on Vaitupu. Further training or vocational courses are available in Fiji and Kiribati.

Land Area: 26 square km. (10 square miles).

Population: 7,349 at census of May 1979. In addition, there were about 2,000 Tuvaluans living overseas.

Labour Force: In 1979 there were 936 people in paid employment, 50 per cent of them in government service. In 1979 114 Tuvaluans were employed by the Nauru Phosphate Co., with a smaller number employed in Kiribati and about 255 on foreign ships.

FINANCE

Australian currency: 100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars.

In January 1977, Tuvaluan coinage of denominations 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents and 1 dollar was introduced. A 5-dollar piece was added in 1981. Australian notes and coins continue to circulate.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=\$A1.6895; U.S. \$1=87.8 Australian cents. \$A100=£59.19=U.S. \$113.93.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Kiribati.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey, The Constitution

Tourism

Because of their remoteness, the islands have attracted only a very small number of tourists. Tuvalu has only one hotel, on Funafuti.

Public Holidays

1982: June 14th (Queen's Official Birthday), August 2nd (first Monday in August), October 1st (Tuvalu Day), November 15th (for Prince of Wales's Birthday), December 25th-27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), March 9th (Commonwealth Day), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Currency and Exchange Rates

Australian currency: 100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=\$A1.6895;

U.S. \$1=87.8 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Budget (1981): Expenditure \$A2,820,390, of which \$A810,000 was British grant-in-aid. The remainder, \$A2,010,390, was expected to comprise personal tax revenue of \$A160,000, customs duties of \$A450,000, shipping fares and freights \$A180,000 and philately \$A515,600.

Development (1981): \$A4.3 million derived from grant and loan funds from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the EDF and UNDP.

In 1982 the Government planned to spend \$A156,140 on social services and education, \$A948,166 on commerce and natural resources, \$A180,022 on communications and works.

EXTERNAL TRADE COPRA EXPORTS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Quantity (metric tons)	139	153	517	282
Value (\$A)	55,636	36,933	237,412	62,659

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution came into effect on October 1st, 1978, when Tuvalu became independent. The main provisions are set out below:

The Constitution states that Tuvalu is a democratic sovereign state and that the Constitution is the Supreme Law. It guarantees protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for the determination of citizenship.

The British sovereign is represented by the Governor-General who must be a citizen of Tuvalu and is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament, and up to four other

Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of Parliament, after consultation with the Prime Minister. The Cabinet, which is directly responsible to Parliament, consists of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers whose functions are to advise the Governor-General upon the government of Tuvalu. The Attorney-General is the principal legal adviser to the Government. Parliament is composed of 12 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years, subject to dissolution, and is presided over by a Speaker elected by the members. The Constitution also provides for the operation of a Judiciary (see Judicial System) and for an independent Public Service.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir FIATAU PENITALA TEO, G.C.M.G.,
I.S.O., M.B.E. (took office October 1st, 1978).

CABINET

(January 1982)

**Prime Minister, Minister for Civil Service Administration
and Local Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs:**
Dr. TOMASI PUAPUA.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance: HENRY
F. NAISALI.

Minister for Social Services: FALAILE PILITATI.

Minister for Commerce and Natural Resources: LALE
SELUKA.

Minister for Works and Communications: METIA TEALOFI.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

There are 12 elected members presided over by the
Speaker. Elections were held in September 1981. There are
no political parties.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TUVALU

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: Suva, Fiji (HC).

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand.

Canada: Wellington, New Zealand (HC).

Chile: Wellington, New Zealand.

China (Taiwan): Nuku'alofa, Tonga.

France: Wellington, New Zealand.

Germany, Federal Republic: Wellington, New Zealand.

Japan: Suva, Fiji.

Korea, Republic: Wellington, New Zealand.

New Zealand: Suva, Fiji (HC).

Papua New Guinea: Suva, Fiji (HC).

Turkey: Canberra, Australia.

United Kingdom: Suva, Fiji (HC).

U.S.A.: Suva, Fiji.

Tuvalu also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh,
Fiji and Switzerland.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Law is embodied in the Constitution. The
High Court is the superior court of record, presided over
by the Chief Justice, and has jurisdiction to hear appeals

from judgments of the Magistrates' Courts and the Island
Courts. Appeals from the High Court lie with the Court of
Appeal in Fiji or, in the ultimate case, with the Judicial
Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

There are eight Island Courts with limited jurisdiction
in criminal and civil cases.

RELIGION

Church of Tuvalu: Funafuti; derived from the Congrega-
tionalist foundation of the London Missionary Society;
embraces about 97 per cent of the population.

There are small groups of Seventh Day Adventists,
Jehovah's Witnesses and Baha'i.

THE PRESS

Tuvalu Newsheet: Broadcasting and Information Division,
Vaiaku, Funafuti; fortnightly; circ. 250.

RADIO

Radio Tuvalu: Vaiaku, Funafuti; f. 1975; broadcasts for
three hours daily Monday-Friday and for two hours
on Sundays; Broadcasting and Information Officer
PUSINELLI LAFAI.

FINANCE,

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Bank of Tuvalu: Vaiaku, Funafuti; f. 1980; Gen.
Man. N. T. IRELAND; brs. on all islands.

Retail trade is almost exclusively in the hands of
island co-operative societies which are supplied by the
Tuvalu Co-operative Society Ltd.: Funafuti; f. 1979 after
amalgamation of the eight island Societies; Co-operatives
Officer ITIHO P. TOFIGA.

Tuvalu Copra Co-operative Society Ltd.: Funafuti; f. 1979.

TRANSPORT

Shipping: There is a deep-water lagoon at the port of entry,
Funafuti, and irregular shipping services connect
Tuvalu with Fiji and elsewhere. The Government
operates one inter-island ship.

Civil Aviation: Air Pacific Ltd. (Fiji) maintains a thrice-
weekly service between Fiji and Tuvalu. Air Tungaru
(Kiribati) operates a weekly service between Tarawa
and Funafuti. Sea Bee Air Ltd. of Auckland (New
Zealand) operates, on behalf of the Government, an
amphibian service between Funafuti and Nukulaelae,
Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui and Nanumea.

UGANDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Uganda is an equatorial country in East Africa, bordered by Sudan to the north, Zaire to the west, Kenya to the east and Rwanda, Tanzania and Lake Victoria to the south. The climate is tropical, with temperatures moderated by the altitude of the country, varying between 15° and 30°C. The official language is English and there are many local languages, the most important of which is Luganda. More than half the population follow Christian beliefs. There is a small Muslim minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has six horizontal stripes: black, gold, red, black, gold and red. In the centre is a white disc containing a crested crane. The capital is Kampala.

Recent History

Formerly a British protectorate, Uganda became an independent member of the Commonwealth on October 9th, 1962. The Government was led by Dr. Milton Obote, leader of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) since 1960 and Prime Minister since April 1962. At independence the country comprised four regions, including the kingdom of Buganda, which had federal status. Exactly a year after independence Uganda became a republic, with Mutesa II, Kabaka (King) of Buganda, as first President. Executive power remained with the Cabinet. By 1966 rivalry between the UPC and the followers of the Kabaka was intense, and in February Obote led a pre-emptive coup against the President. Heavy fighting followed his introduction of a provisional constitution in April, with himself as executive President, and the Kabaka fled to Britain, where he later died. In September 1967 a new definitive constitution was introduced, establishing a unitary republic, and Buganda was brought under control of the central government. After an assassination attempt on President Obote in December 1969, all opposition parties were banned.

President Obote was overthrown in January 1971 by the Army, led by Maj.-Gen. (later Field Marshal) Idi Amin Dada, who assumed full executive powers and suspended political activity. The National Assembly was dissolved in February, when Amin declared himself Head of State, took over legislative powers and suspended parts of the 1967 constitution. The beginning of Amin's rule was marked by the massacre of troops from Obote's Lango tribe and the Acholi. Dr. Obote fled to Tanzania, whose support for him led to disputes within the East African Community and clashes between Ugandan and Tanzanian troops on the border. In August 1972 Amin proclaimed an "economic war" to free Uganda from foreign domination, particularly that of Britain and of British Asians resident in Uganda, and the mass expulsion of non-citizen Asians strained relations with Britain. In September 1972 an attempted invasion of Uganda by supporters of Obote was repulsed.

In February 1976 Amin claimed that large areas of western Kenya were historically part of Uganda; the frontier was temporarily closed and a virulent propaganda campaign ensued. Conflict was only narrowly averted in July, after Amin (appointed "President for Life" in June)

had accused Kenya of co-operating in an Israeli commando raid to free Jewish hostages from an airliner which was hijacked to Entebbe airport by pro-Palestinian guerrillas. The United Kingdom severed relations with Uganda over the murder of one of the hostages after the raid.

The ruthless elimination of suspected opponents, mass flights of refugees to neighbouring countries and periodic purges of the army, on whose support the regime depended, became a focus of world indignation when the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda and two cabinet ministers were murdered in February 1977. The National Consultative Forum, a large advisory assembly, held its first meeting in January 1978.

Uganda annexed the Kagera salient from Tanzania in November 1978. An invasion force consisting of Tanzanian regular troops and Ugandan exiles crossed into Uganda and rapidly gained control of the southern region. Amin's forces capitulated in spite of military aid and reinforcements from Libya, and in April 1979 a Tanzanian assault force entered Kampala, meeting little resistance. Sporadic fighting continued in northern Uganda but the remaining pro-Amin troops were defeated in June. A small-scale invasion of the West Nile District by alleged Amin supporters in October 1980 led to the devastation of the area and its main town, Arua.

A provisional government, the National Executive Council (NEC), was set up in April 1979 from the ranks of the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF), with Dr. Yusuf Lule as President. When Dr. Lule attempted to reshuffle the NEC in June, opposition from the National Consultative Council (NCC), a provisional parliament set up by the UNLF, and complaints to President Nyerere of Tanzania forced his resignation. Dr. Lule was succeeded by Godfrey Binaisa, who was in turn overthrown by the Military Commission of the UNLF in May 1980 after he had decided to allow only UNLF members to stand in the elections set for December 1980 and attempted to dismiss the Chief of the Ugandan Army, Brig. David Oyite Ojok, a prominent Obote supporter.

The Military Commission, under its Chairman, Paulo Muwanga, established an Electoral Commission to organize and supervise the national elections. Four parties contested the elections, which were won by the UPC, with Milton Obote becoming President again almost 10 years after being overthrown. However, the defeated parties, particularly the Democratic Party (DP) led by Paul Ssemogerere, complained of gross electoral malpractices by UPC supporters, both before and after voting, including: preventing the nomination of opponents of the UPC in 17 constituencies, and intervention by Muwanga (after the DP had claimed victory), who suspended the results and personally determined whether each individual election was valid. A team of Commonwealth observers made several criticisms of the conduct of the elections, but described them as "a valid electoral exercise".

The new Government, in which Muwanga was named Vice-President and Minister of Defence, could do little in its first year to quell the serious civil unrest which has con-

tinued unabated since before the downfall of Idi Amin. Violent incidents continued throughout 1981. Anti-Government guerrilla activity began in February, with a series of attacks on police and army installations. Hundreds of President Obote's opponents were subsequently detained, including DP members of the National Assembly, and several newspapers were banned. Following the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops in June, there were reports from the West Nile District (Amin's homeland) of further atrocities by mutinous Ugandan soldiers. There was renewed violence in Kampala in February 1982, when guerrillas attacked an army barracks.

Government

Following national elections held in December 1980, Uganda returned to a multi-party parliamentary system, under the 1967 Constitution, as subsequently amended, which the Court of Appeal declared to be valid in October 1980. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, with 136 members: 10 nominated to represent the armed forces and 126 directly elected by universal adult suffrage. The leader of the majority party becomes President.

Defence

An occupying force of some 20,000 members of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces operated in Uganda after the defeat of President Amin's troops. Upon their final withdrawal in mid-1981, a force of 1,000 remained to assist with the training of the Ugandan army. In July 1981 Ugandan armed forces were estimated to number 7,500, but they remain highly undisciplined.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, the most important sector of Uganda's economy, provides a livelihood for about 81 per cent of the population. The main food crops are plantains, cassava and cereals. The chief plantation and export crops are coffee (which in 1981 provided almost all export earnings), cotton, tea and tobacco. Copper is the most important mineral and is extracted from the mines at Kilembe; however, production was at a standstill in 1981, and the mines, along with cobalt deposits in spoil heaps, are to be developed by Falconbridge, a Canadian company. It was estimated in 1981 that industry was operating at only 15 per cent of capacity.

During the rule of President Amin all foreign-owned lands, sugar, tea, coffee and cotton industries and estates were nationalized without compensation. Non-citizen Asians, who had a prominent share in commerce, were expelled and their assets distributed among soldiers and military police. As a result, foreign aid dwindled. Since 1979, however, this policy has been reversed and foreign companies have taken an interest in reviving Ugandan agriculture and industry. Prominent Asian entrepreneurs have been welcomed back to Uganda.

During the 1970s there was virtually no real growth in Ugandan G.D.P. Production of important cash crops, such as tea, tobacco, cotton and sugar, had by the end of the decade declined to a fraction of their production at its beginning. In an effort to stimulate production, substantial increases in producer prices for export crops were announced in 1981. Many plantations require rehabilitation after being deserted during the terror of Amin's regime. Towards this purpose, in 1981 the World Bank made avail-

able an additional credit of U.S. \$70 million. Coffee declined to an estimated production of 120,000 metric tons in 1979/80, resulting in a serious shortage of foreign exchange and "black market" dealings in foreign currencies. There was some improvement in 1980/81, however, when Uganda was able to meet its export quota of 1.9 million bags under the International Coffee Agreement.

Internal insecurity has hindered international efforts to ease the serious famine which has affected northern Uganda since 1979. Drought and cattle rustling have badly damaged the livestock industry, and 30,000 head of cattle were bought from Tanzania in 1980 to replenish herds.

The most immediate priority for President Obote's government was to restore international confidence in the country. In 1981 negotiations between President Obote, President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Moi of Kenya on the dispute over Ugandan debts and the assets of the East African Community, which was dissolved in 1977, made good progress. Improved relations with Kenya have removed barriers to the export of landlocked Ugandan coffee, which should ease the foreign exchange crisis. Other problems which the Government attempted to tackle in 1981 included the corruption of "black market" trading, in which basic foodstuffs are sold at exorbitant prices, and inflation which was running at 10 per cent a month. The "floating" of the shilling in June effectively led to a massive devaluation of the currency, but restored some stability to the economy. The IMF approved a standby loan of the equivalent of SDR112.5 million to support the Government's economic programme, and in addition granted SDR45 million to compensate for losses in commodity earnings.

Transport and Communications

Uganda had 1,286 km. of railways in 1980 and 6,987 km. of main roads in 1979. Many of the major roads are now in poor condition and a ban has been imposed on their use by vehicles weighing more than 35 metric tons from neighbouring countries. The transport system deteriorated after the expulsion by President Amin of the Asians, who had largely controlled it, and this has added to problems in the distribution of food. A rail wagon ferry service on Lake Victoria, linking Jinja with the Tanzanian port of Mwanza, was due to begin in late 1982. Air transport from Entebbe airport is provided by the Uganda Airlines Corporation and other lines. A satellite communications centre was opened at Arua in 1977.

Social Welfare

Benefits are available for industrial accidents, sickness and unemployment. A social security act was introduced in 1967. The health service was adversely affected by the departure of foreign personnel in 1972. In April 1973 President Amin banned doctors from leaving Uganda and in December 1974 banned doctors and dentists from having private practices. In 1975 Uganda had 420 hospitals, with 18,156 beds, and in 1977 there were 436 physicians.

Education

Education is sponsored by the Government and by missions, most schools being Government-financed or aided. In 1979 there were 1,223,850 pupils enrolled in primary schools and 66,730 in secondary schools. It is

UGANDA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

estimated that the proportion of children aged 6 to 11 years receiving primary education fell from 61 to 53 per cent between 1970 and 1975. Only about 4 per cent of children aged 12 to 17 were enrolled at secondary schools in 1975. The national university is Makerere University in Kampala, and there are plans to build an Islamic university.

Tourism

The forests, lakes and mountains are the main tourist features, but under President Amin's regime the tourist trade ceased. In 1979 plans to exploit Uganda's high tourist potential were introduced.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 3rd (Martyrs' Day),

July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 9th (Independence Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 25th (anniversary of the formation of the UNLF), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Uganda shilling.

Exchange rates (December 1981).

£1 sterling = 150.0 Uganda shillings;

U.S. \$1 = 78.0 Uganda shillings.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)*			POPULATION (Census of August 18th, 1969)†					
Total	Land	Water	Total	African	Asian‡	Arab	European	Others
241,139	197,058	44,081	9,548,847	9,456,466	74,308	3,238	9,533	5,302

* Source: Lands and Surveys Department.

† Includes 13,796 people enumerated in Karasuk, a part of Kenya which was administered by Uganda at the time of the census. The administration of Karasuk has since reverted to Kenya.

‡ Defined as persons from India and Pakistan (including Bangladesh) only. Other persons from non-Arab countries in Asia are included among "Others".

MID-YEAR POPULATION (estimates)

1970	.	.	.	9,806,400
1971	.	.	.	10,127,400
1972	.	.	.	10,461,500

Projections: 10,810,000 at mid-1973; 11,172,000 at mid-1974; 11,549,000 at mid-1975; 11,942,700 at mid-1976; 12,352,500 at mid-1977; 12,779,600 at mid-1978; 13,224,900 at mid-1979; 13,689,200 at mid-1980 (not allowing for emigration).

Preliminary results of a census held in January 1980 indicated a population of 12,630,076.

MAIN TRIBES (1959 Census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Baganda	508,735	536,143	1,044,878
Iteso	257,134	267,582	524,716
Basoga	246,182	255,739	501,921
Banyankore	253,993	265,290	519,283
Banyarunda	212,434	166,222	378,656
Bakiga	220,936	238,683	459,619
Lango	180,694	183,113	363,807
Bagisu	163,923	165,334	329,257
Acholi	141,643	143,286	284,929
Lugbara	116,114	120,156	236,270
Banyoro	93,907	94,467	188,374
Batoro	103,436	104,864	208,300
Karamojong	63,747	67,966	131,713
TOTAL (incl. others) .	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1969 census)

Kampala (capital)	330,700
Jinja and Njeru	52,509
Bugembe Planning Area	46,884
Mbale	23,544
Entebbe	21,096
Gulu	18,170

1980 (preliminary census results): Kampala 458,423; Jinja 45,060; Masaka 29,123; Mbale 28,039; Mbarara 23,155; Gulu 14,958.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 44.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 44.7 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 16.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 14.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	1,925	1,082	3,008	2,353	1,310	3,663
Industry	111	12	122	176	20	196
Services	177	58	235	295	108	404
TOTAL	2,213	1,152	3,364	2,824	1,438	4,262

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 4,380; Total 5,415 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

EMPLOYMENT
('000 employees at June each year)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70.9	78.2	76.6	81.1
Mining and quarrying	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.6
Manufacturing and electricity	58.6	54.0	51.9	51.7
Construction and water supply	48.2	45.5	46.9	48.9
Private commerce	13.6	18.5	12.8	18.3
Transport, storage and communications	13.0	13.1	12.4	10.0
Services*	162.8	152.0	158.1	158.2
TOTAL	371.3	365.4	362.8	371.8

* Including commerce of the public sector.

Source: Statistics Division.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	3,900*	4,080*
Land under permanent crops	1,280*	1,530*
Permanent meadows and pastures	5,000†	5,000†
Forests and woodland	6,308†	6,110†
Other land	3,483	3,251
Inland water	3,633	3,633
TOTAL AREA	23,604	23,604

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	11.7	13.0	13.6	7	7
Rice (paddy)	29.2	20.7	25.7	15	17
Maize	673.7	566.2	594	353	286
Millet	566.7	577.7	561	381	458
Sorghum	389.7	343.5	350	216	299
Potatoes	220.6	267.2	293.4	131	213
Sweet potatoes	4,048.5	3,124.0	1,688	576	1,200
Cassava (Manioc)	4,020.7	3,843.2	2,928	1,294	2,072
Beans (dry)	337.1	252.5	291.1	182	186
Field peas (dry)	15.1	11.8	13.7	6	7
Chick-peas	1.7	1.2	3*	3*	3*
Cow peas	31.0	31.5	80	43	38
Pigeon peas	36.8	40.4	42.1	19	26
Soybeans	7.7	5.9	6	3	3
Groundnuts (shelled)	176.9	192.6	187.2	80	65
Sesame seed	33.4	38.1	39.6	16	20
Sugar cane	563	634	550*	530*	550*
Plantains	8,137.5	8,531.3	8,855.2	5,924	5,699
Coffee (green)	137.1	155.9	121.2	103	109.6
Cocoa beans	0.1	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tea (made)	15.4	15.2	11	1.8	1.3
Tobacco (leaves)	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.7
Cotton (lint)	24.7	13.8	20.2	6	2.8

* FAO estimate (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cattle	5,321	5,400	5,500
Sheep	1,068	1,070	1,072
Goats	2,144	2,150	2,155
Pigs	220	230	240
Asses*	16	16	16
Chickens*	13,000	13,100	13,200

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Beef and veal	90	91	92
Mutton and lamb	5	4	5
Goats' meat	9	8	8
Pig meat	10	10	11
Poultry meat	20	20	20
Other meat	14	16	15
Cows' milk*	381	385	403
Hen eggs	9.0†	10.5	10.6
Cattle hides*	12.6	12.8	13.0

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers .	106	106	106
Other industrial wood .	1,206	1,244	1,282
Fuel wood .	3,970	4,100	4,228
TOTAL .	5,282	5,450	5,616

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, incl. boxboards)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Coniferous*	8	8	8	8
Broadleaved .	34	26	37	16*
TOTAL .	42	34	45	24*

* FAO estimates.

1978 and 1979: Annual production as in 1977 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Tilapias	59.7	81.2	58.8	88.2	90.3
Nile perch	64.5	61.3	55.0	76.1	76.1
Other freshwater fishes .	43.3	45.5	38.6	55.0	57.4
TOTAL CATCH .	167.5	188.0	152.4	219.2	223.8

1979: Catch as in 1978 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977
Copper ore*	8,500	7,000	4,000
Tin concentrates*	82	12	26
Tungsten concentrates*	87	74	69
Apatite	4,892	2,116	—
Beryl	n.a.	14	21

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

Source: Mines Department.

1978: Copper 1,300 metric tons.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978
Tea	metric tons	15,386	15,179	10,910
Raw sugar	" "	18,177	12,464	7,901
Beer	hectolitres	233,460	220,550	224,491
Cigarettes and cigars	million	1,813	1,867	1,303
Pipe tobacco	metric tons	115	98	66
Cotton and rayon fabrics	'000 sq. metres	38,835	35,991	28,443
Soap*	metric tons	2,549	1,116	795
Cement	" "	87,677	73,000	44,000
Fertilizers	" "	1,902	1,177	82
Blister copper	" "	5,630	2,272	1,303
Electric energy	million kWh.	689	688.9	630.2

* Including washing powders and detergents.

1980: Tea 577 metric tons; Raw sugar 5,364 metric tons; Beer 554,260 cases; Cigarettes and cigars 636 million; Pipe tobacco 12 metric tons; Cotton and rayon fabrics 18,582,156 metres; Cement 4,956 metric tons.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Uganda shilling.

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 cents; 1 shilling.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 shillings.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 150.0 Uganda shillings; U.S. \$1 = 78.0 Uganda shillings.

1,000 Uganda shillings = £6.67 = \$12.82.

Note: The Uganda shilling was introduced in August 1966, replacing (at par) the East African shilling, equal to one shilling sterling (£1 = 20 shillings). From September 1949 the shilling was equivalent to 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 7.143 shillings) and this valuation remained in force until July 1973. When the U.S. dollar was devalued in December 1971 the rate of Uganda shillings per IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR) was fixed at 7.755. In February 1973 the dollar was again devalued and the exchange rate became 1 SDR = 8.617 shillings. In July 1973 the currency was revalued by 3.5 per cent, with a new exchange rate of \$1 = 6.90 shillings (1 SDR = 8.324 shillings), but in January 1974 the shilling was restored to its earlier valuation of 14 U.S. cents (\$1 = 7.143 shillings). From July 1974 the fixed relationship between the SDR and the U.S. dollar was ended but the Uganda shilling remained tied to U.S. currency. This remained in force until October 1975, when the link between the shilling and the U.S. dollar was ended and the shilling's value tied to the SDR (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies) at a mid-point of 9.65 shillings per SDR, then equal to 8.16 per dollar, an effective devaluation of 12.5 per cent. In June 1981 the Uganda shilling was allowed to "float" and its value quickly fell by about 90 per cent. The average market rates (Uganda shillings per U.S. dollar) were: 7.021 in 1973; 7.136 in 1974; 7.412 in 1975; 8.368 in 1976; 8.266 in 1977; 7.692 in 1978; 7.469 in 1979; 7.424 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the value of the Uganda shilling between November 1967 and August 1971 was 1s. 2d. (5.85p), the exchange rate being £1 = 17.14 shillings; from December 1971 to June 1972 the rate was £1 = 18.61 shillings.

RECURRENT BUDGET (million shillings, twelve months ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82*	EXPENDITURE	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82*
Income tax	425.3	387.5	951.4	Office of the President	120.6	278.4	861.7
Selective income levy	23.5	15.4	18.7	Foreign affairs	100.9	102.2	671.7
Export taxes	1,319.8	300.0	6,860.8	Finance	211.5	395.0	1,467.8
Customs duties	372.6	625.0	6,363.8	Agriculture and forestry	191.9	306.8	742.1
Excise duties	76.0	130.0	2,280.0	Animal industry and fisheries	115.7	159.7	362.7
Public sector investment contribution	354.5	300.0	—	Lands, mineral and water resources	83.6	156.5	583.7
Sales tax	1,129.1	950.0	8,660.0	Education	947.6	1,284.5	4,053.9
Service and production taxes and commercial transactions levy	16.1	27.0	50.0	Health	346.2	493.1	1,242.3
Fees and licences	92.5	100.2	106.8	Works	159.0	241.0	644.8
				Defence	639.1	1,902.7	4,774.3
				Police force	209.5	439.6	962.1
				Prison service	208.5	439.7	1,126.7
				Local administrations	225.6	380.7	1,017.0
TOTAL	3,809.5	2,835.1	25,291.5	TOTAL (incl. others)	4,223.8	7,568.3	21,421.9†

* Estimates.

† Before deducting appropriations-in-aid (480.0 million shillings).

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(million shillings, twelve months ending June 30th)

	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82*
Office of the President	—	67.8	701.9
Foreign affairs	7.7	4.0	649.3
Finance	291.2	826.0	3,329.5
Agriculture and forestry	80.0	200.9	1,225.4
Animal industry and fisheries	128.7	132.0	957.4
Land, mineral and water resources	66.9	102.0	857.3
Education	148.1	179.3	1,038.8
Health	65.4	91.0	316.1
Works	99.3	141.7	1,038.2
Transport	26.4	125.3	831.5
Defence	293.5	750.0	3,271.1
Internal affairs	49.3	71.0	621.8
Local administrations	14.9	100.0	726.4
Housing and urban development	—	—	2,981.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,344.8	2,993.4	19,615.6

* Estimates.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million shillings at 1966 factor cost)

	1975	1976*	1977*	1978†
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>				
Agriculture	1,605	1,541	1,547	1,462
Cotton ginning, coffee curing and sugar manufacture	72	59	53	49
Forestry, fishing and hunting	97	115	128	126
Mining and quarrying	59	40	21	15
Manufacture of food products	41	36	40	28
Miscellaneous manufacturing	405	405	391	358
Electricity	95	90	92	92
Construction	56	44	45	39
Commerce	635	642	665	637
Transport and communications	322	318	266	167
Government	712	729	751	800
Miscellaneous services	413	430	436	262
Rents	269	295	326	352
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>				
Agriculture	2,085	2,151	2,230	2,291
Forestry, fishing and hunting	179	185	192	198
Construction	36	38	39	40
Owner-occupied dwellings	289	299	309	319
TOTAL	7,370	7,417	7,531	7,235

* Estimates.

† Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b. . . .	237.2	323.6	547.8	323.0	397.2	319.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b. . . .	-228.4	-206.8	-366.6	-306.3	-265.7	-322.4
TRADE BALANCE	8.8	116.8	181.2	16.7	131.5	-3.3
Exports of services	14.6	12.1	8.3	14.4	17.0	15.0
Imports of services	-92.2	-87.9	-118.7	-158.3	-116.9	-114.8
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-68.8	41.0	70.8	-127.2	31.6	-103.1
Unrequited transfers (net) . . .	12.6	2.0	-2.7	-2.9	12.4	86.1
CURRENT BALANCE	-56.1	43.0	68.1	-130.1	44.0	-17.0
Direct capital investment (net) .	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.4
Other long-term capital (net) . .	3.8	-17.2	-12.7	-41.8	-34.1	-131.0
Short-term capital (net)	-13.2	-0.9	-7.9	-27.8	12.3	-19.9
Net errors and omissions	35.4	-26.5	-26.0	133.2	-103.0	81.2
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-28.0	-0.3	22.3	-65.5	-79.1	-84.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	6.7	6.9
Valuation changes (net)	4.4	1.2	0.4	—	-18.0	2.2
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	—	29.1
Other loans	—	—	—	—	—	21.2
Payment arrears (net)	28.0	2.8	-21.7	72.6	64.1	-7.6
CHANGES IN RESERVES	4.4	3.7	1.0	7.2	-26.3	-32.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million shillings)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	1,139.0	1,555.3	1,469.3	779.7*	1,460.9	1,470.3	1,244.3
Exports	2,205.6	2,331.5	1,976.9	2,926.4	4,592.0	2,317.2	2,306.6

* Net imports, i.e. direct imports plus net transfers of foreign goods from Kenya and Tanzania.

COMMODITIES
('000 shillings)

IMPORTS	1976*	1977	1978	1979
Paper and paper products	22,542	25,994	35,822	27,773
Cotton fabrics, other than grey . . .	3,167	2,520	2,669	2,261
Iron and steel	18,105	40,562	31,590	15,567
Other metals and metal products . . .	3,730	78,151	84,642	57,221
Machinery, incl. agricultural machinery .	222,488	58,771	661,652	601,811
Transport equipment	111,172	227,025		
All other articles	398,456	1,027,916	653,886	539,681
TOTAL	779,660	1,460,939	1,470,261	1,244,314

* Net imports.

[continued on next page]

COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS*	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coffee, not roasted	2,510,400	4,288,133	2,113,300	2,231,800
Cotton, raw	181,996	99,293	98,400	24,400
Copper, unwrought	59,171	23,658	18,000	9,400
Tea	89,204	105,136	20,900	12,200
Hides, skins, etc.	15,630	5,372	800	1,900
Other	70,034	70,458	65,800	26,900
Re-exports	544	349	—	—
TOTAL	2,926,979	4,592,399	2,317,200	2,306,600

* Net.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 shillings)

IMPORTS*	1977	1978	1979
Australia	n.a.	2,078	4,456
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,901	55,314	n.a.
China, People's Republic	2,987	5,436	7,603
Denmark	6,416	11,845	n.a.
France	53,949	56,494	41,117
Germany, Federal Republic	182,272	185,140	139,839
Hong Kong	7,890	6,508	2,272
India	55,020	84,329	167,334
Israel	349	891	n.a.
Italy	109,789	103,866	99,611
Japan	67,991	122,715	53,950
Kenya and Tanzania	666,000	419,048	420,316
Netherlands	13,658	29,523	9,257
Pakistan	450	1,639	n.a.
Sweden	3,888	5,007	n.a.
Switzerland	16,127	16,472	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	6,584	6,852	n.a.
United Kingdom	187,012	256,001	289,712
U.S.A.	14,017	28,365	10,571

* Direct imports only.

EXPORTS*	1977	1978	1979
Australia	132,918	83,206	70,596
Canada	27,180	6,712	1,760
Germany, Federal Republic	78,069	80,348	78,103
Greece	—	88	n.a.
Hong Kong	18,104	11,016	525
Hungary	—	46,792	n.a.
Japan	171,640	192,829	219,750
Kenya and Tanzania	12,921	42,412	98,005
Netherlands	111,837	38,296	311,701
Poland	26,939	69,351	n.a.
Spain	143,322	72,047	n.a.
Sudan	56,702	2,516	5,009
Sweden	14,927	3,943	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	—	28,639	n.a.
United Kingdom	895,439	498,834	394,523
U.S.A.	1,855,865	212,080	341,949

* Excluding re-exports.

TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1974	1975
Australia	179	230
Germany, Federal Republic	1,288	1,300
India	194	232
Kenya	2,661	2,530
Tanzania	573	600
United Kingdom	2,413	2,004
U.S.A. and Canada	872	887
TOTAL (incl. others)	30,600	22,636

RAILWAY TRAFFIC*

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Passenger journeys	451,820	563,384	756,635	1,102,905
Freight carried (metric tons)	699,934	754,731	772,176	627,476
Freight (metric ton-km.) ('000)	687,260	651,716	682,921	499,171

* Figures refer to traffic of the East African Railways Corporation originating in Uganda.

Source: East African Railways Corporation.

(registered motor vehicles*)

	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Heavy commercial vehicles . . .	5,755	5,812	3,216	3,500
Pick-ups and vans	4,475	5,101	3,336	3,500
Mini-buses etc.	614	779	533	500
Buses	777	839	553	600
Passenger cars	15,734	15,757	11,279	11,000
Motor cycles and scooters . . .	4,502	4,754	4,459	4,500

* Excluding government-owned vehicles.

† Estimates.

(Entebbe Airport)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Aircraft movements	17,635	27,420	4,390	7,162	7,024
Passengers ('000): embarked	41.7	22.8	20.4	16.8	54.5
disembarked	42.1	16.0	20.0	14.1	49.1
Cargo (metric tons): loaded	661	1,115	16,562	6,151	701
unloaded	1,317	2,434	3,708	7,510	5,182
Mail (metric tons): loaded	31	10	5	24	25
unloaded	109	43	15	38	42

Source: Ministry of Transport.

EDUCATION (1979—Aided Schools only)

CATEGORY	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	4,294	36,442	1,223,850
Vocational	3	52	320
Senior secondary	118	3,108	66,730
Teacher training	30	394	7,934
Technical schools	10	151	2,506
Technical institutes	5	131	1,425
Technical and commercial colleges	2	234	2,345
National teachers' college	1	91	462
University	1	352	3,913

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Entebbe.

THE CONSTITUTION

According to the Constitution of September 8th, 1967, Uganda has an executive President who is Head of State, Leader of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Parliament is the supreme legislature, and consists of the President and a National Assembly of 82 elected members (raised to 126 in 1980). The Constitution provides for some specially elected members as may be required to give the party having the greatest numerical strength of elected members a majority of not more than ten of all the members of the National Assembly. The Constitution may be amended by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the National Assembly.

This Constitution was not revoked by President Amin, but in February 1971 he ordered the suspension of Uganda's legal system, and the concentration of legislative powers in his own hands, with the assistance of a Defence Council and a Council of Ministers nominated by him.

The Constitution appears to have been amended by the Military Commission of the Uganda National Liberation Front between May and December 1980. The Court of Appeal ruled in October 1980 that the 1967 Constitution, as amended, was still valid and elections were held on December 10th.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. APOLLO MILTON OBOTE (took office December 15th, 1980).

THE CABINET

(March 1982)

President, Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. APOLLO MILTON OBOTE.

Vice-President and Minister of Defence: PAULO MUWANGA.

Prime Minister: OTEMA ALLIMADI.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dr. SAMUEL MUGWISA.

Minister of Animal Industry and Fisheries: Dr. JOHN JOSEPH OTIM.

Minister of Commerce: J. ALIRO-OMARA.

Minister of Co-operatives and Marketing: YONA KANYOM-OZI.

Minister of Culture and Community Development: Dr. JAMES W. RWANYARARE.

Minister of Education: Prof. ISAAK OJOK.

Minister of Finance: EPHRAHIM KAMUNTU (acting).

Minister of Health: Dr. EZRA NKWASIBWE.

Minister of Housing and Urban Development: ABRAHAM WALIGO.

Minister of Industry: Dr. ADONIYA TIBERONDWA.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Dr. DAVID ANYOTI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Dr. JOHN M. M. LUWULIZA-KIRUNDA.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: STEPHEN O. ARIKO.

Minister of Labour: Dr. A. L. BUTELE.

Minister of Lands, Minerals and Water Resources: MAX L. CHOUDRY.

Minister of Local Government: LAWRENCE KALULE-SETALLA.

Minister of Planning and Economic Development: SAM ODAKA.

Minister of Power, Posts and Telecommunications: AKENA P'OJOK.

Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs: WILSON OKWENJE.

Minister of Rehabilitation: P. MASETTE-KUUYA.

Minister of Regional Co-operation: SAMUEL TEWUNGWA.

Minister of Supplies: Dr. MOSESE APILIGA.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: M. NTEGE-LUBWAMA.

Minister of Transport: YOSA MUGENYI.

Minister of Works: W. ABENA NANGWALE.

Minister without Portfolio: SHAFIQ ARAIN.

Minister of State for Internal Affairs: Col. WILLIAM OMARIA.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr. ALBERT PICHO OWINY.

Minister of State for Education: Dr. P. MATEKE.

Minister of State in the President's Office: CHRIS RWAKA-SISI.

Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office: PETER OTAI.

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office: E. RURANGARANGA.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution provides for a National Assembly of 126 elected members. Uganda's first elected legislature since 1971 assembled on December 23rd, 1980. Ten additional members have been nominated to represent the Uganda National Liberation Army.

Speaker: FRANCIS BUTAGIRA.

ELECTION, DECEMBER 10TH, 1980.

PARTY	SEATS*
Democratic Party (DP)	51
Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM)	1
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	74†

* In January 1982 a total of seven DP members defected to the UPC.

† The 10 nominated members from the Uganda National Liberation Army also support the UPC.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political activity outside the Uganda National Liberation Front, the broad coalition of former exiles and opponents of President Amin's regime, was banned in May 1979. After the Military Commission of the UNLF assumed executive power in a bloodless coup in May 1980, the ban on party-political activity was reversed. Four parties contested the national elections held in December 1980:

Conservative Party (CP): f. March 1979; led by J. MAYANJANKANGI, who was Prime Minister of the then Kingdom of Buganda from 1964-66; won no seats in 1980 elections.

Democratic Party (DP): Kampala; f. 1953; banned in 1969

when UPC created a one-party state; favours mixed economy and a national government; widespread support, particularly in southern Uganda; Leader PAUL SSEMOGERERE.

Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM): Kampala; f. June 1980; supports creation of people's militia to end persistent violence; Leader YOWERI MUSEVENI; Sec.-Gen. BIDANDI SSALA.

Uganda People's Congress (UPC): Kampala; f. 1960; socialist-inclined party; ruling party 1962 to 1971, banned other political parties in 1969; returned to power after elections held in December 1980; Leader DR. APOLLO MILTON OBOTE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO UGANDA

(In Kampala unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: P.O.B. 4025 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED LAALA.

Australia: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Burundi: P.O.B. 4379; (E); *Ambassador:* JANATHAS NIYUNGEKO.

Cameroon: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Canada: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 4106 (E); *Ambassador:* ZHANG BOCHUAN.

Cuba: P.O.B. 9276 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* RUBÉN F. GONZÁLEZ.

Cyprus: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Czechoslovakia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Egypt: P.O.B. 4280 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD F. KAMEL.

Ethiopia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Finland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

France: P.O.B. 7212 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN XAVIER CLÉMENT.

German Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 7294 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD LAUNICKE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7016 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLF ENDERS.

Ghana: P.O.B. 4062 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. A. AFARI.

Greece: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Hungary: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

India: P.O.B. 7040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. K. DAS.

Iraq: P.O.B. 7137 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ABDUL RAZZAK M. SALIH.

Italy: P.O.B. 4646 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHELE MARTINEZ.

Ivory Coast: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Jamaica: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Kenya: P.O.B. 5220 (HC); *High Commissioner:* WAFULA WABUGE.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: P.O.B. 5885 (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG TAE-HUI.

Korea, Republic: Baumann House, P.O.B. 3717 (E); *Ambassador:* SUK HONG-KANG.

Liberia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Libya: P.O.B. 6079 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED ALI SARI.

Mali: Cairo, Egypt.

Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Netherlands: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Nigeria: 33 Nakasero Rd., P.O.B. 4338 (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. ABUAH (acting).
Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Pakistan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Poland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Rwanda: P.O.B. 2468 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN NDUWAYEZU.
Saudi Arabia: (E); (Temporarily closed).
Senegal: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Somalia: P.O.B. 7113 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED GARAD.
Spain: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Sudan: P.O.B. 3200 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMED ABDALLA OSMAN.
Sweden: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Uganda also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chad, Djibouti, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia and Viet-Nam.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Turkey: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 7022 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI BUKIN.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 7070, 10/12 Obote Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. N. HILLIER-FRY.
U.S.A.: P.O.B. 7007 (E); *Ambassador:* GORDON BEYER.
Vatican: P.O.B. 7177; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop HENRI LEMAÎTRE.
Yemen Arab Republic: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 4370 (E); *Ambassador:* RANKO BALORDA.
Zaire: P.O.B. 4972 (E); *Ambassador:* BUKASA MUTEBA KAMULETA.
Zambia: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Court of Appeal: Kampala; f. 1977 following the dissolution of the Court of Appeal for East Africa; hears appeals from the High Court.

President: SAULO MUSOKE.

Justices of Appeal: P. NYAMUCHONCHO, D. L. K. LUBOGO (Vice-President).

The High Court: f. 1902; it has full criminal and civil jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the country.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and 8 Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice: G. F. MASIKA.

Puisne Judges: M. C. KANTINTI, S. T. MANYINDO, P. A. P. J. ALLEN, M. OPU, B. B. ASTHANA, W. K. M. KITYO, M. A. A. KHAN, F. A. KHAN.

Magistrates' Courts: Their present status and rights are established under the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1970.

The country is divided into magisterial areas, presided over by a Chief Magistrate. Under him there are Magistrates Grades I, II, and III with powers of sentence varying accordingly. The Magistrates preside alone over their courts and have limited jurisdiction. Appeals lie to the Chief Magistrate's Court, and from there to the High Court.

RELIGION

About 33 per cent of the total population are Roman Catholic, about 30 per cent are Protestant and between 5 and 6 per cent Muslim. More than 42 religious sects, about half of which were Christian, were banned by President Amin between 1974 and 1978, and 18 foreign missionaries were expelled in June 1975. The ban was lifted by the UNLF Government in November 1979.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Kampala: H.E. Cardinal EMMANUEL NSUBUGA, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 14125, Mengo, Kampala, Uganda.

There are more than 4 million Roman Catholics in Uganda.

ANGLICAN

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. SILVANO WANI, P.O.B. 14123, Kampala.

There are about 4 million Anglicans in Uganda.

ISLAM

The Uganda Muslim Supreme Council: P.O.B. 3247, Kampala; The Mufti of Uganda: Sheikh ABDUL RAZAK MATOVU; Chief Kadi and President of Council: HAJI KASSIM MULUMBA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Kampala Guardian: P.O.B. 14325, Kampala; f. 1981; published by School of Journalism, Makerere University.

Uganda Times: P.O.B. 20081, Kampala; f. 1979; English; Editor I. BENBELLA.

WEEKLY

Sunday Times: P.O.B. 20081, Kampala; f. 1981; English.

MONTHLIES

Musizi: P.O.B. 4027, Mengo, Kampala; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; Luganda; Editor Fr. J. M. KISABWE; circ. 30,000.

New Century: P.O.B. 6246, Kampala; f. 1976; organ of the Anglican Church of Uganda; English; Editor TOM NABETA.

Pearl of Africa: P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1978; government.

OTHERS

Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development: Dept. of Rural Economy, P.O.B. 7062, Kampala; circ. 800; 2 a year.

Leadership: P.O.B. 2522, Kampala; Catholic; 10 a year; English; circ. 15,000.

Uganda Dairy Farmer: Kampala; irregular; published by Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing.

NEWS AGENCIES

Uganda News Agency (UNA): Kampala; Dir. NATHAN EPUEN; Editor-in-Chief ZULU KAROBANI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (U.S.S.R.) and TASS (U.S.S.R.) have bureaux in Kampala and Agencia EFE (Spain), AP (U.S.A.) and Reuters (U.K.) are also represented.

PUBLISHERS

Africana Press: P.O.B. 8881, Kampala.
Government Printer: P.O.B. 33, Entebbe.
East Africa Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 1317, Kampala.
Equator House Ltd.: P.O.B. 6315, Kampala f. 1978.
Longman Uganda Ltd.: P.O.B. 3409, Kampala; f. 1965.
Uganda Publishing House Ltd.: P.O.B. 2923, Kampala; f. 1966; Man. Dir. JOHN B. B. BUGEMBE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Uganda: P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; broadcasts in English, French, Swahili and other vernacular languages; Man. APOLLO LAWOKO.

There were an estimated 275,000 radio receivers in use in 1981.

TELEVISION

Uganda Television Service: P.O.B. 4260, Kampala; f. 1962; commercial service operated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; transmits over a radius of 200 miles from Kampala; 5 relay stations have been built, others are under construction.

There were an estimated 71,000 television receivers in 1981. Colour transmission began late in 1975.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; brs.=branches; amounts in Uganda shillings.)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Uganda: P.O.B. 7120, 37-43 Kampala Rd., Kampala; f. 1966; bank of issue; authorized cap. 20m.; dep. 665m. (Dec. 1979); Gov. LEO KIBIRANGO; Deputy Gov. ROBERT ELANGOT.

STATE BANKS

Uganda Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 973, 12 Kampala Rd., Kampala; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 1,609.1m. (Sept. 1975); 50 brs.; Chair. and Man. Dir. H. M. KAJURA.

Uganda Co-operative Development Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 6863, Kampala; f. 1970; cap. 45m.; Gen. Man. F. BUGUMANI.

Uganda Development Bank: P.O.B. 7210, Kampala; f. 1972; cap. 100m.; Gen. Man. A. K. MWANDA.

REGIONAL BANK

East African Development Bank: P.O.B. 7128, Kampala; f. 1967; provides financial and technical assistance to promote industrial development within Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania; authorized cap. 400m.; funds committed for investment (Dec. 1976) 232.7m.; regional offices in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam; Chair. ONEGI OBEL; Dir.-Gen. LARS EKENGREN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Baroda (Uganda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 7197, 18 Kampala Rd., Kampala; f. 1969; cap. 20m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. S. VAIDYA; 3 brs.

Barclays Bank of Uganda Ltd.: P.O.B. 2971, Kampala Rd., Kampala; f. 1969; cap. 20m.; res. 3.8m.; dep. 437.7m. (Sept. 1976); Chair. W. DUNCAN; Man. Dir. D. H. MACGREGOR; 4 brs.

Grindlays Bank International (Uganda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 485, 45 Kampala Road, Kampala; f. 1971; cap. 2.0m.; res. 2.2m. (Oct. 1979); Chair. G. G. HOWARD; Gen. Man. R. MURRAY.

Grindlays Bank (Uganda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 7131, 45 Kampala Rd., Kampala; f. 1979; cap. 20m.; res. 5.1m. (Oct. 1976); Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. R. MURRAY; 1 br.

Libyan Arab Uganda Bank for Foreign Trade and Development: P.O.B. 9485, Kampala; f. 1972; majority Libyan shareholding; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 295.4m. (Dec. 1976); Man. Dir. Z. K. BUKENYA.

Standard Bank Uganda Ltd.: P.O.B. 311, Speke Rd., Kampala; f. 1969; associated bank of the Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.; cap. 20m.; Chief Man. REGINALD SPENCER WOODWARD.

INSURANCE

East Africa General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14 Kampala Rd., P.O.B. 1392, Kampala; life, fire, motor, marine and accident insurance.

National Insurance Corporation of Uganda: P.O.B. 7134, Kampala; formed by an Act of Parliament in 1964.

Uganda American Insurance Co. Ltd.: f. 1970.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Uganda Advisory Board of Trade: P.O.B. 6877, Kampala; f. 1974; responsible through its agencies for importing and distributing various commodities.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mbale Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 396, Mbale.

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 3809, Kampala; Chair. P. K. BALAZA; Sec. J. WALFULA.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Agriculture and Livestock Development Fund: f. 1976; provides loans to farmers.

National Housing and Construction Corporation: Crested Towers, P.O.B. 659, Kampala; f. 1964; Govt. agent for building works, aims to improve living standards, principally by building residential housing; Chair. G. N. KARUGONJO; Gen. Man. (vacant).

Uganda Development Corporation Ltd.: 9-11 Obote Ave., P.O.B. 442, Kampala; f. 1952; Chair. ROGER MUKASA; Man. Dir. Lt.-Col. NDAHENDEKIRE; publ. *Crane* (Jan. and June).

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Lint Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7018, Kampala; a parastatal organization; sole exporter of cotton lint and cotton seed cake; manufacturer of edible oil, soap and candles; Gen. Man. C. A. ANGOMA; Sec. J. B. KALEGGA.

Coffee Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7154, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all processed coffee produced in Uganda; sales of coffee to ICA quota and non-quota markets are made directly to the Board; 2,640 mems.; Chair. Brig. DAVID OYITE OJOK; Man. Dir. E. J. MWANDHA.

UGANDA

There are 2,500 co-operative unions, of which the following are the most important:

Bwavumpologoma Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 501, Masaka; f. 1953; 100 mem. socs.; Pres. (vacant); coffee, cotton, and agricultural produce marketing association.

Bugisu Co-operative Union Ltd.: 2 Court Rd., P.O. Mbale; f. 1954; handles the Bugisu *arabica* crop; 83 mem. socs.

East Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7092, Kampala; f. 1968; coffee, cotton, pineapples, veal; 265 mem. socs.; Chair. Y. KINALWA; Gen. Man. A. SSINGO.

Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 284, Masaka; f. 1951; 200 coffee-growing societies; Chair. J. K. KYANDA; Gen. Man. E. W. S. MUKIIBI.

Mubende District Co-operative Union: coffee growers' association.

National Textiles Board: P.O.B. 1259, Kampala; Chair. (vacant).

Uganda Tea Authority: P.O.B. 4161, Kampala; only body permitted to export tea; Gen. Man. (vacant).

Wamala Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 99, Mityana; f. 1968; general products growers' union; 130 mems. socs.; Chair. (vacant).

West Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7039, Kampala; f. 1948; general products growers' union; 105 mem. socs.; Chair. B. K. KAUMI.

Other co-operative unions include the Banyankole Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd., Okoro Coffee Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Bugosa Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS

Legislation providing for the establishment of the National Organization of Trade Unions to which all trade unions registered under the law would be affiliated was passed in December 1973 and the Uganda Trades Union Congress was dissolved.

National Organisation of Trade Unions (NOTU): P.O.B. 2889, Kampala; Chair. H. LUANDE; Sec. Mr. WETOSI.

Federation of Uganda Employers, Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 3820, Kampala; Chair. M. S. A. MULENDWE; Exec. Dir. M. S. OWOR.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Uganda Railways Corporation: Kampala; formed after the break-up of East African Railways in 1977; there were 1,286 km. of railways in 1980; Chair. OKELLO OJOK; Man. Dir. ATEKER EJALU.

ROADS

In 1979 there was a total road network of 27,901 km., including 6,987 km. of main roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A rail wagon ferry service connecting Jinja with the Tanzanian port of Tanga, via Mwanza, was due to begin in late 1982, thus reducing Uganda's dependence on the Kenyan port of Mombasa. A wagon ferry terminal at Port Bell, outside Kampala, is also planned.

CIVIL AVIATION

Uganda's international airport is at Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria some 40 km. from Kampala. Distances within the country are too short for air transport to be used to advantage in general, but there are several small airstrips. A second international airport is being built at Arua.

Uganda Airlines Corporation: Airways House, 1 Kimathi Ave., P.O.B. 5740, Kampala; f. 1976; government-owned corp.; scheduled cargo and passenger services to Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, the United Arab Emirates, India, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; charter flights; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 2 Fokker 27, 1 King Air 100; Chair. and Gen. Man. Col. G. W. TOKO.

The following foreign airlines also serve Uganda: Aero-flot (U.S.S.R.), Air Tanzania, Air Zaire, Alitalia, Ethiopian Airlines, Kenya Airways, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Sabena (Belgium), SAS (Sweden) and Sudan Airways.

TOURISM

Uganda Tourism Development Corporation: P.O.B. 7211, Kampala; Man. Dir. J. J. OGWAJIT.

No tourists were permitted to enter Uganda between September 1972 and September 1973 and few have entered since the ban was lifted. A programme to revive the tourist industry was introduced in 1979.

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Arab Emirates extend along the coast of the Arabian Gulf from the base of Qatar to the border with Oman. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer and mild in the winter. The official language is Arabic, but English is spoken in business circles. Islam is the principal religion. The national flag has horizontal stripes of green, white and black, with a vertical red stripe at the hoist. The capital is Abu Dhabi.

Recent History

Federation of what were then the Trucial States was proposed by the rulers in 1968, when Britain announced its intention of withdrawing its troops from the area by the end of 1971. The proposals originally included Bahrain and Qatar, as well as the seven Trucial States, but they opted for separate independence. Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al-Quwain, Ajman and Fujairah then formed the United Arab Emirates on December 2nd, 1971. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, became the first President of the U.A.E. Ras al-Khaimah did not join the Union until February 1972.

During the 1973 Middle East war the U.A.E. strongly supported the Arab cause, and has since contributed large sums in aid. In December 1973 the separate Abu Dhabi Government was disbanded and a single Federal Council of Ministers was left in control. Further moves towards centralization have only been achieved after some difficulty. During 1976 Sheikh Zayed announced that he was not prepared to accept another five-year term as President owing to his disappointment with progress towards centralization, but in November 1976 the Supreme Council re-elected him unanimously. Earlier in the month the Supreme Council had granted the President greater control, through federal agencies, on the levying of troops, intelligence services, immigration, public security and border control. A cabinet reshuffle followed in January 1977. Progress towards centralization proved slow in 1978, but in March 1979 a memorandum from the Federal National Council to a meeting of the Supreme Council of Rulers urged total unity. Conflict over the unity issue, however, led to the resignation of the Council of Ministers in April 1979 and the subsequent appointment of Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktum of Dubai as Prime Minister. Sheikh Rashid was in poor health during 1981, but was re-elected Prime Minister by the Supreme Council in November. Sheikh Zayed was re-elected President.

The U.A.E. has shown moderation over oil price increases and has also tended towards moderation in its attitude towards Egypt and the signing of a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Government

The highest federal authority is the Supreme Council of Rulers, comprising the hereditary rulers of the seven emirates. Decisions require the approval of at least five members, including the rulers of both Abu Dhabi and Dubai. From its seven members the Council elects a President and a Vice-President. The President appoints

a Prime Minister and a Union (Federal) Council of Ministers, responsible to the Supreme Council, to hold executive authority. The legislature is the Federal National Council, a consultative assembly (comprising 40 members appointed for two years by the emirates) which considers laws proposed by the Council of Ministers. There are no political parties. In local affairs each ruler has absolute power over his subjects.

Defence

The total armed forces numbered 42,500 in July 1981, with an army of 40,000, an air force of 1,500 and a navy of 1,000. The Union Defence Force and the armed forces of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah were formally merged in May 1976, but practical union has been difficult to achieve. Military service is voluntary. Defence expenditure for 1979 was 2,880 million dirhams.

Economic Affairs

Abu Dhabi's economy is almost entirely dependent on petroleum, and earnings from it have made the state one of the richest in the world in terms of income per head. Dubai is also rich in oil but produces only about 25 per cent of Abu Dhabi's total. In September 1974 the U.A.E. Government acquired 60 per cent participation in Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. The huge increase in oil prices and the resultant importance of oil-producing states has been of great benefit to the Emirates. Income from oil rose from U.S. \$1,200 million in 1973 to \$8,700 million in 1978, \$13,000 million in 1979 and \$19,200 million in 1980, although production in 1978 and 1979 was about the same, and fell by about 7 per cent in 1980. Dubai remains the principal commercial centre and entrepôt port, and a supertanker dry dock was completed in 1979. An aluminium smelter in Dubai is considering expansion in 1982, and work is in progress on a new deep-water port and industrial city at Jebel Ali, north of Dubai. An industrial complex is under construction at Ruwais, in Abu Dhabi. The rulers of the northern sheikhdoms have all signed oil exploration agreements. Commercial production began in Sharjah in 1974 but has been declining since 1978.

Transport and Communications

Fast tarmac roads have been constructed between Abu Dhabi and Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah and Dhaid linking Dubai with other Northern States and the interior. Dubai is the main port, with harbours at Jebel Ali and Port Rashid, but important harbours are also available at Port Zayed (Abu Dhabi), Port Khalid (Sharjah) and Port Saqr (Ras al-Khaimah). Dubai also has a new international airport and there are smaller international airports at Abu Dhabi and Sharjah.

Social Welfare

Hospital treatment and medical care are provided free throughout the United Arab Emirates, and grants are provided for those needing medical treatment at specialist centres abroad. The U.A.E. had 1,213 physicians in 1979. The Rashid hospital in Dubai opened in 1974, and a system of social welfare benefits is being developed. The Ministry

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

of Health aims to provide 5,500 public hospital beds and to reduce the ratio of beds per head of population to 1 : 200.

Education

Compulsory education is provided for all children in the U.A.E. and in 1980 more than 112,000 students of both sexes were being taught in about 300 schools. A Literacy and Adult Education Programme is also in operation.

Tourism

Plans are in hand to foster tourism in Dubai.

Public Holidays

Friday is the weekly holiday.

1982: May 21st* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), June 23rd (First day of Ramadan), July 23rd-24th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 6th (Accession

of the Ruler of Abu Dhabi), September 29th-October 1st* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 19th (Muslim New Year), December 2nd (National Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day), December 28th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day).

* Muslim religious holidays which may vary slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fils = 1 U.A.E. dirham.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 7.061 dirhams;

U.S. \$1 = 3.671 dirhams.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION* (Census, Dec. 1980)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Abu Dhabi	67,350	449,000	6.7
Dubai	3,900	278,000	71.3
Sharjah	2,600	159,000	61.2
Ras al-Khaimah	1,700	73,700	43.4
Ajman	250	36,100	144.4
Fujairah	1,150	32,200	28.0
Umm al-Quwain	750	12,300	16.4
TOTAL	77,700†	1,040,275‡	13.4

* Figures for individual emirates are rounded to the nearest 100.

† 30,000 sq. miles.

‡ Comprising 717,475 males and 322,800 females.

Capital: Abu Dhabi (estimated population 250,000 in 1978).

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total catch (live weight)	43.0	43.0	68.0	68.0	64.4

1977-79: Annual catch as in 1976.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	81,441	82,058	95,265	96,715	90,000	89,800
Natural gas	terajoules	36,463	30,940	34,252	54,858	92,324	n.a.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
(million barrels)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Abu Dhabi	580.5	602.8	527.8	532.0	495.0
Dubai	114.8	116.4	132.2	129.0	128.0
Sharjah	13.5	10.3	8.1	5.0	3.8
TOTAL	708.9	729.5	668.1	666.0	626.8

PRODUCTION OF LIQUEFIED GAS
('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Liquefied natural gas . . .	609.5	1,257.4	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gas . . .	80.6	429.6	603.5
of which: Propane	35.6	207.0	291.2
Butane	27.0	154.3	211.8
Pentane	18.0	68.4	100.4

Sources: *Middle East Economic Digest*, Special Report, December 1979, and U.A.E. Currency Board, *Statistical Supplement* September 1980.

INDUSTRY

(gross value of manufacturing production,
million dirhams)

	1977	1978*
Food	364.1	468.5
Spinning, weaving and leather . .	284.7	313.5
Wood and wood furniture	208.2	232.2
Printing, paper and paper products	134.4	148.6
Chemicals and petroleum products .	657.2	1,209.5
Non-metallic mineral products . .	758.2	955.9
Basic metal products and engineer- ing	702.4	767.9
Miscellaneous	138.3	135.4
TOTAL	3,247.5	4,231.5

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Planning, *Statistical Survey* 1978/79.

ELECTRICITY
(million kWh., Abu Dhabi)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Estimated production	210	477	692	896	1,335	1,942	2,863	3,759

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 fils=1 U.A.E. dirham.
 Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 fils; 1 dirham.
 Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dirhams.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=7.061 dirhams; U.S. \$1=3.671 dirhams.
 100 U.A.E. dirhams=£14.16=\$27.24.

Note: Before June 1966 the currency used by the states of Trucial Oman (now the United Arab Emirates) was the Persian Gulf Indian rupee, valued at 1s. 6d. sterling (£1=13.33 rupees). When the Indian rupee was devalued in June 1966, Abu Dhabi adopted the Bahrain dinar (of 1,000 fils) while the other states used Saudi Arabian currency prior to the introduction of the Qatar/Dubai riyal (at par with the old rupee) in September 1966. The Bahrain dinar, equal to 10 old rupees, was valued at U.S. \$2.10 (\$1=476.19 fils) until August 1971; at \$2.28 (\$1=438.60 fils) from December 1971 to February 1973; and at \$2.533 (\$1=394.74 fils) from February 1973. The Q/D riyal, also used in Qatar, was valued at 21 U.S. cents (\$1=4.762 riyals) until August 1971; at 22.8 U.S. cents (\$1=4.386 riyals) from December 1971 to February 1973; and at 25.33 U.S. cents (\$1=3.947 riyals) from February 1973. Between November 1967 and June 1972 the Bahrain dinar was valued at 17s. 6d. sterling (87½ new pence) and the Q/D riyal at 1s. 9d. (8.75 new pence), the exchange rates being £1=1.143 dinars=11.43 riyals. In May 1973 the U.A.E. adopted a common currency, the dirham, which was at par with the Q/D riyal (renamed the Qatar riyal) and thus valued at 25.33 U.S. cents. The market exchange rate has been frequently adjusted. It corresponded to the original par value (\$1=3.947 dirhams) from January to November 1976 and was \$1=3.898 dirhams from February 1977 to January 1978. The rate was \$1=3.978 dirhams from January to September 1978; and \$1=3.838 dirhams from October 1978 to June 1979. After further frequent adjustments, the rate was \$1=3.688 dirhams between July and November 1980. A new rate of \$1=3.671 dirhams was introduced in November 1980. The average rates (dirhams per dollar) were: 3.996 in 1973; 3.959 in 1974; 3.961 in 1975; 3.953 in 1976; 3.903 in 1977; 3.871 in 1978; 3.816 in 1979; 3.707 in 1980.

FEDERAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(1980—million U.A.E. dirhams)

President's office and Council of Ministers	78.4
National Federal Council	13.8
Comptroller's office	27.5
Defence	4,500.0
Interior	1,224.9
Justice, Islamic Affairs and endowments	160.3
Finance and industry	53.7
Planning	32.4
Petroleum and mineral resources	18.0
Economy and trade	11.8
Foreign affairs	177.0
Information	209.9
Education, youth and sports	1,081.4
Health	1,071.6
Public works and housing	53.9
Communications	73.2
Electricity and water resources	291.3
Agriculture and fisheries	80.0
Labour and social affairs	307.7
General expenditure	2,833.5
Foreign investments	1,769.0
TOTAL	14,069.0

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(1980—million U.A.E. dirhams)

Abu Dhabi	224.5
Dubai	137.9
Sharjah	215.1
Ajman	89.5
Umm al-Quwain	96.3
Ras al-Khaimah	256.3
Fujairah	257.1
Federal Projects	626.4
TOTAL	1,903.0

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1981-85)

Total investment: 171,100 million dirhams.**1981:** Budget: 26,232.5 million dirhams.

EXTERNAL TRADE

United Arab Emirates

(million U.A.E. dirhams)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	6,750	10,571	13,150	19,703	20,765	26,527	32,425
Exports f.o.b.	25,305	27,609	34,328	37,612	35,327	52,023	76,884

Exports of crude petroleum (million dirhams): 33,124 in 1976; 36,137 in 1977; 35,528 in 1978; 49,078 in 1979; 72,125 in 1980.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

Dubai
(million U.A.E. dirhams)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports . . .	2,341.0	4,816.6	7,115.1	9,497.8	12,659.4	12,707.9	16,737.2
Exports*. . .	215.5	295.6	566.6	980.2	1,156.8	1,387.7	2,016.2

* Excluding petroleum.

COMMODITY GROUPS
(‘000 U.A.E. dirhams)

IMPORTS	1976*	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	948,100	1,021,546	1,226,128	1,709,554
Beverages and tobacco	147,900	164,520	178,313	322,874
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	198,800	251,159	215,949	232,109
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	732,800	1,004,073	510,297	1,994,976
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	20,200	18,572	31,993	55,792
Chemicals	356,400	478,145	580,027	786,519
Basic manufactures	2,454,600	3,185,768	3,267,146	4,007,789
Machinery and transport equipment	3,614,800	4,972,761	4,796,572	5,039,695
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	902,100	1,434,155	1,715,172	2,402,059
Other commodities and transactions	122,000	128,761	186,308	185,784
TOTAL	9,497,800	12,659,460	12,707,905	16,737,152

There is a large and officially authorized trade in gold which is not, however, included in the official trade statistics for Dubai.

* Figures rounded.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(‘000 U.A.E. dirhams)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	1978	1979
Australia	160,705	102,598	149,525	204,555
China, People's Republic	182,533	292,347	278,557	397,585
France	258,023	316,639	391,031	576,641
Germany, Federal Republic	483,405	855,801	969,116	1,116,784
Hong Kong	187,786	245,932	282,627	504,878
India	514,181	657,576	510,181	521,024
Iran	230,020	218,877	96,797	86,599
Japan	1,805,484	2,536,726	2,614,709	2,988,528
Kuwait	111,356	30,865	9,521	59,018
Netherlands	279,594	439,928	414,967	361,711
Pakistan	102,975	124,893	95,872	206,591
Saudi Arabia	370,208	472,707	272,876	n.a.
Switzerland	136,533	160,435	145,392	202,255
United Kingdom	1,539,948	2,109,686	2,385,650	2,693,486
U.S.A.	1,256,718	1,336,948	1,403,517	1,761,124

1979: Imports from Bahrain 1,429.8 million dirhams, Italy 660.3 million dirhams.

Abu Dhabi
(million U.A.E. dirhams)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	1,018.9	2,266.1	3,795.0	4,103.0	5,430.2	6,307.2	7,750.0

Figures for total exports are not available. Re-exports (in million dirhams) were: 29.0 in 1973; 43.0 in 1974; 36.1 in 1975; 223.9 in 1976; 318.5 in 1977.

COMMODITY GROUPS
(million U.A.E. dirhams)

IMPORTS	1977	1978
Food and live animals . . .	418.6	463.6
Beverages and tobacco . . .	53.7	36.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	88.5	64.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. . .	211.9	219.6
Animal and vegetable oil and fats . .	13.1	12.2
Chemicals	163.8	156.2
Basic manufactures	1,231.2	1,164.0
Machinery and transport equipment	2,776.5	3,735.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	470.6	451.4
TOTAL (incl. others) .	5,430.2	6,307.2

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million U.A.E. dirhams)

IMPORTS	1977	1978
France	200.7	387.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	817.4	1,053.9
India	142.4	91.8
Italy	238.8	235.8
Japan	1,110.0	1,097.2
Kuwait	157.1	135.5
Lebanon	155.2	172.0
Netherlands	106.2	491.9
Romania	81.8	71.6
United Kingdom	785.1	798.0
U.S.A.	692.5	807.9

TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Goods loaded	51,770	58,900	74,833	82,891	81,626	95,600
Crude petroleum	51,730	58,297	73,668	81,691	80,376	95,447
Other cargo	40	603	1,165	1,200	1,250	153
Goods unloaded	830	840	900	1,020	1,250	1,500

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

COMMUNICATIONS

The number of telephone lines in the United Arab Emirates as a whole was 55,976 (April 1978).

EDUCATION
United Arab Emirates

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Schools	227	254	279	297
Students	73,372	86,497	97,274	108,427
Teachers	5,530	6,869	7,443	8,255

1979/80: 322 Schools; 124,019 Students. (*The Times*, February 23rd, 1981.)Source: Ministry of Education, *Annual Report*.

THE CONSTITUTION

A provisional constitution for the U.A.E. was set up in December 1971. This laid the foundation for the federal structure of the Union of the seven sheikhdoms, previously known as the Trucial States.

The highest federal authority is the Supreme Council which comprises the rulers of the seven Emirates. It elects a president and vice-president from among its members. The president appoints a prime minister and a cabinet. The legislature is the Federal National Council, a consultative assembly comprising 40 members appointed by the emirates for a two-year term.

In July 1975 a committee was appointed to draft a permanent federal constitution, but the National Council decided in 1976 to extend the provisional constitution for five years. The provisional constitution was extended for another five years in December 1981. In November 1976, however, the Supreme Council amended Article 142 of the provisional constitution so that the right to levy armed forces was placed exclusively in the hands of the federal government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Sheikh ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL-NAHAYAN (Ruler of Abu Dhabi).

Vice-President: Sheikh RASHID BIN SAID AL-MAKTUM (Ruler of Dubai).

SUPREME COUNCIL OF RULERS

(with each ruler's date of accession)

Ruler of Sharjah: Sheikh SULTAN BIN MUHAMMAD AL-QASIMI (1972).

Ruler of Ras al-Khaimah: Sheikh SAQR BIN MUHAMMAD AL-QASIMI (1948).

Ruler of Umm al-Quwain: Sheikh RASHID BIN AHMAD AL-MU'ALLA (1981).

Ruler of Ajman: Sheikh HUMAID BIN RASHID AL-NUAMI (1981).

Ruler of Dubai: Sheikh RASHID BIN SAID AL-MAKTUM (1958).

Ruler of Abu Dhabi: Sheikh ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL-NAHAYAN (1966).

Ruler of Fujairah: Sheikh HAMAD BIN MUHAMMAD AL-SHARQI (1974).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Sheikh RASHID BIN SAID AL-MAKTUM.

Deputy Prime Minister: Sheikh MAKTUM BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.

Deputy Prime Minister: Sheikh HAMDAN BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NAHAYAN.

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh MUBARAK BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NAHAYAN.

Minister of Finance and Industry: Sheikh HAMDAN BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.

Minister of Economy and Trade: Sheikh SULTAN BIN AHMED AL-MUALLA.

Minister of Information and Culture: Sheikh AHMED BIN HAMED.

Minister of Communications: AHMED SAID AL-MULLA.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: MUHAMMAD KHALIFA AL-KINDI.

Minister of Education and Youth Affairs: SAID SALMAN.

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: MANI SAH AL-OTEIBA.

Minister of Electricity and Water: HAMAD BIN NASIR AL-UWAIS.

Minister of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowments: MUHAMMAD ABDEL AR-RAHMAN AL-BAKR.

Minister of Health: HAMAD ABD AR-RAHMAN AL-MIDFA.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: SAIF AL-JARWAN.

Minister of Planning: SAEED GHOBASH.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: SAID AR-RUQBANI.

Minister of State for Internal Affairs: HAMOUDA BIN AL-DHARIRI.

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: RASHID BIN ABDULLAH AL-NUAIMI.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: SAID AL-GHAITH.

Minister of State for Supreme Council Affairs: Sheikh ABDEL-AZIZ BIN HUMAID AL-QASIMI.

Minister of State without Portfolio: Sheikh AHMED BIN SULTAN AL-QASIMI.

LEGISLATURE

FEDERAL NATIONAL COUNCIL

Formed under the provisions of the temporary constitution, it is composed of 40 members from the various Emirates (8 each from Abu Dhabi and Dubai, 6 each from Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah, and 4 each from Ajman, Fujairah and Umm al-Quwain). Each Emirate appoints

its own representatives separately. The Council studies laws proposed by the Council of Ministers and can reject them or suggest amendments. The second five-year session of the Federal National Council was inaugurated in Abu Dhabi on March 1st, 1977.

Speaker: TARYAM OMRAN TARYAM (Sharjah).

Deputy Speaker: HAMAD BOU SHIHAB.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

(In Abu Dhabi unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Baghdad, Iraq.

Algeria: P.O.B. 3070; *Ambassador:* HASHIMI QADDOURI.

Australia: P.O.B. 559; *Consul-General:* ROBERT MCAUSLAN.

Austria: P.O.B. 3095; *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. PETER SINGER.

Bangladesh: P.O.B. 2504; *Ambassador:* MAHBUB AL-HUQ.

Belgium: P.O.B. 3686; *Ambassador:* JACQUES HOUWARD.

Brazil: P.O.B. 3027; *Chargé d'affaires:* CYRO GABRIEL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO CARDOSO.

Canada: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Denmark: P.O.B. 6666; *Minister Counsellor:* ERIK W SVENNINGSSEN.

Egypt: P.O.B. 4026; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

France: P.O.B. 4014; *Ambassador:* JEAN HONNORET.

Gabon: P.O.B. 2653; *Ambassador:* AHMAD NDIMAL.

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 2591; *Ambassador:* Dr. EBERHARD KUHN.

Greece: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

India: P.O.B. 4090; *Ambassador:* LALITENDU MANSINGH.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Indonesia: P.O.B. 7256; *Chargé d'affaires:* ABDUL LATIF MUHAMMAD TAMAN.

Iran: P.O.B. 4080; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: P.O.B. 4030; *Ambassador:* SÁAD ABDUL MAJID AL-FAISAL.

Ireland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Italy: P.O.B. 6752; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO NAPOLITANO.

Japan: P.O.B. 2430; *Ambassador:* NOBORU NAKAHIRA.

Jordan: P.O.B. 4024; *Ambassador:* AHMAD HINDAWI.

Korea, Republic: Abu Dhabi; *Ambassador:* PHILIP CHOY.

Kuwait: P.O.B. 926; *Ambassador:* QASIM OMAR AL-YAGOUT.

Lebanon: P.O.B. 4023; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD HAMMOUD.

Libya: P.O.B. 2091; *Secretary of People's Committee:* ALI MAHMUD MARIA.

Malaysia: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Mauritania: P.O.B. 2714; *Ambassador:* ABDALLA YOUSEF AL-GHAZALI.

Mexico: Beirut, Lebanon.

Morocco: P.O.B. 4066; *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ AL-MATAWI AL-MASHKURI.

Nepal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Netherlands: P.O.B. 6560; *Chargé d'affaires:* D. J. J. VAN LOTTUM.

Niger: Khartoum, Sudan.

Norway: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 846; *Ambassador:* AMIR GULISTAN JANJUA.

The U.A.E. also has diplomatic relations with Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria and Oman.

Philippines: P.O.B. 3215; *Chargé d'affaires:* ALBERTO ENCOMIENDA.

Qatar: P.O.B. 3503; *Chargé d'affaires:* IBRAHIM A. H. NIMAH.

Saudi Arabia: P.O.B. 4057; *Ambassador:* SALIH SULAIMAN AL FAWZAN.

Senegal: Cairo, Egypt.

Somalia: P.O.B. 4155; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH HAJ ABDUL RAHMAN.

Spain: P.O.B. 6474; *Ambassador:* FAUSTO NAVARRO IZQUIERDO.

Sri Lanka: P.O.B. 6534; *Chargé d'affaires:* R. P. E. JAYASINGHE.

Sudan: P.O.B. 4027; *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL LATIF ABDUL HUMAID IBRAHIM.

Sweden: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 6116; *Commercial Counsellor:* WILLY FRIES.

Syria: P.O.B. 4011; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD KABOUR.

Tanzania: Cairo, Egypt.

Thailand: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Tunisia: P.O.B. 4166; *Ambassador:* MOHSEN FRINI.

Turkey: P.O.B. 3204; *Ambassador:* METIN KUSTAOGLU.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 248; *Ambassador:* HAROLD BERNERS WALKER, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 4009; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Venezuela: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Yemen Arab Republic: P.O.B. 2095; *Ambassador:* AHMAD HUSSEIN AL-MARUNI.

Zaire: P.O.B. 2592; *Ambassador:* LUNTUMBUE MUENA-MUABO WA MAFUALA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The 95th article of the provisional constitution of 1971 provided for the setting up of a Union Supreme Court and Union Primary Tribunals.

The Union has exclusive legislative and executive jurisdiction over all matters that are concerned with the strengthening of the federation such as foreign affairs, defence and Union armed forces, security, finance, communications, traffic control, education, currency, measures, standards and weights, matters relating to nationality and emigration, Union information, etc.

President Sheikh Zayed signed the law establishing the new federal courts on June 9th, 1978. The new law effectively transferred local judicial authorities into the jurisdiction of the federal system.

Primary tribunals in Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman and Fujairah are now primary federal tribunals and primary tribunals in other towns in those Emirates have become circuits of the primary federal tribunals.

The primary federal tribunal may sit in any of the capitals of the four Emirates and have jurisdiction on all administrative disputes between the Union and individuals, whether the Union is plaintiff or defendant. Civil disputes between Union and individuals will be heard by primary federal tribunals in the defendant's place of normal residence.

The new law requires that all judges take a constitutional oath before the Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs and that the courts apply the rules of Sharia (Islamic religious laws) and that no judgment contradicts Sharia. All employees of the old judiciaries will be trans-

ferred to the federal authority without loss of salary or seniority.

Chief Sharia Justice: AHMED ABDUL AZIZ AL-MUBARAK.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Muslims of the Sunni sect. About 20 per cent of the Muslims are Shi'ites.

THE PRESS

The Ministry of Information has placed a moratorium on new titles.

ABU DHABI

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce Review: P.O.B. 662, Abu Dhabi; monthly; Arabic, some articles in English.

al-Dhafra: P.O.B. 4288, Abu Dhabi; independent; published by Dar al-Wahdah; Arabic; weekly.

Emirates News: P.O.B. 3627, Abu Dhabi; published by al-Ittihad Press and Publishing Corporation; daily; English; Man. Editor MUHAMMAD OMER ELKHAIDIR.

Gulf News: P.O.B. 6519, Dubai; an A. W. Galadari enterprise; daily; English; two weekly supplements, *Junior News* (Monday), *Al Jum'a* (weekend); Editor SHAHID NAYEEM; circ. 23,000.

Hiya: P.O.B. 2488, Abu Dhabi; published by Dar al-Wahdah; Arabic weekly for women.

al-Ittihad (Unity): P.O.B. 17, Abu Dhabi; f. 1972; daily; Editor-in-Chief KHALED MUHAMMAD AHMAD.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Recorder: P.O.B. 2310, Abu Dhabi; daily news bulletin; English.
U.A.E. and Abu Dhabi Official Gazette: P.O.B. 899, Abu Dhabi; Arabic.
U.A.E. Press Service Daily News: P.O.B. 2035, Abu Dhabi; daily; English; Editor RASHID AL-MAZROUI.
al-Wahdah: P.O.B. 2488, Abu Dhabi; f. 1973; independent; daily; Man. Editor RASHID AWEIDHA; Gen. Man. KHALIFA AL-MASHWI.

DUBAI

Akhbar Dubai: Department of Information, Dubai Municipality, P.O.B. 1420, Dubai; f. 1965; weekly; Arabic.
al-Bayan: Dubai; owned by Sheikh Rashid; daily; Arabic.
Dubai External Trade Statistics: P.O.B. 516, Dubai; monthly, English; yearly, Arabic and English.
Dubai Official Gazette: P.O.B. 516, Dubai; Arabic; quarterly or as necessary.
Gulf Mirror: P.O.B. 874, Dubai; branch office of the Gulf weekly newspaper; English; circ. 16,000.
Khaleej Times: P.O.B. 11243; Dubai; a Galadhari enterprise; English; daily; Exec. Editor S. M. AHMED; Editor J. E. COLLIER; circ. 40,000.
Recorder: P.O.B. 1579, Dubai; P.O.B. 597, Sharjah; daily news bulletin; English.
Trade and Industry: P.O.B. 1457; f. 1975; published by Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Arabic and English; monthly; circ. 5,000.

RAS AL-KHAIMAH

Ras al-Khaimah: P.O.B. 87, Ras al-Khaimah; Chamber of Commerce magazine; quarterly; Arabic and English.
Ras al-Khaimah Magazine: P.O.B. 200, Ras al-Khaimah; monthly; Arabic; Chief Editor AHMED AL-TADMORI.

SHARJAH

al-Khalij: Sharjah; published by Taryam family; daily; Arabic.
al Tijarah: Sharjah; monthly; Arabic/English, published by Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

NEWS AGENCY

Emirates News Agency (WAM): Abu Dhabi; f. 1977; operated by the Ministry of Information; Dir. IBRAHIM AL ABIB.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): P.O.B. 3790, Abu Dhabi; Correspondent RAWI A. ABEIDOH.
Reuters (U.K.): P.O.B. 5010, Deira, Dubai.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

United Arab Emirates Radio: P.O.B. 63, Abu Dhabi; f. 1969; stations in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Umm al-Quwain and Ras al-Khaimah all broadcasting in Arabic over wide area; Abu Dhabi also broadcasts in English, French and Urdu, Dubai in English and Ras al-Khaimah in Urdu. There is colour TV in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah. The television stations take advertisements. Dubai Radio and the FM station in Abu Dhabi (Capital Radio) also take advertisements; estimated radio receivers 200,000 (1980), TV receivers 100,000 (1980).

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance

Abu Dhabi Television: P.O.B. 637, Abu Dhabi.

Dubai Radio and Colour Television: P.O.B. 1695, Dubai; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL GHAFFOUR SAYYED IBRAHIM; Controller of Dubai Radio HASSAN AHMED.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; Dh.=dirhams; m.=million)

BANKING

The moratorium on new banks, originally introduced in 1975, was relaxed in April 1981, but in May it was announced that no foreign banks would be granted new branch licences.

United Arab Emirates Central Bank: P.O.B. 854, Abu Dhabi; f. 1973; acts as issuing authority for local currency; superseded UAE Currency Board December 1980; authorized cap. 300m. dirhams; Chair. of Board Sheikh SUROUR BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NAHAYAN; Gov. ABDUL MALIK AL-HAMR.

United Arab Emirates Bankers' Association: P.O.B. 2734, Abu Dhabi.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Al Ahli Bank: P.O.B. 1719, Dubai; Man. K. RAFLA.
Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade: P.O.B. 2484, Abu Dhabi; cap. p.u. Dh. 60m.; Man. B. E. NOUVOA.
Bank of the Arab Coast: P.O.B. 342, Ras al-Khaimah; f. 1975; cap. Dh. 100m.; Chair. Sheikh OMAR BIN ABDUL-LAH AL-QASIMI; Chief Exec. LEN FORSYTH.
Bank of Oman Ltd.: P.O.B. 1250, Deira, Dubai; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 162m. dirhams (May 1980); 21 brs. in U.A.E.; Gen. Man. ABDULLAH AL-GHURAIR.
Bank of Sharjah: P.O.B. 1394, Sharjah; f. 1973; cap. and dep. 147m. dirhams (November 1981); Chair. MUBARAK ABDUL AZIZ AL-HASSAWI; Gen. Man. RACHID NACEUR.
Commercial Bank of Dubai Ltd.: P.O.B. 1709, Dubai; f. 1969; brs. in Dubai (4), Abu Dhabi (1), Sharjah (1), Ras al-Khaimah (1); Gen. Man. R. W. ROBERTSON.
Commercial Development Bank of Sharjah: Sharjah.
Dubai Bank: P.O.B. 2545, Deira, Dubai; f. 1970; control is held by local interests, but Swiss, French and American banks are also participating; p.u. cap. 75m. dirhams; Chair. ABDUL RAHIM BIN IBRAHIM GALADARI; Gen. Man. G. J. CRUDEN.
Dubai Islamic Bank: P.O.B. 1080, Deira, Dubai; Chair. Bd. of Dirs. S. A. LOOTAH.
Emirates Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 939, Abu Dhabi; cap. p.u. Dh. 42m.; dep. Dh. 1,068m. (1981); Gen. Man. J. C. HENDRY; brs. in Dubai, Al Ain and Ruwais.
Emirates National Bank: P.O.B. 26, Deira, Dubai; f. 1977; cap. p.u. Dh. 34m. (Nov. 1980); Chair. and Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD MAJED AL-GHURAIR; Chief Exec. R. NARAYANAN.
Federal Commercial Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2934, Abu Dhabi; Gen. Man. M. A. HARDCASTLE.
First Gulf Bank: P.O.B. 414, Ajman; formerly Ajman Arab Bank; cap. p.u. Dh. 120m.; brs. in Abu Dhabi and Sharjah.
Investment Bank for Trade and Finance: P.O.B. 2875, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1885, Sharjah; Man. A. H. KANAAN.
Khalij Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 2629, Abu Dhabi; f. 1975; Chair. ABDULLAH DARWISH; Gen. Man. D. H. ALEXANDER.
National Bank of Abu Dhabi: P.O.B. 4, Abu Dhabi; f. 1968; cap. p.u. Dh. 100m.; dep. Dh. 16,917m. (Dec. 1979).

- Chair. H.E. AHMED KHALIFA AL-SUWEIDI; Chief Exec. ASSAAD SAMAAH ASSAAD.
- National Bank of Dubai:** P.O.B. 777, Dubai; f. 1963; brs. in Abu Dhabi and Umm al-Quwain; cap. p.u. Dh. 270.9m.; Man. Dir. ABDULLA MUHAMMAD SALEH; Gen. Man. A. A. H. PHIMISTER.
- National Bank of Ras al-Khaimah:** P.O.B. 5300, Ras al-Khaimah; P.O.B. 1531, Deira, Dubai; f. 1977; cap. p.u. Dh. 25m. (Nov. 1980); Gen. Man. D. R. E. MURRAY.
- National Bank of Sharjah:** P.O.B. 4, Sharjah; cap. p.u. Dh. 23m.; dep. Dh. 551m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. ABDUL RAHMAN MUHAMMAD BUKHATIR; Chief Exec. IAIN W. McNAB.
- Union Bank of the Middle East:** P.O.B. 2923, Dubai; f. 1977; cap. Dh. 1,000m.; cap. p.u. and reserves Dh. 237.8m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. A. HEWITT.
- United Arab Bank:** P.O.B. 3562, Abu Dhabi; brs. in Sharjah, Dubai, Deira-Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah; Gen. Man. DENIS HEBRAUD.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Netherlands):** Faraj Bin Hamoodah Bldg., Sheikh Hamdan St., P.O.B. 2720, Abu Dhabi; Man. J. W. S. DE FABER; P.O.B. 2567, Deira, Dubai; P.O.B. 1971, Sharjah; Man. W. A. E. J. LEMSTRA (Dubai and Sharjah).
- Al-Nilein Bank:** P.O.B. 6013, Abu Dhabi.
- Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Netherlands):** P.O.B. 2941, Dubai.
- Arab Bank (Jordan):** P.O.B. 875, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1650, Dubai; P.O.B. 130, Sharjah; P.O.B. 20, Ras al-Khaimah; Ajman; Man. G. BAKRI.
- Arab-African International Bank (Egypt):** P.O.B. 1049, Dubai; P.O.B. 928, Abu Dhabi; Chair. and Man. Dir. EBRAHIM AL-EBRAHIM; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED ABDEL MUTTELEB SABEK.
- Bank of Baroda (India):** P.O.B. 2303, Abu Dhabi; also branches in Deira (Dubai), Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah and Umm al-Quwain.
- Bank of Credit and Commerce International SA and Overseas:** Middle East Regional Office: P.O.B. 2622, Abu Dhabi; 11 brs. in Abu Dhabi, 9 brs. in Dubai, 4 in Sharjah and one each in Ajman, Umm al-Quwain, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah; Gen. Man. SALEEM SIDDIQI.
- Bank Melli Iran:** P.O.B. 2656, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1894, Dubai; P.O.B. 459, Sharjah; P.O.B. 248, Fujairah; P.O.B. 1888, Al-Ain; P.O.B. 448, Ajman; Man. S. A. TAMERI.
- Bank Saderat Iran:** P.O.B. 700, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 4182, Dubai; also Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah; Man. M. SHARAZI.
- Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France):** P.O.B. 4005, Dubai.
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (France):** P.O.B. 2742, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1944, Dubai; Gen. Man. (Abu Dhabi) G. TABET; Man. (Dubai) A. ADM.
- Banque du Caire (Egypt):** P.O.B. 533, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1502, Dubai; P.O.B. 254, Sharjah; P.O.B. 618, Ras al-Khaimah; Gen. Man. AHMED ABDEL HAMID.
- Banque du Liban et d'outre mer (Lebanon):** P.O.B. 4370, Dubai; f. 1951; Chair. and Pres. Dr. NAAMAN AZHARI; U.A.E. Man. HENRI CHADAREVIAN.
- Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce (France):** P.O.B. 4207, Dubai; P.O.B. 854, Sharjah; P.O.B. 3771, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 771, Ras al-Khaimah.

- Barclays Bank International (U.K.):** P.O.B. 2734, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1891, Dubai; P.O.B. 1953, Sharjah; Man. K. G. STIRZAKER.
- British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong):** brs. in Dubai, Sharjah, Khorfakan, Ras al-Khaimah, Abu Dhabi, Fujairah, Kalba, Jebel Ali, Al Ain, Jebel Dhana, Das Island, Hiss Dibba, Muhullab Dibba, Ajman and Umm al-Quwain; Man. J. C. DUNCAN.
- Chartered Bank (U.K.):** P.O.B. 240, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 999 and 1125, Dubai; P.O.B. 5, Sharjah; P.O.B. 1240, Al Ain; Man. K. S. WESTON.
- Citibank (U.S.A.):** P.O.B. 749, Dubai; P.O.B. 346, Sharjah; P.O.B. 999, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 294, Ras al-Khaimah; Man. K. AL-HASSAN.
- Distributors Co-operative Credit Bank of Iran:** P.O.B. 888, Abu Dhabi; Man. N. C. CHAUAN.
- First National Bank of Chicago (U.S.A.):** P.O.B. 1655, Dubai; P.O.B. 1278, Sharjah; Asst. Vice-Pres. and Man. ANDREW G. TRYPANIS; P.O.B. 2747, Abu Dhabi; Asst. Vice-Pres. and Man. WILLIAM J. CUTHBERT.
- Grindlays Bank Ltd. (U.K.):** P.O.B. 241, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 225, Ras al-Khaimah; P.O.B. 357, Sharjah; P.O.B. 4166, Dubai; P.O.B. 1100, Al Ain; P.O.B. 452, Ajman; P.O.B. 92, Fujairah; P.O.B. 490, Umm al-Quwain and 4 other brs. in United Arab Emirates; Man. P. J. W. LEWIS-JONES.
- Habib Bank AG Zürich (Switzerland):** P.O.B. 2681, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1166, Sharjah; P.O.B. 3306, Dubai; P.O.B. 168, Ajman; P.O.B. 181, Umm al-Quwain; P.O.B. 767, Ras al-Khaimah; Man. R. A. CHOWDHRY.
- Habib Bank Ltd. (Pakistan):** P.O.B. 888, Dubai; P.O.B. 897, Abu Dhabi; f. 1941; 17 other brs. in United Arab Emirates; Man. W. RAZA.
- Janata Bank (Bangladesh):** P.O.B. 2630, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 3342, Dubai; Man. ALI KABIR.
- Lloyds Bank International (U.K.):** P.O.B. 3766, Dubai; Man. R. C. SEAMER.
- Rafidain Bank (Iraq):** P.O.B. 2727, Abu Dhabi; Man. H. A. HAFIDH.
- Royal Bank of Canada:** P.O.B. 3614, Dubai; Man. V. T. TUBBALL.
- Toronto Dominion Bank (Canada):** P.O.B. 2664, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 2294, Dubai.
- United Bank (Pakistan):** P.O.B. 1000, Dubai; P.O.B. 237, Abu Dhabi; 17 other brs. in U.A.E.; Man. AHMED RAZA.

There are also 5 Banks operating on restricted licences and 12 banks which have representative offices.

INSURANCE

- Abu Dhabi National Insurance Co.: ADNIC Bldg., Sh. Khalifa St., P.O.B. 839, Abu Dhabi; f. 1973; cap. 30m. dirhams subscribed 25 per cent by the Government of Abu Dhabi and 75 per cent by United Arab Emirates nationals; Gen. Man. WASEF SALIM JABSHEH.**
- Al Ahlia Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 128, Ras al-Khaimah; f. 1977; cap. 2.9m.; Gen. Man. DESMOND REYNOLDS, A.C.I.I.**
- Al Ain Ahlia Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 3077, Abu Dhabi; f. 1975; cap. 15m. dirhams; Chair. HAMIL AL-GAITH; Gen. Man. JAMIL HAJJAR; brs. in Dubai and Al Ain.**
- Arabian Security Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1737, Dubai.**
- Dubai Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 3027, Dubai; f. 1970; Chair. MAJID AL FUTTAIM; Gen. Man. FAROUK HUWAIDI.**
- Sharjah Insurance and Reinsurance Co.: P.O.B. 792, Sharjah; f. 1970; cap. 50m. dirhams.**
- Union Insurance Co.: Head Office: P.O.B. 460, Umm al-Quwain; P.O.B. 4623, Dubai; P.O.B. 3196, Abu Dhabi.**

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 3014, Abu Dhabi.

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industries: P.O.B. 662, Abu Dhabi; f. 1969; 5,000 mems.; Pres. SAEED BIN AHMED AL-OTAIBA; publ. monthly magazine in Arabic.

Ajman Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 662, Ajman; Chair. HAMAD BU SHIHAB.

Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ben Yass St., P.O.B. 1457, Dubai; f. 1965; 6,500 mems.; Pres. SAIF AHMED AL-GHURAIR; Dir.-Gen. NIZAR SARDAST; publ. *Trade and Industry*.

Ras al-Khaimah Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 87, Ras al-Khaimah; f. 1967; 4,000 mems.; Chair. ALI ABDULLA MUSABEH; Dir. ZAKI SAQR; publ. quarterly magazine in Arabic.

Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 580, Sharjah; f. 1970; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ BIN MOHAMED AL-QASIMI; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL RAZAK AL-HAJIRI; publ. *Al-Tijara*.

Umm al-Quwain Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 436, Umm al-Quwain.

DEVELOPMENT

Federal Ministry of Planning: P.O.B. 2847, Abu Dhabi; Under-Sec. AHMED MANSOUR.

United Arab Emirates Development Bank: P.O.B. 2449, Abu Dhabi; f. 1974; participates in development of real estate, agriculture, fishery, livestock and light industries; cap. p.u. Dh. 500m.; Gen. Man. MOHAMED SALEM AL-MELEHY.

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED): P.O.B. 814; f. 1971; purpose is to offer economic aid to other Arab States and other developing countries in support of their development; capital limited at inception to Dh. 500 million paid by Abu Dhabi Government; in June 1974 capital was raised to Dh. 2,000 million; Man. Dir. NASSER M. AL-NOWAIS.

Abu Dhabi Planning Department: P.O.B. 12, Abu Dhabi; supervises Abu Dhabi's Development Programme; Chair. Sheikh SAIF BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NAHAYAN; Under-Sec. H. E. HASSAN MOUSA AL-QAMZI.

Abu Dhabi Development Finance Corpn.: P.O.B. 30, Abu Dhabi; purpose is to provide finance to the private sector.

Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA): P.O.B. 3600, Abu Dhabi; f. 1976.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS

In September 1974 the Government of Abu Dhabi acquired a 60 per cent interest in ADPC and ADMA, and early in 1975 an increase of this interest to 100 per cent was under consideration. In the Spring of 1975 Abu Dhabi withdrew from pressing for 100 per cent interest, but in July 1975 it was announced that Dubai had successfully concluded a 100 per cent participation with the companies represented offshore and onshore in Dubai.

Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: P.O.B. 59, Abu Dhabi; Minister MANI SAID AL-OTEIBA.

ABU DHABI

Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO): P.O.B. 270, Abu Dhabi; name changed from Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. Ltd. (ADPC) in February 1979; share-

holders are ADNOC (60 per cent), British Petroleum, Shell and Compagnie Française des Pétroles (9.5 per cent each), Exxon and Mobil (4.75 per cent each) and Partex (2 per cent); production (1980): 267,336,146 barrels; Chair. Sheikh TAHNOUN BIN MOHAMED AL-NAHAYAN; Gen. Man. G. K. TAYLOR.

Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO): P.O.B. 303, Abu Dhabi; operates a concession 60 per cent owned by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. and 40 per cent by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd., Britannic House, Moor Lane, London, EC2Y 9BU, England (BP-Japan Oil Development Co. Ltd. 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent; Compagnie Française des Pétroles 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent). The concession lies in the Abu Dhabi offshore area and currently produces oil from Zakum and Umm Shaif fields. ADMA-OPCO was created in 1977 as an operator for the concession which between September 1974 and October 1977 was operated by ADMA Ltd. in its role as an interim operator. The new company is owned by the shareholders of the concession in the same proportion of ownership. ADMA-OPCO also operates the Bunduq field on behalf of the Bunduq Company; production (1980): 184,633,098 barrels (24,432,892.6 metric tons); Gen. Man. Dr. A. J. HORAN.

Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company (ADGLC): P.O.B. 3500, Abu Dhabi; owned by Abu Dhabi National Oil Co., 51 per cent; the British Petroleum Co., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Compagnie Française des Pétroles, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Mitsui and Co., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Mitsui Liquefied Gas Co., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The LNG plant on Das Island, which cost about \$500 million, was commissioned in 1977. The plant uses natural gas produced in association with oil from offshore fields and has a design capacity of approximately 2.2 million tons of LNG per year and 800,000 tons of LPG per year. The liquefied gas is sold to the Tokyo Electric Power Co., Japan; Gen. Man. Dr. D. G. B. HORNE.

Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC): P.O.B. 898, Abu Dhabi; f. 1971; state company; deals in all phases of oil industry; inaugurated its own refinery on Umm Al-Nar island, May 1976; Ruwais Refinery was commissioned in 1981; holds 60 per cent participation in operations of ADMA-OPCO and ADCO, and 50 per cent of ZADCO and UDECO; has 100 per cent control of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution, Abu Dhabi National Tankers Co. (ADNATCO) and interests in numerous other companies; Chair. Sheikh TAHNOUN BIN MOHAMED AL-NAHAYAN; Gen. Man. MAHMOUD HAMRA KROUHA.

Abu Dhabi Oil Company (Japan) (ADOJO): Abu Dhabi; consortium of Japanese oil companies including Maruzen, Daikyo and Nihon Kogyo; holds offshore concession, extended by 1,582.5 sq. km. in 1979; export of oil from Mubarras Island terminal began in June 1973; production 7,905,927 barrels (1978).

Bunduq Oil Co.: revenues are shared equally between Abu Dhabi and Qatar; owners: BP 33.3 per cent, CFP 33.3 per cent, Japanese interests 33.3 per cent.

Total Abu al-Bukhoosh: P.O.B. 4058, Abu Dhabi; owned by Compagnie Française des Pétroles, operator of Abu al-Bukhoosh field; began production from the Abu al-Bukhoosh offshore field in July 1974; average production of 66,000 b/d in 1980; Partners in the field are Amerada Hess, Ker McGee and Charter Ltd.

DUBAI

Department of the Ruler's Affairs and Petroleum Affairs: P.O.B. 207, Dubai; government supervisory body; Dir. MAHDI AL-TAJIR.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Dubai Petroleum Company: P.O.B. 2222, Dubai; holds offshore concession which began production in 1969; average production rate (1979): 354,293 b/d, (1980): 349,274 b/d.

Sedco-Houston Oil Group: Dubai; holds onshore concession of over 1 million acres as well as the offshore concession formerly held by Texas Pacific Oil.

SHARJAH

Concessions are owned by the Buttes Group, the Crescent Group (25.7 per cent owned by Buttes) and Amoco and Forman Explorations.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads are rapidly being developed in the United Arab Emirates, and Abu Dhabi and Dubai are linked by a good road which is dual carriageway for most of its length. This road forms part of a west coast route from Shaam, at the U.A.E. border with the northern enclave of Oman, through Dubai and Abu Dhabi to Tarif. An east coast route links Dibba with Muscat. Other roads include the Abu Dhabi-Al Ain highway and roads linking the northern Emirates. An underwater tunnel links Dubai Town and Deira by dual carriageway and pedestrian subway.

SHIPPING

Dubai has been the main commercial centre in the Gulf for many years. In 1968 work was begun on a new artificial deep-water port to supplement the traditional harbour. Port Rashid had been expanded to 37 berths by 1980. Abu Dhabi has also become an important port since the opening of the first section of its artificial harbour, Port Zayed. Eventually it is planned to create 17 deep-water berths and extensive storage facilities. There are smaller ports in Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah. Work on a dry-dock scheme for Dubai was completed in 1979. It possesses two docks capable of handling 500,000-ton tankers, seven repair berths and a third dock able to accommodate 1,000,000-ton tankers. By 1981 the port of Jebel Ali, Dubai, contained 66 berths. Five deep-water berths were completed at Port Saqr, Ras al-Khaimah in 1979. Current modernization of Port Khalid in Sharjah will double its berth capacity.

United Arab Shipping Co. (SAG): Kuwait; f. 1976; shareholders are Kuwait, U.A.E., Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Iraq; Chair. EID ABDULLAH YUSUF (Bahrain); Chief Exec. ABDULAZIZ HUSSEIN SALATT.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism and Culture

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Ras al-Khaimah, and a smaller one at Sharjah, which forms part of SHARJAHPORT, which links air, sea and overland transportation services. Abu Dhabi's new Nadia international airport opened for commercial use in January 1982, and a new airport at Al Ain is scheduled for 1983.

Gulf Air Dubai: Dubai National Air Travel Agency, P.O.B. 1515, Dubai; daily service to Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Beirut, Doha, Karachi, London, Muscat and Salalah; six times weekly to Bombay; five times weekly to Amman; four times weekly to Cairo, Kuwait; three times weekly to Larnaca; and twice weekly to Amsterdam, Paris and Shiraz.

Air Intergulf: Sharjah, P.O.B. 8; charter airline.

Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Djibouti, Air France, Air India, Air Malta, Air Tanzania, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia (Italy), Alyemda (Yemen P.D.R.), Bangladesh Biman, British Caledonian, British Airways, Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong), CSA (Czechoslovakia), Cyprus Airways, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Garuda (Indonesia), Gulf Air (Bahrain), Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, Japan Airlines, KLM (Netherlands), Kuwait Airways, LOT (Poland), Lufthansa (Federal Repub. of Germany), MAS (Malaysia), Middle East Airlines (Lebanon), Olympic (Greece), PIA (Pakistan), Sabena (Belgium), Saudia, SIA (Singapore), Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Tarom (Romania), TMA (Lebanon), Tunis Air, Uganda Airlines and Yemen Airways (Yemen Arab Republic) serve Dubai and Abu Dhabi, while Gulf Air, Air Lanka, Syrian Arab Airways and Yemen Airways (Yemen Arab Republic) serve Sharjah. Ras al-Khaimah is served only by Kuwait Airways.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Information and Culture: P.O.B. 17, Abu Dhabi.

Ministry of Information and Culture: P.O.B. 67, Dubai.

Ministry of Information and Culture: P.O.B. 55, Sharjah.

Dubai Information Department: P.O.B. 1420, Dubai (local government); Dir. OMAR DEESI.

Ras al-Khaimah Information and Tourism Department: P.O.B. 200, Ras al-Khaimah (local government); Dir. AHMED TADMORI.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

November 1971 the unmanned *Mariner 9* orbited Mars. In March 1972 *Pioneer 10* was launched to travel beyond Jupiter, and in April 1972 *Apollo 16* made a successful moon landing. In August the last orbiting astronomical observatory was launched and in May 1973 *Skylab* was put into orbit. In July 1975 a joint venture with the Soviet *Soyuz* programme culminated in Soviet and U.S. spacecraft docking in space. The *Viking* mission landed equipment in 1976 for detecting the existence of life in any form on Mars. In 1977 *Voyagers 1* and 2 were launched to travel first to Jupiter and then to Saturn and Uranus. In February 1979 *Pioneer Venus* transmitted information on atmospheric and surface conditions on Venus and in March photographs of Jupiter were transmitted by *Voyager 1*. Important photographs of Jupiter and its moons were transmitted by *Voyager 2* in July 1979. Data on Saturn was received from a *Pioneer* spacecraft in September and in November 1980 *Voyager 1* transmitted photographs of satellites of Saturn. Photographs of the surface of Saturn were received from *Voyager 2* in August 1981. In 1978 a new phase of the space programme began with the testing of the *Space Shuttle*, a reusable manned vehicle capable of carrying satellite and communications equipment. The initial launching of the

vehicle *Columbia*, following several postponements, was successfully completed in April 1981.

Public Holidays

1982: May 31st (Memorial Day), July 5th (for Independence Day), September 6th (Labor Day), November 11th (Veterans' Day), November 25th (Thanksgiving), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 21st (for George Washington's Birthday), April 1st (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the imperial system is in force. One U.S. billion equals one thousand million; one U.S. cwt. equals 100 lb.; long ton equals 2,240 lb.; short ton equals 2,000 lb. Conversion to the metric system is under consideration.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 United States dollar (\$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = U.S. \$1.92;

U.S. \$1 = 51.99 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise stated.

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION (census results)†		
Land	Inland Water	Total	April 1st, 1960	April 1st, 1970	April 1st, 1980
3,540,023	78,444	3,618,467*	179,323,175	203,235,298	226,504,825

* 9,371,786 square kilometres.

† Figures relate to resident population, excluding members of the U.S. armed forces serving overseas (estimated at 1,057,776 in 1970) and civilian citizens absent from the U.S.A. for an extended period of time (estimated at 1,118,964 in 1970). The census totals also exclude any adjustment for net underenumeration, estimated to have been 2.7 per cent in 1960 and 2.5 per cent in 1970.

MID-YEAR POPULATION*

(official estimates for July 1st)

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
218,040,000	220,240,000	222,590,000	225,060,000	227,660,000	229,805,000

* Estimates of the total population based on 1980 census results (excluding adjustment for underenumeration). The figures include U.S. armed forces overseas but exclude citizens absent for an extended period.

RACES*
(1980 census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
White	91,669,626	96,671,164	188,340,790	83.15
Black	12,515,932	13,972,286	26,488,218	11.69
Asian and Pacific Islanders	1,693,342	1,807,294	3,500,636	1.55
Indian (indigenous)	701,007	717,188	1,418,195	0.63
Others	3,452,388	3,304,598	6,756,986	2.98
TOTAL	110,032,295	116,472,530	226,504,825	100.00

* Provisional.

STATES

STATE	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) ('000 sq. miles)	RESIDENT POPULATION* 1980 Census† ('000)	STATE	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) ('000 sq. miles)	RESIDENT POPULATION* 1980 Census† ('000)
Alabama	51.6	3,890	Montana	147.1	787
Alaska	589.8	400	Nebraska	77.2	1,570
Arizona	113.9	2,718	Nevada	110.5	799
Arkansas	53.1	2,286	New Hampshire	9.3	921
California	158.7	23,669	New Jersey	7.8	7,364
Colorado	104.2	2,889	New Mexico	121.7	1,300
Connecticut	5.0	3,108	New York	49.6	17,557
Delaware	2.1	595	North Carolina	52.6	5,874
District of Columbia	0.1	638	North Dakota	70.7	653
Florida	58.6	9,740	Ohio	41.2	10,797
Georgia	58.9	5,464	Oklahoma	69.9	3,025
Hawaii	6.5	965	Oregon	97.0	2,633
Idaho	83.6	944	Pennsylvania	45.3	11,867
Illinois	56.4	11,418	Rhode Island	1.2	947
Indiana	36.3	5,490	South Carolina	31.1	3,119
Iowa	56.3	2,913	South Dakota	77.0	690
Kansas	82.3	2,363	Tennessee	42.2	4,591
Kentucky	40.4	3,661	Texas	267.3	14,228
Louisiana	48.5	4,204	Utah	84.9	1,461
Maine	33.2	1,125	Vermont	9.6	511
Maryland	10.6	4,216	Virginia	40.8	5,346
Massachusetts	8.3	5,737	Washington	68.2	4,130
Michigan	58.2	9,258	West Virginia	24.2	1,950
Minnesota	84.1	4,077	Wisconsin	56.2	4,705
Mississippi	47.7	2,521	Wyoming	97.9	471
Missouri	69.7	4,917	TOTAL	3,618.5	226,505

* Excluding armed forces overseas.

† Provisional.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(1980 census)

New York	7,071,030	Boston	562,994
Chicago	3,005,072	New Orleans	557,482
Los Angeles	2,966,763	Jacksonville	540,898
Philadelphia	1,688,210	Seattle	493,846
Houston	1,594,086	Denver	491,396
Detroit	1,203,339	Nashville-Davidson	455,651
Dallas	904,078	St. Louis	453,085
San Diego	875,504	Kansas City	448,159
Baltimore	786,775	El Paso	425,259
San Antonio	785,410	Atlanta	425,022
Phoenix	764,911	Pittsburgh	423,938
Honolulu*	762,874	Oklahoma City	403,213
Indianapolis	700,807	Cincinnati	385,457
San Francisco	678,974	Fort Worth	385,141
Memphis	646,356	Minneapolis	370,951
Washington (capital)	637,651	Portland	366,383
San Jose	636,550	Long Beach	361,334
Milwaukee	636,212	Tulsa	360,919
Cleveland	573,822	Buffalo	357,870
Columbus	564,871	Toledo	354,635

* Population figure refers to the entire county of Honolulu.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)
1974	3,160	14.9	2,230	10.5	1,934	9.2
1975	3,144	14.8	2,126	10.0	1,893	8.9
1976	3,168	14.8	2,155	10.0	1,909	8.9
1977	3,327	15.4	2,178	10.1	1,900	8.8
1978	3,333	15.3	2,282	10.5	1,928	8.8
1979	3,494	15.8	2,331	10.6	1,906*	8.7*
1980*	3,598	16.2	2,413	10.9	1,986	8.9

* Preliminary.

IMMIGRATION
(year ending June 30th)

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977†	1978†	1979†
All Countries	384,685	400,063	394,861	386,194	502,300	462,315	601,442	460,348
Europe	86,321	91,183	80,407	72,774	91,600	74,048	76,156	64,173
Austria	2,251	1,589	669	507	600	459	504	507
France	2,870	2,587	2,160	1,816	2,600	2,651	2,741	2,905
Germany	7,760	7,565	7,238	5,861	8,600	7,414	7,567	7,166
Great Britain	11,521	11,860	11,661	12,244	16,000	13,602	16,071	15,537
Greece	10,452	10,348	10,590	9,799	10,800	7,792	6,994	5,942
Ireland (incl. N. Ireland)	1,423	1,588	1,306	1,069	1,300	1,405	1,277	1,078
Italy	22,413	22,264	15,045	10,966	10,000	7,369	7,032	5,969
Netherlands	979	966	988	755	1,200	1,039	1,182	1,184
Poland	3,770	4,136	3,492	3,482	4,000	3,331	4,495	3,863
Portugal	9,465	10,019	10,696	11,291	13,700	9,977	10,517	7,068
Spain	4,284	5,538	4,704	2,573	3,400	5,568	4,266	3,285
Switzerland	999	704	671	673	1,000	812	860	774
Yugoslavia	2,767	5,213	4,952	2,942	2,900	2,315	2,227	1,861
Asia	115,978	119,984	127,003	129,196	184,400	150,842	243,596	182,970
Hong Kong	10,900	10,300	10,700	12,547	16,900	12,272	11,145	16,838
India	15,589	11,975	11,700	14,336	20,200	16,849	19,145	18,625
Korea	18,110	22,313	27,500	28,100	37,500	30,665	28,796	28,692
Philippines	28,690	30,248	32,500	31,323	46,400	38,507	36,599	40,759
America	173,165	179,604	178,846	174,732	213,500	223,174	266,470	161,408
Canada	18,596	14,800	12,301	11,215	14,900	18,003	23,495	20,181
Cuba	19,885	22,537	17,402	25,611	35,000	66,057	27,539	13,988
Mexico	64,209	70,411	71,863	62,552	74,500	44,646	92,681	52,479
West Indies (excl. Cuba)	40,501	40,293	43,882	n.a.	24,600	43,902	60,178	57,041
Africa	5,472	5,537	5,227	5,868	7,700	9,612	10,336	11,212
Australia, New Zealand	2,550	2,466	1,978	n.a.	2,700	2,544	2,665	2,476
Not specified	964	1,113	1,232	n.a.	2,400	2,095	219	n.a.

* Fifteen months ending September 30th.

† Year ending September 30th.

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(annual averages, '000 persons aged 16 and over)

	1978	1979	1980	1981*
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3,501	3,454	3,470	3,516
Mining	828	865	940	1,076
Manufacturing	21,497	22,137	21,593	21,582
Electricity, gas and water	6,162	6,406	6,393	6,489
Transport, storage and communications				
Construction	6,043	6,299	6,065	5,946
Wholesale and retail trade	19,253	19,672	19,727	19,985
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,406	5,779	5,860	5,987
Private households	1,396	1,301	1,229	1,233
Business and repair services	3,490	3,632	3,756	4,036
Personal services	2,430	2,499	2,509	2,553
Medical services (incl. hospitals)	6,714	6,800	7,228	7,512
Educational services	7,625	7,855	7,974	7,775
Other private services	5,007	5,099	5,286	5,558
Public administration	5,020	5,056	5,240	5,145
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT	94,373	96,945	97,270	98,392
Armed forces	2,117	2,088	2,102	2,138
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	96,490	99,033	99,372	100,530
Unemployed	6,047	5,963	7,448	7,968
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	102,537	104,996	106,821	108,498

* Ten-month average.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

AGRICULTURE

LAND UTILIZATION
(million acres)

	1974	1978
Cropland	465	471
Grassland pasture	598	587
Forest land	718	703
Special uses*	147	158
Other land	336	345
TOTAL	2,264	2,264

* Includes urban and transportation areas, areas used primarily for recreation and wildlife purposes, military areas, farmsteads and farm roads and lanes.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CROP PRODUCTION

	HARVEST UNITS*	1979		1980		1981	
		Acreage harvested (⁰⁰⁰)	Harvested production	Acreage harvested (⁰⁰⁰)	Harvested production	Acreage harvested (⁰⁰⁰)	Harvested production
Maize (Corn)†	million bushels	72,400	7,939	73,030	6,645	74,624	8,201
Wheat	" "	62,454	2,134	70,984	2,374	80,948	2,793
Oats	" "	9,679	527	8,652	458	9,411	508
Barley	" "	7,522	383	7,275	361	9,151	478
Rice	million lb.	2,869.0	13,195	3,312.0	14,615	3,804.0	18,537
Sorghum†	" bushels	12,901	809	12,522	579	13,726	880
Cotton lint	" bales	12,830.9	14.6	13,214.8	11.1	13,820.5	15.7
Cottonseed	'000 short tons	12,830.9	5,778.3	13,214.8	4,470.5	13,820.5	6,253.9
Hay	" " "	61,666	147,847	59,362	131,027	60,212	143,105
Dry beans	million lb.	1,383.7	2,048	1,821.0	2,640	2,201.0	3,181
Soybeans	" bushels	70,566	2,268	67,856	1,792	66,688	2,030
Potatoes	" lb.	1,270.3	34,249.7	1,154.4	30,286	1,231.6	33,368
Tobacco	" "	827	1,527	920.5	1,786	966.0	2,048
Peanuts	" "	1,519.7	3,968	1,398.8	2,308	1,488.2	3,949
Sugar Beet	'000 short tons	1,119.7	21,996	1,189.5	23,502	1,229.8	27,271
Rye	million bushels	869	22	675	16	697	19

* A bushel is equal to 56 lb. (25.4 kg.) for maize; 60 lb. (27.2 kg.) for wheat and soybeans; 32 lb. (14.5 kg.) for oats; 48 lb. (21.8 kg.) for barley. A bale of cotton is 500 lb. (226.8 kg.) gross, 480 lb. (217.7 kg.) net.

† Figures relate to crops harvested for grain only.

FRUIT PRODUCTION

		1978	1979	1980	1981†
Apples	million lb.	7,597	8,143	8,828	7,645
Peaches	" "	2,653	2,951	3,080	2,789
Pears	'000 tons	723	855	897	893
Grapes	" "	4,567	4,989	5,595	4,429
Oranges and tangerines*	'000 boxes	225,320	216,000	279,930	251,140
Grapefruit*	" "	74,660	67,380	73,200	67,860
Lemons*	" "	26,100	19,600	20,750	31,800

* Production during season ending in year stated.

† Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head at January 1st)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cattle	116,375	110,864	111,192	115,013†
Pigs*	56,539	60,356	67,353	64,512
Sheep	12,421	12,365	12,687	12,942†
Chickens*	386,518	396,933	400,585	392,200

* At December 1st of the preceding year.

† Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(million lb.)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef	25,279	24,242	21,446	21,664
Veal	834	632	434	400
Lamb and Mutton	351	309	293	318
Pork	13,247	13,393	15,450	16,615
Eggs (million)	64,602	67,157	69,209	69,683

Dairy produce (million lb., 1975): Milk 115,000; Butter 976; Cheese 2,796.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(million cubic feet)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Industrial	10,570	11,815	11,970	12,250	12,525
Coniferous (soft wood)	8,380	9,340	9,440	9,530	9,710
Broadleaved (hard wood)	2,195	2,475	2,535	2,720	2,820
Fuel wood	570	600	635	680	780
TOTAL	11,140	12,415	12,605	12,930	13,305

* Preliminary.

LUMBER PRODUCTION
(sawnwood and railway sleepers, million board feet)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Soft wood	26,747	29,878	31,203	31,273	30,411
Hard wood	5,872	6,417	6,679	6,997	7,267
TOTAL	32,619	36,295	37,882	38,270	37,678

* Preliminary.

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

(million lb.)

	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*
Cod . . .	69	68	69	86	97	112	138
Flounder . . .	162	162	169	170	181	209	217
Haddock . . .	8	16	13	28	39	42	55
Herring, Sea . . .	128	131	154	156	154	209	291
Mackerel . . .	24	22	32	34	41	75	90
Menhaden . . .	2,001	1,803	2,039	1,796	2,595	2,604	2,497
Salmon . . .	201	202	310	336	404	536	614
Tuna and similar fish	392	393	491	345	409	364	399
Ocean Perch . . .	48	36	38	41	41	41	31
Crabs . . .	332	306	346	399	449	489	523
Shrimps . . .	374	347	406	477	423	336	340
Oysters . . .	50	53	54	46	51	48	49
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,967	4,877	5,388	5,198	6,028	6,267	6,482

* Preliminary.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Bitumen . . .	'ooo short tons	2,012	1,237	1,697	1,614	1,252
Coal (incl. Lignite)	" " "	684,913	697,205	670,164	781,134	n.a.
Natural gas . . .	'ooo m. cu. ft.	19,952	20,025	19,974	20,471	n.a.
Crude petroleum . . .	million barrels*	2,976	3,009	3,178	3,121	n.a.
Phosphate rock . . .	'ooo metric tons	44,662	47,256	50,037	51,611	54,415
Sulphur . . .	" " "	5,954	6,030	5,736	7,507	7,400
Bauxite . . .	" " "	1,958	2,013	1,669	1,821	1,559
Lead . . .	" " "	553	537	530	526	549
Zinc . . .	" " "	440	408	303	267	335
Copper . . .	" " "	1,457	1,364	1,358	1,444	1,168
Iron ore† . . .	'ooo long tons	76,697	53,880	82,826	86,130	69,562
Uranium . . .	'ooo lb.	25,146	29,481	33,156	n.a.	n.a.
Gold . . .	'ooo troy oz.	1,048	1,100	999	970	951
Silver . . .	" " "	34,328	38,166	39,385	38,087	31,327
Molybdenum . . .	'ooo lb.	114,527	124,974	130,694	143,504	149,311
Nickel . . .	'ooo short tons	16,469	14,347	13,509	15,065	14,653

* A barrel is 42 U.S. gallons (159 litres).

† Gross weight. The iron content is approximately 61 per cent.

‡ Provisional.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Mines (for non-fuel minerals), U.S. Department of Energy (for mineral fuels).

INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES
(Value Added—\$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Food and Kindred Products	52,760	56,233	62,919.5	68,732.9
Beverages	8,833	9,863	11,333.1	12,328.2
Tobacco Products	4,128	4,344	4,606.7	5,342.7
Textile Products	14,495	15,965	17,130.9	18,216.2
Apparel	16,860	19,448	21,287.0	21,709.7
Lumber and Wood Products	13,454	16,168	18,971.5	20,107.0
Furniture and Fixtures	7,370	8,798	10,136.2	10,998.8
Paper and Allied Products	20,604	21,699	24,396.0	27,082.1
Printing and Publishing	27,647	31,544	35,828.9	40,305.2
Newspapers	8,482	9,403	10,522.4	11,629.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	51,408	56,523	61,505.8	70,356.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	13,169	16,224	16,301.0	28,865.4
Petroleum Refining	11,410	14,274	13,707.9	26,206.6
Rubber and Plastic Products	15,950	19,834	21,157.2	23,112.4
Leather and Products	3,559	3,651	4,010.1	4,248.5
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	16,773	18,800	22,534.9	24,467.6
Primary Metal Industries	34,182	37,298	44,246.4	51,005.9
Iron and Steel Foundries	5,497	6,264	7,013.1	7,609.6
Non-Ferrous Rolling and Drawing	5,360	5,933	7,270.0	8,450.6
Fabricated Metal Products	39,145	44,943	50,385.0	56,892.6
Structural Metal Products	10,048	11,686	12,665.4	14,714.9
Machinery, excluding Electrical	57,357	67,406	78,938.5	92,527.6
Construction	9,646	11,759	14,823.8	16,253.6
Metalworking	7,459	8,823	10,258.1	12,244.4
Industrial	8,043	9,457	10,983.3	12,543.6
Electrical Machinery	41,746	49,708	57,187.9	66,476.3
Household	4,847	5,275	5,472.2	5,960.8
Communications Equipment	11,656	13,940	16,174.6	18,853.9
Transport Equipment	55,657	64,166	72,956.5	80,951.4
Motor Vehicles	30,949	36,881	41,453.7	41,211.7
Aircraft and Parts	12,735	14,768	17,099.7	22,905.5
Instruments and Related Products	16,386	18,692	21,883.0	24,598.1
Miscellaneous Manufactures, incl. Ordnance	8,822	10,198	10,862.8	11,934.7

FINANCE

100 cents=1 United States dollar (\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=U.S. \$1.92; U.S. \$100=£51.99.

Note: The valuation of the U.S. dollar in terms of gold content was adjusted in January 1934, when the official price of gold was fixed at \$35 per troy ounce. When the International Monetary Fund introduced Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in July 1969 the value of each unit was equivalent to \$1. These valuations remained in effect until August 1971, when the U.S. Government announced that it would cease dealing freely in gold to maintain exchange rates for the dollar within previously agreed margins. By thus ending the free convertibility of U.S. currency into gold, the U.S.A. effectively "floated" the dollar against most of the world's major currencies. This "float" continued until December 1971, when agreement was reached on raising the gold price by 8.571 per cent to \$38 per troy ounce, representing an effective dollar devaluation of 7.895 per cent. The value of the SDR was accordingly revised to \$1.08571 (\$1=0.92105 SDR). In February 1973 the U.S. dollar was devalued by a further 10 per cent, the new gold price being \$42.2222 per troy ounce. The value of the SDR was adjusted to \$1.20635 (\$1=0.82895 SDR). Since July 1974 the direct link between the SDR and the U.S. dollar has been broken and the SDR's value is based on a weighted "basket" of currencies. The average value of the SDR was \$1.20264 (\$1=0.83150 SDR) in 1974; \$1.21415 (\$1=0.82362 SDR) in 1975; \$1.15452 (\$1=0.86616 SDR) in 1976; \$1.16752 (\$1=0.85652 SDR), in 1977; \$1.25200 (\$1=0.79872 SDR) in 1978; \$1.29200 (\$1=0.77399 SDR) in 1979; \$1.30153 (\$1=0.76833 SDR) in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=\$2.80 from September 1949 to November 1967; £1=\$2.40 from November 1976 to August 1971; and £1=\$2.6057 (\$1=38.377p) from December 1971 to June 1972.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(\$ million, year ending September 30th)

REVENUE	1979	1980*	1981*
Individual income taxes	217,841	240,700	278,200
Corporation income taxes	65,677	65,500	66,400
Social insurance taxes and contributions	141,591	160,500	184,500
Excise taxes	18,745	25,400	48,700
Estate and gift taxes	5,411	6,100	6,300
Customs duties	7,439	7,000	7,500
Miscellaneous receipts	9,237	12,700	12,500
TOTAL	465,940	517,900	604,000

EXPENDITURE	1979	1980*	1981*
National defence	117,681	135,600	157,500
International affairs	6,091	10,900	10,300
General science, space research and technology	5,041	5,700	6,200
Energy	6,856	6,500	7,200
Natural resources and environment	12,091	13,700	13,100
Agriculture	6,238	5,800	2,200
Commerce and housing credit	2,565	8,300	700
Transportation	17,459	20,800	19,200
Community and regional development	9,482	9,500	9,300
Education, training, employment and social services	29,685	29,900	30,900
Health	49,614	56,900	63,400
Income security	160,198	193,500	230,400
Veterans' benefits and services	19,928	20,900	21,800
Administration of justice	4,153	4,600	4,600
General government	4,153	5,000	4,700
General purpose fiscal assistance	8,372	8,600	7,300
Interest	52,556	64,300	67,600
Allowances	—	—	1,400
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-18,488	-21,900	-24,000
TOTAL	493,673	578,800	633,800

* Estimates. The projected deficit for 1981 was revised by the Reagan administration to \$55,600 million. The budget for 1982 proposed (in \$ million): Revenue 626,700; Expenditure 725,300. The budget for 1983 proposed (in \$ million): Revenue 616,100; Expenditure 757,600.

Source: Office of Management and Budget.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

(\$ million, year ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1978/79	1979/80	EXPENDITURE	1978/79	1979/80
From Federal Government	75,164	83,029	General Expenditure	327,517	369,086
From State and Local Govt.	329,770	368,509	Education	119,448	133,211
General Revenue from own sources	268,115	299,293	Local Schools	83,385	92,930
Taxes	205,514	223,463	Institutions of Higher Education	30,059	33,919
Property	64,944	68,499	Other	6,004	6,362
Sales and gross receipts	74,247	79,927	Libraries	1,505	1,694
Individual income	36,932	42,080	Public Welfare	41,898	47,288
Corporation income	12,128	13,321	Hospitals	21,039	23,787
Other	17,264	19,636	Health	7,179	8,387
Charges and Miscellaneous	62,600	75,830	Social Insurance Administration	1,806	2,009
Utility and Liquor Stores	22,628	25,560	Veterans' Services	53	61
Insurance Trust Revenue	39,027	43,656	Highways	28,440	33,311
Employee Retirement	21,923	25,441	Other Transportation	3,275	4,012
Unemployment Compensation	12,941	13,529	General Public Buildings	2,829	3,018
Other	4,163	4,686	Housing and Urban Renewal	4,724	6,062
			Police	12,207	13,494
			Fire	5,147	5,718
			Correction	5,534	6,448
			Protective Inspection	2,076	2,318
			Parks and Recreation	5,896	6,520
			Sewerage and Sanitation	11,787	13,214
			Natural Resources	4,706	5,509
			General Control	7,742	8,697
			Financial Administration	6,071	6,719
			Interest on General Debt	12,987	14,747
			Other and Unallocable	21,168	22,863
			Utility and Liquor Stores	30,845	36,190
			Insurance Trust Expenditure	23,504	28,797
			Unemployment Compensation	8,886	12,070
			Employee Retirement	12,273	14,008
			Other	2,345	2,718
TOTAL	404,934	451,537	TOTAL	381,867	434,073

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(\$ million at December 31st)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*
U.S. gold stock†	11,599	11,599	11,719	11,671	11,172	11,160	11,152
IMF Special Drawing Rights	2,335	2,395	2,629	1,558	2,724	2,610	3,896
Reserve position in the IMF	2,212	4,434	4,946	1,047	1,253	2,852	4,618
Foreign exchange	80	320	18	4,374	3,807	10,134	10,050
TOTAL	16,226	18,748	19,312	18,650	18,956	26,756	29,716

* At September 30th.

† Valued at \$42.22 per troy ounce.

Source: Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CURRENCY AND COIN IN CIRCULATION*

(\$ million at September 30th)

1976†	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
88,877	97,823	107,663	118,716	129,917	138,508

* Currency outside Treasury and Federal Reserve banks, including currency held by commercial banks.

† At June 30th.

Source: Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
 (average of monthly figures; base: 1967=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Food and beverages	188.0	206.3	228.5	248.0	267.3
Housing	186.5	202.8	227.6	263.3	293.5
Rent	153.5	163.9	176.6	191.6	208.2
House ownership	204.9	227.2	262.4	314.0	352.7
Fuel and other utilities	202.2	216.0	239.3	278.6	319.2
Furnishings and maintenance	167.5	177.7	190.3	205.4	221.3
Clothes and upkeep	154.2	159.6	166.6	178.4	186.9
Transport	177.2	185.5	212.0	249.7	280.0
Medical care	202.4	219.4	239.7	265.9	294.5
Entertainment	167.7	176.6	188.5	205.3	221.4
Other goods and services	172.2	183.3	196.7	214.5	235.7
TOTAL	181.5	195.4	217.4	246.8	272.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
 (\$'000 million at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Compensation of employees	883.1	938.2	1,044.0	1,160.9	1,309.2	1,471.6
Operating surplus	245.4	269.8	303.2	347.7	386.9	425.5
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	1,128.5	1,208.0	1,347.2	1,508.6	1,696.1	1,897.1
Consumption of fixed capital	163.3	190.4	207.7	231.3	261.0	299.1
Statistical discrepancy	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.4	6.4	2.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,295.6	1,403.8	1,560.0	1,744.3	1,963.5	2,198.4
Indirect taxes	129.1	140.1	151.7	166.0	178.1	188.4
Less Subsidies	3.8	5.1	5.8	7.7	9.5	9.6
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,420.9	1,538.8	1,705.9	1,902.6	2,132.1	2,377.2
Net factor income from abroad	19.8	17.3	20.5	23.5	29.9	43.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,440.7	1,556.1	1,726.4	1,926.1	2,162.0	2,421.0
Less Consumption of fixed capital	163.3	190.4	207.7	231.3	261.0	299.1
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	1,277.3	1,365.7	1,518.7	1,694.8	1,901.0	2,121.9
Other current transfers from abroad	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	6.7	6.9	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.8
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	1,271.3	1,359.6	1,514.2	1,690.5	1,896.2	2,116.4

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Government final consumption expenditure	260.9	291.4	316.5	345.5	372.1	413.9
Private final consumption expenditure	891.2	979.6	1,090.3	1,212.0	1,352.7	1,515.4
Increase in stocks	11.7	-5.5	12.8	25.3	26.1	17.4
Gross fixed capital formation	261.7	261.6	292.6	349.4	411.4	460.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	1,425.4	1,527.1	1,712.2	1,930.1	2,162.4	2,407.3
Exports of goods and services	120.1	131.4	141.6	150.5	176.3	215.0
Less Imports of goods and services	124.7	119.8	147.9	178.0	206.6	245.1
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,420.9	1,538.8	1,705.9	1,902.6	2,132.1	2,377.2
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1975 PRICES	1,552.9	1,538.8	1,621.6	1,709.5	1,784.2	1,834.2

1980 (\$ '000 million): G.D.P. in current purchasers' values 2,587.4; G.D.P. at constant 1975 prices 1,832.5.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	49.6	50.2	47.6	49.6	60.5	73.0
Mining and quarrying	32.5	39.1	43.3	49.0	54.0	69.9
Manufacturing	343.4	361.0	413.4	465.6	523.2	574.8
Electricity, gas and water*	32.5	40.4	44.5	50.1	56.1	60.4
Construction	70.0	70.8	77.4	87.6	101.0	114.4
Trade, restaurants and hotels	248.9	272.4	299.8	331.5	365.4	404.4
Transport, storage and communications	91.2	96.1	108.8	121.2	137.7	152.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services†	261.0	280.7	310.3	357.1	406.5	463.9
Government enterprises	20.5	22.4	25.8	26.8	30.0	32.6
Government services	189.4	210.7	227.7	246.3	269.5	293.8
Other community, social and personal services	108.5	121.2	135.3	150.1	166.4	187.8
SUB-TOTAL	1,447.5	1,564.9	1,733.9	1,934.8	2,170.2	2,427.4
Import duties	3.7	5.9	4.6	5.4	7.1	7.5
Statistical discrepancy	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.4	6.4	2.2
Less Imputed bank service charges	34.1	37.5	37.6	42.0	51.6	59.9
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,420.9	1,538.8	1,705.9	1,902.6	2,132.1	2,377.2

* Including sanitary and similar services.

† Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$ million)

	1979			1980		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Merchandise trade f.o.b.	184,473	211,819	-27,346	223,966	249,308	-25,342
Military transactions	6,609	8,556	-1,947	8,231	10,746	-2,515
Travel and transport	20,390	23,012	-2,622	24,102	24,900	-798
Investment income	66,699	33,236	33,463	75,936	43,174	32,762
Other private services	10,235	3,577	6,658	12,072	3,991	8,081
Other government services	520	1,718	-1,198	362	1,769	-1,407
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	288,925	281,917	7,008	344,667	333,888	10,779
Government grants (net)	—	3,536	-3,536	—	4,659	-4,659
Other government transfers (net)	—	1,180	-1,180	—	1,303	-1,303
Private transfers (net)	—	878	-878	—	1,094	-1,094
CURRENT BALANCE (net)	1,414	—	1,414	3,723	—	3,723
U.S. Government capital (net)	—	3,767	-3,767	—	5,165	-5,165
Direct private investments	11,877	23,949	-12,072	10,854	18,546	-7,692
Securities	1,334	4,552	-3,218	5,384	3,310	2,074
U.S. Treasury securities	4,820	—	4,820	2,679	—	2,679
Other capital	5,433	—	5,433	—	33,748	-33,748
Allocations of IMF Special Drawing Rights	1,139	—	1,139	1,152	—	1,152
Net errors and omissions	21,140	—	21,140	29,640	—	29,640
CAPITAL BALANCE (net)	13,475	—	13,475	—	11,060	-11,060
TOTAL BALANCE (net monetary move- ments)	14,889	—	14,889	—	7,337	-7,337

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1981.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

(\$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
U.S. assets abroad	295,113	347,173	379,124	447,852	508,915	603,614
U.S. official reserve assets	16,226	18,747	19,312	18,650	18,956	26,756
Gold	11,599	11,598	11,719	11,671	11,172	11,160
SDRs ¹	2,335	2,395	2,629	1,558	2,724	3,610
Reserve position in the IMF ¹	2,212	4,434	4,946	1,047	1,253	2,852
Foreign currencies	80	320	18	4,374	3,807	10,134
U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets	41,817	46,008	49,565	54,205	58,441	63,548
U.S. loans and other long-term assets ^{2,3}	39,822	44,138	47,770	52,273	56,528	61,887
U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets	1,995	1,870	1,795	1,932	1,919	1,661
U.S. private assets	237,070	282,418	310,247	374,997	431,512	513,310
Direct investments abroad	124,050	136,809	145,990	162,727	186,760	213,468
Foreign securities	34,913	44,157	49,439	53,384	56,626	62,118
U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns:						
Long-term	5,894	5,936	6,035	28,070 ⁴	31,097 ⁴	33,749 ⁴
Short-term	12,446	14,381	16,221			
U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, n.i.e.						
Long-term	9,536	11,898	12,649	130,816	157,029	203,975
Short-term	50,231	69,237	79,913			
Foreign assets in the U.S.A.	220,479	263,375	307,804	370,375	413,872	480,917
Foreign official assets in the U.S.A.	86,854	104,238	140,793	172,852	159,514	175,717
U.S. Government securities	63,553	72,572	105,386	128,511	106,640	118,164
Other U.S. Government liabilities ⁵	4,159	8,786	10,186	12,544	12,411	13,047
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, n.i.e.	16,262	17,231	18,004	23,327	30,540	30,381
Other foreign official assets	2,880	5,649	7,217	8,470	9,923	14,125
Other foreign assets in the U.S.A.	133,625	159,137	167,011	197,523	254,358	305,200
Direct investments in the U.S.A.	27,662	30,770	34,595	42,471	54,462	65,483
U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	45,338	54,913	51,235	53,554	58,566	74,006
U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns:						
Long-term	6,837	5,837	5,317	14,869 ⁴	16,934 ⁴	28,632 ⁴
Short-term	7,068	7,124	8,118			
U.S. long-term liabilities reported by U.S. banks ⁶	881	1,112	1,485	—	—	—
U.S. Treasury securities and other short-term liabilities reported by U.S. banks:						
U.S. Treasury securities	4,245	7,028	7,562	8,910	14,070	16,010
U.S. short-term liabilities reported by U.S. banks, n.i.e. ⁶	41,594	52,353	58,699	77,719	110,326	121,069
NET TOTAL (including U.S. gold stock)	74,634	83,798	71,320	77,477	95,043	122,697

* Preliminary.

¹ Beginning in July 1974, U.S. holdings of special drawing rights and the reserve position include changes in the SDR based on changes in a weighted average of exchange rates for selected national currencies.

² Also includes paid-in capital subscription to international financial institutions and outstanding amounts of miscellaneous claims that have been settled through international agreements to be payable to the U.S. Government over periods in excess of one year. Excludes World War I debts that are not being serviced.

³ Includes indebtedness that the borrower may contractually, or at its option, repay with its currency, with a third country's currency, or by delivery of materials or transfer of services.

⁴ Due to the introduction of new forms of reporting, the maturity breakdown is not available.

⁵ Includes, primarily, U.S. Government liabilities associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies.

⁶ The distinction between long- and short-term liabilities was discontinued in 1978.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS, BY AREA
(\$ million)

AREA AND TYPE OF INVESTMENT	1978		1979		1980	
	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
Total, All Areas	43,265	21,865	66,699	33,236	75,936	43,174
Direct	25,458	4,211	38,330	6,357	36,842	9,336
Other Private	15,964	8,980	26,075	15,803	36,522	21,326
U.S. Government	1,843	8,674	2,294	11,076	2,572	12,512
Canada	6,663	1,179	9,712	1,835	10,467	3,432
Direct	3,516	354	5,517	599	5,733	1,795
Other Private	3,130	685	4,179	1,042	4,715	1,439
U.S. Government	17	140	16	194	19	198
Latin America	10,961	2,574	16,601	5,527	21,753	7,858
Direct	4,779	407	6,546	644	6,850	1,003
Other Private	5,869	2,064	9,716	4,787	14,537	6,646
U.S. Government	313	103	339	96	366	209
Western Europe	13,950	11,963	23,906	18,023	25,665	21,904
Direct	10,350	3,038	17,116	4,379	16,078	5,622
Other Private	3,173	4,221	6,215	7,041	8,958	9,483
U.S. Government	427	4,704	575	6,603	629	6,799
Other Countries	11,691	6,150	16,479	7,852	18,053	9,978
Direct	6,813	412	9,151	734	8,181	915
Other Private	3,792	2,012	5,964	2,934	8,313	3,758
U.S. Government	1,086	3,726	1,364	4,184	1,559	5,305

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

FOREIGN AID
(\$ million)

	TOTAL 1945-80*	1977	1978	1979	1980*
International Organizations	8,200	870	867	551	800
AIDF	25	10	—	—	—
ADB	333	31	35	29	53
IDB	2,999	307	344	239	233
IBRD	719	—	38	16	16
IDA	4,003	521	412	241	476
IFC	121	—	38	26	22
Military Grants	69,690	766	817	910	1,533
Western Europe	17,602	71	118	123	171
Middle East and South Asia	13,945	523	604	712	1,240
Africa	440	9	7	5	5
Far East and Pacific	35,853	145	74	57	110
Americas	1,389	13	14	6	7
Not Specified	460	5	n.a.	6	—
Non-Military Assistance	134,635	5,106	6,315	6,275	8,482
Western Europe	24,701	-51	334	-118	394
Austria	1,089	-4	-5	-5	14
France	3,955	-27	-45	-48	-31
Germany, Federal Republic	2,864	-14	-14	-14	-14
Italy	3,143	1	-8	-17	184
Portugal	923	166	476	94	-99
Spain	1,797	33	157	134	159
United Kingdom	5,587	-152	-142	-123	178
Yugoslavia	2,125	23	39	-25	22
Eastern Europe	2,549	214	424	206	-285
Middle East and South Asia	43,566	2,661	2,633	3,250	4,582
Bangladesh	1,379	97	168	161	174
Egypt	4,945	417	619	890	1,466
Greece	2,302	172	162	24	-52
India	9,492	46	81	94	164
Israel	10,625	1,476	1,306	1,539	1,849
Jordan	1,491	139	72	85	160
Pakistan	5,102	84	44	18	65
Turkey	4,003	83	175	334	525
Africa	9,146	578	620	748	1,095
Algeria	893	40	113	150	125
Morocco	1,106	37	57	36	39
Tunisia	874	33	30	10	50
Zaire	1,027	117	61	100	144
Far East and Pacific	30,202	720	1,240	973	830
Indonesia	2,998	163	178	214	137
Japan	2,016	-48	46	-69	-49
Korea, Republic	7,512	250	698	228	101
Philippines	2,181	151	120	141	32
Taiwan	2,652	69	52	171	388
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1,121	92	100	125	107
Americas	14,277	433	293	361	685
Brazil	3,231	41	-36	-17	-28
Mexico	1,116	75	17	103	180
Other International Organizations and Unspecified Areas	10,193	550	769	854	1,180

* Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(\$ million, free alongside ship)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	100,251	96,570	121,009	147,685	171,978	206,256	240,834
Exports	98,507	108,050	115,340	121,212	143,663	181,816	220,705

* The customs territory of the U.S.A. includes Puerto Rico. Figures exclude trade with U.S. possessions. They also exclude monetary gold for all years and non-monetary gold prior to 1975.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(\$ million, free alongside ship)

IMPORTS	1977*	1978†	1979†	1980†
Food and live animals	12,490	13,521	15,169	15,763
Coffee, green	3,861	3,728	3,820	3,872
Beverages and tobacco	1,663	2,221	2,565	2,772
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	7,944	9,294	10,653	10,496
Shaped or simply worked wood	2,099	2,738	2,913	2,134
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,234	2,812	3,249	3,696
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	44,287	42,096	59,998	79,058
Petroleum and products	41,528	39,104	56,036	73,771
Crude petroleum	33,583	32,134	46,091	62,014
Petroleum products	7,944	6,970	9,945	11,757
Gas (natural and manufactured)	2,545	2,464	3,526	5,155
Chemicals	5,432	6,430	7,479	8,583
Chemical elements and compounds	3,230	3,562	4,212	4,851
Basic manufactures	21,414	27,235	30,064	32,190
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,392	2,923	3,357	3,587
Paper and paperboard	2,257	n.a.	3,150	3,350
Iron and steel	5,804	7,255	7,467	7,364
Universals, plates and sheets	2,693	3,329	3,071	2,502
Non-ferrous metals	3,938	5,123	6,320	7,623
Other metal manufactures	2,503	3,334	3,671	3,731
Machinery and transport equipment	35,494	47,590	53,677	60,546
Non-electric machinery	9,232	13,097	15,281	17,124
Power generating machinery	2,217	3,244	3,472	3,833
Office machines	1,584	2,254	2,500	2,929
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	8,432	11,306	12,763	14,779
Telecommunications apparatus	3,719	6,136	6,175	6,715
Transport equipment	17,830	23,186	25,634	28,642
Road motor vehicles and parts‡	16,544	21,613	23,069	25,390
Passenger cars, buses and lorries	11,841	15,758	16,870	19,163
Parts for cars, buses, etc.‡	4,002	4,873	5,205	4,971
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,864	19,062	21,006	23,711
Clothing (excl. footwear)	4,154	5,656	5,874	6,427
Footwear	1,848	2,585	2,861	2,808
Works of art, collectors' pieces, etc.	720	1,312	1,487	2,672
U.S. goods returned	2,046	2,383	2,676	3,348
Gold bullion and scrap	—	898	1,462	2,713
TOTAL (incl. others)	146,817	171,978	206,256	240,834

* Excluding imports of non-monetary gold.

† From 1978, figures are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

‡ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued

EXPORTS	1977*	1978†	1979†	1980†
Food and live animals	14,103	18,311	22,251	27,744
Cereals and cereal preparations	8,755	11,634	14,454	18,079
Wheat and wheat flour	2,883	4,532	5,492	6,586
Maize (corn), unmilled	4,139	5,301	7,025	8,570
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	12,815	15,555	20,756	23,791
Soybeans	4,393	5,210	5,708	5,883
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,197	1,839	3,325	4,518
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,179	3,881	5,621	7,982
Coal, coke and briquettes	2,730	2,123	3,496	4,772
Chemicals	10,827	12,623	17,308	20,740
Chemical elements and compounds	4,811	5,297	7,706	8,636
Organic chemicals	3,214	3,372	5,057	5,697
Plastic materials and resins	1,733	2,089	3,241	3,884
Basic manufactures	11,270	12,453	16,235	22,255
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,959	2,225	3,189	3,632
Iron and steel	1,661	1,716	2,342	3,123
Machinery and transport equipment	51,037	59,268	70,495	84,629
Non-electric machinery	22,231	27,362	33,153	41,852
Power generating machinery	3,619	5,660	6,843	8,428
Agricultural machinery and implements	1,871	2,152	2,636	3,104
Office machines	3,645	5,006	6,475	8,709
Statistical machines	3,264	2,818	3,604	4,791
Mining machinery	1,171	1,785	2,263	3,140
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	10,285	9,655	11,592	13,938
Telecommunications apparatus	2,125	2,689	2,957	3,454
Transport equipment	18,520	22,250	25,750	28,839
Road motor vehicles and parts†	11,797	13,237	15,077	14,590
Passenger cars (new)	3,398	3,574	4,611	3,919
Parts for cars and lorries†	3,687	5,684	6,148	6,058
Aircraft and parts†	5,866	8,204	9,719	12,816
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,321	10,191	12,643	16,347
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	2,238	3,353	4,287	5,256
Gold bullion and scrap	—	1,123	4,929	3,705
TOTAL (incl. others)	120,163	143,663	181,816	220,705

* Excluding exports of non-monetary gold. † Revised classification as from 1978.

‡ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(\$ million, free alongside ship)

IMPORTS	1978	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	3,482	4,943	6,577	Argentina	842	1,890	2,625
Australia	1,659	2,164	2,509	Australia	2,912	3,617	4,093
Brazil	2,826	3,119	3,715	Belgium/Luxembourg	3,653	5,187	6,661
Canada	33,525	38,046	41,455	Brazil	2,981	3,442	4,344
France	4,051	4,768	5,247	Canada	28,374	33,096	35,395
Germany, Fed. Rep.	9,962	10,955	11,681	Colombia	1,046	1,409	1,736
Hong Kong	3,474	3,995	4,736	France	4,166	5,587	7,485
Indonesia	3,607	3,621	5,183	Germany, Fed. Rep.	6,957	8,478	10,960
Italy	4,102	4,918	4,313	Hong Kong	1,625	2,083	2,686
Japan	24,458	26,248	30,701	Israel	1,925	1,855	2,045
Korea, Republic	3,746	4,047	4,147	Italy	3,361	4,362	5,511
Libya	3,779	5,256	7,124	Japan	12,885	17,581	20,790
Malaysia	1,519	2,146	2,577	Korea, Republic	3,160	4,190	4,685
Mexico	6,094	8,800	12,520	Mexico	6,680	9,847	15,145
Netherlands	1,602	1,853	1,910	Netherlands	5,683	6,917	8,669
Netherlands Antilles	1,262	1,830	2,564	Philippines	1,041	1,570	1,999
Nigeria	4,709	8,162	10,905	Saudi Arabia	4,370	4,875	5,769
Norway	1,190	1,267	2,632	Singapore	1,462	2,330	3,033
Saudi Arabia	5,307	7,983	12,509	Spain	1,884	2,506	3,179
South Africa	2,259	2,616	3,321	Sweden	1,091	1,515	1,767
Switzerland	1,820	2,076	2,787	Switzerland	1,728	3,660	3,781
Taiwan	5,170	5,902	6,850	Taiwan	2,342	3,272	4,337
Trinidad and Tobago	1,425	1,559	2,378	U.S.S.R.	2,252	3,607	1,513
United Kingdom	6,514	8,028	9,755	United Kingdom	7,116	10,635	12,694
Venezuela	3,545	5,166	5,297	Venezuela	3,728	3,934	4,573

TOURISM

FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY

('000)

	1977	1978	1979
Canada	12,083	11,939	10,716
France	216	260	325
Germany, Federal Republic	369	486	600
Japan	749	886	1,020
Mexico	2,030	2,142	2,300
United Kingdom	533	757	1,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	18,610	19,842	20,016
Tourist receipts (\$ million)	7,175	8,424	10,012

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Passengers carried	million	269	272	275	281	301
Passenger-miles	"	9,935	10,304	10,293	10,222	11,306
Freight revenue	million dollars	15,899	17,936	19,394	20,784	23,912
Passenger revenue	" "	536	592	609	608	708

Sources: Association of American Railroads; U.S. Department of Transportation.

ROAD TRAFFIC

('000 motor vehicles registered at December 31st)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger Cars and Taxis	110,189	112,288	116,575	120,248	121,724
Buses and Coaches	478	491	500	520	529
Goods Vehicles	27,779	29,602	31,703	33,350	33,637
Motor Cycles	4,981	4,881	5,142	5,502	5,725

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

INLAND WATERWAYS

(freight traffic in million ton-miles)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coastal Waterways	315,846	322,932	343,537	540,373	532,290
Lake Waterways	68,517	70,684	52,417	76,284	77,970
Internal Waterways	180,399	197,073	201,784	209,266	217,090
Local Waterways	1,222	1,164	1,262	1,340	1,410
TOTAL	565,984	591,853	599,000	827,263	828,760

Sources: Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers; U.S. Department of Transportation.

OCEAN SHIPPING SEA-GOING MERCHANT VESSELS

	NUMBER OF VESSELS				DISPLACEMENT (['] 000 gross tons)			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978
Combination Passengers/Cargo	61	62	74	68	595	610	645	793
Freighters	494	484	481	469	5,972	5,877	5,835	5,856
Bulk Carriers	18	18	22	21	302	293	293	362
Tankers	269	276	302	307	5,434	5,875	6,616	7,670
TOTAL	842	840	879	865	12,303	12,655	13,389	14,681

Sources: U.S. Maritime Administration; U.S. Department of Transportation.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE IN ALL PORTS

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Number	Displacement (['] 000 net tons)	Number	Displacement (['] 000 net tons)
1976.	54,021	401,000	53,528	404,000
1977.	55,750	440,000	54,566	430,000
1978.	51,800	457,000	50,993	447,000
1979.	53,288	499,000	52,642	497,000
1980.	53,645	492,000	52,928	487,000

Source: Bureau of the Census.

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS (million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passengers	240	275	317	297
Passenger-miles	193,200	226,800	262,000	254,180
Freight ton-miles	5,385	5,763	5,908	5,677
Mail ton-miles	1,160	1,182	1,206	1,313

Sources: Civil Aeronautics Board; U.S. Department of Transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Telephones in use (at Dec. 31st).	149,008,000	155,173,000	162,072,000	169,000,000	n.a.
Radio receivers in use	402,000,000	n.a.	425,300,000	444,000,000	450,000,000
Television receivers in use	121,100,000	129,400,000	135,000,000	138,000,000	140,000,000
Books published (titles)*	39,372	41,698	42,780	41,216	45,182
Daily newspapers†	1,756	1,762	1,753	1,756	1,763
Newspaper circulation†	60,655,000	60,977,000	61,495,000	61,990,000	62,223,000

* Figures cover only the commercial production of the book trade, excluding government publications, university theses and other non-trade book production.

† Figures relate to English language dailies only.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

EDUCATION

('000)

	1980/81		1981/82	
	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers
Elementary	31,406	1,354	31,035	1,343
Secondary	14,893	1,099	14,395	1,087
Higher	12,115	840	12,135	840
TOTAL	58,414	3,293	57,565	3,270

Source: Department of Education.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted March 4th, 1789)

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States; which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1; Connecticut 5; New York 6; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 1; Maryland 6; Virginia 10; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 5; and Georgia 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

* See Article XIV, Amendments.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature or of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for

Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him 'the

same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying 'nto execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importations, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill or attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.

And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.†

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

† This clause is amended by Articles XX and XXV, Amendments.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only

in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

Article IV

Section 1

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION**Ten Original Amendments, in force December 15th, 1791****Article I**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executives and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI, became part of the Constitution February 1795

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII, ratified June 1804

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President,

whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII, ratified December 1865

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV, ratified July 1868

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Article XV, ratified March 1870

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XVI, ratified February 1913

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Article XVII, ratified May 1913

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Article XVIII, ratified January 1919*

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XIX, ratified August 1920

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

Article XX, ratified January 1933

Section 1

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

* Repealed by Article XXI.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Article XXI, ratified December 1933**Section 1**

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XXII, ratified February 1951

No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Article XXIII, ratified March 1961**Section 1**

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXIV, ratified January 1964**Section 1**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice-President, for electors for President or Vice-President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXV, ratified February 1967**Section 1**

In the case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Constitution, The Executive

Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Article XXVI, ratified July 1971

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18

years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: By Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution, implemented by vote of Congress and referendum in the territory concerned, Alaska was admitted into the United States on January 3rd, 1959, and Hawaii on August 21st, 1959.

THE EXECUTIVE

HEAD OF STATE

President: RONALD WILSON REAGAN (took office January 20th, 1981).

Vice President: GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH.

THE CABINET

(February 1982)

Secretary of State: ALEXANDER MEIGS HAIG, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury: DONALD THOMAS REGAN.
Secretary of Defense: CASPAR WILLARD WEINBERGER.
Attorney-General: WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH.
Secretary of the Interior: JAMES GAUIS WATT.
Secretary of Agriculture: JOHN R. BLOCK.
Secretary of Commerce: MALCOLM BALDRIGE.

Secretary of Labor: RAYMOND JAMES DONOVAN.
Secretary of Health and Human Services: RICHARD SCHULTZ SCHWEIKER.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: SAMUEL RILEY PIERCE, Jr.
Secretary of Transportation: ANDREW LINDSAY LEWIS, Jr.
Secretary of Energy: JAMES BURROWS EDWARDS.
Secretary of Education: TERREL BELL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE; 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20500; detailed activities relating to the President's immediate office; the Assistants to the President are personal aides; Dir. of Communications DAVID R. GERGEN; Press Sec. JAMES A. BRADY.

DOMESTIC POLICY STAFF; Old Executive Office Bldg., 20503; Exec. Dir. (vacant).

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET; Old Executive Office Bldg., 20503; Dir. DAVID A. STOCKMAN.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS; Old Executive Office Bldg., 20503; Chair. MURRAY WEIDENBAUM.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL; 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., 20500; Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs WILLIAM P. CLARK.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; Washington, D.C. 20505; Dir. WILLIAM CASEY.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS; 1800 G St., N.W., 20506; Special Representative for Trade Negotiations WILLIAM E. BROCK.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY; 722 Jackson Place, N.W., 20006; Chair. A. ALAN HILL.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION; Executive Office Bldg., 20500; Dir. J. F. W. ROGERS.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY; Executive Office Bldg., 20500; Dir. GEORGE A. KEYWORTH.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS; 799 UN Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; Rep. to the United Nations and the Security Council JEANE KIRKPATRICK.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(November 1980)

	Popular votes		Electoral College votes
	Number	%	
Ronald Reagan (Republican)	43,898,770	50.75	489
Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	35,480,948	41.02	49
John Anderson (Independent)	5,719,222	6.61	—
Others	1,395,558	1.61	—
TOTAL	86,494,498	100.00	538

LEGISLATURE

CONGRESS

SENATE

(March 1982)

President of the Senate: Vice-President GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH.

President Pro-Tempore: STROM THURMOND.

Republicans 53 seats

Democrats 45 seats

Independent 1 seat

Vacant 1 seat

Majority Leader: HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr.

Minority Leader: ROBERT C. BYRD.

Senators' terms are for 6 years, one-third of the Senate being elected every two years.

MEMBERS

With party and year in which term expires, on January 3rd in all cases.

<i>Alabama</i>			
HOWELL HEFLIN	Dem.	1985	
JEREMIAH DENTON	Rep.	1987	
<i>Alaska</i>			
TED STEVENS	Rep.	1985	
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI	Rep.	1987	
<i>Arizona</i>			
DENNIS DECONCINI	Dem.	1983	
BARRY M. GOLDWATER	Rep.	1987	
<i>Arkansas</i>			
DAVID PRYOR	Dem.	1985	
DALE BUMPERS	Dem.	1987	
<i>California</i>			
SAM HAYAKAWA	Rep.	1983	
ALAN CRANSTON	Dem.	1987	
<i>Colorado</i>			
WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG	Rep.	1985	
GARY HART	Dem.	1987	
<i>Connecticut</i>			
LOWELL P. WEICKER, Jr.	Rep.	1983	
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD	Dem.	1987	
<i>Delaware</i>			
WILLIAM V. ROTH, Jr.	Rep.	1983	
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.	Dem.	1985	
<i>Florida</i>			
LAWTON CHILES	Dem.	1983	
PAULA HAWKINS	Rep.	1987	
<i>Georgia</i>			
SAM NUNN	Dem.	1985	
MACK MATTINGLY	Rep.	1987	
<i>Hawaii</i>			
SPARK M. MATSUNAGA	Dem.	1983	
DANIEL K. INOUE	Dem.	1987	
<i>Idaho</i>			
JAMES A. MCCLURE	Rep.	1985	
STEVEN D. SYMMS	Rep.	1987	
<i>Illinois</i>			
CHARLES H. PERCY	Rep.	1985	
ALAN J. DIXON	Dem.	1987	
<i>Indiana</i>			
RICHARD G. LUGAR	Rep.	1983	
DAN QUAYLE	Rep.	1987	
<i>Iowa</i>			
ROGER W. JEPSON	Rep.	1985	
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY	Rep.	1987	

Kansas

NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM Rep. 1985

ROBERT J. DOLE Rep. 1987

Kentucky

WALTER D. HUDDLESTON Dem. 1985

WENDELL H. FORD Dem. 1987

Louisiana

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr. Dem. 1985

RUSSELL B. LONG Dem. 1987

Maine

GEORGE J. MITCHELL Dem. 1983

WILLIAM COHEN Rep. 1985

Maryland

PAUL S. SARBANES Dem. 1983

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr. Rep. 1987

Massachusetts

EDWARD M. KENNEDY Dem. 1983

PAUL E. TSONGAS Dem. 1985

Michigan

DONALD W. RIEGLE, Jr. Dem. 1983

CARL LEVIN Dem. 1985

Minnesota

DAVID DURENBURGER Rep. 1983

RUDOLPH E. BOSCHWITZ Rep. 1985

Mississippi

JOHN C. STENNIS Dem. 1983

THAD COCHRAN Rep. 1985

Missouri

JOHN C. DANFORTH Rep. 1983

THOMAS F. EAGLETON Dem. 1987

Montana

JOHN MELCHER Dem. 1983

MAX BAUCUS Dem. 1985

Nebraska

EDWARD ZORINSKY Dem. 1983

J. JAMES EXON Dem. 1985

Nevada

HOWARD W. CANNON Dem. 1983

PAUL LAXALT Rep. 1987

New Hampshire

GORDON J. HUMPHREY Rep. 1985

WARREN RUDMAN Rep. 1987

New Jersey

VACANT — 1983

BILL BRADLEY Dem. 1985

New Mexico

HARRISON SCHMITT Rep. 1983

PETE V. DOMENICI Rep. 1985

New York

DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN Dem. 1983

ALFONSE M. D'AMATO Rep. 1987

North Carolina

JESSE A. HELMS Rep. 1985

JOHN P. EAST Rep. 1987

North Dakota

QUENTIN N. BURDICK Dem. 1983

MARK ANDREWS Rep. 1987

Ohio

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM Dem. 1983

JOHN GLENN Dem. 1987

Oklahoma

DAVID L. BOREN	Dem.	1985
DON NICKLES	Rep.	1987

Oregon

MARK O. HATFIELD	Rep.	1985
ROBERT W. PACKWOOD	Rep.	1987

Pennsylvania

H. JOHN HEINZ, III	Rep.	1983
ARLEN SPECTER	Rep.	1987

Rhode Island

JOHN H. CHAFEE	Rep.	1983
CLAIBORNE PELL	Dem.	1985

South Carolina

STROM THURMOND	Rep.	1985
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS	Dem.	1987

South Dakota

LARRY PRESSLER	Rep.	1985
JAMES ABDNOR	Rep.	1987

Tennessee

JAMES R. SASSER	Dem.	1983
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr.	Rep.	1985

Texas

LLOYD M. BENTSEN	Dem.	1983
JOHN G. TOWER	Rep.	1985

Utah

ORRIN G. HATCH	Rep.	1983
JAKE GARN	Rep.	1987

Vermont

ROBERT T. STAFFORD	Rep.	1983
PATRICK J. LEAHY	Dem.	1987

Virginia

HARRY F. BYRD, Jr.	Ind.	1983
JOHN W. WARNER	Rep.	1985

Washington

HENRY M. JACKSON	Dem.	1983
SLADE GORTON	Rep.	1987

West Virginia

ROBERT C. BYRD	Dem.	1983
JENNINGS RANDOLPH	Dem.	1985

Wisconsin

WILLIAM PROXMIRE	Dem.	1983
ROBERT W. KASTEN, Jr.	Rep.	1987

Wyoming

MALCOLM WALLOP	Rep.	1983
ALAN K. SIMPSON	Rep.	1985

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(March 1982)

Speaker: THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.

Democrats	.	.	.	.	242 seats
Republicans	.	.	.	.	190 seats
Vacant	.	.	.	.	3 seats

Majority Leader: JAMES C. WRIGHT, Jr.**Minority Leader:** ROBERT MICHEL.

A new House of Representatives is elected every two years.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

(In Washington, D.C. unless otherwise stated)

ACTION: 806 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20525; Dir. (vacant).**Administrative Conference of the United States:** 2120 L St., N.W., 20037; Chair. REUBEN B. ROBERTSON.**American Battle Monuments Commission:** 5127 Pulaski Bldg., 20314; Chair. MARK W. CLARK.**Appalachian Regional Commission:** 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20235; Fed. Co-Chair. ALBERT P. SMITH, Jr.**Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:** Department of State Bldg., 20451; Dir. JAMES MALONE (acting).**Board for International Broadcasting:** 1130 15th St., N.W., 20005; Chair. CHARLES ADLARD (acting).**Civil Aeronautics Board:** Universal Bldg., 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20428; Chair. DAN MCKINNON.**Commission on Civil Rights:** 1121 Vermont Ave., N.W., 20425; Chair. CLARENCE M. PENDLETON.**Commission of Fine Arts:** 708 Jackson Pl., N.W., 20006; Chair. J. CARTER BROWN.**Commodity Futures Trading Commission:** 2033 K St., N.W., 20581; Chair. PHILIP MCBRIDE JOHNSON.**Community Services Administration:** 1200 19th St., N.W., 20506; administers federal programmes for alleviation of poverty; Dir. (vacant).**Consumer Product Safety Commission:** 1111 18th St., N.W., 20036; Chair. STUART M. STATLER.**Environmental Protection Agency:** 401 M St., S.W., 20460; Admin. WALTER J. BARBER, Jr. (acting).**Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:** 2401 E St., 20506; Chair. CLARENCE NORTON.**Export-Import Bank of the United States:** 811 Vermont Ave., N.W., 20571; Pres. and Chair. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, III.**Farm Credit Administration:** 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, S.W., 20578; Chair. WILLIAM DALE.**Federal Communications Commission (FCC):** 1919 M St., N.W., 20554; Chair. MARK S. FOWLER.**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:** 550 17th St., N.W., 20429; Chair. IRVINE H. SPRAGUE.**Federal Election Commission:** 1325 K St., N.W., 20463; Chair. JOHN WARREN MCGARRY.**Federal Home Loan Bank Board:** 1700 G St., N.W., 20552; f. 1932; Chair. JOHN H. DALTON.**Federal Labor Relations Authority:** 1900 E. St., N.W., 20424; Chair. RONALD W. HAUGHTON.**Federal Maritime Commission:** 1100 L St., N.W., 20573; Chair. ALAN GREEN, Jr.**Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service:** 2100 K St., N.W., 20427; Dir. (vacant).**Federal Reserve System:** 20th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., 20551; Chair. of Board of Governors PAUL A. VOLCKER.**Federal Trade Commission:** Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St., N.W., 20580; Chair. DAVID A. CLANTON (acting).**General Accounting Office:** 441 G St., N.W., 20548; Comptroller-Gen. of the U.S. CHARLES A. BOWSHER.**General Services Administration (GSA):** 18th and F Sts., N.W., 20405; Admin. RAY KLINE (acting).**Government Printing Office:** North Capitol and H Sts., N.W., 20401; Public printer SAMUEL L. SAYLOR (acting).**Inter-American Foundation:** 1515 Wilson Blvd., Rosslyn, Va. 22209; Chair. PETER T. JONES.**Interstate Commerce Commission:** 12th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., 20423; Chair. MARCUS ALEXIS.**Library of Congress:** 10 First St., S.E., 20540; Librarian DANIEL J. BOORSTIN.**Merit Systems Protection Board:** 1717 H St., N.W., 20419; Chair. RUTH T. PROKOP.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., 20546; Admin. ALAN M. LOVELACE (acting).

National Capital Planning Commission: 1325 G St., N.W., 20576; Chair. HELEN M. SCHARF.

National Credit Union Administration: 1776 G St., N.W., 20456; Admin. LAWRENCE CONNELL.

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities: 806 15th St., N.W., 20506; Chair. LIVINGSTON BIDDLE (Arts), JOSEPH DUFFEY (Humanities).

National Labor Relations Board: 1717 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., 20570; Chair. JOHN H. FANNING.

National Mediation Board: 1425 K St., N.W., 20572; Chair. GEORGE IVES.

National Science Foundation: 1800 G St., N.W., 20550; Dir. LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB.

National Transportation Safety Board: 800 Independence Ave., S.W., 20594; Chair. JAMES B. KING.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission: 1717 H St., N.W., 20555; Chair. NUNZIO J. PALLADINO.

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission: 1825 K St., N.W., 20006; Chair. TIMOTHY F. CLEARY.

Office of Personnel Management: 1900 E St., N.W., 20415; Dir. DONALD J. DEVINE.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: 1129 20th St., N.W., 20527; Pres. GERALD T. WEST.

Panama Canal Commission: Sec. MICHAEL RHODE, Jr.

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation: 425 13th St., N.W., 20004; Chair. MAX N. BERRY.

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation: 2020 K St., N.W., 20006; Exec. Dir. ROBERT E. NAGLE.

Legislature, Political Parties and Groups

Postal Rate Commission: 2000 L St., N.W., 20268; Chair. A. LEE FRITSCHLER.

Railroad Retirement Board: Rm. 444, 425 13th St., N.W., 20004; Chair. WILLIAM P. ADAMS.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): 500 North Capitol St., 20549; Chair. JOHN S. R. SHAD.

Selective Service System: 600 E St., N.W., 20435; Dir. BERNARD D. ROSTKER.

Small Business Administration: 1441 L St., N.W., 20416; Admin. MICHAEL CARDENAS.

Smithsonian Institution: Smithsonian Institution Bldg., 1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W., 20560; f. 1846; Sec. S. DILLON RIPLEY.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): 400 Commerce Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 37902; Woodward Bldg., 15th and H Sts., N.W., 20444; f. 1933; Chair. S. DAVID FREEMAN.

United States Information Agency: 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., 20547; Dir. CHARLES Z. WICK.

United States International Development Co-operation Agency: 320 21st St., N.W.; Dir. M. PETER MCPHERSON (acting).

United States International Trade Commission: 701 East St., N.W., 20436; Chair. BILL ALBERGER.

United States Metric Board: 1815 North Lynn St., Arlington, Va. 22209; Chair. LOUIS F. POLK.

United States Postal Service: 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W., 20260; Postmaster-Gen. WILLIAM F. BOLGER.

Veterans Administration: 810 Vermont Ave., N.W., 20420; Admin. RUFUS H. WILSON.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS

Democratic National Committee: 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1848; Chair. CHARLES T. MANATT, Jr.; Sec. DOROTHY VREDENBURGH BUSH.

Republican National Committee: 310 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; f. 1854; Chair. RICHARD RICHARDS; Co-Chair. BETTY HEITMAN; Sec. JEAN G. BIRCH; Treas. WILLIAM J. McMANUS.

American Party: 3600 South Market St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84119; National Chair. EARL JEPSON; publ. *The American*.

Americans for Democratic Action: 1411 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1947; Pres. Rev. ROBERT F. DRINAN; Chair. Exec. Cttee. WINN NEWMAN; National Dir. LEON SHULL; 60,000 mems.

Citizens Party: 1605 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Co-Chair. MARGE ALLEN, KEN GALLOWAY.

Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist): P.O.B. 72116, Watts Station, Los Angeles, Calif. 90002; f. 1965; Chair. MICHAEL KLONSKY; publ. *The Call*.

Communist Party U.S.A.: 235 West 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1919; National Chair. HENRY WINSTON; Gen. Sec. GUS HALL; publs. *Daily World* (weekly), *Political Affairs* (monthly).

Conservative Caucus: 7777 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Va. 22043; National Dir. HOWARD PHILLIPS.

John Birch Society: 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178; f. 1958; Pres. ROBERT WELCH; claimed membership 100,000; publs. *The Review of the News* (weekly),

American Opinion (monthly), *The Bulletin of the John Birch Society* (monthly).

Libertarian Party: 2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20007; Chair. ALICIA CLARK; Vice-Chair. SHELDON RICHMAN; National Dir. ERIC O'KEEFE.

National States' Rights Party: P.O.B. 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061; f. 1948; Chair. J. B. STONER; Sec. EDWARD R. FIELDS; 13,000 mems.; publ. *The Thunderbolt* (monthly).

Prohibition National Committee: P.O.B. 2635, Denver, Colorado 80201; f. 1869; National Chair. CHARLES WESLEY EWING; Exec. Sec. EARL F. DODGE; National Sec. ROGER C. STORMS; America's oldest minor party; publ. *The National Statesman* (monthly).

Social Democrats, U.S.A.: 275 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1972 to succeed Socialist Party est. in 1901; National Chair. BAYARD RUSTIN; Exec. Dir. RITA FREEDMAN; publ. *New America*.

Socialist Labor Party: 914 Industrial Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94303; f. 1877; National Sec. ROBERT BILLS; Financial Sec. NATHAN KARP; publ. *The People*.

Socialist Workers Party: 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1938; National Co-Chair. MALIK MIAH, BARRY SHEPPARD, MARY-ALICE WATERS; publ. *The Militant*.

U.S. Labor Party: P.O.B. 1972, G.P.O., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1973; seeks monetary reform and technological advance; Chair. LYNDON H. LAROCHE, Jr.; publs. *New Solidarity* (fortnightly), *The Campaigner* (10 a year).

STATE GOVERNMENTS

With expiration date of Governors' current term of office.

Alabama

Governor: FORREST JAMES, Jr.; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 45, Rep. 0.
 House: Dem. 101, Rep. 4.

Alaska

Governor: JAY S. HAMMOND; Rep.; Dec. 1982.
 Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 10.
 House: Dem. 22, Rep. 16, Libertarian 2.

Arizona

Governor: BRUCE E. BABBITT; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 16.
 House: Dem. 17, Rep. 43.

Arkansas

Governor: FRANK D. WHITE; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 1, 1 vacancy.
 House: Dem. 92, Rep. 7, 1 vacancy.

California

Governor: EDMUND G. BROWN, Jr.; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 10.
 Assembly: Dem. 49, Rep. 31.

Colorado

Governor: RICHARD D. LAMM; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 22.
 House: Dem. 25, Rep. 40.

Connecticut

Governor: WILLIAM A. O'NEILL; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 13.
 House: Dem. 82, Rep. 69.

Delaware

Governor: PIERRE S. DU PONT, IV; Rep.; Jan. 1985.
 Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 9.
 House: Dem. 16, Rep. 25.

Florida

Governor: ROBERT GRAHAM; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 13.
 House: Dem. 81, Rep. 39.

Georgia

Governor: GEORGE BUSBEE; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 51, Rep. 5.
 House: Dem. 156, Rep. 24.

Hawaii

Governor: GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI; Dem.; Dec. 1982.
 Senate: Dem. 17, Rep. 8.
 House: Dem. 39, Rep. 12.

Idaho

Governor: JOHN V. EVANS; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 23.
 House: Dem. 14, Rep. 56.

Illinois

Governor: JAMES R. THOMPSON; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 30, Rep. 29.
 House: Dem. 85, Rep. 91, Ind. 1.

Indiana

Governor: ROBERT D. ORR; Rep.; Jan. 1985.
 Senate: Dem. 35, Rep. 15.
 House: Dem. 37, Rep. 63.

Iowa

Governor: ROBERT D. RAY; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 29.
 House: Dem. 42, Rep. 58.

Kansas

Governor: JOHN CARLIN; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 24.
 House: Dem. 53, Rep. 72.

Kentucky

Governor: JOHN Y. BROWN, Jr.; Dem.; Dec. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 29, Rep. 9.
 House: Dem. 75, Rep. 25.

Louisiana

Governor: DAVID C. TREEN; Rep.; May 1984.
 Senate: Dem. 39, Rep. 0.
 House: Dem. 95, Rep. 10.

Maine

Governor: JOSEPH E. BRENNAN; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 16, Ind. 1.
 House: Dem. 84, Rep. 67.

Maryland

Governor: HAROLD HUGHES; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 40, Rep. 7.
 House: Dem. 125, Rep. 15, Ind. 1.

Massachusetts

Governor: EDWARD J. KING; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 32, Rep. 6, Ind. 1, 1 vacancy.
 House: Dem. 127, Rep. 31, Ind. 1, 1 vacancy.

Michigan

Governor: WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN; Rep.; Dec. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 14.
 House: Dem. 64, Rep. 46.

Minnesota

Governor: ALBERT H. QUIE; Ind. Rep.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. Farm Lab. 45, Ind. Rep. 22.
 House: Dem. Farm Lab. 70, Ind. Rep. 64.

Mississippi

Governor: WILLIAM WINTER; Dem.; Jan. 1984.
 Senate: Dem. 48, Rep. 4.
 House: Dem. 116, Rep. 4, Ind. 2.

Missouri

Governor: CHRISTOPHER S. BOND; Rep.; Jan. 1985.
 Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 11.
 House: Dem. 111, Rep. 52.

Montana

Governor: TED SCHWINDEN; Dem.; Jan. 1985.
 Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 29.
 House: Dem. 43, Rep. 57.

Nebraska

Governor: CHARLES THONE; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
 Legislature: unicameral body composed of 49 members
 elected on a non-partisan ballot and classed as senators.

Nevada

Governor: ROBERT LIST; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 15, Rep. 5.
 Assembly: Dem. 26, Rep. 14.

New Hampshire

Governor: HUGH J. GALLEN; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
 Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 13, 1 vacancy.
 House: Dem. 240, Rep. 158, 2 vacancies.

New Jersey

Governor: THOMAS H. KEAN; Rep.; Jan. 1986.
 Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 13.
 Assembly: Dem. 43, Rep. 37.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

New Mexico

Governor: BRUCE KING; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 22, Rep. 20.
House: Dem. 41, Rep. 29.

New York

Governor: HUGH L. CAREY; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 25, Rep. 35.
Assembly: Dem. 86, Rep. 64.

North Carolina

Governor: JAMES B. HUNT; Dem.; Jan. 1985.
Senate: Dem. 40, Rep. 10.
House: Dem. 96, Rep. 24.

North Dakota

Governor: ALLEN I. OLSON; Rep.; Jan. 1985.
Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 40.
House: Dem. 27, Rep. 73.

Ohio

Governor: JAMES A. RHODES; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 15, Rep. 18.
House: Dem. 56, Rep. 43.

Oklahoma

Governor: GEORGE NIGH; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 40, Rep. 8.
House: Dem. 75, Rep. 26.

Oregon

Governor: VICTOR ATIYEH; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 22, Rep. 8.
House: Dem. 33, Rep. 27.

Pennsylvania

Governor: RICHARD THORNBURGH; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 26, 1 vacancy.
House: Dem. 100, Rep. 102, 1 vacancy.

Rhode Island

Governor: J. JOSEPH GARRAHY; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 43, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 82, Rep. 18.

South Carolina

Governor: RICHARD W. RILEY; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 41, Rep. 5.
House: Dem. 107, Rep. 17.

State Governments, Diplomatic Representation

South Dakota

Governor: WILLIAM J. JANKLOW; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 25.
House: Dem. 21, Rep. 49.

Tennessee

Governor: LAMAR ALEXANDER; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 20, Rep. 12, Ind. 1.
House: Dem. 60, Rep. 38, Ind. 1.

Texas

Governor: WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 115, Rep. 35.

Utah

Governor: SCOTT M. MATHESON; Dem.; Jan. 1985.
Senate: Dem. 7, Rep. 22.
House: Dem. 16, Rep. 59.

Vermont

Governor: RICHARD A. SNELLING; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 16.
House: Dem. 64, Rep. 83, Ind. 2, 1 vacancy.

Virginia

Governor: CHARLES S. ROBB; Dem.; Jan. 1986.
Senate: Dem. 31, Rep. 9.
House: Dem. 74, Rep. 25, Ind. 1.

Washington

Governor: JOHN SPELLMAN; Rep.; Jan. 1985.
Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 25.
House: Dem. 42, Rep. 56.

West Virginia

Governor: JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, IV; Dem.; Jan. 1985.
Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 78, Rep. 22.

Wisconsin

Governor: LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS; Rep.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 14.
Assembly: Dem. 58, Rep. 40, 1 vacancy.

Wyoming

Governor: EDWARD HERSCHLER; Dem.; Jan. 1983.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 19.
House: Dem. 23, Rep. 39.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES

(In Washington, D.C. unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: 2341 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'affaires:* SALEM M. SPARTAK.

Algeria: 2118 Kalorama Rd., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* REDHA MALEK.

Argentina: 1600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* ESTEBAN A. TAKACS.

Australia: 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* Sir NICHOLAS FANOURT PARKINSON.

Austria: 2343 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* KARL HERBERT SCHÖBER.

Bahamas: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* REGINALD L. WOOD.

Bahrain: 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* ABDULAZIZ ABDULRAHMAN BUALI.

Bangladesh: 3421 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20007; *Ambassador:* TABARAK HUSAIN.

Barbados: 2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* CHARLES A. T. SKEETE.

Belgium: 3330 Garfield St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* J. RAOUL SCHOUMAKER.

Benin: 2737 Cathedral Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* THOMAS SETONDI BOYA.

Bolivia: 3014 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'affaires:* HERNÁN MUÑOZ REYES.

Botswana: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHN MELAMU.

Brazil: 3006 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO F. AZEREDO DA SILVEIRA.

Bulgaria: 2100 16th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* STOYAN ILIEV ZHULEV.

Burma: 2300 S St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* U KYAW KHAING.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Diplomatic Representation

Burundi: 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., 20007; *Ambassador:* SIMON SABIMBONA.

Cameroon: 2349 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* PAUL PONDJ.

Canada: 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* ALLAN EZRA GOTTLIEB.

Cape Verde: 1211 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUÍS FERNANDES LOPES.

Central African Republic: 1618 22nd St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* JACQUES TOPANDE MAKOMBO.

Chad: 1725 K St., N.W., 20006; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* YOUSSEF ABAKAR.

Chile: 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE VALENZUELA.

China, People's Republic: 2300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* CHAI ZEMIN.

Colombia: 2118 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO GAVIRÍA.

Congo: 14 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MONDJO.

Costa Rica: 2112 S St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ RAFAEL ECHEVERRÍA.

Cuba: "Interests section" in the Embassy of Czechoslovakia, 2630 16th St., N.W., 20009; *Official Representative:* RAMÓN SÁNCHEZ-PARODÍ.

Cyprus: 2211 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* DINOS MOUSIOUTAS.

Czechoslovakia: 3900 Linnean Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* JAROMÍR JOHANES.

Denmark: 3200 Whitehaven St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* OTTO R. BORCH.

Djibouti: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 4011, New York, N.Y. 10017; *Ambassador:* SALEH HAJI FARAH DIRIR.

Dominican Republic: 1715 22nd St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MOLINA MORILLO.

Ecuador: 2535 15th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* RICARDO CRESPO-ZALDUMBIDE.

Egypt: 2310 Decatur Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ASHRAF A. GHORBAL.

El Salvador: 2308 California St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO RIVAS-GALLONT.

Equatorial Guinea: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; *Ambassador:* CARMELO NVONCO-NCA MEMENE OLUY.

Ethiopia: 2134 Kalorama Rd., N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'affaires:* TESFAYE DEMEKE.

Fiji: 1140 19th St., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* FILIPE N. BOLE.

Finland: 3216 New Mexico Ave., N.W., 20016; *Ambassador:* JAAKKO ILONIEMI.

France: 2535 Belmont Rd., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* BERNARD VERNIER-PALLIEZ.

Gabon: 2034 20th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* HUBERT ONDIAS-SOUNA.

Gambia: 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* OUSMAN A. SALLAH.

German Democratic Republic: 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* Dr. HORST GRUNERT.

Germany, Federal Republic: 4645 Reservoir Rd., N.W., 20007; *Ambassador:* PETER HERMES.

Ghana: 2460 16th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH K. BAFFOUR-SENKYIRE.

Greece: 2221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* NICHOLAS KARANDREAS.

Grenada: 1704 R St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* DESSIMA WILLIAMS.

Guatemala: 2220 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Gen. FELIPE DOROTEI MONTERROSO.

Guinea: 2112 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* MAMADY LAMINE CONDE.

Guinea-Bissau: 211 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; *Ambassador:* INÁCIO SEMEDO, Jr.

Guyana: 2490 Tracy Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* CEDRIC GRANT.

Haiti: 2311 Massachusetts Ave., 20008; *Ambassador:* GEORGES N. LEGER.

Honduras: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO E. POIJOL.

Hungary: 3910 Shoemaker St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Dr. JÁNOS PETRAN.

Iceland: 2022 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* HANS G. ANDERSEN.

India: 2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* K. R. NARAYANAN.

Indonesia: 2020 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* D. ASHARI.

Iran: "Interests section" in the Embassy of Algeria, 2139 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., 20007.

Iraq: "Interests section" in the Embassy of India, 1801 P St., N.W., 20036; *Counsellor:* ZUHAIR M. A. AL-OMAR.

Ireland: 2234 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* TADHG F. O'SULLIVAN.

Israel: 3514 International Drive, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* MOSHE ARENS.

Italy: 1601 Fuller St. N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* RINALDO PETRIGNANI.

Ivory Coast: 2424 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* TIMOTHÉE N'GUETTA AHOUA.

Jamaica: 1850 K, N.W., 20006; *Ambassador:* KEITH JOHNSON.

Japan: 2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* YOSHIO OKAWARA.

Jordan: 2319 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HADI MAJALI.

Kenya: 2249 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* JOHN P. MBOGUA.

Korea, Republic: 2320 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* LEW BYONG HION.

Kuwait: 2940 Tilden St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Shaikh SAUD NASIR AL-SABAH.

Laos: 2222 S St., N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'affaires:* KHAMTAN RATANAVONG.

Lebanon: 2560 28th St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* KHALIL ITANI.

Lesotho: 1601 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* Mrs. M'ALINEO N. TAU.

Liberia: 5201 16th St., N.W., 20011; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEPH SAYE GUANNU.

Libya: *Diplomatic relations broken off, May 14th, 1981.*

Luxembourg: 2200 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ADRIEN MEISCH.

Madagascar: 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* HENRI JUX RATSIMBAZAFY.

Malawi: Bristol House, 1400 20th St., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* NELSON T. MIZERE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Diplomatic Representation

Malaysia: 2401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ZAIN AZRAAI.

Mali: 2130 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* MAKI KOREISSI AGUIBOU TALL.

Malta: 2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* LESLIE AGIUS.

Mauritania: 2129 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ABDELLAH OULD DADDAH.

Mauritius: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CHITMANSING JESSERAMSING.

Mexico: 2829 16th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* HUGO B. MARGAIN.

Morocco: 1601 21st St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* ALI BENGELLOUN.

Nepal: 2131 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* BHEKH B. THAPA.

Netherlands: 4200 Linnean Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. H. LUBBERS.

New Zealand: 37 Observatory Circle, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO FIALLOS NAVARRO.

Niger: 2204 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ WRIGHT.

Nigeria: 2201 M St., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* Chief ABUDU YESUFU EKE.

Norway: 2720 34th St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* KNUT HEDEMANN.

Oman: 2342 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* SADEK JAWAD SULAIMAN.

Pakistan: 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* EJAZ AZIM.

Panama: 2862 McGill Terrace, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ AMADO, III.

Papua New Guinea: 1140 19th St., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* KUBULAN LOS.

Paraguay: 2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* MARIO LÓPEZ ESCOBAR.

Peru: 1700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO SCHWALB LÓPEZ ALDANA.

Philippines: 1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO Z. ROMUALDEZ.

Poland: 2640 16th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: 2125 Kalorama Rd., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* VASCO FUTSCHER PEREIRA.

Qatar: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* ABDELKADER BRAIK AL-AMERI.

Romania: 1607 23rd St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* NICOLAE IONESCU.

Rwanda: 1714 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* BONAVENTURE UBALIJORO.

Saint Lucia: 41 East 42nd St., Room 315, New York, N.Y. 10017; *Ambassador:* Dr. BARRY BERTRAND LUCAS AUGUSTE.

Saudi Arabia: 1520 18th St., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* Sheikh FAISAL ALHEGELAN.

Senegal: 2112 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ JEAN COULBARY.

Sierra Leone: 1701 19th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* DOUDA KAMARA.

Singapore: 1824 R St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* PUNCH COOMARASWAMY.

Somalia: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* MOHAMUD HAJI NUR.

South Africa: 3051 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Dr. BRAND FOURIE.

Spain: 2700 15th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* José LLADO.

Sri Lanka: 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ERNEST COREA.

Sudan: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* OMER SALIH EIISA.

Suriname: 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* HENRICUS A. F. HEIDWEILLER.

Swaziland: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* NORMAN M. VILAKATI.

Sweden: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* Count WILHELM WACHTEMEISTER.

Switzerland: 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ANTON HEGNER.

Syria: 2215 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFIC JOUEJATI.

Tanzania: 2139 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* PAUL BOMANI.

Thailand: 2300 Kalorama Rd., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* PROK AMARANAND.

Togo: 2208 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* YAO GRUNITZKY.

Trinidad and Tobago: 1708 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* VICTOR C. MCINTYRE.

Tunisia: 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* HABIB BEN YAHIA.

Turkey: 1606 23rd St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* SUKRU ELEKDAG.

Uganda: 5909 16th St., N.W., 20011; *Ambassador:* JOHN WYCLIFFE LWAMAFU.

U.S.S.R.: 1125 16th St., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* ANATOLY F. DOBRYNIN.

United Arab Emirates: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* AHMAD S. AL-MOKARRAB.

United Kingdom: 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Sir NICHOLAS HENDERSON.

Upper Volta: 2340 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO.

Uruguay: 1918 F St., N.W., 20006; *Ambassador:* JORGE PACHECO ARECO.

Venezuela: 2445 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* MARCIAL PÉREZ-CHIRILBOGA.

Western Samoa: c/o Permanent Mission to the UN, 211 East 43rd St., Suite 1400, New York, N.Y. 10017; *Ambassador:* MAIYA ULAI TOMA.

Yemen Arab Republic: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. AL-ERYANI.

Yugoslavia: 2410 California St., N.W. 20008; *Ambassador:* BUDIMIR LONČAR.

Zaire: 1800 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* KASONGO MUTUALE.

Zambia: 2419 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* PUTTEHO M. NGONDA.

Zimbabwe: 2852 McGill Terrace, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* Dr. ELLECK K. MASHINGAIDZE.

The United States also has diplomatic relations with Bhutan, the Comoros, Dominica, Estonia (government-in-exile), Kiribati, Latvia (government-in-exile), Lithuania (government-in-exile), Maldives, Monaco, Mozambique, Nauru, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and the Vatican City.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Each State has a judicial system similar to the Federal system listed below, with a Supreme Court and subsidiary courts, to deal with cases arising under State Law. State courts deal with most crimes, divorces and civil state law. Each State has its own prison system, bar association of lawyers and its own body of laws.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Washington, D.C. 20543)

The Supreme Court is the only Federal Court set up by the Constitution. It is the highest court in the nation. Since 1869 the Supreme Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. Appointments are made by the President and last until a justice either retires or dies.

Chief Justice: WARREN E. BURGER (appointed 1969).

Associate Justices: WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Jr. (1956), BYRON R. WHITE (1962), THURGOOD MARSHALL (1967), HARRY A. BLACKMUN (1970), LEWIS F. POWELL, Jr. (1971), WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST (1971), JOHN PAUL STEVENS (1975), SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR (1981).

U.S. COURTS OF APPEAL

The country is divided into 12 judicial circuits, including one in the District of Columbia, in each of which there is one Court of Appeals. There are also 94 District Courts.

By statute most Federal suits must first be tried in the District Courts. Federal Courts hear cases involving federal law, cases involving participants from more than one state, crimes committed in more than one state and civil or corporate cases that cross state lines.

District of Columbia Circuit SPOTTWOOD W. ROBINSON, III (Chief Judge), EDWARD ALLEN TAMM, ROGER ROBB, MALCOLM R. WILKEY, PATRICIA M. WALD, ABNER J. MIKVA, HARRY T. EDWARDS, RUTH BADER GINSBURG, GEORGE E. MACKINNON, ROBERT H. BORK.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico): FRANK M. COFFIN (Chief Judge), HUGH H. BOWNES, LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, STEPHEN G. BREYER.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont): WILFRED FEINBERG (Chief Judge), IRVING R. KAUFMAN, JAMES L. OAKES, WILLIAM H. TIMBERS, ELLSWORTH VAN GRAAFEILAND, THOMAS J. MESKILL, AMALYA KEARSE, JON O. NEWMAN.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands): COLLINS J. SEITZ (Chief Judge), RUGGERO J. ALDISERT, A. LEON HIGGINBOTHAM, Jr., ARLIN M. ADAMS, JOHN J. GIBBONS, JAMES HUNTER, III, JOSEPH F. WEIS, Jr., LEONARD I. GARTH, DOLORES K. SLOVITER.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia): HARRISON L. WINTER (Chief Judge), JOHN D. BUTZNER, Jr., DONALD RUSSELL, H. EMORY WIDENER, KENNETH K. HALL, JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, Jr., FRANCIS D. MURNAGHAN, Jr., JAMES M. SPROUSE, SAM J. ERVIN, III.

Fifth Circuit (Canal Zone, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas): CHARLES CLARK (Chief Judge), JOHN R. BROWN, ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, Jr., THOMAS G. GEE, ALVIN B. RUBIN, REYNALDO G. GARZA, THOMAS M. REAVLEY, HENRY A. POLITZ, CAROLYN DINEEN RANDALL, ALBERT TATE, Jr., JERRE S. WILLIAMS.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee): GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS, Jr. (Chief Judge), PAUL C. WEICK, PIERCE LIVELY, ALBERT J. ENGEL, GILBERT S. MERRITT, DAMON J. KEITH, NATHANIEL JONES,

BAILEY BROWN, CORNELIA G. KENNEDY, BOYCE F. MARTIN, Jr.

Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin): WALTER J. CUMMINGS (Chief Judge), ROBERT A. SPRECHER, HARLINGTON WOOD, Jr., WILLIAM J. BAUER, WILBUR F. PELL, Jr., RICHARD D. CUDAHY.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota): DONALD P. LAY (Chief Judge), GERALD W. HEANEY, MYRON H. BRIGHT, DONALD R. ROSS, ROY L. STEPHENSON, J. SMITH HENLEY, RICHARD S. ARNOLD, THEODORE McMILLAN.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam): JAMES R. BROWNING (Chief Judge), EUGENE A. WRIGHT, HERBERT Y. C. CHOY, J. CLIFFORD WALLACE, ALFRED T. GOODWIN, JOSEPH T. SNEED, ANTHONY M. KENNEDY, J. BLAINE, OTTO R. SKOPIL, Jr., MARY M. SCHROEDER, BETTY B. FLETCHER, JEROME FARRIS, HARRY PREGERSON, ARTHUR L. ALARCON, WARREN J. FERGUSON, DOROTHY W. NELSON, STEPHEN R. REINHARDT, CECIL F. POOLE, PROCTOR HUG, Jr., THOMAS TANG, WILLIAM A. NORRIS, ROBERT BOOCHEVER, WILLIAM C. CANBY, Jr.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming): OLIVER SETH (Chief Judge), WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, Jr., ROBERT H. MCWILLIAMS, JAMES E. BARRETT, WILLIAM E. DOYLE, MONROE G. MCKAY, JAMES K. LOGAN, STEPHANIE K. SEYMOUR.

Eleventh Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia): JOHN C. GODBOLD (Chief Judge), PAUL H. RONEY, GERALD B. TJOFLAT, JAMES C. HILL, PETER T. FAY, ROBERT S. VANCE, SAM D. JOHNSON, PHYLLIS A. KRAVITCH, FRANK M. JOHNSON, Jr., JOSEPH W. HATCHETT, R. LANIER ANDERSON, III, THOMAS A. CLARK.

U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS

(717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005)

Established in 1855; deals exclusively with money claims against the Government; holds one term annually, commencing on the first Monday in October.

Chief Judge: DANIEL M. FRIEDMAN.

Associate Judges: OSCAR H. DAVIS, PHILIP NICHOLS, Jr., SHIRO KASHIWA, MARION T. BENNETT, EDWARD S. SMITH.

U.S. CUSTOMS COURT

(1 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007)

Chief Judge: EDWARD D. RE, New York.

Judges:

PAUL P. RAO, New York
MORGAN FORD, North Dakota
SCOVEL RICHARDSON, Missouri
FREDERICK LANDIS, Indiana
JAMES L. WATSON, New York
HERBERT N. MALETZ, Massachusetts
BERNARD NEWMAN, New York
NILS A. BOE, South Dakota

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

(Courts Bldg., Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C. 20439)

Chief Judge: HOWARD T. MARKEY.

Associate Judges: GILES S. RICH, PHILLIP B. BALDWIN, JACK R. MILLER, HELEN W. NIES.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(400 2nd Street, Washington, D.C. 20217)

Chief Judge: THEODORE TANNENWALD.

Judicial System, Religion

Judges:

WILLIAM M. FAY
BRUCE M. FORRESTER
IRENE F. SCOTT
ARNOLD RAUM
WILLIAM A. GOFFE
CHARLES R. SIMPSON
HOWARD A. DAWSON, Jr.
LEO H. IRWIN
SAMUEL B. STERRETT
CYNTHIA H. HALL

DARRELL D. WILES
WILLIAM M. DRENNEN
NORMAN O. TIETJENS
RICHARD C. WILBUR
JOHN G. BRUCE
HERBERT L. CHABOT
EDNA G. PARKER
SHELDON V. EKMAN
ARTHUR L. NIMS, III

RELIGION

Christianity is the predominant religion. The majority of people adhere to Protestant beliefs, although there are large numbers of Roman Catholics in the U.S.A. Numerous other churches and beliefs are represented, the largest in terms of adherents being Judaism, Eastern Orthodox, Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), Buddhist, Moslem and Sikh.

PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America: National Offices: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10115; f. 1950; Pres. Bishop JAMES ARMSTRONG; Gen. Sec. Dr. CLAIRE RANDALL; publs. *NCCC Chronicles* (quarterly), *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*.

A co-operative agency of 32 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations with a constituency of 40 million members which carries on more than 80 interdenominational programmes. It is supervised and governed by a Governing Board of 260 members which meets twice yearly over a triennium. Members of the Governing Board are responsible for the policies and programmes of the Council and are appointed by the constituent denominations.

BAPTISTS

Members (1981 estimate): 26,693,709, in 16 bodies, of which the following have the greatest number of members:

American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A.: Valley Forge, Pa. 19841; f. 1907; 5,847 churches; 1,612,841 members; Pres. JOHN MANDT; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. ROBERT C. CAMPBELL.

Conservative Baptist Association of America: P.O.B. 66, Wheaton, Ill. 60187; f. 1947; 1,125 churches; 225,000 mems.; Gen. Dir. Dr. RUSSELL A. SHIVE.

General Association of Regular Baptist Churches: 1300 North Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, Ill. 60195; 1,571 churches; 243,839 mems.; Chair. Dr. PAUL TASSELL.

Southern Baptist Convention: 460 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tenn. 37219; f. 1845; 35,831 churches; 13,606,808 mems.; Pres. Rev. BAILEY E. SMITH; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Dr. HAROLD C. BENNETT.

METHODISTS

Members (1981 estimate): 12,826,827, in nine bodies of which the following have the greatest number of members:

African Methodist Episcopal Church: 2843 Princess Ann Rd., Norfolk, Va. 23540; f. 1816; 3,050 churches, 1,970,000 mems.; Bishops' Council; Pres. Bishop JOSEPH D. CAUTHEN; Gen. Sec. Dr. RUSSELL S. BROWN.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: P.O.B. 32843, Charlotte, N.C. 28232; f. 1796; 6,020

churches; 1,093,000 mems.; Senior Bishop WILLIAM M. SMITH; Gen. Sec. Rev. EARLE E. JOHNSON.

The United Methodist Church: 223 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1968; 25,223 pastoral charges, 9,584,771 members; Council of Bishops: Pres. Bishop H. ELLIS FINGER; Sec. Bishop JAMES M. AULT.

LUTHERANS

Members (1981 estimate): 8,595,934, in 11 bodies, of which the following have the greatest number of members:

The American Lutheran Church: 422 South Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1961; 4,864 churches; 2,353,229 members. Pres. Rev. Dr. DAVID PREUS; Sec. Dr. ARNOLD R. MICKELSON.

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod: 500 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63102; f. 1847; 5,981 churches; 2,746,618 members; Pres. Dr. RALPH BOHLMANN; Sec. Dr. HERBERT MUELLER.

Lutheran Church in America: 231 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1962; 6,131 churches; 3,045,720 members; Bishop Rev. Dr. JAMES R. CRUMLEY, Jr.; Sec. Rev. Dr. REUBEN T. SWANSON.

U.S.A. National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation (Lutheran World Ministries): 360 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. ARNOLD R. MICKELSON; Gen. Sec. PAUL A. WEE.

PRESBYTERIANS

Members (1981 estimate): 3,615,742, in eight bodies.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.: 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365; f. 1865; 4,159 churches, 844,166 members; Moderator DOROTHY BARNARD; Stated Clerk Dr. JAMES E. ANDREWS.

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10115; f. 1958; 8,832 churches; 2,434,033 mems.; Moderator Rev. ROBERT M. DAVIDSON; Stated Clerk WILLIAM P. THOMPSON.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Members (1981 estimate): 2,841,350.

815 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1789; 7,022 churches; Presiding Bishop and Pres. of the Exec. Council Rt. Rev. JOHN M. ALLIN; Sec. of the Gen. Convention Rev. JAMES R. GUNDRUM.

EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Members (1981 estimate): 5,189,500 in 13 bodies. Leading Orthodox Churches:

Diocese of the Armenian Church of America: 630 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1889; 52 churches with

500,000 mems.; Primate Archbishop TORKOM MANOOGIAN; Vicar-Gen. Very Rev. HOUSSIG BAGDASIAN; Sec. Very Rev. ARSHEN AIVAZIAN.

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America: 8-10 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1864; 550 churches with 2,500,000 mems.; Primate Archbishop IAKOVOS; Chair. Synod of Bishops Metropolitan SILAS; Chancellor Very Rev. GEORGE BACOPULOS.

Orthodox Church in America: Box 675, Syosset, N.Y. 11791; f. 1794; 440 churches with 1,000,000 mems.; Metropolitan Archbishop THEODOSIUS; Chancellor Very Rev. DANIEL HUBIAK.

The Albanian, Antiochian, Bulgarian, Coptic, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Syrian and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches are also represented.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1979 there were 32 Archbishoprics in the U.S.A. and 138 dioceses; 18,695 parishes, 49,602,035 members.

National Conference of Catholic Bishops: 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Pres. Archbishop JOHN R. ROACH; Sec. Bishop THOMAS C. KELLY, O.P.

Apostolic Delegate in the United States: 3339 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20008; Archbishop PIO LAGHI.

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Assemblies of God: 1445 Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65802; f. 1914; 9,733 churches; 1,064,490 mems.; Gen. Supt. T. F. ZIMMERMAN; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH R. FLOWER.

Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ): P.O.B. 1986, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1809; 4,362 churches; 1,217,747 mems.; Gen. Minister and Pres. Dr. KENNETH L. TEEGARDEN.

Christian Churches and Churches of Christ: P.O.B. 39456, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239; 5,535 churches; 1,054,266 members.

Christian Reformed Church in North America: 2850 Kalamazoo Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49560; f. 1857; 824 churches; 294,354 members; Stated Clerk Rev. WILLIAM P. BRINK.

Church of Christ, Scientist: Christian Science Center Boston, Mass. 02115; f. 1879; 3,000 churches; Chair. HAL M. FRIESE; Clerk ROBERT H. MITCHELL.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon): 47 East South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84150; f. 1830; over 4,600,000 mems.; 6,731 wards (an ecclesiastical unit similar to a parish) and 3,123 branches; 200 overseas missions; Pres. SPENCER W. KIMBALL; Pres. of Council of 12 Apostles EZRA TAIT BENSON.

Friends United Meeting: 101 Quaker Hill Drive, Richmond, Ind. 47374; f. 1902; 101,942 mems. (worldwide); Presiding Clerk CLIFFORD WINSLOW; Admin. Sec. KARA L. COLE.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 25 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201; f. 1884; 2,361,896 mems. (worldwide); Pres. F. W. FRANZ.

Mariavite Old Catholic Church—Province of North America: 2803 10th St., Wynadotte, Mich. 48192-4994; f. 1932; 158 churches; 350,643 members; Prime Bishop Most Rev. Archbishop ROBERT R. J. M. ZABOROWSKI.

Mennonite Church: 528 East Madison St., Lombard, Ill. 60148; f. 1690; 1,247 churches; 109,278 members; Moderator ROSS T. BENDER; Sec. IVAN J. KAUFFMANN.

Nazarene, Church of the: 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. 64131; f. 1908; 7,445 churches; 686,984 mems.; Gen. Sec. B. EDGAR JOHNSON.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10115; f. 1628; 930 churches; 214,500 mems.; Pres. Rev. JACK H. HASCUP; Gen. Sec. Rev. ARIE R. BROUWER.

Seventh-day Adventists: 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012; f. 1863; 21,155 churches; 3,480,518 mems. (worldwide); Pres. NEAL C. WILSON; Sec. G. RALPH THOMPSON.

United Church of Christ: 105 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1957; 6,462 churches; 1,736,244 mems.; Moderator HELEN I. BARNHILL; Pres. Rev. AVERY D. POST; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH H. EVANS.

United Pentecostal Church International: 8855 Dunn Rd., Hazelwood, Mo. 63042; f. 1945; 2,792 churches; 462,000 members; Gen. Supt. NATHANIEL A. URSHAN; Gen. Sec. ROBERT L. MCFARLAND.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

There are an estimated 5,920,890 Jews in the U.S.A.

The Synagogue Council of America: 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; a co-ordinating agency for Orthodox, Conservative and Reform bodies; its constituent members are the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Rabbinical Council of America, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America; Pres. Rabbi WALTER S. WURZBURGER; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi J. MANDELBAUM.

Central Conference of American Rabbis: 21 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1889; Pres. Rabbi HERMAN E. SCHAALMAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi JOSEPH B. GLASER; 1,300 mems.

The Rabbinical Assembly: 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1901; Pres. Rabbi SEYMOUR J. COHEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi WOLFE KELMAN; 1,124 mems.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations: 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1873; Pres. Rabbi ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER; Vice-Pres. ALBERT VORSPAN; 734 Reform congregations; 1,200,000 mems.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: 45 West 36th St., New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1898; Pres. JULIUS BERMAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi PINCHAS STOLPER; 1,000 congregations; 250,000 mems.

United Synagogue of America: 155 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1913; Pres. MARSHALL WOLKE; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi BENJAMIN Z. KREITMAN; 840 Conservative synagogues, 1,500,000 mems.

BAHÁ'Í

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States: 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091; f. 1844 in Persia; 1,625 assemblies and 7,300 localities in the U.S.A.; Chair. JAMES F. NELSON; Vice-Chair. Dr. FIRUZ KAZEMZADEH; Sec. GLENFORD E. MITCHELL.

BUDDHIST

Buddhist Churches of America: 1710 Octavia St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109; f. 1899; 100,000 members; Leader Bishop KENRYU TAKASHI TSUJI.

Conn. 06503; Publ. LIONEL S. JACKSON; Editors ROBERT J. LEENEY (Register), D. W. SHARPE (Journal-Courier); Ind.; circ. 37,752 (M.), 96,379 (E.), 137,604 (S.).

DELAWARE

Morning News f. 1880, **Evening Journal** f. 1871, **News Journal** (Sat., s.): 831 Orange St., Wilmington, Del. 19899; Publ. JOHN CURLEY; Exec. Editor SIDNEY H. HURLBURT; Ind.; circ. 50,700 (M.), 70,400 (E.), 110,800 (S.).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington Post: 1150 15th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20071; f. 1877; Publ. DONALD E. GRAHAM; Pres. RICHARD D. SIMMONS; Exec. Editor BENJAMIN C. BRADLEE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 730,003 (M.), 952,539 (S.).

FLORIDA

Diario Las Americas: 2900 N.W. 39th St., Miami, Fla. 33142; f. 1953; Editor HORACIO AGUIRRE; Ind.; M.; circ. 55,543.

Florida Times-Union (M.S.) f. 1864, **Jacksonville Journal** (E.) f. 1887; 1 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Fla. 32202; Publ. J. J. DANIEL; Editor ROBERT P. CLARK; Ind.; circ. 150,658 (M.), 46,286 (E.), 195,912 (S.).

Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel (M.), **News** (E.) **News and Sun-Sentinel** (S.): 101 North New River Drive East, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33302; f. 1910; Publ. BYRON CAMPBELL; circ. 66,679 (M.), 93,791 (E.), 188,547 (S.).

Miami Herald: 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101; f. 1910; Publ. LEE HILLS; Exec. Editor JOHN McMULLAN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 398,415 (M.), 509,097 (S.).

Miami News: 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101; f. 1896; Publ. DAVID KRASLOW; Editor HOWARD KLEINBERG; Ind.; circ. 58,002 (E.).

Palm Beach Post: 2751 South Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla. 33405; f. 1910; Publ. DAN MAHONEY; Editor THOMAS A. KELLY; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 80,952 (M.), 126,720 (S.).

Pensacola Journal (M.), **Pensacola News** (E.), **Pensacola News-Journal** (S.): One News-Journal Plaza, Pensacola, Fla. 32501; f. 1898 (Journal); Publ. CLIFFORD W. BARNHART; Exec. Editor J. EARLE BOWDEN; Ind.; circ. 70,503 (M.E.), 71,162 (S.).

Sarasota Herald-Tribune: 801 South Tamiami Trail, P.O.B. 1719, Sarasota, Fla. 33578; f. 1925; Publ. and Editor DAVID B. LINDSAY, Jr.; circ. 73,209 (M.), 81,688 (S.).

St. Petersburg Times (M.S.) f. 1884, **St. Petersburg Independent** (E.) f. 1906; 490 First Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701; Pres. and Editor EUGENE PATTERSON; Exec. Editor R. HAIMAN; Ind.; circ. 222,336 (M.), 42,346 (E.), 277,857 (S.).

Sentinel—Star: 633 North Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32801; f. 1913; Publ. H. R. LIEVENDAH; Editor S. R. VAUGHN; D.S.; Ind.; circ. 189,722 (D.), 230,074 (S.).

Tampa Tribune: 202 South Parker St., P.O.B. 191, Tampa, Fla. 33601; f. 1893; Publ. R. F. PITTMAN, Jr.; Editor JAMES A. CLENDINEN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 181,608 (M.), 202,189 (S.).

GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution (M.) f. 1868, **Atlanta Journal** (E.) f. 1883, **Atlanta Journal—Constitution** (S.): 72 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. 30303; Publ. J. E. STANFORD; Editor HAL GULLIVER (Constitution), DURWOOD McALLISTER (Journal); Dem.; circ. 212,989 (M.), 200,328 (E.), 496,006 (S.).

Augusta Chronicle (M.) f. 1785, **Augusta Chronicle-Herald** (S.): 725 Broad St., P.O.B. 1988, Augusta, Ga. 30903; Publ. W. S. MORRIS III; Man. Editor W. H. EANES; Ind.; circ. 58,830 (M.), 84,354 (S.).

Columbus Enquirer (M.S.) f. 1828, **Columbus Ledger** (E.) f. 1886; 17 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga. 31901; Pres. and Publ. GLENN VAUGHN; Exec. Editor BILL BROWN; Ind.; circ. 34,590 (M.), 30,904 (E.), 70,841 (S.).

Macon Telegraph (M.), **Macon Telegraph & News** (S.): 120 Broadway, Macon, Ga. 31213; f. 1826 (Telegraph); Publ. BERT STRUBY; Exec. Editor BILLY WATSON; Ind.; circ. 50,850 (M.), 84,372 (S.).

Savannah News (M.), **Press** (E.), **News-Press** (S.): 111 West Bay St., P.O.B. 1088, Savannah, Ga. 31402; f. 1850; Publ. DON HARWOOD; Exec. Editor WALLACE M. DAVIS, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 75,848 (M.E.), 72,024 (S.).

HAWAII

Honolulu Advertiser (M.) f. 1856, **Honolulu Star-Bulletin** (E.) f. 1912, **Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser** (S.) f. 1962; 605 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; Publ. BOB FOUNTAIN; Editor (Advertiser) GEORGE CHAPLIN, (Star-Bulletin) JOHN E. SIMMONDS; Ind.; circ. 82,305 (M.), 114,852 (E.), 199,714 (S.).

IDAHO

Idaho Statesman: 1200 North Curtis Rd., P.O.B. 40, Boise, Idaho 83707; f. 1864; Publ. EUGENE C. DORSEY; Man. Editor ROD SANDEEN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 56,708 (M.), 72,253 (S.).

ILLINOIS

Bloomington Pantagraph: 301 West Washington, P.O.B. 2907, Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1846; Publ. PETER E. THIÉRIOT; Editor HAROLD V. LISTON; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 51,499 (D.), 50,909 (S.).

Chicago Sun-Times: Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1948; Publ. JAMES HOGE; Editor RALPH OTWELL; Ind.; circ. 649,040 (M.), 681,904 (S.).

Chicago Tribune: 435 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1847; Publ. S. R. COOK; Editor MAXWELL McCROHON; Ind.-Rep.; D.S.; circ. 784,388 (D.), 1,144,058 (S.).

Peoria Journal Star: 1 News Plaza, Peoria, Ill. 61643; f. 1855; Publ. HENRY P. SLANE; Editor TOM DRISCOLL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 102,709 (M.), 120,175 (S.).

Rockford Register Star: 99 East State St., Rockford, Ill. 61105; f. 1888; Publ. JERRY BEAN; Exec. Editor CHARLES E. MORRIS; M.S.; circ. 75,247 (M.), 82,041 (S.).

State Journal—Register: 313 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill. 62701; f. 1831; Publ. JOHN P. CLARKE; Editor EDWARD H. ARMSTRONG; M.S.; circ. 59,876 (M.), 72,431 (S.).

Wall Street Journal (Midwest Edition): 400 Alexis R. Shuman Drive, Naperville, Ill. 60566; f. 1920; Man. Editor JOHN A. McWETHY; circ. 536,925 (M.).

INDIANA

Evansville Courier (M.), **Evansville Sunday Courier-Press** (S.): 201 N.W. 2nd St., P.O.B. 268, Evansville, Ind. 47702; f. 1845 (Courier), 1939 (Courier-Press); Editor (Courier) BILL D. JACKSON, (Sunday Courier-Press) JUDITH G. CLABES; Ind.; circ. 62,861 (M.), 115,191 (S.).

Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette (M.S.) f. 1863; Editor L. ALLEN; Ind., **Fort Wayne News-Sentinel** (E.) f. 1833; 600 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802; Editor (Journal-Gazette) LARRY W. ALLEN, (News-Sentinel) ERNEST E. WILLIAMS; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 60,420 (M.), 72,239 (E.), 105,666 (S.).

Gary Post-Tribune: 1065 Broadway, Gary, Ind. 46402; f. 1909; Publ. JOHN CORNETT; Editor TERRY O'ROURKE; Ind.; circ. 81,386 (E.), 87,242 (S.).

Indianapolis Star (M.S.), **Indianapolis News** (E.): 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1869 (News), f. 1903 (Star); Editor (Star) JOHN H. LYST, (News) HARVEY C. JACOBS; Ind.; circ. 220,944 (M.), 143,166 (E.), 360,682 (S.).

The Times: 417 Fayette St., Hammond, Ind. 46325; f. 1906; Publ. W. J. MCCARTHY; Exec. Editor WILLIAM CHAPMAN; circ. 66,631 (E.), 74,483 (S.).

South Bend Tribune: 225 W. Colfax at Lafayette, South Bend, Ind. 46626; f. 1872; Publ. and Editor FRANKLIN D. SCHURZ, JR.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 106,610 (E.), 126,434 (S.).

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Gazette: 500 Third Ave., S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401; f. 1883; Publ. and Editor JOE HLADKY, III; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 68,800 (E.), 76,504 (S.).

Des Moines Register (M.S.) f. 1849, **Des Moines Tribune** (E.) f. 1881; 715 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50304; Chair. and Publ. DAVID KRUIDENIER; Pres. and Editor MICHAEL GARTNER; Ind.; circ. 208,852 (M.), 79,558 (E.), 388,847 (S.).

Quad City Times: 124 East 2nd St., P.O.B. 3828, Davenport, Iowa 52808; f. 1855; Publ. RON L. RICKMAN; Editor FORREST KILMER; D.S.; circ. 64,308 (D.), 82,684 (S.).

Sioux City Journal: 515 Pavonia St., Sioux City, Iowa 51101; f. 1870; Publ. D. A. KRENZ; Editor CAL OLSON; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 58,290 (M.), 50,466 (S.).

Waterloo Courier: Courier Bldg., P.O.B. 540, Waterloo, Iowa 50704; f. 1854; Editor ROBERT J. MCCOY; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 53,607 (E.), 56,645 (S.).

KANSAS

Topeka Capital-Journal: 616 Jefferson St., Topeka, Kans. 66607; Editor JOHN H. STAUFFER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 70,000 (M.), 75,000 (S.).

Wichita Eagle (M.), **Wichita Eagle and Beacon** (S.): 825 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans. 67202; f. 1872; Publ. NORMAN J. CHRISTIANSEN; Editor W. DAVIS MERRITT, JR.; Ind.; circ. 120,301 (M.), 173,487 (S.).

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Post: 421 Madison Ave., Covington, Ky. 41011; f. 1890; Editor PAUL F. KNUÉ; Ind.; E.; circ. 51,529.

Lexington Herald (M.) f. 1860, **Lexington Herald-Leader** (S.) f. 1937, Ind.: 227-239 West Short St., Lexington, Ky. 40507; Publ. C. C. BLACK; Editor DON MILLS; circ. 70,265 (M.), 111,395 (S.).

Louisville Courier-Journal (M.) f. 1868, **Louisville Times** (E.) f. 1884, **Louisville Courier-Journal & Times** (S.): 525 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40202; Publ. and Editor BARRY BINGHAM, JR.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 190,942 (M.), 151,977 (E.), 331,103 (S.).

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge Advocate (M.S.) f. 1925, **Baton Rouge State Times** (E.) f. 1842; 525 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge, La. 70802; Publ. DOUGLAS L. MANSHIP; Editor RICHARD E. PALMER; Ind.; circ. 73,177 (M.), 41,065 (E.), 113,880 (S.).

New Orleans Times-Picayune (M.S.) f. 1837; **New Orleans States-Item** (E.) f. 1877; 3800 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La. 70140; Publ. ASHTON PHELPS; Editor (Times-Picayune) EDMUND J. TUNSTALL, (States-Item) CHARLES A. FERGUSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 212,407 (M.), 112,391 (E.), 316,807 (S.).

The Times: 222 Lake St., Shreveport, La. 71130; f. 1872; Pres. and Publ. W. HOWARD BRONSON, JR.; Editor

RAYMOND L. MCDANIEL; M.S.; circ. 87,881 (M.), 125,750 (S.).

MAINE

Bangor News: 491 Main St., Bangor, Maine 04401; f. 1834; Publ. and Editor RICHARD J. WARREN; Ind.; M.; circ. 81,693.

Portland Press Herald (M.) f. 1862, **Evening Express** (E.) f. 1882, **Maine Sunday Telegram** (S.) f. 1887; 390 Congress St., P.O.B. 1460, Portland, Maine 04111; Publ. JEAN GANNETT HAWLEY; Editor JOHN K. MURPHY; Ind.; circ. 56,760 (M.), 30,245 (E.), 118,298 (S.).

MARYLAND

Baltimore News-American: 301 East Lombard St., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1773; Publ. and Editor B. MAURICE SPARBY; Ind.; circ. 150,502 (E.), 229,777 (S.).

Baltimore Sun: 501 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1837; Editors PAUL A. BANKER, PHILIP S. HEISLER; Ind.; circ. 350,848 (M.E.), 374,989 (S.).

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Globe: 135 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, Mass. 02107; f. 1872; Publ. W. O. TAYLOR; Editor THOMAS WINSHIP; circ. 502,920 (D.), 741,614 (S.).

Boston Herald American: 300 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1825; Publ. ROBERT C. BERGENHEIM; Editors JAMES DORRIS, DONALD FORST; Ind.; circ. 226,009 (M.), 274,690 (S.).

Brockton Enterprise and Times: 60 Main St., Brockton, Mass. 02403; f. 1880; Publ. C. A. FULLER; Editor MYRON F. FULLER; Ind.; E.; circ. 60,503.

Christian Science Monitor: 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115; f. 1908; Editor EARL W. FOELL; Ind.; M.; circ. 164,311.

Lowell Sun: 15 Kearney Square, Lowell, Mass. 01852; f. 1878; Pres. JOHN H. COSTELLO; Editor CLEMENT C. COSTELLO; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 55,262 (E.), 47,469 (S.).

Patriot Ledger: 13-19 Temple St., Quincy, Mass. 02169; f. 1837; Publ. K. PRESCOTT LOW; Editor WILLIAM B. KETTER; Ind.; E.; circ. 85,879.

Springfield Union (M.) f. 1864, Rep., **Springfield News** (E.) f. 1880, Dem., **Springfield Republican** (S.) f. 1844, Ind.: 1860 Main St., Springfield, Mass. 01103; Editor (Union and Republican) ARNOLD S. FRIEDMAN, (News) RICHARD GARVEY; circ. 72,415 (M.), 75,559 (E.), 142,383 (S.).

Worcester Telegram (M.S.) f. 1886, **The Evening Gazette** (E.) f. 1866; 20 Franklin St., Worcester, Mass. 01613; Pres. and Publ. RICHARD C. STEELE; Editor KENNETH J. BOTTY; Ind.; circ. 56,139 (M.), 88,385 (E.), 111,440 (S.).

MICHIGAN

Detroit Free Press: 321 West Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1831; Pres. DON C. BECKER; Exec. Editor DAVID LAWRENCE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 604,062 (M.), 720,987 (S.).

Detroit News: 615 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1873; Pres. ROBERT C. NELSON; Editor and Vice-Pres. WILLIAM E. GILES; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 617,879 (D), 819,992 (S.).

Flint Journal: 200 East 1st St., Flint, Mich. 48502; f. 1876; Publ. ROBERT D. SWARTZ; Editor RAY STEPHENS; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 106,777 (E.), 106,045 (S.).

Grand Rapids Press: Press Plaza, Vandenberg Center, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503; f. 1892; Editor MICHAEL S. LLOYD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 127,601 (E.), 150,395 (S.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Press

Kalamazoo Gazette: 401 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49003; f. 1883; Publ. R. H. BASTIEN, Jr.; Editor DANIEL M. RYAN; Ind.; E.S., circ. 60,542 (E.), 67,273 (S.).

Lansing State Journal: 120 E. Lenawee St., Lansing, Mich. 48919; f. 1855; Publ. GREGORY L. DELIYANNE; Exec. Editor HAROLD C. FELDEY; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 73,316 (E.), 79,852 (S.).

Oakland Press: 48 W. Huron St., P.O.B. 9, Pontiac, Mich. 48056; f. 1843; Publ. BRUCE H. MCINTYRE; Editor RICHARD L. CONNOR; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 73,295 (E.), 75,010 (S.).

Royal Oak Tribune: 210 East Third St., Royal Oak, Mich. 48068; f. 1902; Publ. EDWARD F. ST. JOHN; Editor GRANT W. HOWELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 47,083.

Saginaw News: 203 S. Washington Ave., Saginaw, Mich. 48605; f. 1859; Editor GEORGE E. ARWADY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 54,228 (E.), 56,437 (S.).

MINNESOTA

Duluth News-Tribune (M.S.): 424 West First St., Duluth, Minn. 55801; f. 1892; Publ. JOHN M. McMILLION; Editor TOM DALY; Ind.; circ. 51,192 (M.), 82,725 (S.).

Minneapolis Tribune (M.S.) f. 1867, **Minneapolis Star (E.)** f. 1878; 425 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., 55488; Publ. DONALD R. DWIGHT; Editor (Star) STEPHEN D. ISAACS, (Tribune) CHARLES W. BAILEY; Ind.; circ. 234,730 (M.), 174,079 (E.), 573,795 (S.).

St. Paul Pioneer Press (M.S.) f. 1849, **St. Paul Dispatch (E.)** f. 1868; 55 East 4th St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; Publ. T. L. CARLIN; Exec. Editor JOHN R. FINNEGAN; Ind.; circ. 103,231 (M.), 115,721 (E.), 245,618 (S.).

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson Clarion-Ledger (M.) f. 1837, **Jackson News (E.)** f. 1892, **Jackson Clarion-Ledger-News (S.)** f. 1954; 311 East Pearl St., Jackson, Miss. 39205; Publ. R. M. HEDERMAN, Jr.; Editor (Clarion-Ledger) T. M. HEDERMAN, Jr., (News) JAMES WARD, (Clarion-Ledger-News) JIMMY JOHNSON; Dem.; circ. 63,521 (M.), 39,635 (E.), 114,693.

MISSOURI

Kansas City Times (M.) f. 1901, **Kansas City Star (E.S.)** f. 1880; 1729 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64108; Publ. JAMES H. HALE; Editor MICHAEL J. DAVIES; Ind.; circ. 297,972 (M.), 256,312 (E.), 399,006 (S.).

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: 710 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1852; Publ. and Editor G. DUNCAN BAUMAN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 264,609 (M.), 264,603 (S.).

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: 900 N. Tucker Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1878; Publ. and Editor JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 243,266 (E.), 431,196 (S.).

MONTANA

Billings Gazette: 401 N. Broadway, P.O.B. 2507, Billings, Mont. 59103; f. 1885; Publ. GEORGE REMINGTON; Editor RICHARD J. WESNICK; M.S.; circ. 60,535 (M.), 62,622 (S.).

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Journal Star: 926 P St., Lincoln, Neb. 68508; f. 1867; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 76,137 (D.), 72,903 (S.).

Omaha World-Herald: World-Herald Square, Omaha, Neb. 68102; f. 1885; Pres. HAROLD ANDERSEN; Exec. Editor G. WOODSON HOWE; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 229,044 (D.), 281,045 (S.).

NEVADA

Las Vegas Review-Journal: 1111 West Bonanza, P.O.B. 70, Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; f. 1908; Publ. DONALD W.

REYNOLDS; Editor THOMAS KEEVIL; E.S.; circ. 88,921 (E.), 98,851 (S.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester Union Leader (D.), f. 1863, **New Hampshire Sunday News (S.)**, f. 1946; 35 Amherst St., P.O.B. 780, Manchester, N.H. 03105; Publ. Mrs. NACKEY SCRIPPS LOEB; Editor-in-Chief PAUL H. TRACY; Ind.; circ. 65,298 (D.), 67,842 (S.).

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park Press: Press Plaza, Asbury Park, N.J. 07712; f. 1879; Publ. JULES L. PLANGERE, Jr.; Editor E. DONALD LASS; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 112,876 (E.), 157,547 (S.).

Atlantic City Press: 1900 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N.J. 08404; f. 1895; Publ. and Editor CHARLES C. REYNOLDS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 75,134 (M.), 77,143 (S.).

Courier-News: P.O.B. 6600, 1201 Highway 22 W., Bridgewater, N.J. 08807; f. 1884; Publ. DAVID MAZZARELLA; Editor GARY M. HOOK; Ind.; E.; circ. 58,877.

Hackensack Record: 150 River St., Hackensack, N.J. 07602; f. 1895; Publ. MALCOLM A. BORG; Exec. Editor ROBERT COMSTOCK; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 148,143 (E.), 209,564 (S.).

Herald-News: 988 Main Ave., P.O.B. 1019, Passaic, N.J. 07055; f. 1872; Publ. AUSTIN D. DRUKKER; Editor COIT HENDLEY, Jr.; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 70,903 (E.), 58,989 (S.).

Home News: 123 How Lane, P.O.B. 551, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; f. 1786, daily since 1879; Publ. WILLIAM M. BOYD; Editor WATSON SIMS; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 60,000 (E.), 76,000 (S.).

Jersey Journal: 30 Journal Square, Jersey City, N.J. 07306; f. 1867; Publ. JAMES S. WEAR; Editor A. LOCKWOOD; Ind.; E.; circ. 67,188.

Newark Star-Ledger: Star-Ledger Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1917; Publ. (vacant); Editor MORT PYE; Ind. M.S.; circ. 406,728 (M.), 566,152 (S.).

Trenton Times (D.), **Trenton Times-Advertiser (S.):** 500 Perry St., P.O.B. 847, Trenton, N.J. 08605; f. 1882; Man. Editor REM REIDER; Ind.; circ. 65,500 (D.), 84,963 (S.).

Trentonian: Southard and Perry Sts., Trenton, N.J. 08602; f. 1946; Publ. EDWARD L. HOFFMAN; Editor EMIL G. SLABODA; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 65,355 (M.), 56,181 (S.).

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Journal: 717 Silver Ave. S.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103; f. 1880; Editor GERALD J. CRAWFORD; M.S.; circ. 83,357 (M.), 124,589 (S.).

NEW YORK

Albany Times-Union (M.S.) f. 1856, **Albany Knickerbocker News (E.)** f. 1845; 645 Albany Shaker Rd., Albany, N.Y. 12210; Publ. J. ROGER GRIER; Editor HARRY ROSENFELD; Ind.; circ. 83,031 (M.), 50,027 (E.), 149,875 (S.).

Binghamton Press (E.S.): Vestal Parkway East, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; Publ. FRED G. EATON; Man. Editor MICHAEL G. DOLL; Ind.; circ. 65,500 (E.), 85,100 (S.).

Buffalo Courier-Express: 787 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1834; Publ. ROGER P. PARKINSON; Editor JOEL R. KRAMER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 127,000 (M.), 268,000 (S.).

Buffalo Evening News: 1 News Plaza, P.O.B. 100, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1880; Chair. WARREN E. BUFFETT; Editor MURRAY B. LIGHT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 269,000 (E.), 183,000 (S.).

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (M.S.) f. 1833, **Rochester Times-Union** (E.) f. 1826; 55 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y. 14614; Publ. MAURICE L. HICKEY; Editor ROBERT GILES; Ind.; circ. 125,860 (M.), 116,724 (E.), 227,320 (S.).

Schenectady Gazette: 332 State St., Schenectady, N.Y. 12301; f. 1894; Man. Editor JOHN E. N. HUME III; Ind.; M.; circ. 70,048.

Syracuse Herald-Journal (E.) f. 1877, **Syracuse Post-Standard** (M.) f. 1829, **Herald-American-Post-Standard** (S.) f. 1881; Clinton Square, P.O.B. 4915, Syracuse, N.Y. 13201; Publ. STEPHEN ROGERS; Exec. Editor J. LEONARD GORMON; Ind.; circ. 82,124 (M.), 112,247 (E.), 232,186 (S.).

Times Herald-Record (M.), **Sunday Record** (S.): 40 Mulberry St., Middletown, N.Y. 10940; f. 1956; Publ. R. J. VANKLEECK; Editor E. A. KING; Ind.; circ. 67,672 (M.), 73,975 (S.).

NEW YORK CITY

Daily Challenge: 1368 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11216; f. 1971; Publ. and Editor T. H. WATKINS, Jr.; Man. Editor DAWAD PHILIP; circ. 72,500 (M.).

Daily News: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1919; Publ. ROBERT M. HUNT; Editor MICHAEL J. O'NEILL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 1,483,000 (M.), 1,888,000 (S.).

New York Post: 210 South St., New York, N.Y. 10002; f. 1801; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief RUPERT MURDOCH; Editor ROGER WOOD; Ind.-Dem.; D.; circ. 639,604.

New York Times: 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1851; Publ. ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER; Exec. Editor A. M. ROSENTHAL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 873,255 (M.), 1,430,358 (S.).

Newsday: 550 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11747; f. 1940; Publ. DAVID LAVENTHOL; Editor ANTHONY INSOLIA; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 489,888 (E.), 553,924 (S.).

Staten Island Advance: 950 Fingerboard Rd., Staten Island, New York, N.Y. 10305; f. 1886; Publ. RICHARD E. DIAMOND; Editor LES TRAUTMANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 73,000 (E.), 81,000 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1889; Man. Editor LAURENCE G. O'DONNELL; Ind.; M.; circ. 722,632 (Eastern edn.).

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen (M.), **Citizen-Times** (S.): 14 O. Henry Ave., Asheville, N.C. 28802; f. 1870; Publ. RICHARD B. WYNNE; Editor JAMES B. WILSON; Ind.; circ. 49,994 (M.), 72,766 (S.).

Charlotte Observer (M.S.) f. 1886, **Charlotte News** (E.) f. 1888; 600 S. Tryon St., P.O.B. 32188, Charlotte, N.C. 28232; Publ. ROLFE NEILL; Editor RICH OPPEL (Observer), STEWART SPENCER (News); Ind.; circ. 168,928 (M.), 51,733 (E.), 244,114 (S.).

Greensboro News: 200 East Market St., P.O.B. 20848, Greensboro, N.C. 27420; f. 1905; Publ. HAL TANNER; Editor WILLIAM D. SNIDER; Ind.; circ. 82,772 (M.), 113,205 (S.).

The News and Observer: 215 South McDowell St., Raleigh, N.C. 27661; Editorial Dir. CLAUDE SITTON; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 127,280 (M.), 167,141 (S.).

Winston-Salem Journal: 418 N. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; Publ. JOE DOSTER; Man. Editor JOE GOODMAN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 71,485 (M.), 95,324 (S.).

NORTH DAKOTA

The Forum: 101 5th St. N., P.O.B. 2020, Fargo, N.D. 58107; f. 1878; Publ. WILLIAM C. MARCIL; Editor

JOSEPH DILL; Ind.-Rep.; D.S.; circ. 56,863 (D.), 61,692 (S.).

OHIO

Akron Beacon Journal: 44 East Exchange St., Akron, Ohio 44328; f. 1839; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JAMES V. GELS; Editor and Vice-Pres. PAUL A. POORMAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 161,747 (E.), 217,747 (S.).

Canton Repository: 500 Market Ave. S., Canton, Ohio 44702; f. 1815; Editor JACK MAXWELL; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 62,637 (E.), 77,521 (S.).

Cincinnati Enquirer: 617 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1841; Pres. WILLIAM J. KEATING; Editor LUKE FECK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 183,951 (M.), 282,989 (S.).

Cincinnati Post: 800 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1881; Editor WILLIAM R. BURLEIGH; Ind.; E.; circ. 151,277.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: 1801 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1842; Publ. and Editor THOMAS VAIL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 395,452 (M.), 457,111 (S.).

Cleveland Press: 901 Lakeside Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1878; Editor HERB KAMM; Ind.; E.; circ. 304,499.

Columbus Citizen-Journal: 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1899; Editor RICHARD R. CAMPBELL; Ind.; M.; circ. 112,827.

Columbus Dispatch: Dispatch Printing Co., 34 South Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; Publ. JOHN F. WOLFE; Editor-in-Chief CARL DEBLOOM; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 199,041 (E.), 334,888 (S.).

Dayton Journal Herald (M.), **Dayton News** (E.S.): 37 South Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio 45401; Editor (Journal-Herald) DENNIS SHERE, (News) ARNOLD ROSENFELD; Ind.; circ. 100,608 (M.), 138,945 (E.), 217,604 (S.).

Toledo Blade: 541 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio 43660; f. 1835; Publs. PAUL BLOCK, Jr., WILLIAM BLOCK; Editor BERNARD JUDY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 167,529 (E.), 209,399 (S.).

Youngstown Vindicator: Vindicator Square, Youngstown, Ohio 44501; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM J. BROWN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 102,732 (E.), 152,739 (S.).

OKLAHOMA

Daily Oklahoman (M.), **Oklahoman City Times** (E.), **Sunday Oklahoman**: Box 25125, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125; f. 1889; Pres., Publ. and Editor EDWARD L. GAYLORD; Man. Editor JIM STANDARD; Ind.; circ. 180,510 (M.), 82,868 (E.), 291,051 (S.).

Tulsa Daily World (M.S.) f. 1905, **Tulsa Tribune** (E.) f. 1904; 315 S. Boulder Ave., Tulsa, Okla. 74102; Exec. Editor (World) SID STEEN; Editor (Tribune) JENKIN L. JONES; Ind.; circ. 122,385 (M.), 76,314 (E.), 211,152 (S.).

OREGON

Eugene Register-Guard: 975 High St., P.O.B. 10187, Eugene, Ore. 97440; f. 1867; Publ. and Editor ALTON F. BAKER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 65,567 (E.), 71,896 (S.).

The Oregonian (M.S.) f. 1850, **Oregon Journal** (E.) f. 1904; 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201; Publ. FRED A. STICKEL; Editor (Journal) DONALD J. STERLING, (Oregonian) J. RICHARD NOKES; circ. 248,779 (M.), 109,107 (E.), 417,678 (S.).

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Call (M.) f. 1883, **Allentown Call-Chronicle** (S.) f. 1921; 6th and Linden Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18105; Editor (Call) EDWARD D. MILLER, (Call-Chronicle) LANCE PARRY; Ind.; circ. 103,383 (M.), 152,227 (S.).

Bucks County Courier Times: Route 13, Levittown, Pa. 19058; f. 1954; Pres. S. W. CALKINS; Editor SANDY OPPENHEIMER; circ. 65,000 (M.), 68,000 (S.).

Easton Express: 30 N. Fourth St., P.O.B. 391, Easton, Pa. 18042; f. 1855; Publ. and Editor DONALD W. DIEHL; Ind.; E.; circ. 50,314.

Erie Daily Times (E.) f. 1888, **Erie Times-News (S.)** f. 1949: 205 West 12th St., Erie, Pa. 16534; Publs. EDWARD M. MEAD, MICHAEL MEAD; Editor (Times) LEN KHOLOS, (Times-News) BILL ROGOSKY; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 50,427 (E.), 93,833 (S.).

Harrisburg Patriot (M.) f. 1854, **Harrisburg News (E.)** f. 1917, **Harrisburg Patriot-News (S.)** f. 1949: 812 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; Publ. RAYMOND GOVER; Exec. Editor SAUL KOHLER; Ind.; circ. 46,713 (M.), 61,989 (E.), 148,473 (S.).

Johnstown Tribune-Democrat: Locust St., Johnstown, Pa. 15907; f. 1853; Publ. RICHARD H. MAYER; Editor GEORGE FATTMAN; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; 57,606 (M.), 50,500 (S.).

Lancaster New Era (E.) f. 1877, **Lancaster Sunday News (S.)** f. 1923: 8 West King St., Lancaster, Pa. 17604; Editor (New Era) DANIEL L. CHERRY, (News) HAROLD J. EAGER; Ind.; circ. 59,252 (E.), 132,386 (S.).

Philadelphia Daily News: 400 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1925; Pres. SAM S. McKEEL; Editor F. GILMAN SPENCER; E.; circ. 229,981.

Philadelphia Inquirer: 400 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1771; Exec. Editor EUGENE ROBERTS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 429,000 (M.), 824,000 (S.).

Philadelphia Journal: 3010 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; f. 1977; Publ. PIERRE PELADEAU; Editor-in-Chief MICHAEL TRUDEAU; M.; circ. 97,000.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: 50 Blvd. of Allies, P.O.B. 566, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1786; Publ. WILLIAM BLOCK; Editor JOHN G. CRAIG, Jr.; Ind.; M.; circ. 180,772.

Pittsburgh Press: 34 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; f. 1884; Editor JOHN TROAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 262,850 (E.), 614,619 (S.).

Scranton Times: Penn and Spruce, Scranton, Pa. 18505; f. 1870; Editor EDWARD J. LYNETT, Jr.; Man. Editor ED E. ROGERS; Ind.; E.; circ. 55,632.

Wilkes-Barre Times Leader: 15 North Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711; f. 1879; Publ. RICHARD CONNOR; Exec. Editor L. GARY THORNE; Ind.; D.; circ. 51,916.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence Journal (M.S.) f. 1829, **Providence Bulletin (E.)** f. 1863; 75 Fountain St., Providence, R.I. 02902; Publ. MICHAEL P. METCALF; Exec. Editor CHARLES MCC. HAUSER; Ind.; circ. 77,527 (M.), 140,067 (E.), 227,788 (S.).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston News and Courier: 134 Columbus St., Charleston, S.C. 29402; f. 1803; Publ. PETER MANIGAULT; Editor ARTHUR M. WILCOX; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 69,062 (M.), 100,700 (S.).

Columbia State: Stadium Rd., P.O.B. 1333, Columbia, S.C. 29202; f. 1891; Publ. BEN R. MORRIS; Exec. News Editor T. N. McLEAN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 105,277 (M.), 127,124 (S.).

Greenville News (M.S.) f. 1874, **Greenville Piedmont (E.)** f. 1826; 305 S. Main St., P.O.B. 1688, Greenville, S.C. 29602; Publ. J. KELLY SISK; Exec. Editors JOHN S. PITTMAN, R. T. ESKEW; circ. 84,764 (M.), 23,784 (E.), 109,375 (S.).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls Argus Leader: 200 S. Minnesota, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57117-5034; f. 1881; Pres. and Publ. LARRY FULLER; Exec. Editor RICHARD N. THIEN; Ind.; circ. 43,794 (M.), 55,194 (S.).

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News-Free Press: 400 East 11th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401; f. 1888; Chair. and Publ. ROY McDONALD; Editor LEE S. ANDERSON; circ. 61,018 (E.), 106,225 (S.).

Chattanooga Times: 117 East 10th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402; f. 1869; Publ. RUTH S. HOLMBERG; Editor MICHAEL L. LOFTIN; Ind.-Dem.; M.; circ. 47,717.

Knoxville Journal: 210 W. Church Ave., P.O.B. 911, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901; f. 1839; Publ. (vacant); Editor WILLIAM CHILDRESS; Rep.; M.; circ. 56,276.

Knoxville News-Sentinel: 208 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 37901; f. 1886; Editor RALPH L. MILLETT, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 104,411 (E.), 158,986 (S.).

Memphis Commercial Appeal (M.S.) f. 1840, **Memphis Press-Scimitar (E.)** f. 1880: 495 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38101; Editor (Commercial Appeal) MICHAEL GREHL, (Press-Scimitar) MILTON R. BRITTEN; Ind.; circ. 199,736 (M.), 98,440 (E.), 277,320 (S.).

Nashville Banner: 1100 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn. 37202; f. 1876; Publ. BROWNLEE O. CURREY; Editor BRACEY CAMPBELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 81,353.

Nashville Tennessean: 1100 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn. 37202; f. 1812; Publ. and Editor JOHN SEIGENTHALER; Dem.; M.S.; circ. 131,892 (M.), 242,689 (S.).

TEXAS

Abilene Reporter-News: 100 Block Cypress St., P.O.B. 30, Abilene, Tex. 79604; f. 1881; Publ. A. B. SHELTON; Exec. Editor DICK TARPLEY; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 38,554 (M.), 16,081 (E.), 56,298 (S.).

Amarillo News-Globe: 900 Harrison St., P.O.B. 2091, Amarillo, Tex. 79166; f. 1926; Publ. JAMES L. WHYTE; Editor WES IZZARD; Ind.; S.; circ. 73,111.

Austin American-Statesman: 308 Guadalupe St., P.O.B. 670, Austin, Tex. 78767; f. 1871; Publ. JIM FAIR; Editor RAY MARIOTTI; M.E.S.; Dem.; circ. 92,013 (M.), 35,065 (E.), 142,428 (S.).

Beaumont Enterprise: 380 Walnut St., P.O.B. 3071, Beaumont, Tex. 77704; f. 1889; Publ. E. H. CORNWELL; Editor CLEVE HAMM; Ind.; circ. 65,836 (M.), 79,311 (S.).

Corpus Christi Caller (M.) f. 1883, **Corpus Christi Caller-Times (S.)** f. 1883: 820 N. Lower Broadway, P.O.B. 9136, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78408; Publ. EDWARD H. HARTE; Exec. Editor ROBERT E. RHODES; Ind.; circ. 63,832 (M.), 94,000 (S.).

Dallas Morning News: Communications Center, Dallas, Tex. 75265; f. 1885; Pres. JAMES M. MORONEY, Jr.; Editor T. J. SIMMONS; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 286,955 (M.), 353,677 (S.).

Dallas Times Herald: Herald Square, Dallas, Tex. 75202; f. 1879; Publ. LEE GUITAR; Editor KENNETH JOHNSON; Ind.-Dem.; D.S.; circ. 249,890 (D.), 345,736 (S.).

El Paso Times: 401 Mills Ave., El Paso, Tex. 79999; f. 1881; Pres. FRANK FEUILLE III; Editor BARCLAY JAMESON; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 55,681 (M.), 88,425 (S.).

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: 400 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; f. 1895; Publ. AMON G. CARTER, Jr.; Exec. Editor JACK B. TINSLEY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 97,833 (M.), 135,271 (E.), 257,103 (S.).

Houston Chronicle: 801 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1901; Editor PAUL WARNER; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 356,288 (E.), 443,763 (S.).

Houston Post: 4747 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1885; Man. Editor KUYK LOGAN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 331,172 (M.), 399,137 (S.).

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal: P.O.B. 491, Lubbock, Tex. 79408; f. 1922; Gen. Man. ROBERT NORRIS; Editor T. J.

HARRIS; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 55,997 (M.), 14,602 (E.), 78,613 (S.).

San Antonio Express (M.) f. 1865, **San Antonio News** (E.) f. 1918, **San Antonio Express-News** (S.): P.O.B. 2171, San Antonio, Tex. 78297; Publ. and Editor C. O. KILPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 79,901, (M.), 75,340 (E.), 181,921 (S.).

San Antonio Light: P.O.B. 161, San Antonio, Tex. 78291; f. 1881; Publ. W. B. BELLAMY; Editor KEN BYRD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 121,797 (E.), 187,554 (S.).

Waco Tribune-Herald: 900 Franklin, Waco, Tex. 76701; f. 1911; Publ. RAYMOND R. PREDDY; Editor BOB LOTT; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 48,863 (M.), 58,382 (S.).

Wall Street Journal (Southwest Edition): 1233 Regal Row, Dallas, Tex. 75247; f. 1945; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM E. ELLIOTT; M.; circ. 201,854.

UTAH

Deseret News: 30 East 1st St. South, P.O.B. 1257, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1850; Publ. WENDELL J. ASHTON; Editor W. B. SMART; Ind.; E.; circ. 70,878.

Standard-Examiner: 455 23rd St., Ogden, Utah 84401; f. 1870; Editor RANDY HATCH; E.S.; circ. 50,961 (E.), 52,328 (S.).

Tribune: 143 South Main St., P.O.B. 867, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1871; Publ. J. W. GALLIVAN; Editor ARTHUR C. DECK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 107,538 (M.), 172,541 (S.).

VIRGINIA

Newport News Press: 7505 Warwick Blvd., Newport, Va. 23607; f. 1896; Editor DOROTHY R. BOTTOM; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 57,239 (M.), 100,840 (S.).

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (M.S.) f. 1865, **Norfolk Ledger-Star** (E.) f. 1876; 150 W. Brambleton Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23501; Publ. PERRY MORGAN; Editor (Virginian-Pilot) WILLIAM G. CONNOLLY, Jr., (Ledger-Star) SANDY ROWE; Ind.; circ. 127,860 (M.), 93,628 (E.), 202,600 (S.).

Richmond Times-Dispatch (M.S.) f. 1850, **Richmond News Leader** (E.) f. 1896; 333 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va. 23219; Publ. J. STEWART BRYAN III; Exec. Editor J. E. LEARD; Ind.; circ. 134,291 (M.), 113,556 (E.), 215,335 (S.).

Roanoke Times & World-News: P.O.B. 2491, Roanoke, Va. 24010; Publ. BARTON W. MORRIS, Jr.; Exec. Editor B. J. BOWERS; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 67,560 (M.), 48,370 (E.), 117,753 (S.).

WASHINGTON

The Herald: Grand and California, Everett, Wash. 98201; f. 1891; Exec. Editor JOANN BYRD; Ind.; E.; circ. 62,000.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: 521 Wall St., Seattle, Wash. 98111; f. 1863; Publ. VIRGIL FASSIO; Man. Editor WILLIAM F. ASBURY; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 187,258 (M.), 214,574 (S.).

Seattle Times: Fairview Ave. N. and John St., P.O.B. 70, Seattle, Wash. 98111; f. 1896; Publ. J. A. BLETHEN; Exec. Editor JAMES B. KING; Man. Editor H. MASON SIZEMORE; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 259,959 (D.), 341,878 (S.).

Spokane Chronicle: 926 Sprague Ave. W., Spokane, Wash. 99210; f. 1886; Publ. W. H. COWLES; Editor G. H. COE; Ind.; E.; circ. 60,738.

Spokane Spokesman-Review: 927 West Riverside, Spokane, Wash. 99210; f. 1883; Publ. W. H. COWLES III; Editor DONALD W. GORMLEY; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 77,657 (M.), 126,915 (S.).

Tacoma News Tribune: 1950 South State St., P.O.B. 11000, Tacoma, Wash. 98411; f. 1883; Publ. ELBERT H.

BAKER, II; Editor D. A. PUGNETTI; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 105,032 (E.), 111,071 (S.).

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston Gazette (M.) f. 1873, **Mail** (E.) f. 1883, **Gazette-Mail** (S.) f. 1958; 1001 Virginia St. E., Charleston, W. Va. 25301; Editor (Gazette) DON MARSH, (Mail) SAM HINDMAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 55,097 (M.), 55,420 (E.), 105,220 (S.).

Huntington Herald Dispatch: 946 5th Ave., P.O.B. 2016, Huntington, W. Va. 25720; f. 1927; Publ. HAROLD E. BURDICK; Exec. Editor DONALD C. HATFIELD; Ind.; M.S.; 48,309 (M.), 51,483 (S.).

WISCONSIN

Green Bay Press-Gazette: 435 E. Walnut St., P.O.B. 430, Green Bay, Wis. 54305; f. 1915; Editor ROBERT GALLAGHER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 58,142 (E.), 71,865 (S.).

Milwaukee Journal: 333 W. State St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53201; f. 1882; Publ. WARREN HEYSE; Editor RICHARD LEONARD; E.S.; circ. 318,723 (E.), 514,863 (S.).

Milwaukee Sentinel: P.O.B. 371, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201; f. 1837; Editor ROBERT WILLS; circ. 171,239 (M.).

Wisconsin State Journal: P.O.B. 8058, Madison, Wis. 53708; Publ. J. MARTIN WOLMAN; Editor ROBERT H. SPIEGEL; M.S.; circ. 76,640 (M.), 127,085 (S.).

WYOMING

Casper Star-Tribune: 111 South Jefferson, P.O.B. 80, Casper, Wyo. 82601; f. 1914; Publ. and Editor RICHARD G. HIGH; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 32,747 (M.), 35,165 (S.).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Q=quarterly; M=monthly; F=fortnightly; W=weekly)

Africa Report: Rutgers State University, Bldg. 4051, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; f. 1957; Editor ANTHONY J. HUGHES; circ. 10,000; 6 a year.

Americana: 475 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1973; Editor MICHAEL DURHAM; circ. 251,947; 6 a year.

American Artist: 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1937; Editor M. STEPHEN DOHERTY; circ. 145,100; M.

American Economic Review: American Economic Asscn., 1313 21st Ave. South, Nashville, Tenn. 37212; f. 1911; Editor Dr. GEORGE H. BORTS; circ. 25,800; Q.

American Federationist: A.F.L.-C.I.O., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1894; Editor LANE KIRKLAND; circ. 120,000; M.

American Heritage: 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1954; Editor GEOFFREY WARD; circ. 120,000; 6 a year.

American Historical Review: 914 Atwater, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47405; f. 1895; Editor OTTO PFLANZE; circ. 25,000; 5 a year.

American Journal of Nursing: 555 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1900; Editor MARY MALLISON; circ. 385,000; M.

American Journal of Psychiatry: American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor JOHN C. NEMIAH, M.D.; circ. 35,100; M.

American Legion Magazine: 700 N. Pennsylvania St., P.O.B. 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1919; organ of the American Legion; Editor DAN WHEELER; circ. 2,592,000; M.

American Motorcyclist: P.O.B. 141, Westerville, Ohio 43081; f. 1947; Editor BILL AMICK; circ. 111,000; M.

- American Political Science Review:** c/o Dept. of Political Science, University of Illinois, 50c Lincoln Hall, 702 S. Wright St., Urbana, Ill. 61801; f. 1903; Editor DINA A. ZINNES; circ. 15,000; q.
- American Scholar:** 1811 Q St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1932; Editor JOSEPH EPSTEIN; circ. 32,000; q.
- American Teacher:** 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1916; Editor LINDA CHAVEZ; circ. 540,000; m., excluding June, July and August.
- Architectural Record:** c/o McGraw Hill Inc., 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1891; Editor WALTER F. WAGNER, Jr.; circ. 56,413; m.
- Argosy Magazine:** 150 E. 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1882; Editor LAW SALADI; circ. 626,000; m.
- The Atlantic:** 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1857; Editor ROBERT MANNING; Ind.; circ. 351,000; m.
- Aviation Week and Space Technology:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1916; Publ. JAMES R. PIERCE; Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM H. GREGORY; circ. 100,000; w.
- Barrons National Business & Financial Weekly:** 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1921; Editor ROBERT M. BLEIBERG; circ. 260,000; w.
- Better Homes and Gardens:** Meredith Corporation, 17th at Locust St., Des Moines, Ia. 50336; f. 1922; Editor JAMES A. AUTRY; circ. 8,057,000; m.
- Boating:** One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1956; Publ. and Editor JEFF HAMMOND; circ. 171,410; m.
- Bon Appetit:** 5900 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 820, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036; f. 1955; Editor PAIGE RENSE; circ. 1,155,303; m.
- Boy's Life:** P.O.B. 61030, Dallas, Texas 75261; f. 1912; Editor ROBERT HOOD; circ. 1,538,000; m.
- Bride's:** Condé Nast Bldg., 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1934; Publ. G. THOMAS GRENIER; Editor BARBARA D. TOBER; circ. 347,000; 6 a year.
- Broadcasting:** 1735 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1931; Chair. and Editor SOL TAISHOFF; Ind.; circ. 40,000; w.
- Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists:** c/o Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, 1020-24 East 58th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1945; Editor RUTH ADAMS; circ. 27,000; 10 issues a year.
- Business Week:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1929; Editor-in-Chief LEWIS H. YOUNG; Ind.; circ. 816,000; w.
- Capper's Weekly:** 616 Jefferson St., Topeka, Kan. 66607; f. 1879; Editor D. HARVEY; circ. 418,000; f.
- Car and Driver:** One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1956; Editor DAVID E. DAVIS, Jr.; circ. 725,000; m.
- Catholic Digest:** P.O.B. 43090, Saint Paul, Minn. 55164; f. 1936; Publ. PHILIP GREEN; Editor HENRY LEXAU; circ. 579,753; m.
- Changing Times:** 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1947; family economics and self-help; Editor-in-Chief A. H. KIPLINGER; Editor MARJORIE WHITE; circ. 1,400,000; m.
- Chemical and Engineering News:** American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1923; Editor MIKE HEYLIN; circ. 135,000; w.
- Chemical Week:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1914; Editor J. B. CAMPBELL; circ. 53,000; w.
- Child Life:** 1100 Waterway Blvd., P.O.B. 567B, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1921; Publ. GARTLEY A. NEELY; Editor GREGG ROTHROCK; circ. 112,000.
- Christian Herald:** 40 Overlook Drive, Chappaqua, N.Y. 10514; f. 1878; Publ. FENWICK LOOMER; Editor D. E. KUCHARSKY; circ. 270,000; m.
- Christianity Today:** 465 Gundersen Drive, Carol Stream, Ill. 60187; f. 1956; Editor Dr. KENNETH S. KANTZER; circ. 180,000; f.
- Civil Engineering:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1930; Editor KNEELAND A. GODFREY, Jr.; circ. 79,207.
- Civil Liberties:** American Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1920; Editor ARI KORPIVAARA; circ. 150,000.
- Co-ed:** 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1956; Editor KATHY GOGICK; circ. 801,000; m.
- Congressional Digest:** 3231 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1921; Publ. N. T. N. ROBINSON III; Editor (vacant); m.
- The Connoisseur:** Hearst Magazine Bldg., 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1901; Editor THOMAS HOVING; circ. 14,500; m.
- Consumer Reports:** 256 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550; f. 1936; Editor IRWIN LANDAU; circ. 2,400,000; m.
- Cosmopolitan:** 224 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; women's; Editor HELEN GURLEY BROWN; circ. 2,813,000; m.
- CQ Weekly Report:** 1414 22nd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1945; published by Congressional Quarterly Inc.; politics and government; Exec. Editor PETER A. HARKNESS.
- The Crisis:** 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1910; civil rights; official publication of the NAACP; Editor WARREN MARR II; circ. 120,000; 10 a year.
- Cumulative Book Index:** 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Editor CHERYL R. EHRENS; circ. 8,500; m.
- Daedalus:** Norton's Woods, 136 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138; f. 1955; published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Editor STEPHEN R. GRAUBARD; circ. 35,000; q.
- Decorating and Craft Ideas:** P.O.B. 2522, Birmingham, Ala. 35201; f. 1970; Editor MARY JOHNSON; circ. 859,947; 10 a year.
- Dun's Review:** Dun and Bradstreet Publications Corp., 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1893; Editor CLEM MORGELLO; circ. 250,000; m.
- Ebony:** 820 S. Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1945; news and illustrated; Editor JOHN H. JOHNSON; circ. 1,270,000; m.
- Editor & Publisher:** 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1884; Man. Editor JEROME WALKER; circ. 26,000; w.
- Electronics:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1930; Editor-in-Chief SAMUEL WEBER; circ. 94,900; f.
- Elks Magazine:** 425 W. Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. 60614; Editor DONALD STAHL; circ. 1,649,000; m.
- Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine:** 380 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1941; Editor ELLERY QUEEN; circ. 400,000; m.
- Esquire:** 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1933; Editor PHILLIP MOFFITT; circ. 652,000; m.
- Essence:** 1500 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1970; Editor DARYL ALEXANDER; circ. 600,000; m.
- Family Circle:** New York Times Media Co., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1932; Editor ARTHUR HETICH; circ. 7,366,000; m.

- Family Handyman:** 1999 Shepard Rd., St. Paul, Minn. 55116; f. 1951; Editor GENE SCHNASER; circ. 1,039,000; 10 a year.
- Family Health:** 149 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1969; Editor DALMA HEYN; circ. 809,000; M.
- Farm Journal:** West Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1877; Editor LANE PALMER; circ. 1,276,443; M.
- Farmline:** Economic Research Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1980; farm economics; Editor ERIC VAN CHANTFORT; circ. 13,000; M.
- Field and Stream:** 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1895; Editor JACK SAMSON; circ. 2,019,000; M.
- Flower and Garden Magazine:** 4251 Pennsylvania Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64111; f. 1957; Publ. JOHN E. TILLOTSON; Editor RACHEL SNYDER; circ. 511,000; every two months.
- Forbes:** 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1917; industry, business and financial management; Editor M. S. FORBES; circ. 690,300; F.
- Foreign Affairs:** 58 East 68th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1922; Editor WILLIAM P. BUNDY; circ. 85,000; Q.
- Fortune:** Time and Life Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1930; business and industry; Editor WILLIAM S. RUBEYSER; circ. 678,000; M.
- Glamour:** 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; Publ. LOU HOLTERMANN; circ. 2,004,000; M.
- Golf Digest:** 495 Westport Ave., Norwalk, Conn. 06856; f. 1950; Editor NICK SEITZ; circ. 1,006,000; M.
- Golf Magazine:** 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1959; Editor GEORGE PEPPER; circ. 738,000.
- Good Housekeeping:** 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1885; Editor JOHN MACK CARTER; circ. 5,139,000; M.
- Gourmet:** 777 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1941; Editor E. R. MACAUSLAND; circ. 671,000; M.
- Graduate Woman:** 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1882; Editor PATRICIA JENKINS; circ. 190,000; 6 a year.
- Grit:** 208 West Third St., Williamsport, Pa. 17701; f. 1882; Editor TERRY L. ZEIGLER; circ. 944,530; W.
- Harper's Bazaar:** 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; women's fashion and general magazine; Editor-in-Chief ANTHONY T. MAZZOLA; circ. 635,000; M.
- Harper's Magazine:** 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1850; public affairs, literary; Publ. DAVID MICHAELS; Editor MICHAEL KINSLEY; circ. 325,000; M.
- Harvard Business Review:** Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass. 02163; f. 1922; Editor KENNETH R. ANDREWS; circ. 230,000; two-monthly.
- High Fidelity:** Great Barrington, Mass. 01230; f. 1951; Editor LEONARD MARCUS; circ. 375,300; M.
- Highlights for Children:** 803 Church St., Honesdale, Pa. 18431; f. 1946; Editor (vacant); circ. 1,300,000.
- Hot Rod Magazine:** 8490 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069; f. 1948; Editor LEONARD EMANUELSON; circ. 921,000; M.
- House & Garden:** 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1901; Editor-in-Chief MARY JANE POOL; circ. 1,051,000; M.
- House Beautiful:** 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1896; Editor JO ANN BARWICK; circ. 930,000; M.
- Hustler:** 307 Elm Ave., South Pittsburg, Tenn. 37380; f. 1899; men's; Editor and Publ. ROBERT W. WOODFIN; circ. 1,641,000; W.
- Industry Week:** 1111 Chester Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1882; Editor STANLEY J. MODIC; circ. 278,000; F.
- Jet:** 820 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1951; circ. 712,000; W.
- Journal of Accountancy:** 1211 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1905; Editor LEE BERTON; circ. 252,000; M.
- Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA):** 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1883; Editor GEORGE D. LUNDBERG; M.D., circ. 256,000; W.
- Journal of Home Economics:** American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1909; Editor NANDA WARD HAYNES; circ. 43,000; Q.
- Junior Scholastic:** 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1937; Editor LEE BAIER; circ. 884,000; F.
- Labor:** Labor Cooperative Educational & Publishing Society, 400 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1919; Editor RICHARD CALISTRI; circ. 264,000; F.
- Ladies' Home Journal:** Charter Publishing Co. Inc., 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1883; Editor MYRNA BLYTH; circ. 5,403,000; M.
- Life:** Time and Life Building, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1978; Man. Editor PHILIP KUNHARDT; circ. 1,200,000; M.
- Lion Magazine:** 300 22nd St., Oak Brook, Ill. 60570; f. 1917; business and professional; Editor ROBERT KLEINFELDER; circ. 670,000; M.
- Look:** 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1979; Publ. BORIS TROYAN; Editor ROBERT GUTWILLIG; F.
- McCall's Magazine:** 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1876; women's; Editor ROBERT STEIN; circ. 6,256,200; M.
- Mademoiselle:** 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1935; Editor EDITH RAYMOND LOCKE; circ. 922,000.
- Management Review:** American Management Associations, 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Editor JOHN M. ROACH; circ. 90,000; M.
- Materials Engineering:** 1111 Chester Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1929; Editor JOHN C. BITTENCE; circ. 61,000; M.
- Mechanix Illustrated:** 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1928; Editor DAVID E. PETZAL; circ. 1,670,000; M.
- Metropolitan Home:** 17th at Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50336; f. 1969; Editor DOROTHY KALINS; circ. 819,000; M.
- Modern Photography:** 130 East 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1937; Editor JULIA SCULLY; circ. 632,000; M.
- Modern Romances:** 215 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1930; Editor JEAN SHARBEL; circ. 374,000; M.
- Modern Screen:** 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1930; Editor JOAN THURSH; circ. 83,000; M.
- Money:** Time-Life Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1972; Editor MARSHALL R. LOEB; circ. 950,000; M.
- Mother Earth News:** P.O.B. 70, Hendersonville, N.C. 28791; f. 1970; Editor BRUCE WOODS; circ. 900,000; bi-monthly.
- Motor:** 224 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1903; Editor KENNETH ZINO; circ. 132,000; M.
- Motor Trend:** 8490 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069; f. 1949; Editor JOHN DIANNA; circ. 756,000; M.
- Ms:** 119 West 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1972; Publ. PATRICIA CARBINE; Editor GLORIA STEINEM; circ. 450,000.
- Nation:** 72 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1865; Editor VICTOR NAVASKY; politics and the arts; circ. 49,000; W.

Nation's Business: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20062; f. 1912; Editor PETER JANSSEN; circ. 1,272,000; M.

National Enquirer: 600 South East Coast Ave., Lantana, Fla. 33464; f. 1952; Publ. GENOROSO POPE, Jr.; Editor IAIN CALDER; circ. 5,013,000; W.

National Geographic Magazine: National Geographic Society, 17th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1888; Editor WILBUR E. GARRETT; circ. 10,700,000.

National Lampoon: 635 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1970; Editor GERALD SUSSMAN; circ. 648,000; M.

National Review: 150 East 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1955; conservative political; Publ. WILLIAM RUSHER; Editor WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, Jr.; circ. 91,000; F.

Natural History Magazine: American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10024; f. 1900; Editor ALAN TERNES; circ. 472,000; M.

New Republic: 1220 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1914; Publ. JAMES K. GLASSMAN; Editor HENDRYK HERZBERG; circ. 80,000; W.

New York Magazine: 755 2nd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1968; Publ. CATHLEEN BLACK; Editor EDWARD KOSNER; circ. 400,000; W.

New Yorker: 25 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1925; fiction, reporting, commentary, humour and poetry; Editor WILLIAM SHAWN; circ. 502,000; W.

Newsweek: Newsweek Building, 444 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1933; Editor LESTER BERNSTEIN; circ. 2,950,000; also publishes *Newsweek International*; f. 1972; Man. Editor RICHARD M. SMITH; circ. 544,000.

The Office: 1200 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1935; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; circ. 128,000; M.

Oui Magazine: 300 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1972; men's; Editor PETER WOLFF; Man. Editor DIAN HANSON; circ. 1,400,000; M.

Outdoor Life: 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1898; Editor CLARE D. CONLEY; circ. 1,500,000; M.

Parents' Magazine: 685 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1926; Publ. JOHN G. HAHN; Editor-in-Chief ELIZABETH CROW; circ. 1,600,000; M.

Partisan Review: 128 Bay State Rd., Boston, Mass. 02215; f. 1934; Editor WILLIAM PHILLIPS; Exec. Editor EDITH KURZWEIL; Lib.; circ. 9,000; Q.

Penthouse: 909 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1969; Editor BOB GUCCIONE; circ. 4,503,000; M.

People: Time-Life Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1974; Editor RICHARD STOLLEY; circ. 2,350,000; W.

Personnel: American Management Associations, 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Editor THOMASINE RENDERO; circ. 13,000; two-monthly.

Physics Today: 335 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1948; Editor HAROLD L. DAVIS; circ. 70,000; M.

Playboy: 919 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1953; men's magazine; Editor-Publisher HUGH M. HEFNER; circ. 5,201,000; M.

Playgirl: 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; circ. 785,000.

Plays: 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1941; Editor SYLVIA K. BURACK; circ. 28,000; 8 a year (Oct.-May).

Political Science Quarterly: 2852 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-0148; f. 1886; Editor D. CARALEY; circ. 12,000; Q.

Popular Mechanics: 224 West 57 St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1902; Editor JOHN LINKLETTER; circ. 1,650,000; M.

Popular Photography: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; Editor KENNETH POLI; circ. 853,000; M.

Popular Science: 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1872; Editor C. P. GILMORE; circ. 1,914,000.

Power: McGraw-Hill Inc., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1882; Editor-in-Chief R. G. SCHWIEGER; Publ. JOHN E. SLATER; circ. 52,000; M.

Progressive Architecture: 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1920; Editor JOHN MORRIS DIXON; circ. 74,000; M.

Progressive Farmer: 820 Shades Creek Parkway, Box 2581, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1886; Editorial Dir. C. G. SCRUGGS; circ. 851,000; M.

Psychology Today: One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Editor JACK NESSEL; circ. 1,174,000; M.

Public Administration Times: American Society for Public Administration, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1975; Editor KEITH F. MULROONEY; circ. 25,000; F.

Publishers Weekly: R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor JOHN F. BAKER; circ. 38,000; W.

QST: American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111; f. 1915; Editor RICHARD L. BALDWIN; circ. 170,000; M.

Railfan & Railroad: P.O.B. 700, Newton, N.J. 07860; f. 1979; hobby railroading; Editor JAMES BOYD; circ. 50,000; M.

Reader's Digest: Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570; Editor-in-Chief EDWARD T. THOMPSON; circ. 18,193,000; M.

Redbook Magazine: 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Editor SEY CHASSLER; circ. 4,234,000; M.

Rolling Stone: 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1967; Editor JANN WENNER; circ. 690,000; F.

Rotarian, The: Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1911; Editor W. L. WHITE; circ. 466,000; M.

Saturday Evening Post: 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1728; Editor CORY J. SER VAAS; circ. 553,000; 9 a year.

The Saturday Review: 1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1924; literary; Editor CARL TUCKER; circ. 520,735; F.

School & Community: Missouri State Teachers' Association, P.O.B. 458, Columbia, Mo. 65205; f. 1920; Editor MARGERY L. CUNNINGHAM; circ. 40,000; M.

Science: 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1880; official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor PHILIP H. ABELSON; circ. 152,347; W.

Science Digest: 888 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10106; f. 1937; Editor SCOTT DEGARMO; circ. 500,000; M.

Science News: 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Editor ROBERT J. TROTTER; circ. 177,505; W.

Science World: 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1956; Editor MICHAEL CUSACK; circ. 553,000; F.

Scientific American: 415 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1845; popular science; Publ. GERARD PIEL; Editor DENNIS FLANAGAN; Gen. Man. GEORGE S. CONN; circ. 721,000; M.

Scouting Magazine: Dallas/Fort Worth Airport, P.O.B. 61030, Dallas, Texas 75261; f. 1913; Editor WALTER BABSON; circ. 900,000; 6 a year.

Self: 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1979; Editor PHYLLIS STARR WILSON; circ. 750,000; M.

Seventeen: 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1944; Editor MERRILL PANITT; circ. 1,456,000; M.

Signature: 880 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1954; Man. Editor HORACE SUTTON; circ. 660,000; M.

Smithsonian: 900 Jefferson Drive, Washington, D.C. 20560; f. 1970; Editor EDWARD K. THOMPSON; circ. 1,890,000.

Southern Living: P.O.B. 523, Birmingham, Ala. 35201; f. 1966; Editor GARY E. MCCALLA; circ. 2,000,000; M.

Special Libraries: Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1909; Publ. DAVID R. BENDER; Editor NANCY M. VIGGIANO; circ. 13,500; Q.

Sport: 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1946; Editor DICK SCHAAP; circ. 1,204,000; M.

Sports Illustrated: Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1954; Man. Editor GILBERT L. ROGIN; circ. 2,343,000; W.

The Star: 730 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1974; Editor IAN RAE; circ. 3,380,779; W.

Sunset Magazine: 80 Willow Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025; f. 1898; Editor PROCTOR MELLQUIST; circ. 1,405,685; M.

'Teen: 8490 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069; f. 1957; Editor ROXIE CAMEON; circ. 1,055,000; M.

TV Guide: Triangle Publications, Radnor, Pa. 19088; f. 1953; Exec. Editor ROGER YOUMAN; Man. Editor ROBERT C. SMITH; circ. 17,982,000; W.

Time: Time and Life Building, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923 (Atlantic Edition; f. 1946); Man. Editor RAY C. CAVE; circ. 4,452,000; W.; also publishes *Time Asia*, *Time South Pacific*, *Time Latin America*, *Time Canada*, *Time Atlantic*.

Today's Education: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20036; f. 1921; Editor ELIZABETH E. YEARY; circ. 1,700,000.

Town & Country: 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1846; Editor FRANK ZACHARY; circ. 213,951; M.

Travel/Holiday: Travel Building, 51 Atlantic Ave., Floral Park, N.Y. 11001; f. 1901; Editor BARBARA LOTZ; circ. 900,000; M.

Travel & Leisure: 1350 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1971; Editor PAMELA FIORI; circ. 880,000; M.

True Story Magazine: 215 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1919; Editor HELEN VINCENT; circ. 1,400,000; M.

US Magazine: 215 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1977; Editor (vacant); circ. 1,006,000.

U.S. News & World Report: 2300 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1933; Editor MARVIN L. STONE; circ. 2,085,000; W.

Variety: 154 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1905; Editor SYD SILVERMAN; circ. 41,822; W.

VFW Magazine: 34th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. 64111; f. 1912; Editor JAMES K. ANDERSON; circ. 1,687,000; M.

Village Voice: 80 University Pl., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; reviews; Editor DAVID SCHNEIDERMAN; circ. 152,326; W.

Vogue: 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1892; Editor GRACE MIRABELLA; circ. 1,053,000; F.

Weight Watchers Magazine: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1968; Editor JUDITH NOLTE; circ. 826,205; M.

Woman's Day: 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; Editor GERALDINE RHODES; circ. 7,574,000; 15 a year.

The Workbasket: 4251 Pennsylvania, Kansas City, Mo. 64111; f. 1935; Editor MARY IDA SULLIVAN; circ. 1,561,727; 10 a year.

Writer's Digest: 9933 Alliance Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45242; f. 1920; Editor JOHN BRADY; circ. 165,000; M.

Yale Review: 1902A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520; f. 1911; Editor KAI T. ERIKSON; circ. 5,000; Q.

Yankee Magazine: Dublin, N.H. 03444; f. 1935; Editor JUDSON D. HALE; circ. 850,371; M.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press (AP): 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1848; Chair. JACK W. TARVER (*Atlanta Constitution and Journal*); Pres. KEITH FULLER; Vice-Pres. and Sec. JAMES F. TOMLINSON; 1,365 newspaper mems., 3,600 broadcast mems. and over 7,000 subscribers abroad.

Central News of America: 67 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; Editor WALTER ZOUBECK; Man. J. P. REDINGTON.

Dow Jones & Co. Inc.: 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007; publishes *The Wall Street Journal* (circ. 1,985,000), *Barryons' National Business and Financial Weekly* (circ. 260,000), *Book Digest* magazine and the Dow Jones News Service; operates the AP-Dow Jones Economic Report and the AP-Dow Jones Financial Wire in association with Associated Press; Pres. RAY SHAW.

Newspaper Enterprise Association Inc. (NEA): 1200 West Third St., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; news features; f. 1902; Pres. and Editor R. R. METZ, 230 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. E. H. ANDERSON.

North American Newspaper Alliance: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; news features; f. 1922; Pres. W. C. PAYETTE; Exec. Editor SID GOLDBERG; 143 newspaper subscribers; circ. 24,000,000.

United Press International (UPI): 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1907; Pres. RODERICK W. BEATON; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief H. L. STEVENSON; serves 8,000 subscribers in the world, including 1,125 newspapers and 3,760 radio and television stations in the United States.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 400 City Bldg., 1612 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1944; Chief CLAUDE MOISY.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 969 National Press Bldg., 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20045; Correspondent RAMÓN PEDRÓS MARTÍ; United Nations Bldg., Room 484, United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; Correspondent MANUEL VELASCO LÓPEZ.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): UN Secretariat, Room 482, New York, N.Y. 10017; Man. KURT OLIVIER; 1600 S. Joyce St., Apt. C-815, Arlington, Va. 22202; Man. FRED BÖTTCHER.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 11 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10023.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 220 East 42nd St., Suite 1357, New York, N.Y. 10017;

North American Bureau Chief ALDO BAGNALASTA; 797-799 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20045; Washington Correspondent FABRIZIO DEL PIETRO; also office in San Francisco.

Canadian Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief GEORGE KITCHEN; 1300 Connecticut, N.W., Washington, D.C. Chief A. M. MACKENZIE.

Central News Agency Inc. (Taiwan): 1355 News Bldg., 220 East 42nd St., New York 10017; 549 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; also offices in San Francisco and Chicago.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 220 East 42nd St., Room 1136, New York, N.Y. 10017; Room 352, 700 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20045.

Ghana News Agency: UN Secretariat Bldg., Room C-318, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency Inc. (Israel): 660 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1917; Pres. ROBERT H. ARNOW; Editor MURRAY ZUCKOFF.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): Room 1012, 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chief EITARO MASUYAMA; also offices in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Room 1229, National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045, Chief FUMIO MATSUO; Room 816, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief KENICHI SASAKI; also office in Los Angeles.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): UN Secretariat Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reuters (United Kingdom): 1700 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; 615 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20045; also offices in Chicago and Los Angeles.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Business Press Inc.: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1906; membership: 111 publs. of 585 periodicals; Pres. THOMAS H. KING.

American Newspaper Publishers Association: The Newspaper Center, P.O.B. 17407, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041; f. 1887; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JERRY W. FRIEDHEIM; 1,400 newspapers.

American Press Institute Inc.: 11690 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22091; Dir. FRANK QUINE.

American Society of Newspaper Editors: 1350 Sullivan Trail, Easton, Pa. 18042; f. 1922; Pres. MICHAEL J. O'NEILL (*New York Daily News*); Exec. Dir. GENE GIANCARLO; 850 mems.; publ. *Bulletin*.

Audit Bureau of Circulations: 900 North Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, Ill. 60195; Chair. of Board CHARLES A. TUCKER; Pres. and Man. Dir. M. DAVID KEIL; Sec. PETER J. SPENGLER; 5,025 mems.

International Newspaper Promotion Association: 11690 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22091; f. 1930; 1,300 mems.

Magazine Publishers' Association Inc.: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Pres. KENT RHODES; Chair. GEORGE J. GREEN; membership: 182 publishers of 746 publications.

Media Credit Association: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Exec. Dir. ALICE McFAULL; 140 mems.

National Newspaper Association: 1627 K St., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. MELVIN STREET; 6,000 mems.; publs. *Publishers' Auxiliary*.

National Newspaper Publishers Association: 770 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20045; f. 1940; 161 mems.; Exec. Dir. SHERMAN BRISCOE.

National Press Club: National Press Bldg., 529 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20045; f. 1908; Pres. DREW JON BERGEN; c. 5,000 mems.

The Newspaper Guild: 1125 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1933; affiliated to AFL-CIO, Canadian Labor Congress, International Federation of Journalists; Chair. HARRY S. CULVER; Pres. C. A. PERLIK, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. CHARLES DALE; 32,000 mems.

Periodical & Book Association of America: 208 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH GRECO.

PUBLISHERS

Abingdon Press: 201 Eighth Ave. South, Nashville, Tenn. 37202; f. 1789; Gen. Man. HAROLD L. FAIR; religious, juvenile, general, biography.

Harry N. Abrams, Inc.: 110 East 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. PAUL GOTTLIEB; Chair. and Chief Exec. SEYMOUR TURK; art, architecture, natural history and other illustrated subjects.

Academic Press, Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1942; Pres. JACK O. SNYDER; medical and scientific and technical books and journals.

Ace Books: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; Pres. MICHAEL COHN; paperback science fiction, westerns, gothic, occult.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.: Reading, Mass. 01867; f. 1942; Pres. DONALD R. HAMMONDS; trade, scientific, engineering, textbooks and language teaching materials.

Allyn and Bacon, Inc.: 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02210; f. 1868; Pres. RICHARD CARROLL; educational.

American Heritage Publishing Co. Inc.: 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; Chair. and Pres. SAMUEL P. REED; history, culture, general non-fiction.

American Technical Publishers Inc.: 5608 Stony Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; Pres. R. H. CARRIGAN; technical and vocational.

Leon Amiel Publisher: 31 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1934; Pres. LEON AMIEL; fine and applied arts, Judaica, general non-fiction.

Andrews & McMeel, Inc.: 4400 Johnson Drive, Fairway, Kan. 66205; Pres. and Editor J. F. ANDREWS; history, biography, theology, sociology, philosophy, Catholic.

Arco Publishing Inc.: 219 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. MILTON GLADSTONE; Gen. Man. Dr. PETER C. GRENQUIST; business, technical.

Jason Aronson, Inc.: 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1965; Pres. Dr. JASON ARONSON; psychiatry, psychoanalysis and behavioural sciences.

- Atheneum Publishers:** 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; division of Scribner Book Companies; Chair. ALFRED KNOPF, Jr.; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, drama.
- Atlantic Monthly Press:** 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; Pres. and Chair. MORTIMER ZUCKERMAN; Dir. UPTON BIRNIE BRADY; fiction, biography, history, social science, poetry.
- Augsburg Publishing House:** 426 South 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1890; Gen. Man. ALBERT E. ANDERSON; religious.
- Avery Publishing Group Inc.:** 89 Baldwin Terrace, Wayne, N.J. 07470; Exec. Vice-Pres. LEON SOLOMON; college textbooks.
- Avon Books:** 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. and Publ. WALTER MEADE; reprints and originals.
- Baker Book House:** P.O.B. 6287, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1939; Pres. HERMAN BAKER; religious (Protestant).
- Ballantine Books, Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Chair. RICHARD A. KRINSLEY; fiction, non-fiction, paperbacks and reprints.
- Ballinger Publishing Company:** 54 Church St., Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. 02138; a subsidiary of Harper & Row; Pres. MICHAEL CONNOLLY; scholarly, professional and technical.
- Bantam Books, Inc.:** 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10103; f. 1945; Pres. and Chief Exec. LOUIS WOLFE; paperbacks.
- Barnes and Noble Books:** 10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022; a division of Harper and Row Publishers, Inc.; Publ. ERWIN GILKES; Dir. IRVING N. LEVEY; Editors NANCY CONE, JEANNE FLAGG; educational, scholarly.
- Barron's Educational Series, Inc.:** 113 Crossways Park Dr., Woodbury, N.Y. 11797; f. 1945; Pres. MANUEL H. BARRON; general non-fiction, educational.
- Basic Books, Inc. Publishers:** 10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1953; Pres. M. KESSLER; social, physical, political and behavioural sciences, natural history, science.
- Beacon Press:** 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1902; Dir. MARY ANN LASH; Marketing Man. M. E. HAMILTON; world affairs, liberal religion, general non-fiction.
- The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co., Inc.:** 2727 Sand Hill Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025; Pres. R. WAYNE OLER; life, physical and health sciences, mathematics, computer science, general science.
- Berkley Publishing Corp.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; owned by G. P. Putnam's Sons; Pres. VICTOR TEMKIN; paperback originals and reprints.
- Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc.:** 4300 W. 62nd St., P.O.B. 7083, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1838; subsidiary of Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc.; Gen. Man. D. S. DAVIDSON (acting); adult fiction and non-fiction.
- R. R. Bowker Co.:** 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Pres. JOSEPH V. RICCOBONO; trade journals, reference and bibliographies.
- George Braziller, Inc.:** 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1955; Pres. GEORGE BRAZILLER; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, art.
- Broadman Press:** 127 Ninth Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn. 37234; f. 1891; Pres. GRADY C. COTHEN; religious, non-fiction, music, juvenile.
- Brookings Institution:** 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1927; Pres. BRUCE K. MACLAURY; Dir. of Publications ROLAND A. HOOVER; economics, government, foreign policy.
- William C. Brown Co., Publishers:** 2640 Kerper Blvd., Dubuque, Iowa 52001; Chair. WILLIAM C. BROWN; Dir. MARK C. FALB; college textbooks, religious.
- Brown University Press:** Box 1881, Providence, R.I. 02912; f. 1932; scholarly.
- Burgess Publishing Co.:** 7108 Ohms Lane, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435; f. 1925; Pres. BERNARD J. BREY; college textbooks and manuals; professional and reference.
- Cambridge University Press:** 32 East 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Dir. EVAN H. PHILLIPS.
- Castle Books, Inc.:** 110 Enterprise Ave., Secaucus, N.J. 07094; f. 1971; Chair. and Pres. ARNOLD HAUSNER; art, history, sports, hobbies.
- The Catholic University of America Press:** 620 Michigan Ave., N.E. Washington, D.C. 20064; Dir. DAVID J. MCGONAGLE; Man. MARIAN E. GOODE; scholarly.
- The Caxton Printers Ltd.:** Caldwell, Idaho 83605; Publ. GORDON GIPSON; Americana.
- GBI Publishing Co., Inc.:** 51 Sleeper St., Boston, Mass. 02210; Pres. MIKE A. TUCKER; business, technical and professional, college textbooks.
- CBS International Publishing:** 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. JAMES F. MIRRIELES; textbooks.
- Children's Press:** 1224 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60607; Gen. Man. ROY SPAHR; Editorial Dir. FRAN DYRA.
- Chilton Book Co.:** Chilton Way, Radnor, Pa. 19089; Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN P. KUSHNERICK; Editorial Dir. ALAN F. TURNER; arts and crafts, automotive, technical and trade.
- The Christian Science Publishing Society:** One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115; Man. J. A. PERITON.
- Citadel Press:** 120 Enterprise Ave., Secaucus, N.J. 07094; Pres. ROBERT SALOMON; general fiction and non-fiction.
- College & University Press:** 267 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. 06513; f. 1958; Pres. I. FREDERICK DODUCK; college and school textbooks, scholarly books and paperbacks.
- William Collins Publishers Inc.:** 2080 West 117th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44111; Chair. W. JAN COLLINS; Pres. and Chief Exec. JOHN L. RIKHOFF; bibles, dictionaries, juveniles, general.
- Columbia University Press:** 562 West 113 St., New York, N.Y. 10025; f. 1893; Chair. THOMAS M. MACIOCE; Pres. and Dir. JOHN D. MOORE; trade, educational, scientific, reference.
- Commerce Clearing House, Inc.:** 4025 West Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; Pres. RICHARD T. MERRILL; Man. Editor ALLEN E. SCHECHTER; taxation and business law subjects.
- F. E. Compton Co.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; division of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.; Editorial Dir. MARGARET SUTTON; reference.
- Concordia Publishing House:** 3558 South Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63118; Pres. R. L. REINKE; religious (Protestant), fiction, music.
- Congressional Quarterly, Inc.:** 1414 22nd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; Editor and Publ. WAYNE KELLEY; Gen. Man. ROBERT HUR; business, education and government; directories.
- Cooper Square Publishers, Inc.:** c/o Biblio Distribution Center, 81 Adams Drive, Totowa, N.J. 07512; f. 1960; Pres. GILBERT RAFF; Vice-Pres. JOHN MLADINICH; scholarly, reference.

- Cornell University Press:** 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850; f. 1869; Publ. ROGER HOWLEY; scholarly, non-fiction.
- Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1928; Pres. DONALD BRAUNSTEIN; Editor-in-Chief JOSEPH KANNON; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, translations.
- Creative Education, Inc.:** 123 South Borad St., P.O.B. 227, Mankato, Minn. 56001; Pres. G. R. PETERSON, Jr.; juvenile.
- Crown Publishers, Inc.:** 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. NAT WARTELS; general fiction and non-fiction, illustrated books, educational records, art and gift books, hard-cover reprints.
- Da Capo Press Inc.:** 233 Spring St., New York, N.Y. 10013; Pres. MARTIN E. TASH; scholarly.
- Daughters of St. Paul:** 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. 02130; religious, sociology, textbooks.
- David & Charles, Inc.:** North Pomfret, Vt. 05053; f. 1972; Pres. DAVID ST. JOHN THOMAS; general fiction and non-fiction.
- F. A. Davis Co.:** 1915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1879; Chair. and Pres. ROBERT H. CRAVEN; medical, nursing and allied health.
- Daw Books, Inc.:** 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1971; Pres. and Editor DONALD A. WOLLHEIM; science fiction, paperback originals and reprints.
- John De Graff, Inc.:** Clinton Corners, N.Y. 12514; Pres. JOHN G. DE GRAFF; pleasure boating.
- Marcel Dekker, Inc.:** 270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. MARCEL DEKKER; textbooks and reference.
- Dell Publishing Co., Inc.:** 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; a subsidiary of Doubleday & Co., Inc.; Pres. CARL W. TOBEY; general fiction and non-fiction.
- Delmar Publishers, Inc.:** 50 Wolf Rd., Albany, N.Y. 12205; Pres. A. IRWIN; textbooks.
- Devin-Adair Co.:** 143 Sound Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870; f. 1911; Pres. (vacant); general non-fiction, nature, conservative politics, revisionist history, Irish and health.
- Dial Press:** 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; a division of Doubleday & Co., Inc.; Editor-in-Chief JURIS JURJEVICS; general fiction, non-fiction.
- Dodd, Mead & Co.:** 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1839; Pres. and Chief Exec. S. PHELPS PLATT, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSEPH E. SCURO; fiction, biography, belles lettres, juvenile.
- Doubleday & Co., Inc.:** 245 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1897; Chair. JOHN T. SARGENT; Pres. and Publ. SAMUEL S. VAUGHAN; general fiction and non-fiction.
- Dover Publications, Inc.:** 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y. 10014; Pres. HAYWARD CIRKER; trade, scientific, classics, language.
- Dow Jones-Irwin:** 1818 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill. 60430; Man. W. D. CRAWFORD; business.
- Dufour Editions, Inc.:** Chester Springs, Pa. 19425; f. 1946; Pres. JEANNE H. DUFOUR; literary, art, music, history.
- Duke University Press:** Box 6697, College Station, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1922; Chair. OLIVER W. FERGUSON; scholarly.
- Duquesne University Press:** Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219; f. 1927; Dir. JOHN DOWDS; scholarly.
- E. P. Dutton, Inc.:** 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1852; a subsidiary of American Elsevier Publishers, Inc.; Pres. IVOR A. WHITSON; Editor-in-Chief CHARLES CORN; general.
- Elsevier North-Holland, Inc.:** 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. OTTO TER HAAR; Pres. JAMES J. F. KELS; scientific, medical, technical, multilingual technical journals.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; Chair. of Board R. P. GWINN; Pres. CHARLES E. SWANSON.
- M. Evans & Company, Inc.:** 216 East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1960; Pres. and Treas. GEORGE C. DE KAY; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief HERBERT M. KATZ; adult and juvenile fiction and non-fiction.
- Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc.:** 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. ROGER W. STRAUS, Jr.; Chair. ROBERT GIROUX; general, new writing.
- Fawcett Books:** 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1950; Publ. KENNETH B. COLLINS; paperback fiction and non-fiction.
- J. G. Ferguson Publishing Company:** 111 East Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601; Pres. RICHARD S. GEARHART; reference.
- Fodor's Modern Guides, Inc.:** 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. and Publ. JAMES LOUITT; travel guides.
- Follett Publishing Co.:** 1010 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60607; Pres. PHILIP D. LALEIKE; Vice-Pres. RALPH E. ABELL; juveniles, dictionaries and reference books, sports books.
- Fordham University Press:** University Box L, Bronx, N.Y. 10458; f. 1907; Dir. H. GEORGE FLETCHER; scholarly.
- Fortress Press:** 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19129; Gen. Man. FRANK G. RHODY; religious education (Lutheran).
- Foundation Press, Inc.:** 170 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y. 11501; f. 1931; Pres. HAROLD R. ERIV; law, business, political science.
- Franciscan Herald Press:** 1434 West 51st St., Chicago, Ill. 60609; f. 1917; Man. Rev. MARK HEGENER; Catholic and general.
- The Free Press:** 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; division of Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.; Pres. EDWARD BARRY; non-fiction, college textbooks, professional.
- W. H. Freeman & Company, Publishers:** 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; Pres. NEIL PATTERSON; textbooks.
- Samuel French, Inc.:** 25 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1830; Man. Dir. ABBOTT VAN NOSTRAND; plays.
- Friendship Press:** 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10115; f. 1902; Exec. Dir. WARD L. KAISER; books and visual material on Christian church and social issues.
- Funk & Wagnalls Inc.:** 1250 Broadway, 8th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1877; a subsidiary of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.; Pres. and Chief Exec. JAMES L. STOLTZFUS; dictionaries, general reference, juvenile.
- Gale Research Co.:** Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1954; Pres. F. G. RUFFNER; Senior Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir. JAMES M. ETHRIDGE; reference.
- Garland Publishing Inc.:** 136 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1969; Chair. GAVIN G. BORDEN; reprints, reference, scientific, technical.
- Garrard Publishing Company:** 1607 North Market St., Champaign, Ill. 61820; Pres. KENNETH E. NORTHPROP; juvenile.

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Bernard Geis Associates: 128 East 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1958; Pres. BERNARD GEIS; general fiction and non-fiction.

Genealogical Publishing Co.: 111 Water St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1959; Pres. B. CHODAK; genealogy, heraldry, local history.

The K. S. Giniger Co., Inc.: 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1965; Pres. KENNETH S. GINIGER; joint imprint publishers of general non-fiction.

Ginn & Co.: 191 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173; f. 1867; Pres. Dr. ROBERT F. BAKER; Senior Vice-Pres. and Publ. JAMES R. SQUIRE; textbooks.

Ginn Custom Publishing: 191 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173; Program Man. MICHAEL J. MISKIN; college textbooks.

Glencoe Publishing Co., Inc.: 17337 Ventura Blvd., Encino, Calif. 91316; f. 1972; division of Macmillan, Inc.; Pres. JACK E. WITMER; textbooks.

Gordon and Breach, Science Publishers, Inc.: One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1961; Chief Exec. MARTIN B. GORDON; Man. Editor PATRICIA J. BARDI; scientific and technical books and journals.

Warren H. Green, Inc.: 8356 Olive Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132; f. 1966; Pres. WARREN H. GREEN; medical, dental, science, technology, philosophy.

Stephen Greene Press: Fessenden Rd., Brattleboro, Vt. 05301; f. 1957; Pres. ORION BARBER; general non-fiction.

Greenwood Press: 88 Post Road W., Westport, Conn. 06881; f. 1967; Pres. ROBERT HAGELSTEIN; journals, reprints, scholarly and reference.

Grolier Inc.: Sherman Turnpike, Danbury, Conn. 06816; f. 1895; Pres. and Chief Exec. R. B. CLARKE; encyclopedias, reference, educational.

Grosset & Dunlap, Inc.: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1898; Pres. and Chief Exec. STANLEY S. SILLS; original, reprint, adult, juvenile.

Grove Press, Inc.: 196 West Houston St., New York, N.Y. 10014; Pres. BARNEY ROSSET; fiction and non-fiction college textbooks.

Grune & Stratton, Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10013; a division of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.; Chair. JACK O. SNYDER; Pres. MILTON FELDMAN; medical, psychology, nursing and special education.

Gulf Publishing Company, Book Division: P.O.B. 2608, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1916; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM G. DUDLEY; oil and gas technology, engineering, business, gardening, Texana.

G. K. Hall & Co.: 70 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. 02111; f. 1942; Publ. THOMAS T. BEELER; Editor-in-Chief ELIZABETH KUBIK; general fiction and non-fiction; reference, medical.

Hammond Incorporated: 515 Valley St., Maplewood, N.J. 07040; f. 1900; Chair. CALEB D. HAMMOND; Pres. STUART L. HAMMOND; maps, atlases, cookbooks, travel, home reference, self-help and how-to books.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.: 757 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1919; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM JOVANOVIH; fiction, textbooks, general.

Harper & Row Publishers Inc.: 10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1817; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. WINTHROP KNOWLTON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer BROOKS THOMAS; fiction, non-fiction, religious, children's, educational, medical, general.

Hart Publishing Company, Inc.: 12 East 12th St., New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor and Publ. HAROLD H. HART; non-fiction, juveniles.

Harvard University Press: 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138; f. 1913; Dir. ARTHUR J. ROSENTHAL; educational, scientific, classics, fine arts, philosophy, religion, history and government.

Hastings House Publishers, Inc.: 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor WALTER W. FRESE; Vice-Pres. and Editor JEAN KOEFOED; general, regional, Americana, decorative and graphic arts, communications, photography, children's.

Hawthorn Books, Inc.: 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1952; division of E. P. Dutton, Inc.; Senior Editors ELIZABETH BACKMAN, ROBERT OSKAM; general fiction and non-fiction, reference, business.

Hayden Book Company Inc.: 50 Essex St., Rochelle Park, N.J. 07662; Pres. JAMES S. MULHOLLAND, Jr.; scientific, technical, professional.

D. C. Heath & Co.: 125 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173; f. 1885; Pres. LOREN KORTE; textbooks.

Hill and Wang: 19 Union Sq. West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor-in-Chief A. W. WANG; non-fiction, drama, history.

Holden-Day, Inc.: 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111; Pres. FREDERICK H. MURPHY; textbooks, scientific, reference, mathematics, statistics, management, computer science.

Holiday House: 18 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. JOHN H. BRIGGS, Jr.; juveniles.

Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc.: 30 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1969; Pres. and Publ. M. J. HOLMES; Black and African studies, general non-fiction, literature, college texts, scholarly and professional.

Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc.: 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1866; subsidiary of C.B.S.; Pres. STANLEY D. FRANK; fiction, general non-fiction, textbooks.

Horizon Press: 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1951; Pres. and Editor BEN RAEBURN; general non-fiction.

Houghton Mifflin Company: One Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1832; Chair. and Pres. H. T. MILLER; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. BREITKREUZ; general.

Indiana University Press: 10th and Morton Streets, Bloomington, Ind. 47405; f. 1950; Dir. JOHN GALLMAN; trade and scholarly non-fiction.

International Universities Press, Inc.: 315 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. MARTIN V. AZARIAN; psychiatry, social sciences.

Iowa State University Press: South State Ave., Ames, Ia. 50010; Dir. MERRITT BAILEY; agriculture, engineering, science, home economics, veterinary, journalism, economics, flight instruction, design, education, regional history.

Richard D. Irwin, Inc.: 1818 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill. 60430; f. 1933; Chair. and Chief Exec. IRWIN L. GRIMES; Pres. JOHN P. YOUNG; economics, business.

Jewish Publication Society of America: 117 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; Pres. MURIEL M. BERMAN.

Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, Md. 21218; f. 1878; Dir. JACK G. GOELLNER; Editorial Dir. ANDERS RICHTER; social sciences, humanities, science.

Jossey-Bass, Inc., Publishers: 433 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; f. 1966; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ALLEN JOSSEY-BASS; textbooks, social and behavioural sciences, higher education.

Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers: 300 Fairfield Rd., Fairfield, N.J. 07006; f. 1947; Editor FREDERICK S. CHEESMAN; reprints of economic classics.

- Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co.:** 2460 Kerper Blvd., Dubuque, Iowa 52001; f. 1944; Pres. ERNEST F. JOGERST; college and professional books.
- Kennikat Press Corp.:** 90 South Bayles Ave., Port Washington, N.Y. 11050; f. 1963; Pres. and Editor CORNELL JARAY; scholarly reprints and originals.
- Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1915; subsidiary of Random House Inc.; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ROBERT A. GOTTLIEB; fiction, textbooks, general literature.
- John Knox Press:** 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30365; f. 1938; Editor R. DONALD HARDY; religious (Presbyterian).
- Kraus-Thomson Organization Ltd.:** Route 100, Millwood, N.Y. 10546; Chair. of Board HANS P. KRAUS; Pres. HERBERT W. GSTALDER.
- Laidlaw Brothers:** Thatcher and Madison Streets, River Forest, Ill. 60305; a division of Doubleday & Co., Inc.; f. 1919; Pres. ROBERT R. LAIDLAW.
- Lea & Febiger:** 600 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; f. 1785; Editorial Adviser JOHN F. SPAHR; medical, dental, veterinary and other life sciences.
- Lexington Books:** 125 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173; f. 1969; a division of D. C. Heath & Co.; Gen. Man. MICHAEL MCCARROLL; Editors MARGARET ZUSKY, CAROLINE MCCARLEY, MARILYN WEINSTEIN; scholarly and technical.
- J. B. Lippincott Company:** East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1792; a division of Harper & Row Publishers, Inc.; Chair. and Chief Exec. BARTON H. LIPPINCOTT; medical.
- Lippincott & Crowell, Publishers:** 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1979; a division of J. B. Lippincott Company; Publ. EDWARD L. BURLINGAME; Exec. Editor LAWRENCE P. ASHMEAD; fiction and general non-fiction; reference.
- Little, Brown and Company, Inc.:** 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1837; a subsidiary of Time, Inc.; Chair. of Board, Pres. and Gen. Man. ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, Jr.; Senior Vice-Pres. JAMES B. PLATE, GEORGE A. HALL; fiction, biography, history, current affairs, general trade, juveniles, medical, law, college textbooks, photography, art.
- Litton Educational Publishing International:** 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1967; Pres. ROLANDO LAM; educational, vocational, technical and professional.
- Longman Inc.:** 19 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1973; Chair. TIM J. RIX; Pres. LOTHAR SIMON; educational and medical.
- Louisiana State University Press:** Baton Rouge, La. 70803; f. 1935; Dir. LESLIE E. PHILLABAUM; scholarly, regional and general.
- Loyola University Press:** 3441 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60657; f. 1912; Dir. DANIEL L. FLAHERTY.
- The M.I.T. Press:** 28 Carleton St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142; f. 1932; Dir. FRANK URBANOWSKI; scholarly, advanced textbooks, research monographs, non-fiction trade books, paperbacks.
- McCormick-Mathers Publishing Co.:** 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; a division of Litton Educational textbooks, non-fiction, paperbacks.
- McCutchan Publishing Corp.:** 2526 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif. 94704; Chair. STEPHEN A. ZELLERBACH; Publ. JOHN MCCUTCHAN; college textbooks.
- McGraw-Hill, Inc.:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1888; Chair. and Pres. HAROLD W. MCGRAW, Jr.; books, educational and instructional materials, magazines, newsletters, economic and financial information services.
- David McKay Co. Inc.:** 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. and Editor JAMES LOUITT; non-fiction, juvenile, languages, dictionaries.
- Macmillan, Inc.:** 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer EDWARD P. EVANS; Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM F. REILLY; instruction, distribution, printing, musical instruments.
- Manor Books Inc.:** 45 East 30th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1972; Pres. HENRY M. MCQUEENEY; paperbacks.
- Meredith Corp.:** 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50336; f. 1961; Chair. E. T. MEREDITH III; Pres. and Chief Exec. ROBERT A. BURNETT.
- G. and C. Merriam Co.:** 47 Federal St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1831; Pres. WILLIAM A. LLEWELLYN; Vice-Pres. JAMES W. WITGOTT; affiliate of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.; dictionaries, reference.
- Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co.:** 1300 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1842; a division of Bell and Howell; Pres. GARY D. EISENBERGER; textbooks and supplementary material.
- Julian Messner:** 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; a division of Simon and Schuster Inc.; Publ. FRANK DEMELLO; Editor IRIS ROSOFF; non-fiction.
- Michigan State University Press:** 25 Manly Miles Bldg., 1405 S. Harrison Rd., East Lansing, Mich. 48823; Chair. of Board LYLE BLAIR; Pres. GARDNER JONES.
- Monarch Press:** 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; a division of Simon & Schuster, Inc.; Publ. FRANK DEMELLO; Editor VALERIE LEVY.
- Moody Press:** 820 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1894; Exec. Dir. MARK SWEENEY; religious.
- William Morrow & Co. Inc.:** 105 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; Pres. and Chief Exec. LAWRENCE HUGHES; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile.
- The C. V. Mosby Company:** 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63141; a subsidiary of The Times Mirror Co.; Pres. PATRICK A. CLIFFORD; medical, dental and nursing education, bio-sciences, physical education and social sciences.
- National Academy of Sciences—National Academy of Engineering—Institute of Medicine—National Research Council:** 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. FRANK PRESS; scientific and technical reports, abstracts, bibliographies, catalogues.
- National Education Association Publications:** 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Gen. Man. GORDON H. FELTON; professional.
- National Learning Corp.:** 212 Michael Drive, Syosset, N.Y. 11791; Pres. JACK RUDMAN; professional and vocational study guides.
- Thomas Nelson Inc.:** 405 Seventh Ave. South, Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1854; Pres. S. MOORE; bibles, religious, trade, juveniles.
- Nelson-Hall Publishers:** 111 North Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1909; Pres. and Publ. V. PETER FERRARA; general interest non-fiction and educational.
- The New American Library, Inc.:** 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; Pres. H. K. SCHNALL; all categories except textbooks; a subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.

- New Directions Pub. Corp.:** 80 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1936; Pres. and Publ. JAMES LAUGHLIN; modern literature, poetry, criticism, belles-lettres.
- New Hampshire Publishing Company:** Box 70, Nine Orange St., Somersworth, N.H. 03878; f. 1969; Chair. and Pres. JOHN BALLENTINE; regional and New England history, outdoor recreation, hobbies.
- New York University Press:** Washington Square, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1916; Dir. COLIN H. JONES; Man. Editor DESPINA PAPAZOGLOU; scholarly; non-fiction, general.
- Northwestern University Press:** 1735 Benson Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1958; Mans. ALBERT THOMPSON, PAUL THOMPSON; scholarly.
- W. W. Norton & Co. Inc.:** 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110; f. 1924; Chair. GEORGE P. BROCKWAY; Pres. DONALD S. LAMM; general fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks, paperbacks.
- Oak Tree Publications, Inc.:** 11175 Flintkote Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92121; f. 1838; Pres. GIFFORD T. FOLEY; sports, outdoor, cinema, art, history, general non-fiction.
- Oceana Publications Inc.:** 75 Main St., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522; f. 1957; Pres. PHILIP F. COHEN; Vice-Pres. DAVID R. COHEN; trade, general, juveniles, law, politics, directories.
- Octagon Books:** 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; a division of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc.; Editor-in-Chief HENRY G. SCHLANGER; scholarly reprints.
- Ohio State University Press:** 2070 Neil Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43210; f. 1957; Dir. WELDON A. KEFAUVER.
- Ohio University Press:** Scott Quad., Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701; Dir. PATRICIA ELISAR.
- Orbis Books:** Maryknoll, N.Y. 10545; Editor-in-Chief PHILIP SCHARPER; religious studies of the Third World.
- Oxford University Press Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1896; Pres. BYRON S. HOLLINSHEAD; non-fiction, trade, religious, reference, bibles, college textbooks, medical, music, technical.
- Pantheon Books Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; division of Random House Inc.; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ SCHIFFRIN; fiction, non-fiction, history, philosophy, art, juvenile, illustrated editions.
- Parker Publishing Company:** West Nyack, N.Y. 10994; a subsidiary of Prentice-Hall, Inc.; Pres. RICHARD H. KRIEGER; self-improvement, inspirational, health, business, education, electronics.
- Penguin Books Inc.:** 625 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1975; division of The Viking Press, Inc.; Chief Exec. IRVING GOODMAN; Editorial Dir. KATHRYN COURT; reprints and originals.
- Pennsylvania State University Press:** 215 Wagner Bldg., University Park, Pa. 16802; f. 1956; Dir. C. W. KENTERA; Editorial Dir. J. M. PICKERING; scholarly non-fiction.
- Pergamon Press Inc.:** Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523; f. 1952; Chair. ROBERT MAXWELL; Pres. L. STRAKA; science, technology, education, medicine, liberal arts.
- Philosophical Library, Inc.:** 200 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1941; Dir. DAGOBERT D. RUNES; educational and reference.
- Pinnacle Books, Inc.:** One Century Plaza, 2029 Century Park East, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067; f. 1969; Chair. IRA G. CORNE, Jr.; Pres. and Publ. STANLEY L. REISNER; paperback fiction and non-fiction.
- Pitman Learning, Inc.:** 6 Davis Drive, Belmont, Calif. 94002; Pres. DAVID S. LAKE; educational trade, special education and professional.
- Plenum Publishing Corp.:** 233 Spring St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. MARTIN E. TASH; scientific and technical books and journals, dictionaries, translations and medical.
- Pocket Books Inc.:** 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1939; a division of Simon & Schuster Inc.; Pres. RONALD BUSCH; reprints and originals.
- Clarkson N. Potter, Inc.:** One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1959; Pres. NAT WARELS; Vice-Pres. and Publ. JANE WEST; general.
- Praeger Publishers, Inc.:** 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1950; Publ. PATRICK BERNUTH; general non-fiction, reference, scholarly, academic.
- Prentice-Hall Inc.:** Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632; f. 1913; Chair. HOWARD M. WARRINGTON; Pres. and Chief Exec. FRANK J. DUNNIGAN; scientific, industrial, educational, text-books, general.
- Princeton University Press:** 41 William St., Princeton, New Jersey 08540; f. 1905; Dir. HERBERT S. BAILEY, Jr.; scholarly.
- The Psychological Corporation:** 757 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. THOMAS J. FITZGIBBON.
- G. P. Putnam's Sons:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1838; Pres. PETER ISRAEL; general.
- Quartet Books Inc.:** 360 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1972; Chair. NAIM ATTALLAH; Pres. HERBERT NAGOURNEY; Editor MARILYN WARNICK; fiction and non-fiction, Middle East.
- Raintree Publishers, Inc.:** 205 West Highland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203; f. 1972; Pres. and Chief Exec. RICHARD W. WEENING; non-fiction and general reference, farming, juveniles, teaching aids.
- Rand McNally & Co.:** P.O.B. 7600, Chicago, Ill. 60680; f. 1856; Pres. ANDREW McNALLY, IV; Vice-Pres. CHARLES BRONSON; general non-fiction, geographical, travel.
- Random House Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; Chair. of Board, Pres. and Chief Exec. ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN; originals, reprints, paperbacks, juvenile, series, textbooks.
- Reader's Digest Association:** Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570; Vice-Pres. DONALD EWART; Senior Editor MIRIAM W. MEYER; educational.
- Regents Press of Kansas:** 303 Carruth-O'Leary, Lawrence, Kan. 66045; f. 1976; Dir. FRED M. WOODWARD.
- Fleming H. Revell Co.:** Old Tappan, N.J. 07675; f. 1870; Chair. WILLIAM R. BARBOUR, Jr.; religious.
- Rizzoli International Publications, Inc.:** 712 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1975; Chair. ANGELO RIZZOLI; Pres. GIANFRANCO MONACELLI; fine arts, reference, foreign languages.
- Rodale Press:** 33 East Minor St., Emmaus, Pa. 18049; f. 1932; Chair. and Chief Exec. ROBERT RODALE; Pres. ROBERT TEUFEL; gardening, food, health, energy.
- Russell & Russell, Publishers:** 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; a division of Scribner Book Companies; f. 1953; Man. Editor MARY FLOWER; reprints of scholarly books.
- Rutgers University Press:** 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; Dir. HERBERT F. MANN; scholarly and regional.
- William H. Sadlier Inc.:** 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1832; Chair. F. SADLIER DINGER, Sr.; Pres. and Chief Exec. RALPH J. FLETCHER; elementary and secondary school textbooks.

St. Martin's Press Inc.: 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1952; Chair. F. WHITEHEAD; Pres. THOMAS J. MCCORMACK; general and technical trade, textbooks.

Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.: 4300 W. 62nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46268; Gen. Man. T. V. SURBER; textbooks, scientific and technical.

W. B. Saunders Co.: West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1888; Pres. JOHN J. HANLEY; Editor ALBERT MEIER; medical, technical and scientific textbooks.

Scarecrow Press, Inc.: 52 Liberty St., Metuchen, N.J. 08840; f. 1950; a subsidiary of Grolier Inc.; Pres. WILLIAM ESHELMAN; reference, library science.

Schenkman Publishing Co. Inc.: 3 Mt. Auburn Place, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; f. 1961; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ALFRED S. SCHENKMAN; politics, sociology, economics, biology, trade.

Schocken Books, Inc.: 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Chair. J. S. GLASER; Publ. PETER BEDRICK; Editorial Dir. EMILE CAPOUYA; non-fiction, social sciences.

Scholastic Book Services: 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1920; Chair. MAURICE R. ROBINSON; Pres. M. RICHARD ROBINSON, Jr.; periodicals for elementary and secondary schools, children's books, educational reference charts and kits.

Science Research Associates, Inc.: 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1938; Pres. J. E. GUTH, Jr.; educational.

Scott, Foresman and Company: 1900 East Lake Ave., Glenview, Ill. 60025; f. 1896; Pres. RICHARD D. ROBERTS; textbooks.

Scribner Book Companies: 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1846; Chair. CHARLES SCRIBNER, Jr.; fiction, general, non-fiction, poetry, textbooks, scientific.

The Seabury Press Inc.: 815 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. EDWARD J. BIRMINGHAM, Jr.; religious, education, psychology, sociology, literature, juvenile.

Shoe String Press Inc.: P.O.B. 4327, 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06514; f. 1952; Pres. JAMES THORPE, III; scholarly non-fiction, professional library literature, bibliography and reference.

Simon & Schuster, Inc.: 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1924; Pres. RICHARD E. SNYDER; general fiction, non-fiction, paperbacks.

Peter Smith: 6 Lexington Ave., Gloucester, Mass. 01930; Pres. PETER SMITH; reprints.

W. H. Smith Publishers Inc.: 112 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1978; Chair. TIMOTHY WATERSTONE; non-fiction, juvenile and paperbacks.

Smithsonian Institution Press: Washington, D.C. 20560; f. 1848; Dir. FELIX C. LOWE; Asst. Dir. MAUREEN JACOBY; academic.

Southern Illinois University Press: P.O.B. 3697, Carbondale, Ill. 62901; f. 1953; Dir. KENNEY WITHERS; scholarly non-fiction and standard fiction reprints.

Southern Methodist University Press: Dallas, Tex. 75275; f. 1937; Dir. ALLEN MAXWELL; Editor-in-Chief MARGARET L. HARTLEY.

South-Western Publishing Company: 5101 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45227; Pres. E. E. WANOUS; textbooks.

Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.: 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; Pres. ROBERT BAENSCH; scientific, technical and medical.

Stackpole Books: P.O.B. 1831, Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; f. 1930; Man. Editor GLENN JOHNS; aviation, environment, outdoor sports, business, health, space science, handicrafts.

Standard Educational Corporation: 200 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1909; Chair. W. H. WARD, Sr.; Pres. L. S. EWING; reference materials.

Stanford University Press: Stanford, Calif. 94305; f. 1925; Dir. LEON E. SELTZER; Editor J. G. BELL.

State University of New York Press: State University Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12246; f. 1966; Dir. WILLIAM D. EASTMAN; scholarly books and journals.

Steck-Vaughn Company: P.O.B. 2028, Austin, Tex. 78768; f. 1936; Pres. CECIL SPAIN; educational.

Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.: 2 Park Ave, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1949; Pres. BURTON H. HOBSON; non-fiction, reference, textbooks.

Summy-Birchard Music: Box CN27, Princeton, N.J. 08540; f. 1876; Pres. DAVID K. SENGSTACK; education and music.

The Swallow Press Inc.: 811 West Junior Terrace, Chicago, Ill. 60613; f. 1940; Pres. MORTON P. WEISMAN; Editor in-Chief DONNA IPPOLITO; poetry, fiction, criticism, biography, Western Americana, reprints and originals.

Syracuse University Press: 1011 E. Water St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc.: 200 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; Pres. LOUIS STRICK; general, fiction and non-fiction.

Charles G. Thomas, Publisher: 2600 S. First St., Springfield, Ill. 62717; f. 1927; Pres. PAYNE E. L. THOMAS; medical, law, special education, textbooks.

Time-Life Books Inc.: 777 Duke St., Alexandria, Va. 22314; Chair. of Board JOHN MCSWEENEY; Pres. CARL JAEGER; history, culture, cookery, science, art, music, photography, crafts, gardening.

Times Books: 3 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1959; a division of The New York Times; Pres. JOSEPH T. CONSOLINO; Editor-in-Chief EDWARD T. CHASE; Exec. Editor JONATHAN B. SEGAL; general trade fiction and non-fiction.

The Times Mirror Co.: Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1884; publishing subsidiaries; Harry N. Abrams, Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., C. V. Mosby Co., New American Library Inc., New English Library, The Southwestern Co., Year Book Medical Publishers; Chair. OTIS CHANDLER; Pres. and Chief Exec. ROBERT F. ERBURU.

Tower Publications Inc.: 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1960; Pres. GERALD BRISMAN; Editor-in-Chief MILBURN SMITH; paperback reprints and originals, fiction and non-fiction.

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc.: 28 South Main St., Rutland, Vt. 05701; f. 1832; Pres. CHARLES E. TUTTLE; books on the Orient, particularly Japan, language, art, culture, juveniles.

Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc.: 250 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1940; Pres. FREDERICK UNGAR; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Editor RUTH SELDEN; non-fiction, film and literary criticism, languages, engineering, mathematics.

The United Educators, Inc.: Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.

United Nations Publishing Service: Sales Section, New York, N.Y. 10017; trade and textbooks on world and national economy, international trade, social questions, human rights, international law; also office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Universe Books: 381 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1956; Pres. GILMAN PARK; art, architecture, history.

University of Alabama Press: P.O.B. 2877, University, Ala. 35486; f. 1945; Dir. MALCOLM M. MACDONALD; scholarly books, especially history, political science, public administration, linguistics and philology, philosophy and religion, Judaic studies, humanities.

University of Arizona Press: Box 3698, Tucson, Ariz. 85722; f. 1959; Dir. MARSHALL TOWNSEND; scholarly, popular regional, non-fiction.

University of California Press: 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, Calif. 94720; f. 1893; Los Angeles Office: 60 Powell Library, U.C., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024; New York Office: 50 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1893; Dir. JAMES H. CLARK; Man. L.A. Office STANLEY HOLOWITZ.

University of Chicago Press: 5801 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1891; Dir. MORRIS PHILIPSON; scholarly books and journals, general.

University of Georgia Press: Athens, Ga. 30602; f. 1939; Dir. PAUL ZIMMER; academic, scholarly, poetry, fiction.

University of Illinois Press: 54 East Gregory Drive, Box 5081, Station A, Champaign, Ill. 61820; f. 1918; Dir. RICHARD L. WENTWORTH; scholarly works, poetry and short fiction.

University of Massachusetts Press: P.O.B. 429, Amherst, Mass. 01004; f. 1964; Dir. LEONE STEIN; scholarly, poetry, regional, general.

University of Michigan Press: 839 Greene St., P.O.B. 1104, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106; f. 1930; Dir. WALTER SEARS; non-fiction, textbooks, paperbacks.

University of Minnesota Press: 2037 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55414; f. 1927; Dir. JOHN ERVIN, Jr.; scholarly, textbooks, general.

University of Missouri Press: 200 Lewis Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65211; Dir. EDWARD D. KING; Man. Editor SUSAN E. KELPE.

University of Nebraska Press: 901 North 17th St., Lincoln, Neb. 68588; f. 1941; Dir. DAVID H. GILBERT; Editor STEPHEN F. COX; general scholarly non-fiction, regional history.

University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, N.M. 87131; f. 1929; Dir. LUTHER WILSON; regional, scholarly.

University of North Carolina Press: Box 2288, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514; f. 1922; Dir. MATTHEW HODGSON; biographical, regional, scholarly non-fiction.

University of Notre Dame Press: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; f. 1949; Dir. JAMES R. LANGFORD; scholarly in humanities and social sciences.

University of Oklahoma Press: 1005 Asp Ave., Norman, Okla. 73019; f. 1928; Dir. ED SHAW; Editor JOHN DRAYTON; scholarly.

University of Pennsylvania Press: 3933 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Dir. M. ENGLISH; scholarly.

University of Pittsburgh Press: 127 North Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260; f. 1936; Dir. FREDERICK A. HETZEL; scholarly books.

University Press of America: P.O.B. 19101 Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1974; Pres. RAYMOND FELLERS; Editor HELEN HUDSON; scholarly.

University Press of Hawaii: 2840 Kolowalu St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822; f. 1947; Dir. ROBERT W. SPARKS.

University Press of Kentucky: Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506; f. 1943; Dir. KEN-

NETH CHERRY; Editor JEROME CROUCH; scholarly, regional.

University Press of Virginia: Box 3608, University Sta., Charlottesville, Va. 22903; f. 1963; Dir. WALKER COWEN; bibliography.

University Presses of Florida: 15 N.W. 15th St., Gainesville, Fla. 32603; f. 1945; Dir. PHILLIP L. MARTIN; Editor JUDITH K. GOFFMAN; general, scholarly; regional.

University of South Carolina Press: Columbia, S.C. 29208; Dir. ROBERT T. KING; scholarly books.

University of Tennessee Press: 293 Communications Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn. 37996-0325; f. 1940; Dir. CAROL ORR.

University of Texas Press: P.O.B. 7819, Austin, Tex. 78712; f. 1950; Dir. JOHN H. KYLE; general scholarly, anthropology, Latin American studies, folklore, natural and political sciences, women's studies, regional.

University of Washington Press: Seattle, Wash. 98105; f. 1920; Dir. DONALD R. ELLEGOOD; Editor-in-Chief NAOMI B. PASCAL; general, scholarly, non-fiction, reprints.

University of Wisconsin Press: 114 North Murray St., Madison, Wis. 53715; Dir. THOMPSON WEBB; Assoc. Dir. EZRA DIMAN; Editor PETER GIVLER; non-fiction.

Vanderbilt University Press: 2505 (Rear) West End Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37235; Dir. JOHN W. POINDEXTER.

Vanguard Press, Inc.: 424 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. EVELYN SHRIFTE; fiction and general.

Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., Inc.: 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1848; Pres. ROBERT E. EWING; Vice-Pres. and Publr. EUGENE M. FALKEN, RICHARD POHANISH; technical, scientific, general non-fiction.

The Viking Press, Inc.: 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; Pres. IRVING GOODMAN; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Wadsworth, Inc.: Belmont, Calif. 94002; f. 1956; Chair. JAMES F. LEISY; Pres. and Chief Exec. DOUGLAS WARNKEN; professional, reference and college text-books.

Walker & Co.: 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1959; Pres. SAMUEL S. WALKER, Jr.; Chair. SAMUEL W. MEEK; specialized educational.

Franklin Watts, Inc.: 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1942; Pres. J. N. GILLET; Senior Vice-Pres. STEVEN M. SCHWARTZ; a subsidiary of Grolier, Inc.; juvenile and adult fiction and non-fiction.

Wayne State University Press: 5959 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202; f. 1941; Dir. Dr. BERNARD GOLDMAN; Assoc. Dir. RICHARD KINNEY.

Western Publishing Co., Inc.: 1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis. 53404; f. 1907; Chair., Chief Exec. and Pres. TERRENCE D. DANIELS; juvenile, general.

The Westminster Press: 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Gen. Man. ROBERT MCINTYRE; juvenile, fiction, non-fiction, religious.

Westview Press, Inc.: 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, Colo. 80301; Pres. and Publ. FREDERICK A. PRAEGER; Assoc. Publ. and Editorial Dir. LYNNE C. RIENNER; scholarly, scientific.

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10158; f. 1807; Chair. W. BRADFORD WILEY; Pres. ANDREW H. NEILLY, Jr.; scientific, technical, medical and social science.

Williams & Wilkins: 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1925; Pres. SARA A. FINNEGAN; medical, dental, veterinary, scientific.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

(Washington, D.C. 20219)

Comptroller: JOHN G. HEIMANN.

The Comptroller of the Currency has supervisory control over all Federal chartered banks (the national banks), comprising less than one-third of the banks but holding almost 60 per cent of the assets in the U.S. banking system.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

First Washington Securities Corporation: 1735 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1969; international investment banking, particularly in acquisitions, mergers and joint ventures; Chair. MARTIN M. ROSEN.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20571; f. 1934, and made a permanent independent agency of the United States in 1945; auth. cap. stock \$1,000,000,000; Board of Directors appointed by the President, finances and facilitates U.S. trade with other countries, guarantees payment to American foreign traders and banks, extends credit to foreign government and private concerns; Pres. and Chair. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, III; Vice-Chair. H. K. ALLEN.

COMMERCIAL BANKING SYSTEM

As might be expected the United States banking system is the largest and in many respects the most comprehensive and sophisticated in the world, and it includes the two largest banks in terms of deposits and total assets. Banking has, however, been largely subject to state rather than federal jurisdiction, and this has created a structure very different from that in other advanced industrial countries. In general no bank may open branches or acquire subsidiaries in states other than that in which it is based. Some states also restrict banks to a single branch, or to operating only in certain counties of the state. The strict federal anti-trust laws also limit mergers of banks within a state. The effect of these measures has been to preserve the independence of a very large number of banks: over 14,000 in 1981. Nevertheless, the dominant banks are the main banks in the big industrial states; of the ten largest, six are based in New York and two each in California and Illinois.

BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Since 1956 bank holding companies, corporations that control one or more banks in the U.S.A., have become significant elements in the banking system. At the beginning of 1979 there were 2,225 bank holding companies in the U.S., with total deposits of \$910,382 million.

BANKING AND THE INDIVIDUAL

The possession of bank accounts and the use of banking facilities are perhaps more widespread among all classes and regions than in any other country. This has had important effects on monetary theory and policy, as bank credit has become much more important than currency supply in the regulation of the economy. Use of current accounts and credit cards are so common that many authorities claim the U.S. can be regarded as effectively a cashless society.

EXPANSION OVERSEAS

Since 1960 the leading banks have rapidly built up substantial banking interests overseas. There were then only about 15 branches of U.S. banks in Europe and a negligible number elsewhere; by late 1980 some 787 branches had opened overseas (57 in the United Kingdom),

owned by 139 banks. Over 400 of these are owned by the largest three banks; these three, and several others, also own or have taken large minority interests in a number of foreign banks. Overseas branches as a whole were estimated to account for 21.9 per cent of deposits at all U.S. insured commercial banks. The main factors behind the expansion overseas are the geographical limitations imposed by law at home; the rapid expansion of U.S. business interests abroad and their preference for dealing with an American bank; the faster economic growth of certain foreign countries; and finally the profitability of the "Euro-dollar" capital market.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The following list is based on a minimum of \$1,000 million deposits. In states where no such bank exists the bank with the largest deposits is listed.

(cap. = total capital including surplus, profits and reserve; dep. = deposits; m. = million.)

ALABAMA

First National Bank of Birmingham: P.O.B. 11007, 1900 Fifth Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala. 35288; f. 1873; cap. \$115.9m.; dep. \$1,152m. (March 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer NEWTON H. DEBARDELEBEN; Pres. DAN L. HENDLEY.

ALASKA

National Bank of Alaska: 301 West Northern Lights Blvd., Anchorage 99503; f. 1916; cap. \$59m.; dep. \$506.5m. (June 1979); Chair. DONALD L. MELLISH; Pres. EDWARD B. RASMUSON.

ARIZONA

Arizona Bank: 101 N. First Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. 85003; f. 1902; cap. \$116.3m.; dep. \$1,604.8m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. DON B. TOSTENRUD; Pres. ROBERT L. MATTHEWS.

First Interstate Bank: First National Bank Plaza, P.O.B. 20551, Phoenix, Ariz. 85036; f. 1877; cap. \$203m.; dep. \$2,864m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. S. HAZELTINE; Pres. E. M. CARSON.

Valley National Bank of Arizona: 241 North Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. 85001; f. 1899; cap. \$3,000m.; dep. \$4,800m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. GILBERT F. BRADLEY; Pres. ROGER A. LYON.

ARKANSAS

Union National Bank of Little Rock: 1 Union National Plaza, Little Rock, Ark. 72201; f. 1934; cap. \$19.9m.; dep. \$247.8m. (June 1979); Chair. HERBERT H. MCADAMS.

CALIFORNIA

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Asscn.: Bank of America Center, 555 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94014; f. 1904; cap. \$3,681.9m.; dep. \$86,061.9m. (Dec. 1979); 1,092 banking offices; Pres. SAM ARMACOST; Chair. LELAND S. PRUSSIA.

The Bank of California, N.A.: 400 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; f. 1864; cap. \$174.3m.; dep. \$2,263.8m. (June 1980); Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. CHAUNCEY E. SCHMIDT.

California First Bank: 350 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94119; f. 1975; cap. \$200m.; dep. \$2,967m. (June 1980); Pres. and Chief Exec. TOSHIO NAGAMURA; Chair. MASAO TSUYAMA.

Crocker National Bank: One Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; cap. \$695.9m.; dep. \$12,989.8m. (June 1980); Chair. THOMAS R. WILCOX; Pres. JOHN B. M. PLACE.

First Interstate Bank: 707 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; f. 1903; cap. \$620.5m.; dep. \$11,628.3m. (Sept. 1980); Chair NORMAN BARKER, Jr.; Pres. JOHN F. KING.

Lloyds Bank California: 612 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; f. 1961; cap. \$138.4m.; dep. \$2,265.6m. (June 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. STAFFORD R. GRADY; Pres. ROBERT W. BROWN.

Security Pacific National Bank: 333 South Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90071; f. 1871; cap. \$1,272m.; dep. \$22,060m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. RICHARD J. FLAMSON, III; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Administrator International Banking Group RALPH E. BELLVILLE.

Union Bank: 445 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90071; f. 1914; cap. \$306.2m.; dep. \$4,814.5m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. JOHN M. HEIDT; Chair. JOHN F. HARRIGAN.

Wells Fargo Bank N.A.: 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; f. 1852; cap. \$888.7m.; dep. \$16,152.3m. (June 1980); Chair. RICHARD P. COOLEY; Pres. CARL E. REICHAARDT.

COLORADO

First National Bank of Denver: P.O.B. 5808TA; Denver, Colo. 80217; f. 1850; cap. \$95.1m.; dep. \$1,341.5m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. THEODORE BROWN.

United Bank of Denver N.A.: United Bank Center, 1740 Broadway, Denver, Colo. 80217; f. 1884; cap. \$84m.; dep. \$1,215m. (Dec. 1979); Pres. and Chair. RICHARD A. KIRK.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.: 1 Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1814; cap. \$141.7m.; dep. \$2,104.6m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. JAMES F. ENGLISH, Jr.; Pres. WALTER J. CONNOLLY, Jr.

Hartford National Bank and Trust Co.: 777 Main St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1972; cap. \$112m.; dep. \$1,724.1m. (June 1980); Chair. ROBERT NEWELL; Pres. JOEL B. ALVORD.

DELAWARE

Wilmington Trust Company: Tenth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1903; cap. \$100.4m.; dep. \$2,156m. (June 1980); Chair. WILLIAM W. GEDDES; Pres. and Chief Exec. BERNARD J. TAYLOR, II.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American Security Bank N.A.: 1501 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20013; f. 1889; cap. \$168m.; dep. \$2,156m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. W. JARVIS MOODY; Pres. KEVIN G. WOELFLEIN.

Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.: 1503 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20013; f. 1896; cap. \$156.8m.; dep. \$2,133m. (June 1979); Chair. VINCENT C. BURKE, Jr.; Pres. DANIEL J. CALLAHAN, III.

FLORIDA

Southeast First National Bank of Miami: 100 South Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33131; f. 1902; cap. \$165.3m.; dep. \$2,195.6m. (June 1980); Chair. A. McW. WOLFE, Jr.; Pres. DAVID A. WOLLARD.

GEORGIA

The Citizens and Southern National Bank: 35 Broad St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30399; f. 1887; cap. \$276.7m.; dep. \$3,290.7m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. BENNETT A. BROWN; Pres. JOHN W. MCINTYRE.

First National Bank of Atlanta: P.O.B. 4148, 2 Peachtree St., Five Points, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; f. 1865; cap.

\$152.4m.; dep. \$1,641.4m. (Nov. 1979); Chair. T. R. WILLIAMS; Pres. D. R. RIDDLE.

Trust Company Bank: 25 Park Place, Atlanta, Ga. 30303; cap. \$210.8m.; dep. \$2,203.4m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. EDWARD P. GOULD.

HAWAII

Bank of Hawaii: 111 South King St., Honolulu 96813; f. 1897; cap. \$101.3m.; dep. \$1,424.4m. (June 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. WILSON P. CANNON, Jr.; Pres. FRANK MANAUT.

First Hawaiian Bank: 165 South King St., Honolulu 96813; f. 1929; cap. \$93.7m.; dep. \$1,493m. (June 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. JOHN D. BELLINGER; Pres. HUGH R. PINGREE.

IDAHO

Idaho First National Bank: P.O.B. 7009, Boise, Idaho 83727; f. 1867; cap. \$97.1m.; dep. \$1,216m. (June 1978); Chair. and Chief Exec. THOMAS C. FRYE; Pres. F. C. HUMPHREYS.

ILLINOIS

American National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: 33 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1928; cap. \$138.9m.; dep. \$1,969m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. MICHAEL E. TOBIN; Pres. KEENE H. ADDINGTON.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60693; f. 1857; cap. \$1,708.4m.; dep. \$29,848.2m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. ROGER E. ANDERSON; Pres. JOHN H. PERKINS.

First National Bank of Chicago: 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670; f. 1863; cap. \$1,226m.; dep. \$20,893m. (Dec. 1978); Chair. BARRY SULLIVAN; Pres. RICHARD L. THOMAS.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank: 111 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1882; cap. \$346.2m.; dep. \$4,768m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer CHARLES M. BLISS; Pres. B. KENNETH WEST.

The Northern Trust Co.: 50 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60675; f. 1889; cap. \$287.1m.; dep. \$4,255.5m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. PHILIP W. K. SWEET, Jr.

INDIANA

American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company: 101 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, Ind. 46277; f. 1954; cap. \$147m.; dep. \$1,647m. (June 1979); Chair. FRANK E. MCKINNEY; Pres. HARRY L. BINDNER.

The Indiana National Bank: 1 Indiana Square, Indianapolis, Ind. 46266; f. 1834; cap. \$114.9m.; dep. \$1,388.5m. (Sept. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. T. M. MILLER.

IOWA

Iowa-Des Moines National Bank: 7th and Walnut Sts., Des Moines 50304; f. 1868; cap. \$49.9m.; dep. \$742m. (Dec. 1980); Chief Exec. EUGENE G. PRECHT; Pres. GEORGE F. MILLIGAN.

KANSAS

Fourth National Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 1090, 100 North Broadway, Wichita, Kan. 67201; f. 1887; cap. \$56.9m.; dep. \$645.4m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. A. DWIGHT BUTTON; Pres. JORDAN L. HAINES.

KENTUCKY

First National Bank of Louisville: Box 36000, Louisville 40233; f. 1863; cap. \$2,080m.; dep. \$1,532m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. JOHN W. BARR; Pres. MORTON BOYD, Jr.

LOUISIANA

Whitney National Bank of New Orleans: 228 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La. 70161; f. 1883; cap. \$150.5m.;

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

dep. \$1,375.5m. (June 1980); Chair. KEEHN W. BERRY; Pres. PATRICK A. DELANEY.

MAINE

Casco Bank and Trust Company: 1 Monument Square, Portland, Me. 04111; f. 1933; cap. \$22.9m.; dep. \$317m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. JOHN M. DAIGLE.

MARYLAND

Maryland National Bank: 10 Light St., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1933; cap. \$240.7m.; dep. \$2,612.2m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. ROBERT D. H. HARVEY; Pres. ALAN P. HOBLITZELL.

MASSACHUSETTS

First National Bank of Boston N.A.: 100 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1784; cap. \$581.1m.; dep. \$9,189.3m. (June 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. RICHARD D. HILL; Pres. WILLIAM L. BROWN.

New England Merchants National Bank: 28 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109; f. 1960; cap. \$142.5m.; dep. \$1,794.3m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. RODERICK M. MACDOUGALL; Pres. PETER H. MCCORMICK.

Shawmut Bank of Boston N.A.: 1 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1836; cap. \$121.5m.; dep. \$1,536.1m. (June 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. J. P. LAWARE; Pres. WILLIAM F. CRAIG.

State Street Bank and Trust Co.: 225 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02101; f. 1792; cap. \$114m.; dep. \$1,699m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM S. EDGERLY.

MICHIGAN

Detroitbank Corporation: 211 West Fort, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1849; cap. \$249m.; dep. \$4,500m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. DONALD R. MANDICH; Pres. EUGENE A. MILLER.

Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit: 100 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Mich. 48243; f. 1933; cap. \$252.6m.; dep. \$3,378m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. DEAN E. RICHARDSON; Pres. LOUIS G. ALLEN.

Michigan National Bank: 124 West Allegan, Lansing, Mich. 48904; f. 1940; cap. \$116.6m.; dep. \$1,320.7m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. STANFORD C. STODDARD; Pres. PAUL C. SOUDER.

National Bank of Detroit: 611 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48232; f. 1933; cap. \$540.4m.; dep. \$6,865.2m. (June 1980); Chair. ROBERT M. SURDAM; Pres. C. T. FISHER, III.

MINNESOTA

First National Bank of Minneapolis: 120 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55480; f. 1857; cap. \$211.1m.; dep. \$2,130.3m. (June 1980); Pres. DEWALT H. ANKENY, Jr.

First National Bank of St. Paul: 332 Minnesota St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1853; cap. \$189.4m.; dep. \$1,442.8m. (June 1980); Pres. CLARENCE G. FRAME.

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis: Seventh and Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn. 55479; f. 1872; cap. \$214.3m.; dep. \$3,076.1m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. E. PETER GILLETTE, Jr.; Pres. W. JAMES ARMSTRONG.

MISSISSIPPI

Deposit Guaranty National Bank: 1 Deposit Guaranty Plaza, Jackson, Miss. 39205; f. 1925; cap. \$87.2m.; dep. \$1,088m. (Sept. 1979); Chair. JOHN P. MALONEY; Pres. E. B. ROBINSON, Jr.

MISSOURI

Centerre Bank: 510 Locust St., P.O.B. 267, St. Louis, Mo. 63166; f. 1919; cap. \$167.2m.; dep. \$2,347.1m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. CLARENCE C. BARKSDALE; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer RICHARD F. FORD.

Mercantile Trust Co. N.A.: 8th and Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1855; cap. \$154.5m.; dep. \$1,642.3m. (Nov. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. DONALD E. LASATER; Pres. NEAL J. FARRELL.

MONTANA

First Metals Bank and Trust Company: P.O. Box 548, Butte, Mont. 59701; f. 1882; cap. \$6.7m.; dep. \$75.6m. (June 1978); Pres. RICHARD C. TIMMERMAN.

NEBRASKA

Omaha National Bank: 17th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb. 68102; f. 1866; cap. \$47.5m.; dep. \$622.3m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN D. WOODS; Pres. THOMAS H. ALLEN.

NEVADA

First National Bank of Nevada: P.O.B. 11007; One East First St., Reno, Nev. 89520; f. 1903; cap. \$150.2m.; dep. \$1,533m. (June 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. A. M. SMITH.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bank of New Hampshire N.A.: 300 Franklin St., Manchester, N.H. 03101; f. 1969; cap. \$14.8m.; dep. \$212m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. DAVIS P. THURBER; Pres. FORREST R. COOK, Jr.

NEW JERSEY

First National State Bank of New Jersey: 550 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1812; cap. \$103.5m.; dep. \$1,558.7m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. ROBERT R. FERGUSON, Jr.; Pres. EDWARD D. KNAPP.

Midatlantic National Bank: 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1804; cap. \$107.4m.; dep. \$1,202.7m. (June 1980); Chair. R. VAN BUREN; Pres. D. P. McDONALD.

United Jersey Bank: 210 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. 07602; f. 1903; cap. \$91m.; dep. \$1,202.2m. (June 1980); Chair. EDWARD A. JESSER; Pres. CLIFFORD H. COYMAN.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque National Bank: 303 Roma Ave. N.W., Albuquerque 87102; f. 1924; cap. \$57.5m.; dep. \$694m. (June 1980); Chair. GEORGE S. JENKS.

NEW YORK

American Express International Banking Corporation: American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004; cap. \$258.3m.; dep. \$4,901.9m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. ALVA O. WAY; Pres. JAMES GREENE.

Bank America International: 37-41 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (see California); f. 1950; cap. \$300m.; Gen. Man. BRUNO RICHTER.

The Bank of New York: 48 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1784; cap. \$415.7m.; dep. \$6,870.3m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer J. CARTER BACOT; Pres. PETER HERRICK.

Bank of Tokyo Trust Company: 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1955; cap. \$189.7m.; dep. \$3,361.6m. (June 1981); Chair. JIRO ISHIZAKA; Pres. TAIKI KATO.

Bankers' Trust Company: 280 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; cap. \$1,100m.; dep. \$24,740.9m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. ALFRED BRITAIN, III; Pres. JOHN W. HANNON, Jr.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10081; f. 1955; cap. \$2,504.4m.; dep. \$43,497.5m. (June 1978); Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLARD C. BUTCHER; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer THOMAS LABRECQUE.

Chemical Bank: 277 Park Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10172; f. 1824; cap. \$1,509.1m.; dep. \$23,215m. (Dec. 1977); Chair. DONALD C. PLATTEN; Pres. WALTER V. SHIRLEY.

Citibank N.A.: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1812; subsidiary of Citicorp; cap. \$3,482m.; dep. \$61,812m. (June 1979); Chair. W. B. WRISTON; Pres. W. I. SPENCER; Chair. Exec. Cttee. E. L. PALMER.

European American Bancorp: 10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1968; cap. \$312.9m.; dep. \$5,980.7m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. HARRY E. EKBLOM; Pres. NICHOLAS A. SICA.

Irving Trust Company: 1 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1851; cap. \$608.2m.; dep. \$11,117.3m. (June 1980); Chair. GORDON T. WALLIS; Pres. JOSEPH A. RICE.

M & T Bank—Manufacturers' and Traders' Trust Company: 1 M & T Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y. 14220; f. 1856; cap. \$124.6m.; dep. \$1,428m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. CLAUDE F. SHUCHTER; Pres. ANDREW B. CRAIG, III.

Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company: 350 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1961; cap. \$1,778.8m.; dep. \$44,409m. (June 1981); Chair. JOHN F. MCGILLICUDDY; Pres. JOHN R. TORRELL, III.

Marine Midland Bank: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1976; cap. \$603.4m.; dep. \$11,847.6m. (June 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. EDWARD W. DUFFY; Pres. JOHN R. PETTY.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 23 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1859; cap. \$2,017m.; dep. \$35,704.2m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. LEWIS T. PRESTON; Pres. ROBERT V. LINDSAY.

National Bank of North America: 44 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1967; cap. \$309.3m.; dep. \$3,634m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. JOHN H. VOGEL; Pres. TOM FROST.

Republic National Bank of New York: 452 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1966; cap. \$500.6m.; dep. \$4,827.6m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. LOUIS MOSKOWITZ; Pres. WALTER H. WEINER.

NORTH CAROLINA

First Union National Bank of North Carolina: First Union Plaza, Charlotte, N.C. 28288; f. 1908; cap. \$206.8m.; dep. \$2,204m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. THEODORE B. SUMNER, Jr.

North Carolina National Bank: 1 NCNB Plaza, Charlotte, N.C. 28255; f. 1874; cap. \$360.4m.; dep. \$5,071m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. THOMAS I. STORRS.

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company N.A.: Third and Main Sts., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1879; cap. \$313.2m.; dep. \$3,465m. (June 1979); Pres. JOHN G. MEDLIN, Jr.

OHIO

Ameritrust Company: 900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1894; cap. \$529.5m.; dep. \$3,870.3m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. M. BROCK WEIR.

Central National Bank of Cleveland: 800 Superior Ave., N.E., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1890; cap. \$163m.; dep. \$1,850m. (March 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. JOHN A. GELBACH.

National City Bank: 623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1845; cap. \$227.9m.; dep. \$2,100m. (June 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. JULIEN L. MCCALL; Pres. J. ROBERT KILLPACK.

Society National Bank of Cleveland: 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1849; cap. \$100.8m.; dep. \$1,215.4m. (June 1979); Chair. J. MAURICE STRUCHEN; Pres. GORDON E. HEFFERN.

OKLAHOMA

First National Bank and Trust Co. of Oklahoma City: First National Center, Oklahoma City 73102; f. 1889; cap. \$128.5m.; dep. \$1,296.1m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. DALE E. MITCHELL.

Liberty National Bank and Trust Co. of Oklahoma City: P.O.B. 25848, Liberty Tower, 100 Broadway, Oklahoma City 73125; f. 1918; cap. \$74.4m.; dep. \$1,107m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. J. W. McLEAN; Pres. K. GORDON GREER.

OREGON

First Interstate Bank: 1300 S.W. Fifth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97201; f. 1865; cap. \$298.7m.; dep. \$3,583.3m. (June 1980); Chair. ROBERT F. WALLACE.

United States National Bank of Oregon: 309 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1891; subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp; cap. \$301.2m.; dep. \$3,717.4m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. J. A. ELORRIAGA; Pres. R. R. MITCHELL.

PENNSYLVANIA

Equibank N.A.: 2 Oliver Plaza, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1871; cap. \$146.3m.; dep. \$2,053.2m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. M. A. CANCELLIERE; Pres. W. E. BIERER.

The Fidelity Bank: 1200 E. Lancaster Ave., Rosemont, Pa. 19010; f. 1926; cap. \$156.6m.; dep. \$2,112m. (June 1979); Chair. and Pres. RAYMOND J. DEMPSEY.

First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.: Centre Square, 15th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1782; cap. \$230.6m.; dep. \$3,385.6m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. and Pres. GEORGE A. BUTLER.

Girard Bank: Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 19004; f. 1836; cap. \$257m.; dep. \$2,808m. (June 1980); Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM B. EAGLESON, Jr.

Mellon Bank N.A.: Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; f. 1902; cap. \$804.2m.; dep. \$11,341.3m. (June 1980); Chair. J. DAVID BARNES; Pres. GEORGE T. FARRELL.

Philadelphia National Bank: P.O.B. 7618, Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1803; cap. \$273.8m.; dep. \$3,802.8m. (Sept. 1979); Chair. G. MORRIS DORRANCE, Jr.; Pres. FREDERICK HELDRING.

Pittsburgh National Bank: Pittsburgh National Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1864; cap. \$340.7m.; total assets \$6,473.7m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. MERLE E. GILLIAND; Pres. ROBERT C. MILSOM.

Provident National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; cap. \$169m.; dep. \$2,013m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Pres. ROGER S. HILLAS.

RHODE ISLAND

Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island: 111 Westminster St. Providence, R. I. 02903; f. 1791; cap. \$147.4m.; dep. \$2,118.6m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. JOHN J. CUMMINGS, Jr.; Pres. J. TERRENCE MURRAY.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina National Bank: P.O.B. 168, Columbia, S.C. 29402; f. 1834; cap. \$120.1m.; dep. \$1,137.6m. (Dec. 1979); Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. JOHN H. LUMPKIN.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls: 9th and Phillips Sts., Sioux Falls, S.D. 57101; f. 1935; cap. \$31.4m.; dep. \$375.7m. (June 1980); Pres. and Chief Exec. C. P. MOORE.

TENNESSEE

First American Bank: First American Center, Nashville, Tenn. 37237; f. 1883; cap. \$130m.; dep. \$1,500m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. O. G. SHELL.

First Tennessee Bank N.A. Memphis: P.O.B. 84, 165 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38101; f. 1864; cap. \$82.7m.; dep. \$1,118.6m. (June 1979); Chair. RONALD TERRY; Pres. JOHN P. DULIN.

TEXAS

Bank of the Southwest N.A.: P.O.B. 2629, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1907; cap. \$121.3m.; dep. \$1,422.1m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. and Chief Exec. A. G. MCNEESE, Jr.

First City National Bank of Houston: P.O.B. 2557, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1956; cap. \$356m.; dep. \$5,420.6m. (June 1981); Chair. N. S. ROGERS; Pres. RICHARD MERRILL.

First National Bank in Dallas: P.O.B. 83480, Dallas, Tex. 75283; f. 1875; cap. \$485.7m.; dep. \$7,141m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM BREEDLOVE; Pres. W. TACK THOMAS.

Republic National Bank of Dallas: P.O.B. 225961, Pacific and Ervay Sts., Dallas, Tex. 75265; f. 1920; cap. \$456.7m.; dep. \$5,969.1m. (June 1980); Chair. JAMES W. KEAY; Pres. CHARLES H. PISTOR, Jr.

Texas Commerce Bank: 712 Main St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1964; cap. \$286m.; dep. 4,226.7m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. L. WILLIAM HEILIG-BRODT; Pres. CHARLES C. BEALL, Jr.

UTAH

Walker Bank and Trust Co.: 175 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1859; cap. \$47.6m.; dep. \$599.6m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. P. W. WILKE, Jr.

VERMONT

Howard Bank: 111 Main St., Burlington, Vt. 05401; f. 1870; cap. \$20m.; dep. \$271.2m. (June 1980); Pres. HARRY R. MITIGUY.

VIRGINIA

First & Merchants National Bank: 12th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va. 23261; f. 1865; cap. \$144.4m.; dep. \$1,714.2m. (Sept. 1980); Chair. and Chief Exec. C. COLEMAN MCGEEHEE.

Virginia National Bank: P.O.B. 600, 1 Commercial Place, Norfolk, Va. 23501; f. 1963; cap. \$144m.; dep. \$2,079m. (Dec. 1979); Chair. C. A. CUTCHINS, III; Pres. JOHN B. BERNHARDT.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

American Stock Exchange: 86 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1849; Chair. of the Board ARTHUR LEVITT, Jr.; Pres. ROBERT J. BIRNBAUM; mems. 661 regular, 132 associate, 95 options principal.

Boston Stock Exchange Inc.: 53 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109; f. 1834; Pres. JAMES E. DOWD; Chair. JOHN G. HIGGINS; 190 mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: 120 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1882; Chair. and Chief Exec. RICHARD B. WALBERT; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer JOHN G. WEITHERS; 435 mems.

National Stock Exchange: 91 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10013; registered 1960; opened 1962; Pres. JOHN D. GIRARD; Sec. MICHAEL J. GEOGHAN.

WASHINGTON (STATE)

First Interstate Bank: The Financial Center, 1215 Fourth Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98161; f. 1970; cap. \$83.5m.; dep. \$1,305m. (June 1979); Chair. RICHARD E. BANGERT.

Rainier National Bank: P.O.B. 3966, 1 Rainier Square, Seattle, Wash. 98124; f. 1889; cap. \$278.5m.; dep. \$3,994m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. and Chief Exec. G. ROBERT TRUEX, Jr.; Pres. JOHN D. MANGELS.

Seattle-First National Bank: P.O.B. 3586, 1001 Fourth Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98124; f. 1870; cap. \$462m.; dep. \$6,535m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. WILLIAM M. JENKINS; Pres. RICHARD G. JAEHNING.

WEST VIRGINIA

Kanawha Valley Bank N.A.: Charleston, West Va. 25326; f. 1867; cap. \$43.3m.; dep. \$312m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. ROBERT F. BARONNER.

WISCONSIN

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee: 777 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1863; cap. \$165.3m.; dep. \$2,058.9m. (June 1980); Chair. HAL C. KUEHL; Pres. JOHN H. HENDEE, Jr.

WYOMING

First National Bank of Casper: P.O.B. 40, Casper, Wyo. 82601; f. 1889; cap. \$17.5m.; dep. \$200.1m. (June 1979); Pres. HENRY A. HITCH.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

There is a State Bankers Association in each state.

American Bankers Association: 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1875; 94 per cent of American banks are members; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIS W. ALEXANDER; Sec. WILLIAM H. SMITH.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: 200 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10166; f. 1920; Chair. ROBERT R. MASTERSON; Pres. SAUL B. KLAMAN; 447 mems.

New York Clearing House Association: 100 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1853; Pres. DONALD C. PLATTEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN F. LEE; Chair. Clearing House Cttee. WILLARD C. BUTCHER.

New York Stock Exchange Inc.: 11 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1972; Chair. WILLIAM M. BATTEN; Pres. JOHN PHELAN; Sec. JAMES E. BUCK; 1,366 mems.

Pacific Stock Exchange: 618 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014; f. 1957; 207 mems.; Pres. C. J. HENRY; Sec.-Treas. HOWARD R. HELWIG.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Inc.: Stock Exchange 17th St. and Stock Exchange Place, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1790; Pres. ELKINS WETHERILL; Exec. Vice-Pres. NICHOLAS A. GIORDANO.

Securities and Exchange Commission: 500 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20549; federal body which administers the Federal securities laws; Chair. JOHN S. R. SHAD.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE COMPANIES

(With assets of \$50,000,000 of more)

Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company: 51 Louisiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1869; Chair. and Chief Exec. DANIEL L. HURSON; Pres. DUANE B. ADAMS; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.: 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06156; f. 1907; Chair. J. A. FILER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Aetna Insurance Company: 55 Elm St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1819; Pres. F. D. WATKINS; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Life Insurance Company: 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06156; f. 1853; Chair. J. A. FILER; Pres. WILLIAM O. BAILEY; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Allstate Insurance Company: Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062; f. 1931; Chair. A. R. BOE; Pres. R. B. SHEPPARD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

American General Corporation: 2727 Allen Parkway, Houston, Tex. 77019; f. 1926; Chair. of Board HAROLD S. HOOK; operating in all states, Canada and Guam.

American Insurance Company: 1639 State Highway 10, Parsippany, N.J. 07054; f. 1846; Pres. and Chair. MYRON DU BAIN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.: Route 128 Wakefield, Mass. 01880; f. 1887; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. E. ROBERTSON; Pres. R. J. BREWER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

American Mutual Life Insurance Company: Liberty Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50307; f. 1897; Pres. S. C. KALAINOV; Senior Vice-Pres. and Treas. W. R. ENGEL; operating in 24 States.

American National Insurance Company: One Moody Plaza, Galveston, Tex. 77550; f. 1905; Pres. and Chief Exec. ORSON C. CLAY; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Puerto Rico and Guam.

American United Life Insurance Company: 1 West 26th St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46206; f. 1877; Chair. of Board JACK E. REICH; Pres. JERRY D. SEMLER.

Baltimore Life Insurance Company: Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1882; Chair. and Chief Exec. G. G. RADCLIFFE; operating in 7 States and the District of Columbia.

Bankers' Life and Casualty Co.: 4444 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60630; f. 1880; Chair. and Pres. ROBERT P. EWING.

Bankers Life Nebraska: Cotner at O St., Lincoln, Neb. 68505; f. 1887; Chair. and Chief Exec. HARRY P. SEWARD.

Bankers' National Life Insurance Company: 1599 Littleton Rd., Parsippany, N.J. 07054; f. 1927; Pres. WILLIAM F. GOOD; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Berkshire Life Insurance Company: 700 South St., Pittsfield, Mass. 01201; f. 1851; Pres. LAWRENCE W. STRATTNER, Jr.; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Business Men's Assurance Company of America: BMA Tower, 1 Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Mo. 64141; f. 1909; Chair. and Chief Exec. W. D. GRANT; operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

California-Western States Life Insurance Company: 2020 L St., Sacramento, Calif. 95814; f. 1910; Pres. M. J. POULOS; operating in 28 States and Canada.

Capitol Life Insurance Company: Capitol Life Center, 225 East 16th Ave., Denver, Colo. 80203; f. 1905; Pres. EDWARD J. BARAN; operating in 49 States.

Central Life Assurance Company: 611 Fifth Ave., P.O.B. 1555, Des Moines, Iowa 50309; f. 1896; Pres. R. K. BROOKS.

Colonial Life Insurance Company of America: P.O.B. 216, Parsippany, N.J. 07054; f. 1897; Pres. L. JEFFERSON STULCE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Combined Insurance Company of America: 707 Combined Center, Northbrook, Ill. 60062; f. 1949; Chair. W. CLEMENT STONE; Pres., Chief Exec. and Chief Operating Officer CLEMENT STONE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Canada and overseas.

Commercial Union Insurance Companies: One Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1861; Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. LAWSON L. SWEARINGEN; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer HOWARD H. WARD.

Commonwealth Life Insurance Company: Commonwealth Building P.O.B. 32800, Louisville, Ky. 40232; f. 1904; Chair WILLIAM H. DAVIES; Pres. DUANE J. MURNER; operating in 7 states.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company: Hartford, Conn. 06152; f. 1865; Pres. and Chief Exec. ROBERT D. KILPATRICK; operating in all States and the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company: 140 Garden St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1846; Chair. EDWARD B. BATES; operating in District of Columbia and all States.

Continental American Life Insurance Company: Continental-American Bldg., Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1907; Pres. WILLIAM G. COPELAND; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Continental Assurance Company; Continental Casualty Company: CNA Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60685; Chair. and Pres. E. J. NOHA; operating in all States, Canada, Guam and Puerto Rico.

The Continental Insurance Company: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1853; Chair. and Pres. JOHN B. RICKER, Jr.; operating in all States and Puerto Rico.

Country Mutual Insurance Co.: 1701 Towanda Ave., Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1925; Pres. H. B. STEELE; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. L. MILLER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. G. HOLMES.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States: 1285 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1859; Chair. JOHN T. FEY; Pres. and Chief Exec. COV EKLUND; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Equitable Life Insurance Company: 1700 Old Meadow Rd., P.O.B. 900, McLean, Va. 22101; f. 1885; Pres. and Chief Exec. G. C. BODDGER; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa: 604 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50306; f. 1867; Pres. K. R. AUSTIN; Chair. J. W. HUBBELL, Jr.; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Excelsior Insurance Company of New York: P.O.B. 4858, Syracuse, N.Y. 13221; f. 1919; Chair. P. R. HERTEL, Jr.; operating in 15 States and the District of Columbia.

Farmers' Insurance Exchange: P.O.B. 2478, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90051; f. 1928; Pres. R. G. LINDSEY; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Farmers New World Life Insurance Co.: 9611 Sunset Highway, Mercer Island, Wash. 98040; f. 1910; Pres. C. D. BESHEARS; operating in 25 States.

Federal Home Life Insurance Company: 78 West Michigan Mall, Battle Creek, Mich. 49017; f. 1906; Pres. JOHN M. CANTU.

Federal Insurance Company: 51 John F. Kennedy Pkwy., Short Hills, N.J. 07078; f. 1901; Chair. and Pres. HENRY U. HARDER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Federal Life Insurance Company: 3703 Lake at Pfingsten, Chicago, Ill. 60025; f. 1899; Pres. and Chair. A. G. WILLIAMSON; operating in 32 States.

Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1875; Chair. and Pres. J. B. RICKER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company: Fidelity Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1878; Pres. J. C. LADD; operating in 39 States.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company: 3333 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94118; f. 1863; Pres., Chair. and Chief Exec. MYRON DU BAIN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1855; Chair. and Pres. JOHN B. RICKER; operating in all States and Puerto Rico.

Franklin Life Insurance Company: Franklin Square, Springfield, Ill. 62713; f. 1884; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer WILLIAM J. ALLEY.

General American Life Insurance Company: 700 Market St., P.O.B. 396, St. Louis, Mo. 63166; f. 1933; Chief Exec. H. EDWIN TRUSHEIM; operating in 49 States.

Great American Insurance Co.: 580 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1976; Chair. CARL H. LINDER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Great Southern Life Insurance Co.: 3121 Buffalo Speedway, Houston, Tex. 77098; f. 1909; Chair. GEORGE R. JORDAN, Jr.; operates in 37 States.

Guarantee Mutual Life Company: Guarantee Mutual Life Bldg., 8721 Indian Hills Drive, Omaha, Neb. 68114; f. 1901; Pres. E. A. CONLEY; operating in 23 States.

Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, The: 201 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1860; Chair. and Chief Exec. GEORGE T. CONKLIN, Jr.; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Gulf Insurance Co.: 4510 Bellevue, Kansas City, Missouri 64111; f. 1925; Pres. D. W. BANNISTER; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Gulf Life Insurance Co.: 1301 Gulf Life Drive, Jacksonville, Fla. 32207; f. 1911; Pres. and Chief Exec. M. S. HOBBS; operates in 34 States.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company: John Hancock Place, P.O.B. 111, Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1862; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer J. EDWIN MATZ; Pres. and Chief Operations Officer JOHN G. McELWEE;

operates in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Canada.

Hanover Insurance Company: 500 Harvey Rd., Manchester, N.H. 03103; f. 1973; Chair. W. D. BELL; Pres. WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company: 3901 West Broad St., Richmond, Va. 23230; f. 1899; Chair. M. D. NUNNALLY, Jr.; Pres. R. W. WILTSHIRE; operating in 6 States and the District of Columbia.

The Home Insurance Company Ltd.: 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1853; Chair. and Pres. PETER C. R. HUANG; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Home Life Insurance Company: 253 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1860; Pres. GERALD K. RUGGER; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

IDS Life Insurance Corporation: IDS Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402; f. 1973; Chair. C. R. OREM; Pres. C. A. HAASE; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Indianapolis Life Insurance Company: 2960 North Meridian St., P.O.B. 12308, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206; f. 1905; Pres. EUGENE M. BUSCHE; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Insurance Company of North America: 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1792; Pres. JOHN R. COX; Chair. RALPH S. SAUL; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. J. CLARKIN, S. A. ESPERDY, J. W. FERRIMAN, R. E. O'KEEFE.

Integon Life Insurance Corp.: 420 N. Spruce St., Winston Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1920; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer JAMES R. RIDLEY; operating in 26 States.

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company: Jefferson Square, Greensboro, N.C. 27420; f. 1907; Pres. W. ROGER SOLES.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 139, 3520 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. 64141; f. 1895; Chair. and Pres. JOSEPH R. BIXBY; operating in 43 States and the District of Columbia.

Lamar Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 880, 317 East Capitol St., Jackson, Miss. 39205; f. 1906; Pres. JACK P. DEAN; operating in 11 States.

Liberty Life Insurance Company: Liberty Life Building, Wade Hampton Blvd., P.O.B. 789, Greenville, S.C. 29602; f. 1905; Chair. W. HAYNE HIPP; Pres. WALTER C. DUEMER; operating in 37 States and the District of Columbia.

Liberty National Life Insurance Company: 2001 Third Ave. South, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1900; Chair. F. P. SAMFORD, Jr.; Pres. R. I. STEWART; operating in 37 States and the District of Columbia.

Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Tennessee: Life and Casualty Tower, Nashville, Tenn. 37219; f. 1903; Chair. A. M. STEELE; P. G. DAVIDSON, III; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.

Life Insurance Co. of Georgia: Life of Georgia Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30365; f. 1891; Pres. LYNN H. JOHNSTON; operating in 11 States.

Life Insurance Company of Virginia: 6610 West Broad St., Richmond, Va. 23261; f. 1871; Pres. S. H. TURNER; operating in 36 States and the District of Columbia.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company: 1300 South Clinton St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46801; f. 1905; Pres. and Chief Exec. IAN M. ROLLAND; operating in Canada, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, District of Columbia and all States except New York.

Lutheran Mutual Life Insurance Company: Heritage Way, Waverly, Iowa; f. 1879; Pres. I. R. BURLING; operating in 30 States and the District of Columbia.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company: 111 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1850; Chair. and Chief Exec. D. M. FORDYCE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company: 1295 State St., Springfield, Mass. 01111; f. 1851; Chair. J. R. MARTIN; Pres. WILLIAM J. CLARK; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: 30 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1868; Pres. and Chief Exec. RICHARD R. SHINN; Chair. GEORGE P. JENKINS; operating in all States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company: 345 Cedar St., Saint Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1880; Pres. COLEMAN BLOOMFIELD; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Monarch Life Insurance Company: 1250 State St., Springfield, Mass. 01133; f. 1901; Chair. of Board WILLIAM C. GILES, Jr.; Pres. BENJAMIN F. JONES; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Monumental Life Insurance Company: Two East Chase St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1858; Chair. LESLIE B. DISHARON; Pres. and Chief Exec. R. R. KOLKER; operating in 45 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company: 520 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1845; Pres. ROBERT V. VAN FOSSAN; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1842; Pres. and Chief Exec. JAMES E. DEVITT; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company: Dodge at 33rd St., Omaha, Neb. 68131; f. 1909; Chair. and Chief Exec. V. J. SKUTT; Pres. J. D. MINTON; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Canada.

National Life and Accident Insurance Company: National Life Center, Nashville, Tenn. 37250; f. 1902; Chair. C. A. CRAIG; Pres. F. W. LAZENBY; operating in 31 States.

National Life Insurance Company: National Life Drive, Montpelier, Vt. 05602; f. 1848; Chair. R. S. GILLETTE; Pres. R. I. FRICKE; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: One Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1925; Chair. and Chief Exec. J. E. FISHER; Pres. and Gen. Man. P. A. DONALD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company: 501 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1835; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. E. E. PHILLIPS; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

New York Life Insurance Company: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1845; Chair. of Board R. MANNING BROWN, Jr.; Pres. DONALD K. ROSS; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1850; Chair and Pres. J. B. RICKER, Jr.; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

North American Reassurance Company: 245 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. R. R. GALLAGHER; operating in all States and Canada (this office writes life reinsurance business only but is included in this list because its assets exceed \$10,000,000).

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1857; Chair. FRANCIS E. FERGUSON; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company: 20 Washington Ave. South, P.O.B. 20, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; f. 1885; Chair. and Pres. J. E. PEARSON; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California: P.O.B. 201, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90051; f. 1906; Chair. D. G. LEAYITT; Pres. MENO T. LAKE.

Ohio National Life Insurance Company: W. Howard Taft Road at Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219; f. 1909; Pres. P. E. MARTIN; operating in 39 States and the District of Columbia.

Old Line Life Insurance Company of America: 707 North 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53201; f. 1910; Pres. CHAS. S. LEWIS; Chair. G. E. CROSBY, Jr.; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 9000, 700 Newport Centre Drive, Newport Beach, Calif. 92663; f. 1868; Chair. and Chief Exec. WALTER B. GERKEN; Pres. HARRY G. BUBB; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Pan-American Life Insurance Company: Pan American Life Building, 2400 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. 70119; f. 1911; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. G. FRANK PURVIS, Jr.; operating in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19172; f. 1847; Chair. F. K. TARBOX; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Peoples Life Insurance Company: 601 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20048; f. 1903; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. B. LARRY JENKINS; operating in 18 States and the District of Columbia.

Philadelphia Life Insurance Company: One Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; f. 1906; Chair. DAVID W. ERWIN; Pres. RODERIC H. ROSS.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company: One American Row, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1851; Chair. ROBERT T. JACKSON; Pres. DENNIS F. HARDCASTLE; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Pilot Life Insurance Company: Greensboro, N.C. 27420; f. 1903; Pres. L. C. STEPHENS, Jr.; operating in 33 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Protective Life Insurance Company: Protective Life Bldg., P.O.B. 2606, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1907; Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM J. RUSHTON, III; operating in 38 States, the District of Columbia and Guam.

Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company: Fountain Square, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402; f. 1887; Pres. and Chief Exec. H. CAREY HANLIN; operating in 49 States; also Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia: 4601 Market St., P.O.B. 7378, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1865; Pres. and Chief Exec. JOHN A. MILLER.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America: Prudential Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1875; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. A. BECK; Pres. D. J. SHERWOOD; operating throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

Reliance Insurance Co.: 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1817; Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM A. POLLARD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Republic National Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 6210, Dallas, Tex. 75266; f. 1928; Pres. and Chief Exec. J. D. MELTON; Chair. J. B. SHEPPERD; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.: 18 Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass. 01608; f. 1930; Pres. A. LOWE REID, Jr.; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

SAFECO Corp.: Safeco Plaza, Seattle, Wash. 98185; f. 1929; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. M. TRAFTON; Pres. G. H. SWEANY; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

St. Paul Companies: 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn. 55102; f. 1925; Chair. and Chief Exec. CARL B. DRAKE, Jr.

Security Insurance Co. of Hartford: 9 Farm Springs Dr., Farmington, Conn. 06032; f. 1841; Pres. and Chief Exec. E. J. HOBBS; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Southland Life Insurance Company: Southland Center, Dallas, Tex. 75201; f. 1908; Pres. JAMES B. GOODSON; operating in 45 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Southwestern Life Insurance Company: Southwestern Life Building, 1807 Ross Ave., Dallas, Tex. 75201; f. 1903; Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM H. SEAY; operating in 36 States and the District of Columbia.

Standard Insurance Company: P.O.B. 711, Portland, Ore. 97207; f. 1906; Pres. LOUIS B. PERRY; operating in 11 States.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.: One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1929; Chair. EARLE B. JOHNSON; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.: One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1922; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

State Life Insurance Company: 141 East Washington, P.O.B. 406, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1894; Chair and Pres. WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN; operating in 25 States and the District of Columbia.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America: 440 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass. 01605; f. 1844; Pres. and Chief Exec. W. DOUGLAS BELL; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Sun Life Insurance Company of America: Sun Life Building, Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1890; Pres. C. ROBERT STRADER; Chair. MARTIN E. DANNENBERG; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1918; Chair. and Chief Exec. W. C. GREENOUGH; Pres. T. C. EDWARDS, Jr.; operating in 27 States and Canada.

Transamerica Insurance Company: 1150 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015; f. 1963; Chair. D. C. LEAVITT;

Pres. EDWIN SEAMAN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Travelers Insurance Company: 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1863; Chair. and Chief Exec. MORRISON H. BEACH; Pres. EDWARD H. BUDD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Canada.

Unigard Mutual Insurance Company: 1215 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98161; f. 1901; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. J. D. PORTER; operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Union Central Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 179, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1867; Pres. and Chief Exec. HARRY ROSSI; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company: 2211 Congress St., P.O.B. 9548, Portland, Maine 04112; f. 1848; Pres. COLIN C. HAMPTON; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

United Benefit Life Insurance Company: Dodge at 33rd St., Omaha, Neb. 68131; f. 1926; Chair. and Chief Exec. V. J. SKUTT; Pres. CONRAD S. YOUNG; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

United Insurance Company of America: One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1955; Pres. and Chief Exec. ANDERSON KELLEY; Chair. J. V. JEROME; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

United Life and Accident Insurance Company: 1 Granite Place, Concord, N.H. 03301; f. 1913; Pres. JOHN F. SWOPE; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.: 100 Light St., P.O.B. 1138, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1896; Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLIFORD GRAGG; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

United States Life Insurance Company: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1850; Chair. GORDON E. CROSBY, Jr.; Pres. and Chief Exec. JOSEPH FAFIAN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Guam.

Volunteer State Life Insurance Company: Volunteer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402; f. 1903; Chair. J. H. DAVENPORT, Jr.; Pres. W. A. SIMPSON; operating in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Washington National Insurance Company: 1630 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1911; Chair and Chief Exec. Officer S. P. HUTCHISON; Pres. E. E. CRAGG; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Western Life Insurance Company: 500 Bielenberg Drive, P.O.B. 43271, St. Paul, Minn. 55164; f. 1910; Pres. and Chief Exec. RALPH E. YOUNG; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Western-Southern Life Insurance Company: 400 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1888; Pres. Dr. C. M. BARRETT; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company: 220-222 Washington Ave., Oshkosh, Wis. 54901; f. 1908; Pres. A. DEAN ARGANBRIGHT; operating in 33 States and the District of Columbia.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of Insurance Services: 221 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1946; advisory org. for property, mutual and casualty companies; 360 mems.; Pres. M. H. DEYOUNG.

American Council of Life Insurance: 1850 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1976; 510 mem. companies; Pres. ROBERT F. FROEHLKE.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters: 14 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1898; membership: 120 marine insurance companies representing 90 per cent of the U.S. marine insurance market; Chair. JOHN R. WALBRIDGE; Pres. THOMAS A. FAIR; Vice-Pres. WALTER M. KRAMER.

American Insurance Association: 85 John St., New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1964; 153 mems.; Pres. T. LAWRENCE JONES.

American International Underwriters Corporation: 70 Pine St., New York, N.Y. 10270; f. 1926; Chair. J. J. ROBERTS; Pres. J. LANCASTER.

Casualty Actuarial Society: One Penn Plaza, 250 West 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1914; 822 mems.; Pres. RUTH E. SALZMANN; Sec. DAVID P. FLYNN.

Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association: 8 Farm Springs, Farmington, Conn. 06032; f. 1916; c. 615 mems.; a world-wide sales research and service organization of life insurance companies; Chair. of Board JOSEPH J. MELONE; Pres. GEORGE G. JOSEPH.

Life Office Management Association: 100 Colony Sq., 1175 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. 30361; 600 mem. companies; Pres. L. MERRITT; Vice-Pres. and Sec. A. P. RUSH.

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies: 7931 Castleway Drive, Indianapolis, Ind. 46250; 1,121 mems.; Pres. HAROLD W. WALTERS; Chair. of the Board BERNARD KELLER.

New York Insurance Exchange Inc.: 59 John St., New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1980; membership of 26 syndicates, 52 brokerage firms and 21 associate brokers; Pres. DONALD E. REUTERSHAN; Gen. Counsel and Sec. PETER H. BICKFORD.

Society of Actuaries: 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1949; 4,480 fellows, 3,689 associates; Pres. BARBARA J. LAUTZENHEISER; Exec. Dir. JOHN E. O'CONNOR, Jr.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20062; f. 1912; Pres. RICHARD L. LESHNER.

Membership: more than 200,000 businesses and orgs. (including corps., trade and professional assns., Chambers of Commerce and individuals).

British-American Chamber of Commerce: 275 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1920; Exec. Dir. ARTHUR H. PHELAN, Jr.; publs. *BAT News* (6 issues a year), *Yearbook, Directory*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

CHEMICALS

American Institute of Chemists: 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md. 20814; f. 1923; Exec. Dir. D. A. H. ROETHEL; 5,000 mems.; publ. *The Chemist* (monthly).

American Pharmaceutical Association: 2215 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1852; 56,000 mems.; Pres. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM S. APPLE; publs. include *Newsletter* (weekly), *American Pharmacy* (monthly).

Chemical Manufacturers Association: 2501 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1872; Pres. ROBERT A. ROLAND; Sec. BRUCE M. BARACKMAN; c. 200 mems.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Association: 42-40 Bell Blvd., Suite 604, Bayside, N.Y. 11361; 500 mems.

The Fertilizer Institute: 1015 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1955; Pres. EDWIN M. WHEELER; Sec.-Treas. HAROLD W. HALE.

National Association of Retail Druggists: 1750 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1898; Sec. W. B. SIMMONS; 28,000 mems.; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

National Paint and Coatings Association: 1500 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888;

1,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. LARRY L. THOMAS; Sec. ALLAN W. GATES.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1958; Chair. J. W. ECKMAN; Pres. LEWIS A. ENGMAN; 141 mems.

Soap and Detergent Association: 475 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; Pres. THEODORE E. BRENNER; Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. SINGER; 141 mems.

CONSTRUCTION

(see also *Electricity and Engineering and Machinery*)

Associated Builders and Contractors: 444 North Capitol St., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1950; 16,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. HERBERT L. HARRIS.

Associated General Contractors of America: 1957 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; 8,300 mems. (1980); Exec. Vice-Pres. HUBERT BEATTY; publ. *Constructor* (monthly), *AGC National Newsletter* (weekly).

Associated Specialty Contractors: 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md. 20814-3299; f. 1950; 17,600 mems.; Pres. ROBERT WILKINSON.

Construction Specifications Institute: 1150 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1948; 12,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. J. A. GASCOIGNE.

Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.: 5530 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015; f. 1889; Exec. Vice-Pres. WALTER M. KARDY; publ. *Mechanical Contractor* (monthly).

National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors: 1016 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1883; 7,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. A. T. STROTHER.

Tile Contractors' Association of America, Inc.: 112 North Alfred St., Alexandria, Va. 22314; f. 1929; Sec. W. T. LOOMIS; 350 mems.

ELECTRICITY(see also **Construction, and Engineering and Machinery**)**Edison Electric Institute:** 1111 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Pres. WILLIAM MCCOLLAM, Jr.; membership of 190 investor-owned electric utility companies.**Electronic Industries Association:** 2001 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1924; 350 mems.**Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1963; Exec. Dir. ERIC HERZ; 202,000 mems.**National Association of Electrical Distributors:** 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06901; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. ARTHUR W. HOOPER; 1,871 mems.**National Electrical Contractors Association:** 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md. 20014; f. 1901; 5,800 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT L. HIGGINS.**National Electrical Manufacturers' Association:** 2101 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1926; 560 mems.; Pres. BERNARD H. FALK.**ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY**(see also **Electricity and Construction**)**Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute:** 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1953; 160 mems. Pres. G. R. MUNGER.**American Consulting Engineers Council:** 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1973; Exec. Vice-Pres. LARRY N. SPILLER; 3,500 mems.; publs. include *International Engineering Newsletter* (monthly).**American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc.:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1871; 88,000 mems.; Pres. HAROLD W. PAXTON; Exec. Dir. EDWARD A. BUCKLEY; publs. *Journal of Metals*, *Mining Engineering*, *Journal of Petroleum Technology*, *Iron and Steelmaker*.**American Railway Engineering Association:** 2000 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1899; 4,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. L. T. CERNY; publ. *Bulletin*.**American Society of Civil Engineers:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1852; 77,600 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM R. GIBBS; Exec. Dir. EUGENE ZWOYER; publs. *Civil Engineering*, *ASCE News*.**American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1895; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. T. BOGGS; 40,000 mems.; publs. *ASHRAE Journal* (monthly), *ASHRAE Transactions* (semi-annual).**American Society of Mechanical Engineers:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1880; 103,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. DR. BURKE E. NELSON.**American Society of Naval Engineers Inc.:** 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 4,400 mems.; Sec.-Treas. Capt. FRANK G. LAW; publ. *Naval Engineers Journal* (every two months).**Engineering Foundation:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; Sec. JOHN A. ZECCA; 19 mems.**Machinery and Allied Products Institute:** 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; national representative of capital goods and allied product industries; economic and management research and publication; 500 mem. companies and 22 mem. assns.; Pres. C. W. STEWART; publs. include *Capital Goods Review* (quarterly), *MAPI Bulletin*.**National Machine Tool Builders' Association:** 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102; f. 1902; 385 mems.; Pres. JAMES A. GRAY.**Society of Automotive Engineers Inc.:** 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, Pa. 15096; f. 1905; Pres. DR. N. JOHN BECK; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSEPH GILBERT; 41,000 mems.; publs. *Automotive Engineering* (monthly), *S.A.E. Transactions* and *S.A.E. Handbook* (annually).**Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers:** 862 Scarsdale Ave., Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583; f. 1916; Pres. CHARLES E. ANDERSON; Exec. Dir. CONRAD L. SCHEETZ; 9,000 mems.; publ. *SMPTE Journal*.**Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers:** Suite 1369, One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048; f. 1893; Sec. and Exec. Dir. ROBERT G. MENDE; 13,000 mems.**FOOD****American Federation of Grain Millers:** 4949 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis, Minn. 55422; Pres. FRANK T. HOESE; 35,000 mems.**American Meat Institute:** P.O.B. 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1906; Pres. C. MANLY MOLPUS; 975 mems.**Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS):** 1300 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1973; Pres. S. D. CHILCOTE, Jr.; 35 mems. and assoc. mems., 51 affiliated mems.; publs. include *Directory of Brands*, *Annual Statistical Review*.**D.F.A. of California:** P.O.B. 270A, 303 Brokaw Rd., Santa Clara, Calif. 95052; f. 1908; 41 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. FRANK A. MOSEBAR.**Food Marketing Institute:** 1750 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1934; Pres. ROBERT O. ADERS; Chair. of Board DONALD O. SCHNUCK; over 1,000 mems.**Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.:** 1010 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1908; 150 mems.; Pres. GEORGE W. KOCH.**Millers' National Federation:** 600 Maryland Ave., S.W., Suite 305-W, Washington, D.C. 20024; f. 1902; 6.50 mems. accounting for over 80 per cent of flour produced in U.S.; Pres. WAYNE E. SWEGLE.**National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association:** 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1906; Chair. of Board TED C. WETTERAU; Pres. GERALD E. PECK; 340 mems.**National Confectioners Association:** 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1884; 400 mems.; Pres. J. E. MACK; Chair. JAMES W. NIXON; publ. *Confectionews* (monthly).**National Dairy Council:** 6300 N. River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; f. 1915; 700 mems.; Pres. M. F. BRINK.**National Food Brokers Association:** 1916 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1904; Pres. MARK M. SINGER; 2,400 mems.**National Food Processors Association:** 1133 20th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1907; Pres. CHARLES J. CAREY; 700 mems.**National Grain Trade Council:** 725 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Pres. WILLIAM F. BROOKS; 35 mems.**National Live Stock and Meat Board:** 444 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1923; Pres. JOHN L. HUSTON.**National Soft Drink Association:** 1011 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; 1,500 mems.; Pres. DWIGHT C. REED.**United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association:** North Washington at Madison, Alexandria, Va. 22314; f. 1937; 2,750 mems.; Pres. B. J. INNING; publs. include *Outlook Magazine*, *Produce Merchandiser*, *Spudlight*.

United States Brewers' Association: 1750 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1862; Pres. HENRY B. KING; 200 mems.; publ. *Brewers' Almanac* (annual).

IRON AND STEEL

American Hardware Manufacturers Association: 931 North Plum Grove Rd., Schaumburg, Ill. 60195; f. 1901; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM P. FARRELL.

American Iron and Steel Institute: 1000 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Chair. WILLIAM J. DE LANCEY; Pres. ROBERT B. PEABODY; Gen. Counsel and Sec. BARTON C. GREEN; publ. *Steel* (four times a year).

Iron Castings Society: Cast Metals Federation Bldg., Suite 101, 455 State St., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016; f. 1975; 250 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. H. WORKMAN; publ. *Ironcaster* (monthly).

Steel Founders' Society of America: Cast Metals Federation Bldg., Suite 101, 455 State St., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016; f. 1902; 155 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK MCNAUGHTON.

LEATHER

Footwear Industries of America: 1611 North Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1869; Pres. J. Q. LANGSTAFF; 200 mems.

Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers of America: 220 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1901; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK CITRONBAUM; 190 mems.

National Hide Association: 611 Seventh St., Sioux City, Iowa 51101; f. 1945; Pres. JACK MINNOCH; 300 mems.

LUMBER

(see also Paper)

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers: 8401 Connecticut Ave., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015; f. 1928; 400 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. S. SHERMAN.

National Forest Products Association: 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902; federation of 31 industry assns.; 15 direct company mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. RALPH D. HODGES, Jr.

National Home Furnishings Association: 405 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60654; f. 1920; Exec. Vice-Pres. GILES W. J. HOWARD; 13,500 mems.

National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association: 1990 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1915; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAMON H. HARRELL; 29 mems.

National Wooden Pallet and Container Association: 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1947; 325 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM C. BALDWIN.

Southern Forest Products Association: P.O.B. 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152; f. 1914; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM R. GANSER, Jr.; 220 mems.

METALS

The Aluminum Association, Inc.: 818 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1933; 92 mems.; Pres. JOHN C. BARD.

American Society for Metals: Metals Park, Ohio 44073; f. 1913; Man. Dir. ALLAN RAY PUTNAM; 50,000 mems.; publs. include *Metal Progress*, *ASM News*, *Journal of Applied Metalworking*, *Metallurgical Transactions (A and B)*.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc.: 1050 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1964; Pres. ROBERT J. WARDELL.

Copper Development Association Inc.: 57th Floor, Chrysler Bldg., 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10174; f. 1963; Pres. GEORGE M. HARTLEY; 80 mems.

Lead Industries Association: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; 80 mem. cos.; Pres. W. T. MEYER; Vice-Pres. J. F. SMITH; 80 mems.; publ. *Lead* (2 a year).

Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, Inc.: c/o Biltmore Plaza Hotel, 3rd Floor, Providence, R.I. 02903; f. 1880, inc. 1903; Exec. Dir. GEORGE R. FRANKOVICH; 2,200 mems.

Silver Institute: 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1971; Exec. Dir. RICHARD L. DAVIES; 160 mems. in 25 countries; publ. *The Silver Institute Letter* (monthly).

Zinc Institute Inc.: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1918; Pres. W. T. MEYER; 35 mems.

PAPER

(see also Lumber)

American Paper Institute, Inc.: 260 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1964; Pres. LOUIS F. LAUN; 175 mems.

National Paper Trade Association Inc.: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Pres. DONALD J. RAMAKER; Exec. Sec. JOHN J. BUCKLEY; 1,700 mems.

National Office Products Association: 301 North Fairfax St., Arlington, Va. 22314; Exec. Vice-Pres. DONALD P. HASPEL.

Paper Converters Association: 1000 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1976; 120 mems.

Paperboard Packaging Council: 1800 K St., N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1933; Pres. S. E. ICIEK.

Wallcovering Manufacturers Association: 66 Morris Ave., Springfield, N.J. 07081; f. 1953; Exec. Dir. MAURO A. CHECCHIO; 72 mems.

PETROLEUM AND FUEL

American Gas Association: 1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1918; Pres. GEORGE H. LAWRENCE; c. 5,000 individual mems., c. 300 corporate mems., c. 300 assoc. mems.

American Petroleum Institute: 2101 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1919; 7,500 mems.; Pres. CHARLES J. DiBONA; Sec. E. E. HAMMERBECK.

National Coal Association: 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Pres. C. E. BAGGE; 250 mems.

National Coal Exporters Association: 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1945; 27 mems.

National Petroleum Refiners Association: 1899 L St., N.W., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902; Pres. DONALD C. O'HARA; 190 regular mems.; 102 assoc. mems.; 25 foreign mems.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

(see also Publishers)

American Booksellers Association: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10168; f. 1900; 5,000 mems.

Book Manufacturers' Institute: 111 Prospect, Stamford, Conn. 06901; f. 1933; 102 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. DOUGLAS E. HORNER.

International Typographic Composition Association: 2262 Hall Place, Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1920; Exec. Dir. CHARLES W. MILLIKEN; 410 mems.

National Association of Printers and Lithographers: 570 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1933; Pres. W. C. LAMPARTER; 2,500 mems.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Printing Industries of America, Inc.: 1730 North Lynn St., Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1887; Pres. RODNEY L. BORUM; 9,200 mems.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

American Public Gas Association: 301 Maple Ave. West, Section 4, Suite G, Vienna, Va. 22180; f. 1961; Exec. Dir. ARIE M. VERRIPS; 180 mems.; publ. *Newsletter* (bi-weekly), *Annual Directory*.

American Public Power Association: 2301 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1940; Exec. Dir. ALEX RADIN; 1,750 mems.

American Public Works Association: 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1894; Exec. Dir. ROBERT D. BUGHER; 19,758 mems.; publs. *APWA Reporter* (monthly), books on refuse collection, disposal, etc., research reports.

American Water Works Association: 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, Colo. 80235; f. 1881; Exec. Dir. DAVID B. PRESTON; 33,000 mems.; publ. *Journal AWWA* (monthly).

RUBBER

Rubber Manufacturers Association: 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1915; Pres. DONALD G. BROTZMAN; Sec. GEORGE A. WHITE; 215 mems.

Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc.: 80 Broad St., No. 1900, New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1914; Pres. A. J. GARRY; Sec. JOSEPH J. DWYER; 48 mems.

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

American Glassware Association: 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1933; Man. Dir. CHARLES HOCKENBERRY; 4 mems.

Brick Institute of America: 1750 Old Meadow Rd., McLean, Va. 22102; f. 1934; Pres. JOHN P. GLEASON, Jr.; 100 mems.

Glass Packaging Institute: 2000 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLIAM W. SADD; 56 mems.

National Crushed Stone Association: 1415 Elliot Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1918; Pres. W. L. CARTER; 370 mems.

National Lime Association: 3601 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Va. 22201; f. 1902; 54 mems.; Exec. Dir. K. A. GUTSCHICK; Pres. ROBERT S. FERRY; publ. *Limeographs* (every two months).

National Sand and Gravel Association: 900 Spring St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910; f. 1911; Pres. KENNETH E. TOBIN.

TEXTILES

Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Inc.: 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1929; Exec. Dir. A. S. REDIN; 240 mems.

American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.: 1101 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; 250 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. RAY SHOCKLEY.

The Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America, Inc.: 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1881; Exec. Sec. IRMA B. LIPKIN; 350 mems.; publ. *The Custom Tailor* (Quarterly).

Man-Made Fiber Producers Association Inc.: 1150 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. CHARLIE W. JONES; Exec. Asst./Sec.-Treas. L. K. MARTIN.

Menswear Retailers of America: 2011 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1916; Exec. Dir. TOM L. MOORE; 9,000 mems.

National Knitwear and Sportswear Association: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1918; Pres. STANLEY MATZKIN; Exec. Dir. SETH M. BODNER; publs. *Knitting Times* (weekly), *Apparel World* (monthly) and 3 annuals.

National Knitwear Manufacturers Association: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10118; f. 1866; Pres. ROBERT E. BLANCHARD; Sec. MARGARET MCGOVERN.

National Outerwear and Sportswear Association: One Penn Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10119; f. 1942; Exec. Dir. DIANNE D. KEOGH; 120 mems.

New York Coat and Suit Association, Inc.: 225 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1961; Pres. DAVID ZELINKA; Exec. Dir. SAMUEL SANDHAUS; 175 mems.

Northern Textile Association: 211 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1854; Pres. (vacant); Exec. Vice-Pres. KARL SPILHAUS; 300 mems.

United Infants' and Children's Wear Association Inc.: 520 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1933; Exec. Dir. ABRAHAM ELIASBERG; 60 mems.

Wool Manufacturers Council: 211 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1956; 30 mems.

TOBACCO

Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc.: Statler Hilton Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1932; Man. Dir. MALCOLM L. FLEISCHER; 5,000 mems.; publ. *Tobacco Retailers Almanac*.

Tobacco Associates: 1101 17th St., N.W., Suite 912, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1947; Pres. C. N. WAYNE, Jr.; 400,000 mems.

Tobacco Merchants Association of the U.S.: 1220 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1915; Exec. Dir. FARRELL DELMAN; more than 130 mems.; publs. include *BITS* (bi-monthly), *Leaf Bulletin*, *National Bulletin* and special reports.

TRANSPORT

Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.: 1725 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Pres. KARL G. HARR, Jr.; Sec. SAMUEL L. WRIGHT; 60 mems.; publs. *Aerospace Facts and Figures*, etc.

Air Transport Association of America: see Civil Aviation—Associations.

American Bus Association: 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1926; 2,000 mems.; Chair. ARTHUR D. LEWIS; Pres. NORMAN R. SHERLOCK; publs. *Bus Facts*, *Destinations Magazine*.

American Institute of Merchant Shipping: see Ocean Shipping—Associations.

American Public Transit Association: 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1974; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK R. GILSTRAP; 600 mems.

American Trucking Associations: 1616 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Pres. BENNETT C. WHITLOCK, Jr.; 51 affiliated assns.; publ. *Transport Topics* (weekly).

Association of American Railroads: see Principal Railways—Associations.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association: 300 New Center Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 48202; f. 1912; Pres. V. J. ADDUCI; Senior Vice-Pres. T. H. HANNA; 12 mems.

National Automobile Dealers Association: 8400 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102; Pres. GEORGE W. LYLES; Exec. Vice-Pres. F. E. MCCARTHY; 20,000 mems.

Shipbuilders Council of America: 1100 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; Pres. EDWIN M. HOOD; 50 mems.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Advertising Federation: 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1905; Pres. HOWARD H. BELL; Chair. ALAN J. JACOBS; Sec.-Treas. R. H. STEWART MITCHELL; 26,000 mems.; publs. *Exchange, Washington Report, Communicator* (10 a year).

American Association of Exporters and Importers: 11 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1921; 1,300 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. EUGENE MILOSH; publ. *Import Alert* (6 a month), *Newsletter* (quarterly).

American Management Associations: 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Pres. THOMAS R. HORTON; Chair. and Chief Exec. JAMES L. HAYES; 91,000 corporate and individual mems.

American Mining Congress: 1920 N St., N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1897; Pres. J. ALLEN OVERTON, Jr.; 625 mems.; publ. *Mining Congress Journal* (monthly).

American Society of Association Executives: 1575 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1920; Pres. R. WILLIAM TAYLOR; 10,000 mems.; publ. *Association Management* (monthly).

Co-operative League of the U.S.A.: 1828 L St., N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1916; Pres. E. MORGAN WILLIAMS; 161 mems.

Electronic Industries Association: 2001 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1924; 350 mems.; Pres. P. F. McCLOSKEY.

Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union): P.O.B. 117, Bailey, Colo. 80421; f. 1902; Pres. GEORGE W. STONE; 300,000 mems.

Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.: 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1922; Pres. JACK J. VALENTI; Sec. JAMES BOURAS; 11 mems.

National Association of Manufacturers: 1776 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1895; Pres. ALEXANDER B. TROWBRIDGE; 12,000 mems.

National Association of Purchasing Management: 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1915; 28,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. J. BAKER; publ. *National Purchasing Review* (every 2 months), *Journal of Purchasing* (quarterly).

National Association of Realtors: 430 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1908; 754,372 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK CARLSON; Senior Vice-Pres. RAY ROPER; publ. *Real Estate Today* (monthly).

National Funeral Directors Association of the United States, Inc.: 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203; f. 1882; Exec. Dir. HOWARD C. RAETHER; 13,500 mems.

National Furniture Warehousemen's Association: 222 West Adams St., Chicago Ill. 60606; f. 1920; 1,400 mems.; Exec. Dir. ROBERT O. WOGSTAD; 1,200 mems.; publ. *NFWA Direction* (monthly).

National Grange: 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1867; farmers' organization; Master JOHN W. SCOTT; 525,000 mems.

National Retail Merchants Association Inc.: 100 West 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1911; Chair. EDWARD F. GIBBONS; Pres. J. R. WILLIAMS; publ. *Stores* (monthly).

Packaged Ice Association: 111 East Wacker Drive, Suite 600, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1917; Exec. Dir. M. C. RIPPY; 300 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1981 there were 175 unions, 110 affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Many unions based in the U.S.A. have members throughout North America. About 70 per cent of unions affiliated to the Canadian Labor Congress have their headquarters in the U.S.A.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO): 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1955 by merger of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Pres. LANE KIRKLAND; Sec.-Treas. THOMAS R. DONAHUE; 110 affiliated unions with total membership of 15,000,000 (1981); publs. *AFL-CIO News* (weekly), *Federationist* (monthly), *Free Trade Union News* (monthly).

AFL-CIO AFFILIATES

(with 50,000 members and over)

Associated Actors and Artistes of America: 165 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Pres. FREDERICK O'NEAL; Exec. Sec. SANFORD I. WOLFF; 85,000 mems.

Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, United: 8000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48214; f. 1935; Pres. DOUGLAS A. FRASER; Sec.-Treas. RAYMOND MAJERUS; 1,800,000 mems.

Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers' International Union: 10401 Connecticut Ave., Kensington, Md. 20795; f. 1886; Pres. JOHN DECONCINI; Sec.-Treas. RENE RONDOU; 160,000 mems.; publ. *BC & T News* (monthly).

Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of: 570 New Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas 66101; f. 1880; Pres. HAROLD J. BUOY; Sec.-Treas. CHARLES F. MORAN; 150,000 mems.

Bricklayers and Allied Craftmen, International Union of: 815 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1865; Pres. JOHN T. JOYCE; Sec.-Treas. EDWARD M. BELLUCCI; 147,175 mems.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of: 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1896; Pres. JOHN H. LYONS; Sec. JUEL D. DRAKE; 180,000 mems.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of: 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1881; Pres. WILLIAM KONYHA; Sec. JOHN S. ROGERS; 820,000 mems.

International Chemical Workers' Union: 1655 West Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313; f. 1944; Pres. FRANK D. MARTINO; Sec.-Treas. W. J. SPARKS; 65,000 mems.

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union: 15 Union Sq., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1976; Pres. MURRAY H. FINLEY; Sec.-Treas. JACOB SHEINKMAN; 502,000 mems.

Communications Workers of America: 1925 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1939; Pres. GLENN E. WATTS; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS B. KNECHT; 650,000 mems.

Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, International Union of: 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1949; Pres. DAVID J. FITZMAURICE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM H. BYWATER; 250,000 mems.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: 1125 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1891; Pres. CHARLES H. PILLARD; Sec. RALPH A. LEIGON; 1,100,000 mems.

Fire Fighters, International Association of: 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; Pres. JOHN A. GANNON; Sec.-Treas. MARTIN E. PIERCE; 171,674 mems.

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union: 1775 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1979; Pres. WILLIAM H. WYNN; 750,000 mems.

Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada: 608 East Baltimore Pike, Media, Pa. 19063; f. 1842; Pres. JAMES E. HATFIELD; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM J. MACLUSKIE; 85,000 mems.

Government Employees, American Federation of: 1325 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Pres. KENNETH T. BLAYLOCK; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSEPH D. GLEASON; Sec.-Treas. NICHOLAS J. NOLAN; 270,000 mems.; publ. *The Government Standard* (monthly).

Graphic Arts International Union: 1900 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. KENNETH J. BROWN; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH HELLMAN; 130,000 mems.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union: 120 East 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1891; Pres. EDWARD T. HANLEY; Sec.-Treas. JOHN GIBSON; 450,000 mems.

Allied Industrial Workers of America, International Union: 3520 West Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53215; f. 1935; Pres. DOMINICK D'AMBROSIO; Sec.-Treas. RAYMOND R. REINHOLD; 100,000 mems.

Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, United Association of: 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; Pres. MARTIN J. WARD; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH A. WALSH; 228,000 mems.

Laborers' International Union of North America: 905 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1903; Pres. ANGELO FOSCO; Sec.-Treas. W. VERNIE REED; 650,000 mems.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1900; Pres. SOL C. CHAIKIN; 341,000 mems.

Letter Carriers, National Association of: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; Pres. VINCENT R. SOMBROTTO; Sec.-Treas. RICHARD P. O'CONNELL; 234,000 mems.

International Longshoremen's Association: 17 Battery Place, Room 1530, New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1892; Pres. THOMAS W. GLEASON; Sec.-Treas. HARRY R. HASSELGREN; 76,579 mems.

Machinists and Aerospace Workers, International Association of: 1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1889; Pres. WILLIAM W. WINPISINGER; Sec.-Treas. EUGENE GLOVER; 954,952 mems.

Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of: 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48203; f. 1892; Pres. HAROLD C. CROTTY; Sec.-Treas. B. L. SORAH; 120,000 mems.

International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union: 1255 East McMillan St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45206; f. 1859; Pres. CARL W. STUDENROTH; Sec. WILLIAM F. CATES; 75,000 mems.

Musicians, American Federation of: 1500 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1896; Pres. VICTOR W.

FUENTEALBA; Sec.-Treas. J. MARTIN EMERSON; 300,000 mems.; publ. *International Musician* (monthly).

Office and Professional Employees International Union: 265 West 14th St., Suite 610, New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1945; Pres. HOWARD COUGHLIN; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM A. LOWE; 89,468 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: P.O.B. 2812, 1636 Champa St., Denver, Colo. 80201; f. 1918; Pres. ROBERT F. GOSS; Sec.-Treas. ROBERT V. PALMER; 177,433 mems.

Operating Engineers, International Union of: 1125 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1896; Pres. J. C. TURNER; Sec.-Treas. FRANK HANLEY; 421,395 mems.

Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada: 1125 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1864; Pres. JOSEPH T. POWER; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. HAUCK; 65,000 mems.

Painters and Allied Trades, International Brotherhood of: United Unions Bldg., 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1887; Pres. S. FRANK RAFTERY; Sec.-Treas. ROBERT PETERS-DORF; 200,000 mems.

United Paperworkers International Union: 702 Church St., P.O.B. 1475, Nashville, Tenn. 37202; f. 1972; Pres. WAYNE E. GLENN; Sec.-Treas. NICHOLAS C. VRATARIC; 300,000 mems.

Postal Workers Union, American: 817 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1906; Pres. MORRIS BILLER; Sec.-Treas. DOUGLAS C. HOLBROOK; 250,000 mems.; publ. *The American Postal Worker* (monthly), *APWU News Service* (weekly).

International Printing and Graphic Communications Union: 1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1889; Pres. SOL FISHKO; Sec.-Treas. MICHAEL P. McNALLY; 125,000 mems.

Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of: 3 Research Place, Rockville, Md. 20850; f. 1899; Pres. R. I. KILROY; Sec.-Treas. D. A. BOBO; 175,000 mems.; publ. *Railway Clerk Interchange* (monthly).

Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada, Brotherhood of: 4929 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. 64112; f. 1888; Pres. ORVILLE W. JACOBSON; Sec.-Treas. ORVILLE P. CHANNELL Jr.; 96,500 mems.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 30 East 29th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; Pres. ALVIN E. HEAPS; Sec.-Treas. LENORE MILLER; 200,000 mems.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: URWA Bldg., 87 South High St., Akron, Ohio 44308; f. 1935; Pres. PETER BOMMARITO; Sec.-Treas. DONALD C. TUCKER; 200,000 mems.

Seafarers' International Union of North America: 675 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232; f. 1938; Pres. FRANK DROZAK; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH DiGIORGIO; 80,000 mems.

Service Employees' International Union: 2020 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. JOHN J. SWEENEY; Sec.-Treas. RICHARD W. CORDT; 650,000 mems.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1888; Pres. EDWARD J. CARLOUGH; Sec.-Treas. CECIL D. CLAY; 160,000 mems.

State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of: 1625 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1936; Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM LUCY; 648,160 mems.; publ. *The Public Employee* (monthly).

United Steelworkers of America: Five Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1942; Pres. LLOYD MCBRIDE; Sec.-Treas. WALTER J. BURKE; 1,400,000 mems.

Teachers, American Federation of (AFL-CIO): 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1916; Pres. ALBERT SHANKER; Sec.-Treas. ROBERT PORTER; 550,000 mems.; publ. *American Teacher* (monthly), *Changing Education* (quarterly).

Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of: 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1893; Pres. WALTER F. DIEHL; Sec.-Treas. JAMES J. RILEY; 61,471 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: 5025 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1892; Pres. DAN V. MARONEY, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. JOHN ROWLAND; 160,000 mems.; publ. *In Transit* (monthly).

United Transportation Union: 14600 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44107; f. 1969; Pres. FRED A. HARDIN; Sec.-Treas. JOHN H. SHEPHERD; 245,000 mems.

Transport Workers Union of America: 1980 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1934; Pres. WILLIAM G. LINDNER; Sec.-Treas. ROOSEVELT WATTS; 150,000 mems.

International Typographical Union: P.O.B. 157, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901; f. 1852; Pres. JOE BINGEL; Sec.-Treas. THOMAS W. KOPECK; 84,372 mems.

Utility Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO: 815 16th St., N.W., Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1945; Pres. JAMES JOY, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. MARSHALL M. HICKS; 56,000 mems.

International Woodworkers of America: 1622 North Lombard St., Portland, Ore. 97217; f. 1936; Pres. KEITH JOHNSON; Sec.-Treas. ROBERT GERWIG; 120,000 mems.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

(with 50,000 members and over)

American Nurses' Association: 2420 Pershing Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64108; f. 1896; Pres. BARBARA NICHOLS; Exec. Dir. MYRTLE K. AYDELOTTE; 180,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: 1365 Ontario Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1863; Pres. JOHN F. SYTSMA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. JOHN D. RINEHART; 62,700 mems.

Distributive Workers of America: 13 Astor Place, New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. CLEVELAND ROBINSON; 50,000 mems.

Fraternal Order of Police: 5613 Belair Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21206; f. 1915; Pres. LEO V. MARCHETTI; Nat. Sec. DOROTHY A. WOODS; 150,000 mems.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: 1188 Franklin St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109; f. 1937; Pres. JAMES R. HERMAN; Sec.-Treas. CURTIS MCCLAIN; 65,000 mems.

National Education Association of the United States: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. WILLARD H. MCGUIRE; Exec. Dir. TERRY HERNDON; 1,700,000 mems.

National Federation of Federal Employees: 1016 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Pres. JAMES M. PEIRCE; Sec.-Treas. ABRAHAM ORLOFSKY; 100,000 mems.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of: 25 Louisiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1903; Pres. ROY L. WILLIAMS; Sec.-Treas. RAY SCHOESSLING; 2,000,000 mems.

Telecommunications International Union: P.O.B. 5462, Hamden, Conn. 06518; Pres. JOHN W. SHAUGHNESSY, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. KAY DRESLER; 70,000 mems.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America: 11 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. DENIS J. GLAVIN; Sec.-Treas. BORIS BLOCK; 165,000 mems.

United Mine Workers of America: 900 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1890; Pres. SAM CHURCH, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. HARRY PATRICK; 250,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20423; f. 1887; federal body with regulatory authority over domestic surface common carriers; jurisdiction extends over rail, inland waterways, oil pipelines and motorized traffic; Chair. MARCUS ALEXIS.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

Alaska Railroad: Pouch 7-2111 Anchorage, Alaska 99510; Gen. Man. F. H. JONES; 840 km.

Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corporation): 400 North Capitol St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1971; public corporation, took over passenger services of 13 investor-owned railroads; Pres. ALAN S. BOYD; 41,834 km.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.: 80 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Chair. of Board and Chief. Exec. JOHN S. REED; Pres. L. CENA; 19,380 km.

Boston and Maine Corporation: 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114; f. 1835; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer A. G. DUSTIN; 2,279 km.

Burlington Northern Railroad Co.: 176 East Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1970; Pres. and Chief Exec. R. C. GRAYSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. I. C. ETHINGTON; 47,154 km.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad: Union Station, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Trustee R. B. OGILVIE; Pres. and Chief Exec. W. L. SMITH; 5,633 km.

Chicago and North Western Transportation Co.: One Northwestern Center, 165 N. Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Pres. J. R. WOLFE; 13,160 km.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.: 139 West Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1947; Trustee W. M. GIBBONS; Pres. and Chief Exec. JOHN W. INGRAM; 11,850 km.

Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail): Transportation Center, Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; f. 1976 by merger; Chair EDWARD G. JORDAN; Pres. and Chief Exec. STUART M. REED; 27,353 km.

CSX Corp.: P.O.B. C-3222, Richmond, Va. 23261; f. 1980 by merger of Chessie System Inc. and Seaboard Coast Line Railroad; Chair. P. F. OSBORN; Pres. H. T. WATKINS; 43,073 km.

Delaware and Hudson Railway Company: D & H Bldg., 40 Beaver St., Albany, N.Y. 12207; Pres. C. K. P. SHOE-MAKER, Jr.; 2,696 km.

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.: One Park Central, 1515 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo. 80217; Chair. MAYFIELD R. SHILLING; Pres. W. J. HOLTMAN; 3,056 km.

Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co.: 131 West Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1838; Pres. J. H. BURDAKIN; 1,486 km.

Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co.: 233 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1851; Pres. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR; 12,872 km.

Long Island Rail Road Co.: Jamaica Station, Jamaica, N.Y. 11435; f. 1834; Pres. FRANCIS S. GABRESKI; 518 km.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.: Katy Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75202; f. 1960; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. N. WHITMAN; 3,519 km.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.: 9900 Clayton Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63124; f. 1849; Chair. DOWNING B. JENKS; Pres. THOMAS H. O'LEARY; 18,507 km.

Norfolk and Western Railway: 8 North Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va. 24042; f. 1896; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN P. FISHWICK; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT B. CLAYTOR; 12,154 km.

SOO Line Railroad Company: Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; f. 1961; Pres. THOMAS M. BECKLEY; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES H. CLAY; 7,384 km.

Southern Pacific Transportation Company: 1 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Chair. and Chief Exec. B. F. BIAGGINI; Pres. D. K. McNEAR; 21,699 km.

Southern Railway System: 920 15th St., Washington, D.C. 20005; Pres. L. STANLEY CRANE; 16,888 km.

Union Pacific Railroad: 345 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10154; f. 1897; Chair. and Chief Exec. J. H. EVANS; Pres. J. C. KENEFICK; 15,487 km.

Western Pacific Railroad Company: 526 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; f. 1916; Pres. and Chief Exec. R. G. FLANNERY; 2,147 km.

ASSOCIATIONS

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads Bldg., 1920 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1934; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer WILLIAM DEMPSEY; Exec. Vice-Pres. RICHARD E. BRIGGS; membership of 65 system lines comprising 133 railroads and 76 assoc. mems. in U.S.A. and abroad.

American Short Line Railroad Assn.: 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1913; Pres. P. HOWARD CROFT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel THOMAS C. DORSEY; 400 mems. and associates.

ROADS

Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation: 400 7th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590; includes Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety; Fed. Highway Administrator RAY BARNHART; publs.

Public Roads, A Journal of Highway Research (quarterly), *Highway and Urban Mass Transit* (quarterly), *Highway Statistics* (annual).

In 1975 there were 6,175,577 km. of roads, of which 64,653 km. were motorway, 772,812 were main or national roads and 81 per cent were paved.

INLAND WATERWAYS

American Steamship Co.: 3250 Marine Midland Center, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203; 17 self-unloading cargo vessels on the Great Lakes; Pres. THOMAS W. BURKE.

Day Line, Inc.: Pier 81, Foot of West 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1962; seasonal services on the Hudson River between New York City and Poughkeepsie; Pres. FRANCIS J. BARRY.

Federal Barge Lines, Inc.: 7501 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63111; f. 1918; year-round direct service on Lower Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, Arkansas and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; seasonal direct service on Upper Mississippi River; Pres. JACK F. LYNCH; Senior Vice-Pres. THOMAS F. MALONEY.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.: 9320 South Ewing, Chicago, Ill. 60617; tugboats and dredges; 32 vessels; Pres. JOHN A. DOWNS.

Hannah Marine Corp.: Kingery Rd. at Archer Ave., Lemont, Ill. 60439; tugboats and tank barges; 14 vessels; Pres. DONALD C. HANNAH.

Kinsman Lines: 1401 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; bulk cargo on the Great Lakes; six vessels; Pres. ROBERT S. LUCAS.

Lakeshore Contractors Inc.: 740 West Western Ave., Muskegon, Mich. 49440; nine vessels on the Great Lakes; Pres. JOHN H. BULTEMA, Jr.

Pickands Mather & Co. (Interlake Steamship Co.): 1100 Superior Ave., N.E., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; freight services on the Great Lakes; 9 vessels; Vice-Pres. DAVID A. GROH.

United States Steel Great Lakes Fleet, Inc.: 400 Missabe Bldg., Duluth, Minn. 55802; Pres. W. B. BURHRMANN; 31 vessels.

ASSOCIATIONS

Great Lakes Shipowners Association: 2000 K St., N.W., Suite 404, Washington, D.C. 20006; Gen. Counsel WILLIAM L. KOHLER; 7 mems.

Lake Carriers Association: 1411 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; f. 1892; Pres. PAUL E. TRIMBLE; 15 mems.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Federal Maritime Commission: 1100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20573; f. 1961 to regulate the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the U.S.; Commission is composed of 5 mems., appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; Chair. ALAN GREEN, Jr.

Maritime Administration/Maritime Subsidy Board: Dept. of Commerce, Main Commerce Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20230; concerned with administration of government aid to shipbuilding, shipping and port development; Asst. Sec. for Maritime Affairs SAMUEL B. NEMIROW.

PRINCIPAL PORTS

The two largest ports in the U.S.A. in terms of traffic handled are New Orleans, Louisiana, handling over 167 million short tons in 1979, and New York (164 million

short tons); many other large ports serve each coast, 47 of them handling between 9 and 90 million tons of traffic annually. The deepening of channels and locks on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway, allowing the passage of large ocean-going vessels, has increased the importance of the Great Lakes ports, of which 10 handled over 10 million short tons in 1979. The largest of the inland ports, Chicago, handled over 38 million short tons in 1979.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc.: One World Trade Center, Room 8151, New York, N.Y., 10048; services worldwide; Pres. CHARLES G. KISKADDON, Jr.

American President Lines Ltd.: 1950 Franklin St., Oakland, Calif. 94612; f. 1929; Services: east and west coasts N. America, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Middle East and Far East; Pres. W. B. SEATON; 21 vessels.

Amoco Shipping Co.: 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; Marine Transportation Dept.; Pres. H. RINKEMA.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1883; services to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Far East, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, West Africa, the Caribbean and South America; Chair. E. J. BARBER; Pres. WILLIAM J. SHIELDS.

Chevron Shipping Company: 555 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; world-wide tanker services; Pres. W. H. BANKS; Vice-Pres. J. B. ARADO, D. C. WOLCOTT, R. W. MACAULAY; 70 tankers.

Columbia Transportation Division, Oglebay Norton Company: 1100 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; services on the Great Lakes; Pres. JOHN J. DWYER; 19 vessels.

Coscol Marine Corp.: 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77046; Chief Operations Officer DONALD CAMPBELL; 3 tankers.

Crowley Maritime Corp.: 1 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Chair. T. P. CROWLEY; 7 petroleum barges.

Delta Steamship Lines Inc. (Delta Line): 1700 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. 70130; Chair. M. D. ROSE; Pres. ANDREW E. GIBSON; 24 vessels.

Energy Transportation Corp.: 540 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; 5 vessels.

Exxon Company, U.S.A.: Marine Dept., P.O.B. 1512, Houston, Tex. 77001; Gen. Man. O. R. MENTON; 17 tankers.

Falcon Carriers, Inc.: 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Farrell Lines Inc.: 1 Whitehall St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1926; regular mail, passenger and freight services from U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports to West Africa, Mediterranean, Middle East, Far East; U.S. east coast to Australia and New Zealand; Chair. and Chief Exec. GEORGE F. LOWMAN; Pres. JAMES P. HORN.

Gulf Trading & Transportation Co., Marine Dept.: 1 Presidential Blvd., Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 19004; Vice-Pres. R. I. HOSKINS; 17 vessels and heavy lift.

Hudson Waterways Corp.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005; Pres. JOHN CORCACAS; Vice-Pres. Engineering CHARLES NEALIS; tramp services.

Interocean Shipping Company: 1 State St. Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. J. P. COULAHAN; carriage of bulk materials in foreign trade; 4 vessels.

Keystone Shipping Co.: 313 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; Pres. A. B. KURZ; 21 vessels.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc.: Lykes Center, 300 Poydras St., New Orleans, La. 70130, and at Houston, Galves-

ton, Washington, New York; f. 1900; routes from U.S. Gulf ports to west coast of South America, Far East, South and East Africa and Europe; Great Lakes to Mediterranean; U.S. west coast to Far East; Pres. W. J. AMOSS; 44 vessels.

Marine Transport Lines, Inc.: 5 Hanover Sq., New York, N.Y. 10004; worldwide liquid and dry bulk transport; Pres. J. H. RAND; 35 vessels.

Matson Navigation Company: 100 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; inc. 1901; container and other freight services between U.S. west coast, Hawaii and Guam; Pres. M. H. BLAISDELL.

Moore McCormack Lines Inc.: 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to North and South America, South and East Africa; Pres. ROBERT E. O'BRIEN; 10 vessels.

OSG Bulk Ships: 1114 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; 17 tankers.

Prudential Lines Inc.: 1 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048; Pres. S. S. SKOURAS; 4 vessels.

Sea-Land Services, Inc.: P.O.B. 900, Edison, N.J. 08817; Pres. PAUL RICHARDSON; Vice-Pres. P. J. FINNERTY; 41 vessels.

Shell Oil Company: P.O.B. 2099, Houston, Tex. 77001; Man. Marine Dept. T. J. LENGUEL; 8 vessels.

Sun Transport, Inc.: P.O.B. 2224, Aston, Pa. 19014; Pres. T. D. PATRICK; 13 vessels.

Trinidad Corp.: 926 Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; Pres. J. J. ERVIN; 7 vessels.

United Brands Company: (Steamship Service); 1271 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1899; New York to Latin America and Europe; Chair. and Chief Exec. S. MILSTEIN; Sec. J. A. MACKENZIE; 30 vessels.

United States Lines, Inc. (Del.): 27 Commerce Drive, Cranford, N.J. 07016; containerized freight service to Europe, North America, Panama, Hawaii, Guam and Far East; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM B. BRU; 37 vessels.

Victory Carriers: 645 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; 4 vessels.

Waterman Steamship Corporation: 120 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; services to Europe, Middle East, U.S.S.R., the Far East; Pres. E. P. WALSH; Sec. R. S. WALSH; 10 vessels.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Institute of Merchant Shipping: 1625 K St., N.W., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1969; Pres. Rear Admiral W. M. BENKERT; Sec. GLENN HARTSOCK; 29 mems.; represents owners and operators of U.S. flag tankers, bulk carriers and liquefied natural gas ships; publ. *Annual Highlights*.

Council of American-Flag Ship Operators: 1625 K St., N.W., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALBERT E. MAY; represents liner owners.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aeronautics Board: 1825 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20428; f. 1938; five mems. appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; regulates aspects of and promotes domestic and international civil aviation; Chair. DAN MCKINNON.

Federal Aviation Administration: Dept. of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20591; f. 1958; promotes safety in the air, regulates air commerce and assists in development of an effective national airport system; Administrator J. LYNN HELMS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRINCIPAL SCHEDULED COMPANIES

American Airlines Inc.: P.O.B. 61616, Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, Tex. 75261; f. 1934; internal flights, services to Hawaii, Canada, Mexico, Caribbean and Atlantic; Chair. and Chief Exec. ALBERT V. CASEY; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer ROBERT L. CRANDALL; fleet of 125 Boeing 727-200, 54 Boeing 717-200, 34 DC-10, 14 Boeing 747.

Braniff Airways Inc.: P.O. Drawer 61747, Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, Tex. 75261; f. 1928; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. HOWARD D. PUTMAN; Pres. (vacant); serves U.S. mainland and Hawaii, Mexico, South America and Europe; international services connecting London with Dallas-Fort Worth and Frankfurt, Brussels with Boston and Dallas-Fort Worth; fleet of 93 Boeing 727, 10 Douglas DC-8, 7 Boeing 747.

Continental Airlines Inc.: Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; f. 1934; Chair. ROBERT F. SIX; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer GEORGE A. WARDE; international and domestic services; fleet of 14 DC-10-34, 56 Boeing 727-200.

Delta Air Lines Inc.: Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320; Chair. W. T. BEEBE; Pres. and Chief Exec. DAVID C. GARRETT, Jr.; domestic services and services to Puerto Rico, Canada, Bermuda, the Bahamas, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany; fleet of 36 DC-9, 13 DC-8, 128 Boeing 727, 32 Lockheed L-1011, 3 Lockheed 500-1011.

Eastern Air Lines Inc.: Miami International Airport, Miami, Fla. 33148; f. 1928; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. FRANK BORMAN; serves entire eastern half of U.S. and most of western half, U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; international services to Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, Jamaica, Bermuda, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Saint Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad; fleet of 75 DC-9, 147 Boeing 727, 19 A300, 31 Lockheed L-1011.

Frontier Airlines: 8250 Smith Rd., Denver, Colo. 80207; f. 1950; Pres. and Chief Exec. GLEN L. RYLAND; fleet of 45 Boeing 737, 20 Convair 580.

Hawaiian Airlines Inc.: P.O.B. 9008, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820; f. 1929; Chair. and Chief Exec. JOHN H. MAGOON, Jr.; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer PETER A. DUDGEON; fleet of 6 Douglas DC-9-80, 3 de Havilland DASH-7.

Northwest Airlines, Inc.: Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, St. Paul, Minn. 55111; f. 1926; Pres. and Chief Exec. M. J. LAPENSKY; coast to coast domestic services and services to Canada, Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Okinawa, Taiwan, Hawaii and Europe; fleet of 66 Boeing 727, 29 Boeing 747, 22 DC-10.

Ozark Air Lines, Inc.: Lambert Field, St. Louis, Mo. 63145; Pres. EDWARD J. CRANE; fleet of 42 DC-9.

Transport, Tourism and Culture

Pacific Southwest Airlines: 3225 N. Harbor Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92101; Chair. and Chief Exec. WILLIAM R. SHIMP; fleet of 23 Boeing 727, 1 DC-9.

Pan American World Airways: The Pan Am Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1927; Pres. and Chief Exec. C. E. ACKER; Chair. and Chief Operating Officer WILLIAM H. WALTRIP; services connect 72 stations in 38 countries on all continents; fleet of 45 Boeing 747, 15 DC-10, 10 L-101, 53 Boeing 727.

Piedmont Airlines: Smith Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; Pres. T. H. DAVIS; fleet of 36 Boeing 737, 6 Boeing 727, 6 YS-11.

Republic Airlines, Inc.: 7500 Airline Drive, Minneapolis, Minn. 55450; Pres. DANIEL F. MAY; fleet of 16 Boeing 727-200, 126 DC-9, 18 Convair 580.

Texas International Airlines, Inc.: P.O.B. 12788, Houston, Tex. 77017; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. FRANCISCO A. LORENZO; fleet of 33 DC-9.

Transamerica Airlines Inc.: Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif. 94614; f. 1960; Pres. and Chief Exec. HENRY P. HUFF; Chair. GLENN A. CRAMER; domestic and international passenger and cargo services; fleet of 7 DC-8-63CF, 5 DC-8-61, 3 DC-10-30, 12 L-100-30 Hercules, 3 Boeing 747-271C, 8 L-188 Electra.

Trans World Airlines Inc. (TWA): 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10158; f. 1925; Chair. EDWIN SMART; Pres. and Chief Exec. C. E. MEYER, Jr.; domestic and international services connecting 11 countries; fleet of 64 Boeing 707, 85 Boeing 727, 13 Boeing 747, 32 L-1011.

United Air Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666; Pres. RICHARD J. FERRIS; domestic services from coast to coast, Canada and to the Hawaiian Islands; fleet of 18 Boeing 747, 43 DC-8, 177 Boeing 727, 42 Boeing 737, 42 DC-10.

USAir, Inc.: Washington National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001; Chair. and Pres. EDWIN I. COLODNY; fleet of 16 Boeing 727, 27 BAC-111, 57 DC-9.

Western Air Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 92005, World Way Postal Center, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; f. 1925; Chair. and Chief Exec. NEIL G. BERGT; North American services; fleet of 12 Boeing 737, 47 Boeing 727, 10 DC-10, 1 DC-10-30.

ASSOCIATIONS

Air Transport Association of America: 1709 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1936; Pres. and Chief Exec. PAUL R. IGNATIUS; 29 corporate mems. representing more than 98 per cent of U.S. scheduled airline passenger traffic; publ. *Air Transport—Annual Report*.

National Air Transport Association: 1010 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1940; Pres. LAWRENCE L. BURIAN; membership of 900 air carriers and airport service orgs.; publs. include *Washington Intelligence Report*, *Air Tran News* (monthly).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

United States Travel and Tourism Administration: U.S. Department of Commerce, Main Commerce Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20230; f. 1961; Government Agency; Under-Sec. for Tourism FREDERICK MORRIS BUSH.

American Society of Travel Agents Inc.: 711 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1931; 16,000 mems.; Chair. and Chief Exec. JOSEPH R. STONE; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer WALTER J. RAUSCHER; publ. *ASTA Travel News* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Federal Government grants direct aid to the arts for the literary and music programmes of the Library of Congress and the National Gallery, for the Office of Education (Arts and Humanities Branch) and to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Federal aid to the arts is also given under various urban renewal and cultural exchange programmes.

Most states organize their own arts councils, and many city and county governments, business corporations, charitable foundations and private individuals also provide financial support.

National Council on the Arts and National Council on the Humanities: advise the respective endowment Chairmen on policies and procedures; each Council has 26 members chosen by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: 806

15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; f. 1965 by Congress; consists of the following bodies:

National Endowment for the Arts: 2401 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; f. 1965 to support the development and growth of cultural resources in the U.S. by giving matched grants to non-profit organizations and unmatched grants to individuals; Chair. LIVINGSTON BIDDLE.

National Endowment for the Humanities: 806 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; f. 1965; an independent federal grant-making agency to support projects of research, education and public activity in the humanities; Chair. JOSEPH D. DUFFEY.

Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities: co-ordinates the activities of the endowments with the work of other federal agencies; Chair. JOSEPH D. DUFFEY.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

There are some 50 permanent professional theatre companies operating in the U.S.A., mostly created as non-profit undertakings. The following is a selection of the most important companies:

The American Place Theater: 111 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Dir. WYNN HANDMAN; Assoc. Dir. JULIA MILES.

The American Shakespeare Theater: East 31, Highway 95, Stratford, Conn. 06497; 1,500 seats; July to September.

Arena Stage and the Kreeger Theater: 6th and M Sts. S.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1950; Prod. Dir. ZELDA FICHANDLER; Exec. Dir. THOMAS C. FICHANDLER.

The Cleveland Play House: 2040 East 86th St., P.O.B. 1989, Cleveland, Ohio 44106; f. 1915; Dir. RICHARD OBERLIN.

The Guthrie Theater: Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.; Man. Dir. DONALD SCHOENBAUM.

J. F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: 2700 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20566; f. 1971; opera, ballet,

film and all forms of drama and musical theatre; Chair. ROGER L. STEVENS; Artistic Dir. MARTA CASALS ISTONIN.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts: Vivian Beaumont Theater Bldg., 150 West 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; facilities for all the performing arts.

New York Shakespeare Festival: 425 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1960; Producer JOSEPH PAPP; produces at a complex housing 7 theatres and at an open-air theatre; also operates a mobile theatre.

There are over 750 opera-producing groups in the U.S.A., the most important being the New York Metropolitan Opera (Exec. Dir. ANTHONY BLISS), the New York City Opera (Gen. Dir. BEVERLY SILLS), the Chicago Lyric Opera (Gen. Man. vacant), and the San Francisco Opera (Gen. Dir. KURT HERBERT ADLER).

The New York City Ballet, the San Francisco Ballet, the National Ballet in Washington, are the principal ballet companies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

The following were the major orchestras in 1981, according to annual income or budget:

Boston Symphony: Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass. 02115; f. 1881; Music Dir. and Conductor SEIJI OZAWA; Principal Guest Conductor Sir COLIN DAVIS; **Boston Pops Orchestra,** Boston, Mass.; f. 1885; Conductor JOHN WILLIAMS.

Chicago Symphony: 220 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1891; Pres. E. NORMAN STAUB; Chair. of Board THOMAS G. AYERS; Gen. Man. JOHN S. EDWARDS; Music Dir. Sir GEORG SOLTI.

Cleveland Orchestra: 11001 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106; Music Dir. LORIN MAZEL; Gen. Man. KENNETH HAAS.

Detroit Symphony: Ford Auditorium, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1914; Conductors GARY BERTINI, ANTAL DORATI; Man. Dir. (vacant).

Los Angeles Philharmonic: 135 North Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012; f. 1919; Music Dir. and Conductor

CARLO MARIA GIULINI; Exec. Dir. ERNEST FLEISCHMANN.

National Symphony Orchestra: John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, D.C. 20566; f. 1931; Music Dir. Mstislav Rostropovich; Exec. Dir. HENRY FOGEL.

New York Philharmonic: Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center, New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1842; Music Dir. and Conductor ZUBIN MEHTA.

Philadelphia Orchestra: 1420 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; Music Dir. RICCARDO MUTI.

Pittsburgh Symphony: 600 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; Music Dir. ANDRÉ PREVIN; Man. Dir. MARSHALL W. TURKIN.

San Francisco Symphony: Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, Calif. 94102; Music Dir. and Conductor EDO DE WAART; Exec. Dir. PETER PASTREICH.

There were also more than 150 regional and metropolitan orchestras in 1981.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Department of Energy: Washington, D.C. 20585; formulates atomic energy policy; administers the following nuclear research and assessment programmes:

National Uranium Resource Evaluation Program (NURE): Washington, D.C. 20545; Dir. J. A. PATTERSON.

Nuclear Energy Program: Washington, D.C. 20585;

responsible for research, development and demonstration in nuclear fission programmes and waste management; Asst. Sec. for Nuclear Energy (vacant).

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC): 1717 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20555; f. 1975; licensing and regulatory body; Chair. NUNZIO J. PALLADINO.

UNITED STATES EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA GUAM NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS
OTHER TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa is an island group in the southern Central Pacific along latitude 14°S. at about longitude 170°W. Its seven islands of Tutuila, Tau, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu, Rose and Swains lie some 3,700 km. south-west of Honolulu (Hawaii). It is an unincorporated territory of the United States. The capital is Pago Pago on Tutuila.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 194.8 square kilometres (76.1 square miles).

Population (census of April 1st, 1980): Total 32,395; Manu'a Islands (Ofu, Olosega and Tau) 1,740; Aunuu 400, Swains 29, Tutuila (including Pago Pago, capital) 30,226.

Births and Deaths (1980): 1,084 live births (33.5 per 1,000); 151 deaths (4.7 per 1,000).

Agriculture (1980—metric tons, FAO estimates): Coconuts 12,000, Roots and tubers 16,000, Bananas 4,000. Papayas, pineapples and breadfruit are also grown.

Livestock (1980—FAO estimates): Chickens 43,000, Pigs 8,000, Goats 8,000.

Sea Fishing (catch in metric tons): 113 in 1976; 352 in 1977; 377 in 1978; 383 in 1979.

Industry: Canned Fish U.S. \$120,277,671 (1980); Electricity 72.6 million kWh. worth \$6.1 million (1980).

Currency: 100 cents=1 United States dollar (U.S. \$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=\$1.92; U.S. \$100=£51.99.

Budget (1980—U.S. \$'000): Local Revenue \$24,751; Congressional grants and direct appropriation \$17,309; Other Federal grants \$16,943; Total receipts \$59,003.

External Trade (\$ million, year ending June 30th): Imports 54.9 in 1976/77, 73.3 in 1977/78, 95.1 in 1980; Exports 82.1 in 1976/77, 104.2 in 1977/78, 127.1 in 1980.

Transport (1980): *Roads:* Motor vehicles 3,435; *Shipping:* Ships entered 1,002; cleared 1,001; *Civil Aviation* (1981): Aircraft arriving at Pago Pago airport 10,622, Passenger arrivals and departures 213,440.

THE CONSTITUTION

American Samoa is administered by the United States Department of the Interior. According to the 1966 constitution executive power is vested in the Governor. The Governor's authority extends to all operations within the territory of American Samoa. He has veto power with respect to bills passed by the Fono (Legislature). The Fono consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, with a President and a Speaker presiding over their respective divisions. The Senate is composed of 18 members elected according to Samoan custom from local chiefs, or *matai*. The House of Representatives consists of 20 members elected by popular vote. The Fono meets twice a year, in February and July, for not more than 45 days and at such special sessions as the Governor may call. The Governor has

the authority to appoint heads of departments with the approval of the Senate. Local government is carried out by indigenous officials. In August 1976 a referendum on the popular election of a Governor and Lt.-Governor resulted in an affirmative vote. On September 13th, 1977, the Secretary of the Interior issued an order which provided for gubernatorial elections every four years. The first of these elections was held on November 8th, 1977.

THE GOVERNMENT

(January 1982)

Governor: PETER TALU COLEMAN.

Lieutenant-Governor: High Chief TUFELE LI'A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court: Consists of three Divisions: Appellate, Trial, and Land and Titles. The Appellate Division has limited original jurisdiction and hears appeals from the Trial Division, the Land and Titles Division and from the District Court when it has operated as a court of record. The Trial Division has general jurisdiction over all cases. The Land and Titles Division hears cases involving land or *matai* titles.

Chief Justice: RICHARD I. MIYAMOTO.

Associate Justice: THOMAS W. MURPHY.

District Court: Hears misdemeanours, infractions (traffic and health), civil claims less than \$3,000, small claims, Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support cases, and *de novo* trials from Village Courts.

Judge: CHARLES ALAILIMA.

Judge: MICHAEL F. KRUSE (temporary).

Village Court: Hears matters arising under uniform village regulations.

Judges: MULIFOLA F. H. SCANLAN; TAGO SEVA'AETASI.

RELIGION

The population is largely Christian.

Roman Catholic: under the jurisdiction of Bishop of Samoa and Tokelau: H.E. Cardinal Pio TAOFINU'U (Cardinal's Residence, Box 532, Apia, Western Samoa).

Protestant Churches: denominations active in the Territory include the Congregational Christian Church, the Methodist Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Assemblies of God, Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

THE PRESS

News Bulletin: Office of Information, American Samoa Government, Pago Pago; English; daily; Editor PHILIP SIVETT; circ. 3,600.

Samoa News: P.O.B. 57, Pago Pago; twice a week; Editor JAKE KING; circ. 6,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Samoa: P.O.B. 2567, Pago Pago; former government-administered station leased to Radio Samoa Ltd. in 1975; programmes in English and Samoan; 24 hours a day; Gen. Man. RICK PETRI.

In 1978 there were 30,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

KVZK: Pago Pago; f. 1964; government-owned; programmes in English and Samoan; operates Channels 2, 4 and 5, broadcasting for 18 hours on weekdays and 12 hours on Saturdays and Sundays; Gen. Man. PAUVEUVEN FULI FULI.

In 1978 there were 7,100 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in U.S. \$)

Bank of Hawaii: P.O.B. 69, Pago Pago 96799; f. 1897; cap. \$93m., dep. \$1,400m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer WILSON P. CANNON, Jr.; Man. ROGER E. O'CONNOR.

Development Bank of American Samoa: P.O. Box 9, Pago Pago; f. 1969; cap. \$3m.; a government-owned non-commercial undertaking; Chair. and Pres. AUVIA To'oto'o (acting).

INSURANCE

G.H.C. Reid and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1269, Pago Pago; general merchants, household goods movers, agents for Lloyd's of London.

American Samoa, Guam

Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 129, Pago Pago.

National Pacific Insurance Ltd.: Pago Pago.

Oxford Pacific Insurance Management: Pago Pago.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

American Samoa Development Corporation: Pago Pago; f. 1962; financed by Samoan private shareholders.

Division of Agricultural Development and Extension Services: f. 1973 out of other departments to co-ordinate agricultural development on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

Office of Economic Development and Planning: Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago; Dir. JOSEPH PEREIRA.

Territorial Planning Commission: Pago Pago; f. 1969.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 150 km. of paved and 200 km. of secondary roads.

Non-scheduled commercial buses operate a service over 350 km. of main and secondary roads.

SHIPPING

There are various passenger and cargo services from the U.S. Pacific coast, Japan, Australia (mainly Sydney) and New Zealand, that call at Pago Pago. The Pacific Forum Line, Daiwa Lines, Farrell Lines, Pacific Navigation of Tonga, Kyowa Line, Union Steam Ship Co., General Steamship Corp., Warner Pacific Line and Pacific Islands Transport Line are amongst the shipping companies which operate regular cargo services to American Samoa. Inter-island boats operate frequently between Western and American Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

American Samoa is served by Air Pacific Ltd. (Fiji), Polynesian Airlines (Western Samoa) and South Pacific Islands Airways (Tonga).

GUAM

Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. It is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands, situated about 2,170 km. south of Tokyo (Japan) and 5,300 km. west of Honolulu (Hawaii).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 541 sq. km.

Population (census of April 1st, 1980): 105,816. Servicemen and dependants, c. 21,500. Capital: Agaña.

Births and Deaths (1980): 3,003 live births (25.0 per 1,000); 422 deaths (3.5 per 1,000).

Agriculture: Production (1980): Fruit and vegetables 2,976,000 lb.; Eggs 1,814 dozen; Pork 964,000 lb.; Beef 52,000 lb.; Poultry 91,000 lb.

Sea Fishing (catch in metric tons): 95 in 1976; 125 in 1977; 316 in 1978; 182 in 1979; 100 in 1980.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 United States dollar (U.S. \$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=U.S. \$1.92; U.S. \$100=£51.99.

BUDGET

(U.S. \$ million, year ending September 30th)

REVENUE	1979	EXPENDITURE	1979
General fund	204.9	Departments Agencies	133.0
Special funds	17.0	Special funds	20.0
Semi and autonomous agencies	60.2	Semi and autonomous agencies	67.0
Capital projects, federal grants and other funds	56.1	Capital projects	4.4
		Encumbrances	1.1
		Legislative and judicial branches	7.2
TOTAL REVENUE	338.2	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	232.7

1980 (U.S. \$ million): Total revenue 124.3; Total expenditure 130.4.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1978=100)

	1975	1976	1977	1979	1980
Food	79.9	83.6	84.4	111.6	139.2
Housing	88.2	88.1	91.3	111.3	131.8
Clothing and upkeep	78.2	83.8	94.7	105.7	118.7
Transport	83.0	84.6	89.1	115.0	150.1
Medical care	87.6	88.6	83.9	109.0	123.9
Entertainment			93.6	106.1	104.0
Other goods and services			92.0	103.7	117.1
ALL ITEMS	83.7	85.8	88.6	112.1	132.4

External Trade (1980): Imports \$544.2 million; Exports \$61.0 million.

Shipping (1978): Vessels entered 827; Freight entered 818,300 tons, cleared 512,700 tons, in transit 226,800 tons.

Tourism: No. of visitors ('000) (1976) 201.3; (1977) 245.8; (1978) 238.8; (1979) 272.6; (1980) 291.1; (1981) 312.9.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Department of Commerce, Government of Guam, P.O.B. 682, Agaña, Guam 96910; United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C.

THE CONSTITUTION

Guam is governed under the Organic Act of Guam of 1950, which gave the island statutory local power of self-government and made its inhabitants citizens of the United States, although they cannot vote in national elections. Their delegate to the House of Representatives is elected every two years. Executive power is vested in a civilian Governor, first elected in 1970. Elections for the governorship occur every four years. The Government has 15 executive departments, whose heads are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Guam Legislature. The Legislature consists of 21 members elected by popular vote every two years. It is empowered to pass laws on local matters, including taxation and fiscal appropriations.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: PAUL McDONALD CALVO.

Lieutenant-Governor: JOSEPH F. ADA.

LEGISLATURE

Speaker: THOMAS TANAKA.

In the November 1980 elections the Republican Party won 11 seats and the Democratic Party 10 seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of Guam: Judge appointed by the President.

The court has the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States in all cases arising under the law of the United States. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Presiding Judge: HON. CRISTOBAL C. DUENAS.

Clerk of Court: EDWARD L. G. AGUON.

The Superior Court of Guam has jurisdiction over other cases arising in Guam.

There are also the Police Court, Traffic Court, Juvenile Court and the Small Claims Court.

RELIGION

About 96 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic, although other Christian denominations are represented.

Roman Catholic: Bishop's House, Cuesta San Ramon, Agaña 96910; Bishop of the Diocese of Agaña Most Rev. FELIXBERTO CAMACHO FLORES, O.F.M.CAP.

THE PRESS

Pacific Daily News and Sunday News: P.O.B. DN, Agaña; f. 1950; Publisher ROBERT E. UDICK; Exec. Editor JOHN M. SIMPSON; Editor JOSEPH C. MURPHY; circ. 18,000 on weekdays and 17,000 on Sunday.

Pacific Voice: P.O.B. 2553, Agaña; Sunday; Editor Fr. BRIGIDO U. ARROYO; circ. 6,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Guam (KUAM): P.O.B. 368, Agaña 96910; f. 1954; affiliated to CBS and NBC; operates on AM and FM 24 hours a day; Pres. LAWRENCE S. BERGER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN CRAWFORD.

Trans World Radio (TWR): P.O.B. 3518, Agaña; broadcasts religious programmes on stations KTGW at 800 kHz AM, covering Guam and nearby islands, and KTWR, which operates two 100 kW. short-wave transmitters reaching most of Asia and the Pacific.

K-Stereo: P.O.B. 20249, GMF, 96921; operates on FM 24 hours a day; Pres. EDWARD POPPE.

KGUM: P.O.B. GM, Agaña; Gen. Man. J. ANDERSON.

There were 88,000 radio receivers in 1978.

TELEVISION

Guam-Agaña (KUAM-TV): P.O.B. 368, Agaña 96910; f. 1956; affiliated to CBS and NBC programme networks; operates colour service; Pres. LAWRENCE S. BERGER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN CRAWFORD.

Guam Cable TV: 530 West O'Brien, Agaña 96910.

KGTF: P.O.B. 21449, Agaña 96921-0117; f. 1970; educational programmes; Dir. BETTY BENNETT LYON.

There were 140,000 television receivers in 1978.

FINANCE

BANKING

(m. = million; brs. = branches)

American Savings and Loan Association (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 811, Agaña; 3 brs.; total assets \$40m. (December 1977); Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN MICKELSON.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (U.S.A.): P.O.B. BA, Agaña; 2 agencies; Pres. JAMES LAHERTY; Man. R. E. BAUM.

Bank of Guam: P.O.B. BW, Agaña; 2 brs.; Pres. JESUS S. LEON GUERRERO.

Bank of Hawaii (U.S.A.): P.O.B. BH, Agaña; 3 brs.; Vice-Pres. and Man. M. D. SCHOCHET.

Bank of the Orient (U.S.A.): P.O.B. EI, Agaña, 96910; 1 br.; Man. WILFRED K. YAMAMOTO.

California First Bank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 7809, Tamuning 96911; Man. MASAO KUWANO.

California Overseas Bank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 24881, GMF 96921; 1 br.; Man. MANUEL C. CASTRO.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. AE, O'Hara St., Agaña; Man. STEPHEN C. CRYSTER.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. FF, Agaña; 1 br.; Vice-Pres. CHARLES H. BRADLEY.

First Commercial Bank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 2461, Agaña; Gen. Man. K. R. LU.

First Hawaiian Bank (U.S.A.): P.O.B. AD, Agaña; 2 brs.; Vice-Pres. and Man. (Agaña br.) JOHN K. LEE.

Guam Savings and Loan Association: P.O.B. 2888, Agaña 96910; Pres. PHILIP FLORES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 27C, Agaña; Man. RICHARD CROMWELL.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust (U.S.A.): 414 Soledad Ave., GCIC Agaña; Man. JOSE GUEVARA, Jr.

National Bank of Fort Sam Houston (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 4356, Yigo, 96912; 2 brs.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT

Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA): P.O.B. 3280, Agaña, Guam 96910.

TRADE UNIONS

Many workers belong to trade unions based in the U.S.A. such as the American Federation of Government Employees, the American Postal Workers' Union and the Operating Engineers. About 4,000 of the island's 31,000 workforce belong to unions.

Guam Federation of Teachers: P.O.B. 2301, Agaña; f. 1965; Pres. BETH McCLURE; 2,400 mems.; publ. *Union*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Guam Employers' Council: Suite 102, Ada Plaza Center, Agaña, 96910; f. 1966; private, non-profit-making association for consultants on personnel and labour relations; conducts twice-yearly wage and benefit surveys; publs. reports and opinions on laws regarding employment.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 674 kilometres of modern all-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Atkins Kroll: P.O.B. 6428, Tamuning 96911; Pres. LANE LASTAIRE.

Pacific Navigation System: P.O.B. 7, Agaña; f. 1946; Pres. KENNETH T. JONES, Jr.

Trans-Pacific Freightage: P.O.B. 37, Agaña; Pres. GEORGE G. MELAH.

Tucor Services Inc.: P.O.B. 6128, Tamuning, Guam 96911; General Agents for numerous tankers, dry cargo, passenger and fishery companies; Gen. Man. BOB KENT.

Monthly cargo services are operated by Kyowa Line vessels, calling at Guam en route from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan to various Pacific islands, and by Daiwa Line vessels, linking Guam with Japan and Pacific islands including Fiji, New Caledonia and American and Western Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Guam is served by Air Micronesia (Northern Mariana Islands), Air Nauru, Continental Airlines (U.S.A.), JAL (Japan), Northwest (U.S.A.), Pan Am (U.S.A.) and several air taxi operators.

TOURISM

Guam Visitors Bureau: P.O.B. 3520, Agaña, Guam 96910; Chair. JOSE D. DIEGO; Gen. Man. JOSEPH CEPEDA (Acting).

Micronesian Regional Tourism Council: 6th floor, ITC Bldg. (Tamuning), P.O.B. 682, Agaña, 96910; f. 1976 to promote tourism in the region; composed of government and independent representatives from Micronesia, Saipan and Guam; Exec. Dir. GORDON W. TYDINGCO.

There were 312,862 tourists in 1980. Total expenditure was about \$155 million.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands comprises 16 islands (all the Marianas except Guam) in the Western Pacific, 5,300 km. west of Honolulu (Hawaii). Six islands, including the three largest, Saipan, Tinian and Rota, are inhabited; the chief settlement and administrative centre are on Saipan.

Formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the islands voted for separate status as a U.S. commonwealth territory in June 1975, and in March 1976 President Ford signed the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Covenant. In October 1977 President Carter approved the constitution of the Northern Mariana Islands, which provides that from January 1978 the former Marianas District is internally self-governing. In December 1977 elections were held for a bicameral legislature, a governor and a lieutenant-governor. The residents of the islands are not expected to obtain full citizenship of the U.S.A. until negotiations to decide the future status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are completed and the trusteeship is ended.

Military land on Tinian is to be leased to the U.S. Government for U.S. \$19 million, and the islands will also receive \$14 million in direct aid for each of the seven years after 1978. Additional income is expected to come from U.S. federal welfare and development programmes.

Serious damage was caused by Typhoon Dinah in November 1980, and in May 1981 the sudden eruption of a volcano forced the inhabitants of the island of Pagan to flee.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 479 sq. km.; Saipan 122 sq. km., Tinian 101 sq. km., Rota 83 sq. km.

Population (Census 1980): 16,862; Saipan 14,585, Tinian 899, Rota 1,274, Northern islands 104.

External Trade (1981): Exports: vegetables 180,000 lb.; beef and pork 443,000 lb.

Tourism (1980): 119,370 visitors.

(For other figures, see the chapter on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1982)

Governor: PEDRO P. TENORIO.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative authority is vested in the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature, a bicameral body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are nine senators elected for four-year terms and 14 members of the House of Representatives elected for two-year terms.

Senate President: OLYMPIO T. BORJA.

Speaker of the House: BENIGNO R. FITIAL.

RELIGION

The population is predominantly Christian, mainly Roman Catholic.

THE PRESS

The Commonwealth Examiner: P.O.B. 1074, Saipan; f. 1979; weekly; independent; English and Chamorro.

Marianas Variety News and Views: P.O.B. 231, Saipan, C.M. 96950; f. 1972; weekly; independent; English and Chamorro; Mans. ABED and PAZ YOUNIS; circ. 6,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Station KSAI: Saipan; commercial station owned by Far Eastern Broadcasting Co.; 10 kW.; broadcasts on 940 kHz.

Station WSZE: Navy Hill, Saipan; commercial station owned by Micronesian Broadcasting Corp.; 1 kW.; broadcasts on 1053 kHz.

TELEVISION

Saipan Cable TV: P.O.B. 1015, Saipan; 12-channel commercial station broadcasting 24 hours a day; U.S. programmes and local and international news; 2,300 subscribers.

There were approximately 5,000 television sets in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

American Savings Bank (U.S.A.): Chalan Kanoa, Saipan.

Bank of Guam (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 678, Saipan 96950; Man. KARL T. REYES; brs. in Truk and Majuro, Marshall Islands and Guam.

Bank of Hawaii (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 566, "Nauru Bldg.", Saipan.

California First Bank (U.S.A.): Saipan 96950.

INSURANCE

Micronesian Insurance Underwriters: P.O.B. 206, Saipan.

The New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd. Microl Corporation: P.O.B. 267, Saipan, CM 96950; general agents.

ToKio Marine and Fire Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 168, Saipan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CO-OPERATIVES

The Mariana Islands Co-operative Association, Rota Producers and Tinian Producers Association operate in the islands.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Saipan Shipping Co.: P.O.B. 8, Saipan; services to Guam, Micronesia and the Far East.

Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Melbourne, Australia, to Saipan and the Trust Territory, and Kyowa Line vessels call at Saipan en route from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Japan and Guam to the Trust Territory. Additional cargo services are provided by Daiwa Line vessels and the Philippines, Micronesia and Orient Navigation Co.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

PALAU NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

(*Olbiil era Kelulau*)

President of the Senate: KALEB UDUI.

Speaker of the House of Delegates: CARLOS H. SALII.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Kosrae State Legislature: unicameral body of 14 members serving for four years; Governor JACOB NENA.

Ponape State Legislature: 24 representatives elected for four years (terms staggered); Governor LEO FALCAM.

Truk State Legislature: 28 members, serving for four years; Governor ERHART ATEN.

Yap State Legislature: 10 members, 6 elected from the Yap Islands proper and 4 elected from the Outer Islands of Ulithi and Woleai, for a four-year term; Governor JOHN MANGFEL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Trust Territory laws derive from the Trusteeship Agreement, certain applicable laws of the United States and Executive Orders of the President, Secretarial Orders of the Secretary of the Interior, laws and regulations of the Government of the Trust Territory, enactments of the legislative bodies, and municipal ordinances. Recognized customary law has full force where it does not conflict with aforementioned laws.

High Court: Appellate and Trial Divisions; Chief Justice Hon. HAROLD W. BURNETT; Associate Justice Hon. ERNEST GIANOTTI.

District Courts: one each in Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk, Yap and Kosrae.

Community Courts: a number in each District; 103 judges.

RELIGION

The population is predominantly Christian, mainly Roman Catholic.

Roman Catholic Church: The Bishop of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, Most Rev. Bishop MARTIN JOSEPH NEYLON, P.O.B. 250, Truk, Caroline Is. 96942.

Protestant Church: Marshall Islands and Eastern Caroline Islands: under the auspices of the United Church Board for World Ministries (475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10115, U.S.A.); Pacific Regional Sec. Rev. PAUL GREGORY.

Western Carolines: under auspices of the Liebenzell Mission of Germany and the U.S.A.; Rev. PETER ERMEL, Truk, Caroline Islands 96942.

THE PRESS

Marshall Islands Journal: Majuro, Marshall Islands; f. 1964; five times weekly; Editor DANIEL C. SMITH; circ. 2,500 throughout Micronesia.

Tia Belau: P.O.B. 569, Koror, Palau, W. Caroline Is.; f. 1972; bi-weekly; independent; Editor MOSES ULUDONG; circ. 1,000.

Truk Chronicle: P.O.B. 670, Moen, Truk, E. Caroline Is. 96942; f. 1979; weekly.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Station WSZA: Colonia, Yap, W. Caroline Is. 96943; programmes in English and Yapese; 1 kW.; Man. A YUG.

Station WSZB: Koror, Palau, W. Caroline Is. 96940; member of the Micronesian Broadcasting System; broadcasts American, Japanese and Micronesian music; broadcasts 18 hours a day on weekdays and 16 hours on Sundays; Man. SANTOS IKLUK.

Station WSZC: Moen, Truk, E. Caroline Is. 96942; programmes in English and Trukese; Man. K. PETER.

Station WSZD: Kolonia, Ponape, E. Caroline Is. 96941; programmes in English, Kusaian and Ponapean; 10 kW.; Man. H. JOHNNY (acting).

Station WSZO—Radio Marshalls: Majoro, Marshall Islands 96960; programmes in English and Marshallese; Station Man. SAMUEL J. JORDAN.

In 1978 there were 9,500 radio receivers (including the Northern Mariana Islands).

TELEVISION

Cable television started in Majuro, Marshall Islands, in 1975.

In 1978 there were 3,050 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Guam (U.S.A.): brs. in Truk and Majuro, Marshall Islands.

Bank of Hawaii (U.S.A.): brs. in Kwajalein (Marshall Is.), Koror, Ponape, Saipan, Yap, Midway.

Marshall Islands First Commercial Bank: Majuro; Pres. CLARENCE S. B. TAN.

Banking services for the rest of the territory are available in Guam, Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland.

INSURANCE

Micronesian Insurance Underwriters Inc.

CO-OPERATIVES

Palau: Palau Fishermen's Co-operative, Palau Boat-builders' Association, Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild.

Marshall Islands: Ebeye Co-op, Farmers' Market Co-operative, Kwajalein Employees' Credit Union, Marshall Islands Credit Union, Marshall Islands Fishermen's Co-operative, Marshall Islands Handicraft Co-operative.

Ponape: Ponape Federation of Co-operative Associations (P.O.B. 100, Ponape, E. Caroline Is. 96941), Ponape Handicraft Co-operative, Ponape Fishermen's Co-operative, Uh Soumwet Co-operative Association, Kolonia Consumers' and Producers' Co-operative Association, Kitti Minimum Co-operative Association, Kapingamarangi Copra Producers' Association, Metalanim Copra Co-operative Association, PICS Co-operative Association, Mokil Island Co-operative Association, Ngatik Island Co-operative Association, Nukuoro Island Co-operative Association, Kosrae Island Co-operative Association, Pingelap Consumers' Co-operative Association.

Truk: Truk Co-operative, Faichuk Cacao and Copra Co-operative Association, Pis Fishermen's Co-operative, Fefan Women's Co-operative.

Yap: Yap Co-operative Association, P.O.B. 159, Colonia, Yap, W. Caroline Is. 96943; f. 1952; Pres. JOACHIM FALAMOG; 1,200 members.

Co-operative organizations have been set up for the sale of school supplies and sundries, one at the Truk High School and one at the Ponape High School.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Macadam and concrete roads are found in the more important islands. Other islands have stone and coral-surfaced roads and tracks. By 1976 there were about 200 kilometres of paved road and 550 kilometres of unpaved.

SHIPPING

There are seven commercial docks; one on each of the major inhabited islands.

Most shipping in the Territory is government-organized. (See the chapter on the Northern Mariana Islands.) However, Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Melbourne (Australia) to Truk, Ponape, Kosrae and Majuro and other services from San Francisco (U.S.A.) and Honolulu (Hawaii) to Majuro, Ponape and Truk. The Kyowa Line operates a monthly service from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan to Truk and Ponape. Other commercial carriers which serve the Marshall Islands include Philippine Micronesia and Orient Navigation (PM & O), Tiger Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Matson Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

Airline of the Marshall Islands, based in Majuro, provides an internal service for the Marshall Islands. The Trust Territory is also served by Air Micronesia (Northern Mariana Islands. JAL (Japan) and Air Nauru operate occasional services to the territory.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

The U.S. Virgin Islands consist of three main islands (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix) and about 50 smaller islands (mostly uninhabited), situated at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles about 64 km. (40 miles) east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean.

The U.S. bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917, and they were administered through the Navy Department. In 1931 their administration was moved to the Department of the Interior and civilian as opposed to Naval Governors were appointed, usually of the same political allegiance as the President of the United States. The Democratic Party has been the majority party for many years, and Republican governors tended to be in conflict with the local Legislature, though over political rather than racial issues. In November 1970 the first gubernatorial election took place and was hotly contested by the three parties. The Republican incumbent, Melvin Evans, retained office. In 1974 Cyril E. King, leader of the Independent Citizens Movement, was elected Governor.

After King's death in 1978, Juan Luis, the former Lieutenant-Governor, was elected Governor and inaugurated in January 1979.

Since 1945 the Virgin Islands have become a popular tourist centre as well as a place of settlement for a rapidly increasing number of Americans. The tourist trade has brought a measure of prosperity, but at the same time, in conjunction with the increase in population, it has created social problems and a drastic labour shortage, as basic amenities have been unable to keep pace with the demand. Nearly a third of the population are aliens due to the importation of labour, and this has resulted in a serious problem for the U.S. Federal Immigration Service. In recent years efforts have been made to improve and diversify the islands' economy by attracting labour-intensive, non-polluting industries to the territory and it is hoped to expand employment capacity in the manufacturing sector to 10-15 per cent of the workforce by the year 2000.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 344.5 sq. km. (133 sq. miles).

Population: 95,214 (census of April 1st, 1980).

Births and Deaths (1978): 2,579 live births (24.8 per 1,000); 504 deaths (4.8 per 1,000).

Employment (1979): Government 13,240, Retail trade 6,180, Construction 2,660, Hotels 2,760, Manufacturing 3,150, Personal, business and domestic services 3,110, Transportation and public utilities 1,950, Finance, insurance and real estate 1,540, Wholesale trade 610, Agriculture and self-employed 3,560. Total labour force 41,210.

Agriculture: Sorghum has recently been introduced with some success on St. Croix. Small quantities of fruit and

vegetables are produced on St. Croix and St. Thomas but most of the land is unsuitable for cultivation on a significant scale.

Livestock (1980): Cattle 6,678, Sheep 1,562, Pigs 1,739, Goats 5,346.

Sea fishing (catch in metric tons): 544 in 1976; 481 in 1977; 475 in 1978.

Industry: The chief industries are tourism, petroleum and alumina refining, watch assembly, construction and rum distilling. The largest petroleum refinery in the world, with a capacity of 728,000 b/d, is situated on St. Croix.

FINANCE

United States currency, *see* p. 1648.

Budget (U.S. \$ million, 1980): Revenue 189.2; Expenditure 189.5.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports f.o.b.	2,220.4	2,197.5	2,680.7	2,975.7	3,138.9	3,766.0
Exports f.o.b.	1,658.9	1,933.2	2,010.1	2,613.5	2,542.3	3,092.7

The principal import is crude petroleum and the chief exports are petroleum products.

EDUCATION

(1977/78)

	TEACHERS	PUPILS
First level	847	16,639
Second level	455	9,766
Third level	58	2,061

The College of the Virgin Islands has campuses on St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Tourism: Estimated number of tourists (1979); 1,216,067;
Expenditure \$333,000,000.

Road Traffic (registered motor vehicles, 1979); 35,070.

Shipping (1978/79): Cruise ship arrivals 821; Passenger arrivals 602,944.

Civil Aviation (1978/79): Passenger arrivals 835,068.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands is organized under the provisions of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, passed by the Congress of the United States in 1936 and revised in 1954. Subsequent amendments provided for the election of a non-voting Virgin Islands delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, commencing in 1968, and the popular election of the Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1970. Executive power is vested in a Governor who appoints, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, the heads of the executive departments and may also appoint administrative assistants as his representatives on St. John and St. Croix. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of fifteen Senators elected by popular vote. Legislation is subject to the approval of the Governor. All residents of the islands, who are citizens of the United States and aged over 18, have the right to vote in local elections but not in national elections. In 1976 the Virgin Islands were granted the right to draft their own constitution, subject to the approval of the U.S. President and Congress. A constitution permitting a degree of autonomy was drafted in 1978 and gained the necessary approval but was then rejected by the people of the Virgin Islands in a referendum in March 1979. A fourth draft, providing for greater autonomy than the 1978 draft, was rejected in a referendum in November 1981.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1982)

Governor: JUAN LUIS.

Lieutenant-Governor: HENRY A. MILLIN.

Comptroller: WILLIAM CATON.

Administrators for St. Croix: JEAN ROMNEY (Christiansted);
TEOFILO ESPINOSA (Frederiksted).

Administrator for St. Thomas: LOUIS J. BOSCHULTE.

Administrator for St. John: ROY L. SEWER.

President of the Legislature: RUBY ROUSS.

Secretary of the Legislature: RUBY SIMMONDS.

The executive departments (headed by Commissioners) are as follows: Agriculture, Labour, Conservation and Cultural Affairs, Education, Finance, Health, Property and Procurement, Public Safety, Public Works, Social Welfare, Commerce, Housing and Community Renewal, and Law (headed by the Attorney-General). The Budget Director is also a cabinet member.

LEGISLATURE

The Senate comprises 15 members. Twelve of the seats are held by the Democrats, one by the Independent Citizens Movement, and two by independents.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party: affiliated to the Democratic Party in the U.S.A.; Chair. JULIO BRADY.

Republican Party: Leader MELVIN EVANS.

Independent Citizens Movement: Leader JOHN BERNIER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction and jurisdiction of cases under Federal law; the judge and district attorney are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Judges of the District Court: HON. ALMERIC L. CHRISTIAN (Chief Judge), HON. WARREN H. YOUNG.

Territorial Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction in violations of police and executive regulations, in civil actions and criminal cases involving no more than \$500, in domestic and juvenile matters concurrently with the District Court.

Judges of the Territorial Court: HON. VERNE A. HODGE (Chief Judge), HON. EILEEN PETERSON, HON. HENRY FEUERZEIG, HON. RAYMOND FINCH, HON. ANTOINE JOSEPH, HON. IRWIN SILVERLIGHT.

RELIGION

The population is mainly Christian. The main churches with followings in the Islands are the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian and Seventh-Day Adventist. There are also a number of Orthodox Jews.

THE PRESS

- St. Croix Avis:** 1 Contentment Rd., Christiansted, St. Croix 00820; f. 1944; morning; ind.; Editor KATRINA WHITE; circ. 5,000.
- St. Croix Mirror:** Pan Am Pavilion, P.O.B. 2839, Christiansted, St. Croix 00820 and P.O.B. 7636, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801; 3 a week; Editor PAGE STULL; circ. 1,400.
- Trade Winds:** P.O.B. 31, Cruz Bay, St. John 00830; monthly; Editor JUNE BARLAS.
- The Virgin Islander:** P.O.B. 1510, St. Thomas 00801; monthly; Associate Publ. and Editor PAUL BACKSHALL; circ. 180,000 per year.
- Virgin Islands Daily News:** 4-5 Wimmelskafts Gade, P.O.B. 7638, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801; f. 1930; morning; ind.; Editor and Publ. ARIEL MELCHIOR, Jr.; circ. 9,500.
- Virgin Islands Post:** 176 Estate Anna's Retreat (Tutu), P.O.B. 4998, St. Thomas 00801; ind.; Publ. DAVID HALL; circ. 7,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- WCRN-FM:** P.O.B. 6834, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801; Station Man. LARRY UPTON.
- WIVI-FM, Inc.:** Fort Louise Augusta, P.O.B. 310, Christiansted, St. Croix 00820; f. 1965; commercial station; Pres. WILLIAM SHAW; Gen. Man. DICK STEVENS.
- WRRR:** 72 Queen Street, Frederiksted, St. Croix 00840; commercial; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ.
- WSTA:** Sub Base, P.O.B. 489, St. Thomas 00801; commercial station; Gen. Man. HARRY MCCOY.
- WSTX:** Vitracco Mall, P.O.B. 428, Christiansted, St. Croix 00820; commercial station; Gen. Man. RUTH CARPENTER.
- WVIS-FM:** P.O.B. 487, Frederiksted, St. Croix 00840; commercial station; Pres. JOSEPH BAHR; Gen. Man. GABY ORTIZ.
- WVWI (Thousand Islands Corp.):** Franklin Bldg., 3rd Floor, P.O.B. 5170, St. Thomas 00801; f. 1962; commercial station; Pres. R. E. NOBLE.

TELEVISION

- Caribbean Communications Corp.:** P.O.B. 7639, St. Thomas 00801; cable television, channel 3 and channel 6.
- WBNE-TV (Island Teleradio Service, Inc.):** Market Square, P.O.B. 1947, St. Thomas 00801; channel 10 (CBS); Pres. RUTH JONES; Gen. Man. JOE POTTER.
- WSVI-TV:** Blue Mountain tmx, Sunny Isle Shopping Center, P.O.B. 8, Christiansted, St. Croix 00820; channel 8 (ABC); translators: channel 5, St. Thomas, channel 11, Saba, Netherlands Antilles; Gen. Man. LEN GAWRYCH.
- WTJX-TV (Public Television Service):** Barbel Plaza, P.O.B. 7879, St. Thomas 00801; channel 12 (PBS); Gen. Man. CALVIN BASTIAN.

There were 40,500 television receivers and 75,000 radio receivers in 1978.

FINANCE

BANKING

- First Pennsylvania Bank N.A. (U.S.A.):** 80 Kronprindsens Gade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801 (4 brs.), Christiansted, Frederiksted and Golden Rock, St. Croix; Cruz Bay, St. John; cap. \$400,000; dep. \$135.0m. (1971); Pres. PAUL LODGEK.
- Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.):** Frederiksted; 1-B King St., Christiansted, St. Croix 00820; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.
- Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada):** Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Man. A. W. PIERCY; Christiansted, Frederiksted and Golden Rock, St. Croix.
- Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.):** Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Man. JOHN GAGLIONE.
- Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (U.S.A.):** Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (5 brs.); Christiansted and Frederiksted, St. Croix (5 brs.); Cruz Bay, St. John.
- Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.):** main office at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Long Bay, St. Thomas; Christiansted (2 brs.); St. Croix.
- First Federal Saving and Loan Association of Puerto Rico:** St. Thomas branch: Veteran's Drive; Man. Dr. JUAN APONTE; br. at St. Croix.
- Royal Bank of Canada:** Church St., Christiansted, St. Croix.

INSURANCE

The principal American companies have agencies in the Virgin Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce:** Grand Hotel Bldg., P.O.B. 324, St. Thomas 00801; Exec. Dir. TOM BENNETT; publ. *News and Views* (monthly).
- St. Croix Chamber of Commerce:** 17 Church St., Christiansted, St. Croix 00820; f. 1925; 450 mems.; Exec. Dir. LAWRENCE KAVANAUGH; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are good roads on St. Thomas and St. Croix; the roads on all three main islands are being improved. Roads total approximately 855.5 km. (531.6 miles).

SHIPPING

Virgin Islands Port Authority: Harry S. Truman Airport, Lindbergh Bay, St. Thomas 00801, and Alexander Hamilton Airport, Frederiksted, St. Croix 00840; maintains and operates airport and harbour facilities.

Cruise ships and cargo vessels of Atlantic Lines, Cunard Line, Delta Line, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Florida Lines, Gulf Caribbean, K Lines, Royal Netherlands, Sea-Way Lines and others call at the Virgin Islands. The cargo port for St. Croix at Christiansted is to close and traffic will be transferred to a new containerport, currently under construction. A ferry service plies several times a day between St. Thomas and St. John and between St. Thomas and Tortola (British Virgin Islands). There is a daily ferry service between San Juan (Puerto Rico) and St. Thomas.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix, served by the following airlines: American Airlines (U.S.A.), Eastern Air Lines (U.S.A.), LIAT (Antigua) and Prinair (Puerto Rico).

TOURISM

Department of Commerce—Division of Tourism: P.O.B. 6400, St. Thomas 00801; offices in New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, Toronto, San Juan (Puerto Rico), London, Copenhagen and Frankfurt.

OTHER TERRITORIES

Johnston Island: in Pacific, about 1,130 km. west-south-west of Honolulu, Hawaii; area less than 1.5 sq. km.; population 378 (1978); administered by the Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, D.C.

Midway Islands: (Sand and Eastern Islands); in North Pacific, 1,850 km. north-west of Hawaii; area about 5 sq. km.; population (1975 est.) 2,256; administered by U.S. Navy.

Wake Island: Wake and its neighbours, Wilkes and Peale Islands, are in the Pacific, 2,064 km. east of Guam; area less than 8 sq. km.; population (1970) 1,647; administered by U.S. Air Force.

UPPER VOLTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Upper Volta is a landlocked state in West Africa, surrounded by Mali to the north, Niger to the east and Benin, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast to the south. The climate is hot and mainly dry, with temperatures averaging 27°C (83°F); humidity reaches 80 per cent in the south during the rainy season, which occurs between June and October but is often very short. French is the official language and there are three principal native tongues with many dialects. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs, some 20 per cent are Muslims and about 10 per cent Christians, chiefly Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of black, white and red. The capital is Ouagadougou.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French West Africa, Upper Volta became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958 and achieved full independence on August 5th, 1960, with Maurice Yaméogo as President. In January 1966 the Army Chief of Staff, Lt.-Col. (later Gen.) Sangoulé Lamizana, deposed President Yaméogo, dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution and assumed the position of Head of State. Restrictions on political activities were lifted in November 1969, and in June 1970 the Government introduced a new constitution which provided for a return to civilian rule after a four-year interim period of joint military and civilian administration. Elections for a National Assembly were held in December, and the *Union démocratique voltaïque* (UDV) won 37 of the 57 seats. In January 1971 the President appointed as Prime Minister the UDV leader, Gérard Ouédraogo.

In late 1973 differences between the Prime Minister and the Secretary-General of the UDV, Joseph Ouédraogo, led to deadlock between the Government and the National Assembly, and in February 1974 the President, Gen. Lamizana, announced that the army had assumed power again. The National Assembly was dismissed and replaced by a National Consultative Council for Renewal, with 65 members nominated by the President. In November 1977 a new Constitution was approved in a referendum. It provided for an elected President and a National Assembly, and for a return to democratic civilian rule. The ban on political parties had been lifted in October and seven parties registered to contest the elections.

Elections to the National Assembly were held in April 1978. The UDV won 28 of the 57 seats and the newly-formed *Union nationale pour la défense de la démocratie* (UNDD) won 13. In the Presidential elections, held in May, Gen. Lamizana defeated the leader of the UNDD, Macaire Ouédraogo, after two ballots. The seven parties grouped themselves into the three alliances in the Assembly, as required in the Constitution. The main opposition front was formed by the UNDD and the *Union progressiste voltaïque* (UPV), which had 22 seats against the UDV-RDA's 29. The remaining six were supporters of

RDA. The new Government was formed in July, with Dr. Joseph Conombo as Prime Minister, but its task of governing the various groups and improving the economy was made difficult by the tacit hostility of the army and trade unions, and by the divisions in the National Assembly. Throughout 1979 the country suffered a series of strikes; in spite of general wage increases introduced by the Government at the beginning of the year.

In November 1980, following an eight-week strike by teachers and a three-day general strike, the Government of Gen. Lamizana was overthrown in a bloodless coup led by Col. Saye Zerbo, a former Foreign Minister during the previous period of military rule. A 31-member *Comité militaire de redressement pour le progrès national* (CMRPN) was set up, and a Government of National Recovery was formed in December, consisting of army officers and civilians. The Constitution was suspended and the National Assembly dissolved. Political parties and activities were banned and a curfew imposed. During 1981 Col. Zerbo faced increasing opposition from the unions, a conflict which culminated in the suspension of one of the union associations and the revocation of the right to strike between November 1981 and February 1982.

Government

The National Assembly was dissolved in November 1980. All legislative and executive power rests with the Government of National Recovery, headed by Col. Zerbo. The Council of Ministers consists of members of the armed forces and a number of civilian specialists. An 11-member Directing Committee within the Government consists of army officers and is led by Col. Zerbo. Local government is through ten *départements*, divided into 75 sub-prefectures.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for eighteen months. In July 1981 the armed forces numbered 3,775, including a small air force, and there were also about 1,850 in the national guard and *gendarmerie*. There were 900 men in paramilitary forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and over 80 per cent of the population are farmers or livestock-raising nomads. Settled agriculture is confined to the river valleys and oases and efforts are being made to extend the area of irrigated land. Agriculture accounts for between 30 and 35 per cent of G.D.P. The chief crops are sorghum, millet, yams, beans and maize, most of which are consumed within the country. Raw cotton, production of which rose from 18,000 metric tons in 1974 to 80,000 tons in 1980, is one of the main export crops, along with karité nuts and butter. A sugar processing complex at Banfora produced 31,000 tons of raw sugar in 1979 and 27,840 tons in 1980. Livestock and livestock products are the second major source of export revenue, accounting for 32 per cent of exports in 1979. Improvement programmes, begun in the early

UPPER VOLTA

1970s with international aid, aimed at controlling water supplies and irrigation, extending plantations of crops such as cotton and sugar cane, and improving stock-raising. The aid was, however, largely diverted to famine relief and emergency measures in a series of severe droughts which affected the whole Sahel region from 1968 to 1974. Normal rainfall during 1975/76 enabled considerable recovery in stock and crop levels, and a programme of reafforestation was started, but erratic rainfall patterns caused cereal deficits of 185,000 metric tons in 1977 and 73,000 tons in 1978. Total cereal production in 1980/81 was approximately 1 million tons, leaving a deficit of 94,000 tons. The current plan aims at production increases of 10–15 per cent per year. The shortages were exacerbated by hoarding, smuggling and bad distribution, and the resulting price rises caused the Government to make self-sufficiency in staple crops its primary object. It has also invested in ancillary services to livestock and attempted to eradicate a parasitic disease known as river blindness and so bring under cultivation the fertile Volta valleys which it infests. By June 1980 the disease had been reduced by between 10 and 20 per cent throughout the region. In 1981 it was announced that a National Commission for agrarian reform was to be set up, and projects included the creation of village co-operatives and cereal banks, the reform of state agricultural organizations and the provision of 7,000 water supply points.

There is almost no mining production, but current development projects aim to exploit large deposits of manganese at Tambao and include a railway extension and three dams at Kompienga, Nounbiel and Bagre. These infrastructural projects will also make possible development of other minerals, including limestone and phosphates. The Poura gold mine, which ceased production in 1966, reopened in 1981 with foreign loans, and production is expected to reach 180,000 tons of ore per year for ten years. Research into the mining potential of Upper Volta is to be intensified under the new regime. Industry contributes only 17 per cent of G.D.P. but fiscal incentives have successfully encouraged growth through foreign investment. The major concerns are food processing, tobacco and textiles. A cement factory at Ouagadougou, with a capacity of 150,000 tons, began the first stage of construction in 1981.

Between 1966 and 1975 the Government greatly improved its financial position by a policy of austerity. With French aid, which provided about 40 per cent of revenue, a budgetary surplus was maintained. Since 1975 the Government has pursued more expansionary financial policies to meet increasing needs of social and economic development and defence. Government expenditure rose by 50 per cent in 1975 and 30 per cent in 1976. In 1977 a special investment programme to improve water supplies and social services was launched with a budget of 5,000 million francs CFA and expenditure rose by 25 per cent. The Government depends on foreign sources for up to three-quarters of its national budget, and between 1975 and 1979 received \$796 million in development aid. The Zerbo regime seeks to reduce the country's dependence on foreign aid. Upper Volta remains an exceptionally poor country even by Third World standards, G.N.P. per head averaging only U.S. \$160 in 1980. Population density is high for a country with such poor resources. Several hun-

dred thousand citizens leave annually to seek work in the Ivory Coast and emigrés total over 1,600,000. The economy relies heavily on their remittances from abroad. Emigration was forbidden in early 1981, pending negotiations to secure rights and better conditions for Voltaic workers in neighbouring countries.

Transport and Communications

The Abidjan-Niger railway, jointly operated with the Ivory Coast, extends for 517 km. into Upper Volta and gives an outlet to the sea at Abidjan (Ivory Coast). A 340-km. line linking the Tambao mine with Ouagadougou is under construction. Major roads are being built or improved, especially in the north-east. There are 8,714 km. of classified roads, open all the year round. The international airports are at Ouagadougou, which is being extended to handle larger aircraft, and Bobo-Dioulasso, and there are 47 airfields used for internal transport. The national airline is Air Volta and the country also has a share in Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and rural medical services. A special medical service for schools is in operation. In 1980 there were five main hospitals with 2,042 beds. In 1976 there were also 320 dispensaries and 100 doctors, one per 57,000 inhabitants. By 1981 658 villages were equipped with primary health centres, with a staff of 840 health officers and 575 midwives. An old-age and veterans' pension system was introduced in 1960, and extended workers' insurance schemes have been in operation since 1967. The development plan of the new regime includes the reform of the health system, and the need for nationally controlled pharmacies.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory. It was estimated that in 1980 about 17 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 years attended primary schools, while only about 2 per cent of those aged 12 to 17 were enrolled at secondary schools. There is a university in Ouagadougou, and government grants are available for higher education in European and African universities. In 1981 an Advanced School of Science and Medicine was opened in Ouagadougou for the training of indigenous medical personnel. A rural radio service has been established to further general and technical education in rural areas.

Tourism

The principal tourist attraction is big game hunting in the East and South West and along the river banks of the Black Volta. There is a wide variety of wild animals in the game reserves. Tourist arrivals totalled 30,148 in 1976 and over 43,000 in 1979. A government building programme is to bring the number of hotel rooms to 973 by 1983.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (May Day), May 20th (Ascension), May 31st (Whit Monday), July 23rd (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), August 15th (Assumption), September 29th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 11th (Proclamation of the Republic).

UPPER VOLTA

December 25th (Christmas), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1983: January 1st (New Year), January 3rd (January 1966 Revolution), April 4th (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=545.6 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=283.65 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census, December 1st-7th, 1975			UN estimates (mid-year)			
	Males	Females	Total	1978	1979	1980	
274,200 sq. km.*	3,157,483	2,990,025	6,147,508	6,554,000	6,728,000	6,908,000	25.2

* 105,870 sq. miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population in 1980)

Ouagadougou (capital)	236,000	Ouahigouya	.	.	27,000
Bobo-Dioulasso .	140,000	Kaya	.	.	16,000
Koudougou .	38,000	Banfora	.	.	13,000

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 47.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 47.8 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 23.2 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc. .	1,229	1,093	2,322	1,409	1,193	2,602
Industry . . .	40	96	136	70	184	254
Services . . .	67	12	79	119	24	142
TOTAL .	1,336	1,201	2,537	1,598	1,401	2,999

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 2,986; total 3,670 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
([']000 hectares)

	1973	1976	1979
Arable land*	2,360	2,525	2,550
Land under permanent crops†	13	13	13
Permanent meadows and pastures*	10,000	10,000	10,000
Forests and woodland†	7,620	7,440	7,260
Other land	7,387	7,402	7,557
Inland water	40	40	40
TOTAL AREA	27,420	27,420	27,420

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

([']000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	100†	100†	100*
Millet	406†	410*	400*
Sorghum	610†	625*	600*
Rice (paddy)	28†	30†	30*
Sweet potatoes*	40	42	44
Cassava (Manioc)*	40	42	42
Other roots and tubers*	55	55	55
Vegetables*	65	72	73
Fruit*	48	53	55
Pulses*	180	190	190
Groundnuts (in shell)	70†	75*	77*
Cottonseed	24†	35†	48†
Cotton (lint)	14	20	29
Sesame seed*	7	7	8
Tobacco*	1	1	1
Sugar cane*	315	360	350

*FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

([']000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	2,650	2,700	2,760
Sheep	1,750	1,800	1,850
Goats	2,600	2,700	2,800
Pigs*	165	170	177
Horses*	90	90	90
Asses*	175	180	180
Camels*	5	5	6
Chickens	10,600	11,000	11,500

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates—[']000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	23	27	29
Mutton and lamb	3	2	2
Goats' meat	5	5	6
Pigs' meat	4	4	4
Horse meat	2	2	3
Poultry meat	9	10	10
Cows' milk	77	77	80
Goats' milk	21	21	22
Butter	0.9	1.0	1.1
Hen eggs	6.4	7.0	7.4
Cattle hides	3.9	4.2	4.3
Sheep skins	0.7	0.7	0.7
Goat skins	1.5	1.5	1.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1977	1978	1979
Industrial wood	450	450	450
Fuel wood	4,024	4,130	4,239
TOTAL	4,474	4,580	4,689

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977	1978	1979
Total catch	6.0	7.0	7.0

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Soap	metric tons	4,988	5,691	7,382	8,683
Groundnut Oil	" "	428	31	8	67
Refined Sugar	'000 metric tons	37.5	56.6	53.7	n.a.
Beer	hectolitres	325,623	420,577	503,283	651,835
Soft Drinks	" "	97,800	97,620	122,788	136,352
Cigarettes	million	389.6	497.8	609.1	700.6
Footwear	'000 pairs	1,750	1,807	1,833	1,690
Cotton Yarn	metric tons	444	629	559	n.a.
Bicycles, Motor Cycles and Scooters	'000	14.8	15.2	14.7	12.2
Bicycle and Motor Cycle Tyres	" "	43.5	48.6	43.7	38
Electric Power	'000 kWh.	70.4	80.3	98.8	139.9

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, Ouagadougou.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (December 1981): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 545.6 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 283.65 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.833 = \$3.525.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1978	1979	EXPENDITURE	1977	1978
Direct taxation	5,019.1	5,631.4	Public debt	1,440	1,650
Indirect taxation	23,072.5	21,330.5	Personnel	13,210	16,190
Customs duties	14,334.2	14,572.6	Infrastructure	3,440	4,010
Stamp duty and Registration	1,581.6	1,651.9	Maintenance	150	280
Revenue from land, services and others	1,229.5	1,901.0	Contributions, subsidies and loans	2,800	3,930
Current transfers	553.6	873.7	Contributions	1,080	1,370
Capital receipts	16.6	1,082.8	Subsidies	480	580
			Loans	1,240	1,980
			Undisclosed expenditure	110	120
			Investment and Capital budget	1,970	4,400
TOTAL REVENUE	29,891.3	30,819.4	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	23,120	30,580

1980 (million francs CFA): balanced at 40,123.0.

1981 (million francs CFA): balanced at 40,500.0.

1982 (million francs CFA): estimated at 47,649.0.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1977-81
(proposed expenditure in million francs CFA)

	1977*	1978*	1979	1980†	1981†
Rural sector	5,236	7,821	11,119	20,791	19,129
Agriculture	1,475	2,589	4,361	8,371	7,445
Water resources	915	1,786	1,480	3,732	4,479
<i>Aménagement des Vallées des Voltas</i> .	1,836	1,689	2,833	4,249	3,917
Industrial sector	5,040	6,999	9,058	8,219	13,024
Manufacturing	3,689	4,744	7,018	4,854	4,522
Economic infrastructure	5,329	5,361	11,053	17,465	17,492
Roads	4,937	3,889	4,985	12,974	13,099
Railways	144	473	2,571	1,515	1,087
Urban development and housing . . .	17	601	2,442	1,679	1,350
Services	1,149	1,211	1,146	5,831	9,149
Transport	860	835	745	969	750
Social sector	4,814	5,122	6,512	10,612	11,341
Education	3,101	3,257	3,365	4,313	4,971
Health	1,535	1,399	1,874	3,115	2,170
Scientific research	864	1,503	1,843	1,832	2,117
TOTAL	22,432	28,017	40,811	64,950	72,252

* Estimate.

† Projection.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, Ouagadougou.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	0.4	0.5	0.5
IMF Special Drawing Rights	5.8	8.0	7.5
Reserve position in IMF	6.0	6.0	7.2
Foreign exchange	24.5	47.5	53.5
TOTAL	36.7	62.0	68.7

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million francs CFA at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	13.50	17.35	19.90
Demand deposits at deposit money banks . .	18.76	15.81	19.20
Checking deposits at Post Office	2.14	1.60	1.43

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs CFA at current prices)
EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT*

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Government final consumption expenditure	10,355	13,980	16,814	19,900	23,546
Private final consumption expenditure	89,246	107,805	122,060	152,050	166,779
Increase in stocks	6,007	5,600	6,200	5,120	6,800
Gross fixed capital formation	28,826	29,500	30,382	37,072	40,600
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	134,434	156,885	175,456	214,142	237,725
Exports of goods and services	15,900	18,441	23,781	25,680	27,200
Less Imports of goods and services	40,735	58,525	60,992	71,686	78,500
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	109,599	116,801	138,245	168,136	186,425

* Provisional figures. Revised totals of G.D.P. (in million francs CFA) are: 131,030 in 1974; 144,445 in 1975; 158,397 in 1976; 193,021 in 1977; 212,692 in 1978.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	59,524	59,184	72,333	74,501	95,589
Mining and quarrying	110	150	196	250	290
Manufacturing	17,923	20,238	22,312	24,682	29,073
Electricity, gas and water	1,049	1,411	1,745	2,098	2,105
Construction	6,802	8,381	6,352	8,680	8,057
Trade, restaurants and hotels	15,231	16,752	25,738	32,107	39,824
Transport, storage and communications	9,386	10,460	12,685	12,820	16,090
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7,143	8,160	8,770	10,206	13,329
Community, social and personal services	1,109	1,180	1,258	1,337	1,422
SUB-TOTAL	118,277	125,916	151,389	166,681	205,780
Less Imputed bank service charges	2,160	2,405	1,758	3,443	4,592
DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF INDUSTRIES	116,117	123,511	149,631	163,238	201,188
Government services	14,960	17,411	21,283	25,154	29,696
Private non-profit services to households	365	410	462	530	590
Domestic services of households	980	1,050	1,135	1,223	1,360
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	132,422	142,382	172,511	190,145	232,834
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	12,023	16,015	20,510	22,547	19,506
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	144,445	158,397	193,021	212,692	252,340

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	66.1	73.5	83.1	94.8	107.8
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-147.9	-188.0	-167.4	-220.8	-255.4
TRADE BALANCE	-81.8	-114.5	-84.3	-126.0	-147.6
Exports of services	21.3	23.3	23.4	23.7	28.5
Imports of services	-62.7	-93.5	-93.3	-121.7	-151.1
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-123.2	-184.7	-154.2	-224.0	-270.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	29.2	32.4	36.5	40.2	54.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	92.1	99.4	83.7	99.0	113.2
CURRENT BALANCE	-1.9	-52.9	-34.0	-84.8	-102.3
Direct capital investment (net)	2.6	-0.5	2.1	4.6	0.4
Other long-term capital (net)	10.5	19.4	16.6	44.0	21.3
Short-term capital (net)	7.0	13.4	14.1	14.9	5.9
Net errors and omissions	-0.8	14.3	1.7	1.3	43.5
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	17.4	-6.3	0.5	-20.0	-31.2
Valuation changes (net)	3.7	-0.8	-6.7	3.3	4.5
EEC STABEX grants	—	—	1.0	1.4	—
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	—	—	—	6.7
CHANGES IN RESERVES	21.1	-7.1	-5.2	-15.3	-20.0

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	17,432	34,664	32,386	34,423	51,356	51,083	63,916	75,623
Exports f.o.b.	5,597	8,702	9,369	12,690	13,614	9,524	16,240	19,074

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Dairy produce	2,709	713	1,958	Live animals	3,061	3,382	1,479
Cereals	3,587	1,577	1,686	Vegetables	201	271	357
Sugar and sugar products	1,258	1,040	92	Groundnuts (in shell)	1,698	1,441	666
Construction materials	1,035	1,105	1,206	Sesame seeds	318	534	131
Petroleum products	2,246	2,864	2,572	Karité nuts	358	638	2,089
Pharmaceutical products	831	1,080	1,101	Karité oil	141	374	437
Textiles	1,693	1,699	1,947	Hides and skins	209	254	355
Iron and steel	2,553	1,945	3,101	Raw cotton	1,546	1,524	5,785
Non-electrical machinery	3,346	3,118	3,714				
Electrical machinery	1,268	1,098	2,190				
Transport equipment	3,240	4,124	3,914				
TOTAL (incl. others)	34,664	32,386	34,423	TOTAL (incl. others)	8,702	9,369	12,690

Cotton (million francs CFA): 5,400 in 1977; 3,000 in 1978;
5,340 in 1979; 8,370 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg . .	185	75	1,200	Belgium/Luxembourg . .	—	195	545
China, People's Republic	15	55	790	France	3,095	1,760	3,335
France	13,895	14,070	15,270	Germany, Federal Re-			
Germany, Federal Re-				public	365	305	1,470
public	4,245	1,350	2,200	Ghana	595	245	250
Ghana	625	565	450	Italy	375	620	460
Italy	35	55	865	Ivory Coast	2,965	4,505	1,950
Ivory Coast	5,010	6,360	5,610	Japan	180	150	960
Japan	290	655	750	United Kingdom . . .	135	600	2,205
Netherlands	495	825	1,160				
United Kingdom	445	825	575				
U.S.A.	3,280	2,285	2,505				

* Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 million francs CFA.

TOURISM

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tourist Arrivals. . . .	14,564	30,100	22,997	30,148	43,724

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS**

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Passengers carried	2,595	2,829	2,932	3,007
Passenger-km. ('000) . . .	519,542	593,614	618,851	946,000
Freight carried ('000 metric tons) . .	870	962	797	724
Ton-km. ('000)	343,818	486,140	431,547	443,000

1979: 1.6 million passengers carried; 300,000 tons of freight.

Source: *L'Afrique d'expression française et Madagascar 1982.*

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown (million)	1.8	2.0	1.9
Passengers carried ('000) . .	36	42	47
Passenger-km. (million) . .	107	125	140
Freight ton-km. (million) . .	11.5	13.1	13.0
Mail ton-km. (million) . . .	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total ton-km. (million) . . .	33	25	26

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1973	1974	1975
Cars	8,080	8,762	9,530
Buses	168	179	215
Lorries	8,368	9,084	9,901
Tractors	370	467	499
Motor-bicycles	1,783	1,948	2,074

1980: (Airport of Ouagadougou) 118,775 passengers; 4,727 tons of freight.

Source: *L'Afrique d'expression française et Madagascar 1982.*

EDUCATION

(1979/80)

	PUPILS	TEACHERS*
Primary	185,658	2,997
Secondary	20,529	818
Technical education	3,000	580
Teacher training	257	28
Other	n.a.	210
Higher education	3,173	166

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale.

* 1975/76 figures.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Haut Commissariat au Plan, Ouagadougou.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: Following the military coup of November 25th, 1980, the 1977 Constitution was suspended.

The fourth Constitution of the Republic of Upper Volta was submitted to a referendum on November 27th, 1977, and approved by 98.7 per cent of votes cast. A summary of its principal provisions follows:

The Republic of Upper Volta is a democratic, secular and "social" republic. Sovereign power is vested in the people, and fundamental liberties, including freedom of speech, the right to hold property and the right to strike, are guaranteed.

The President of the Republic is elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term and may hold office for not more than two consecutive terms. He is the chief of the executive. He nominates the Prime Minister who must be accepted by the National Assembly, although he may dissolve the Assembly if it refuses to accept three successive candidates. He nominates the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. In the case of temporary incapacity or impeachment, the duties of the President are taken over by the Prime Minister.

* In June 1979 all political parties except those that had received the greatest number of votes in the elections of April 30th, 1978, were suppressed.

The National Assembly consists of 57 members elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years. It is the supreme legislative authority and has the power to impose taxes. The Assembly may pass a vote of censure on the Government; this vote must be carried by a two-thirds majority. The President of the Assembly is elected by its members for the duration of its term.

All registered political parties may contest elections but only three parties may sit in the National Assembly.* The three parties most successful at the polls participate in the National Assembly.

The Prime Minister is the leader of the Government and directs its policies.

The judiciary is independent.

Military personnel may stand for election to the National Assembly and may be chosen as members of the Council of Ministers but in both cases must be detached from their military duties for the duration of their office.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President of the Military Committee for National Recovery and Progress: Col. SAYE ZERBO (assumed power November 25th, 1980).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and War Veterans: Col. SAYE ZERBO.

Minister of the Interior and Security: Lt.-Col. BADEMBIE NEZIEN.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: OUATTARA BEMA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Col. FÉLIX TIEMTARBOUM.

Minister of Finance: EDMOND KI.

Minister of Planning and Co-operation: MAMADOU SANFO.

Minister of Rural Development: Maj. ANDRÉ ROCH COMPAORÉ.

Minister of Commerce, Industrial Development and Mining: DJIBRINA BARRY.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Urban Development: Capt. GASTON GNOUMOU KANI.

Minister of National Education and Culture: ALBERT PATOIN OUÉDRAOGO.

UPPER VOLTA

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research:
FAUSTIN SIB SIE.

Minister of Public Health and Population: MAXIME WOBBA.

Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: ALEXANDRE
ZOUNGRANA.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications:
Lt.-Col. CHARLES BAMBARA HOUNSSOUO.

The Government, Legislature, Political Parties, etc.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Lt. GEORGES BONI MOUSSA.

Minister of the Environment and Tourism: SYLVESTRE
OUÉDRAOGO BANGRE.

Minister of Social Affairs and Women's Affairs: MARIE-
MADELEINE SANOU KONÉ.

There are two Secretaries of State.

LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

Following the coup of November 1980, the 57-member National Assembly was dissolved. The new military government expressed its intention to set up new structures for the establishment of a democracy.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political activity was banned between May 1974 and the beginning of 1977 and again in November 1980.

In May 1979 the number of parties officially recognized in law was reduced to three. Those in existence at the time of the 1980 coup were:

Front progressiste voltaïque (FPV): Ouagadougou; formed from fusion of former *Union progressiste voltaïque* and other left-wing parties; Sec.-Gen. Prof. JOSEPH KI-ZERBO.

UDV-RDA: Ouagadougou; the local branch of the *Rassemblement démocratique africain*, known as the *Union démocratique voltaïque*; ruling party; Head of Party MALO TRAORÉ; Commissioners GÉRARD OUÉDRAOGO, JOSEPH OUÉDRAOGO, Dr. JOSEPH ISSOU CONOMBO, ALI BARRAUD.

Union nationale pour la défense de la démocratie (UNDD):
Ouagadougou; Sec.-Gen. HERMAN YAMÉOGO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO UPPER VOLTA

(In Ouagadougou unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Niamey, Niger.

Austria: Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: Lomé, Togo.

Bulgaria: Accra, Ghana.

Canada: B.P. 548; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

China, People's Republic: Quartier Rotunde, B.P. 538;
Ambassador: CHEN TUAN.

Denmark: Accra, Ghana.

Egypt: B.P. 688; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM EL SOKKARY EL
HESSY.

Ethiopia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

France: B.P. 504, ave. de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:*
GASTON BOYER.

Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

German Democratic Republic: Bamako, Mali.

Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 600; *Ambassador:* Dr.
KLAUS SCHRAMMEYER.

Ghana: B.P. 212; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Greece: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Guinea: Bamako, Mali.

Hungary: Accra, Ghana.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 370; *Ambas-*
sador: KIM YONG-YONG.

Korea, Republic: B.P. 618; *Ambassador:* Woo MOONKI.

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Liberia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Libya: B.P. 1601; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mali: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mauritania: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Morocco: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Netherlands: B.P. 1302; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nigeria: B.P. 132; *Ambassador:* J. O. OGUNSANYA.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.

Peru: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Poland: Dakar, Senegal.

Romania: Brussels, Belgium.

Rwanda: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Senegal: Bamako, Mali.

Sierra Leone: Accra, Ghana.

Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Sweden: B.P. 362; *Ambassador:* OSKAR MELIN CAI TORNE.

Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Uganda: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 7041; *Ambassador:* ARKADI KAZANSKI.

United Kingdom: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

U.S.A.: B.P. 35; *Chargé d'affaires:* LARRY C. GRAHL.

Vatican City: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Yugoslavia: Bamako, Mali.

Upper Volta also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Ouagadougou; has four chambers: Constitutional, Judicial, Administrative and Fiscal; Pres. PAUL NIKIEMA.

Other courts include a Court of Appeal at Ouagadougou, and four courts of First Instance at Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouahigouya and Fada N'Gourma competent in criminal, commercial and civil law. For cases involving common law there is a court at Ouagadougou and several Magistrates' Courts in the *départements*.

There are labour tribunals at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

RELIGION

Most people follow animist beliefs. There are about 2 million Muslims and about 600,000 Catholics.

Roman Catholic Church: There are 94 parishes with 137 African priests and 256 non-African priests.

Archbishop of Ouagadougou: H.E. Cardinal PAUL ZOUNGRANA; B.P. 1472, Ouagadougou.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: B.P. 507, Ouagadougou; f. 1957; publ. by the Direction de la Presse Ecrite; simultaneously publ. in Bobo-Dioulasso; Dir.-Gen. HUBERT BAZIE.

Notre Combat: B.P. 507, Ouagadougou; daily news.

L'Observateur: Sonepress, B.P. 810, Ouagadougou; f. 1973; Editor EDOUARD OUÉDRAOGO.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Douanier et Fiscal: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; 10 issues per year; distributed by the Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et de l'Artisanat de la Haute-Volta.

Bulletin mensuel de statistique: B.P. 374, Ouagadougou; published by National Statistics Office; monthly.

Carrefour Africain: B.P. 507, Ouagadougou; f. 1960; twice monthly; government sponsored; Editor-in-Chief ALPHONSE YAOGHO.

Courrier Consulaire de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; published by the Chamber of Commerce; monthly.

Journal Officiel de la République de Haute-Volta: B.P. 568, Ouagadougou; weekly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Voltaïque de Presse (AVP): Ouagadougou; f. 1963 under UNESCO auspices.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 391, Ouagadougou; Chief of Bureau BERNARD LOTH.

TASS (U.S.S.R.) also has a bureau in Ouagadougou.

PUBLISHERS

Imprimerie Nationale de la Haute Volta: B.P. 7040, Ouagadougou; f. 1963; state publishers; Pres. EDMOND KI; Dir. LATY SOULEYMANE TRAORÉ.

Les Presses Africaines: B.P. 90, Ouagadougou; general fiction, religion, primary and secondary textbooks; Man. Dir. M. ARMAND.

Société Nationale d'Edition et de Presse (SONEPRESS): B.P. 810, Ouagadougou; f. 1972; general, periodicals; Pres. MARTIAL OUÉDRAOGO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiofusion-Télévision Voltaïque: B.P. 7029, Ouagadougou; Government-owned broadcasting organization; Dir. of Radio and Television YAYA GNESSEN.

RADIO

La Voix du Renouveau: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1959; services in French and 13 vernacular languages; Dir. of Programmes KI SATURNIAN. There is a second station at Bobo-Dioulasso.

There are an estimated 110,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Voltavision: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1963; transmissions on three days a week; currently received only in Ouagadougou; public viewing centres are being set up; Dir. of Programmes DAVID BARRY.

There were an estimated 10,000 television receivers in 1980.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches; amounts in francs CFA unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: Dakar, Senegal; B.P. 356, Ouagadougou; f. 1955; bank of issue of six west African states including Upper Volta; cap. 7,341m. (Sept. 1977); Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; Man. in Upper Volta KASSOUM KONGO; publs. *Notes d'information et statistiques* (monthly), *Rapport d'activité* (annually).

Banque Internationale des Voltas (BIV): rue André Brunnel, B.P. 362, Ouagadougou; f. 1974; cap. 600m.; dep. 6,000m. (Sept. 1976); 8 brs.; Pres. Minister of Finance; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE TAHITA.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Agriculture de la Haute Volta (BICIA-HV): B.P. 8, rue du Marché, Ouagadougou; f. 1973; cap. 450m., 51 per cent state-owned; 4 brs.; Pres. Minister of Finance; Dir.-Gen. INOUSSA MAIGA.

Banque Nationale de Développement (BND): B.P. 148, Ouagadougou; f. 1962; cap. 1,100m., 54.5 per cent state-owned; 3 brs.; Pres. VICTOR THIOMBIANO.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: ave. Binger, B.P. 259, Ouagadougou; Dir. ALAIN VIZZAVONA.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: B.P. 1644, Ouagadougou; f. 1979; 51 per cent state-owned; cap. 1.3m.; Dir.-Gen. CHARLES TIAO.

Caisse Nationale des Dépôts et des Investissements: B.P. 585, Ouagadougou; f. 1973; cap. 1,700m.; state-owned; Pres. Minister of Finance; Dir.-Gen. CYRILLE GOUNGOUNGA.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurance et de Réassurance (SONAR): B.P. 406, Ouagadougou; f. 1973; cap. 120m., 51 per cent state-owned; Dir.-Gen. A. KONDOMBO.

Eight French insurance companies and one British are also represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY BODIES

Autorité des Aménagements des Vallées des Voltas (AVV): B.P. 524, Ouagadougou; responsible for economic and social planning; Dir.-Gen. SIMÉON SORGHOU.

Bureau Voltaïque de la Géologie et des Mines (BUVOGEMI): B.P. 601, Ouagadougou; f. 1978; research and exploitation of mineral resources; Dir.-Gen. PATOIN EMILE GAMSONRE.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix des Produits Agricoles de Haute Volta: B.P. 517, Ouagadougou; state-owned; Dir.-Gen. ISALC SOMDA.

Office Général des Projets Tambao: B.P. 12, Ouagadougou; responsible for development of manganese and limestone deposits around town of Tambao; supervises projects including construction of railway extension from Ouagadougou, construction of a new dam, investment in mines and concentration plants and bulk handling facilities in Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Pres. Minister of Commerce, Industrial Development and Mining; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE OUEDRAOGO.

Office National des Céréales (OFNACER): Ouagadougou; to stabilize the supply and price of cereals.

Office National du Commerce Extérieur (ONAC): B.P. 389, Ouagadougou; supervises external trade; Dir.-Gen. Mme. SYLVIE KABORE.

Office National des Eaux (ONE): B.P. 170, Ouagadougou; storage, treatment and distribution of water; Pres. EDOUARD YAMEOGO; Dir.-Gen. LEOPOLD OUEDRAOGO.

Office de Promotion de l'Entreprise Voltaïque (OPEV): B.P. 94, Ouagadougou; f. 1970; agencies at Bobo-Dioulasso and Koudougou; responsible for development of all industrial enterprises; makes pre-investment studies, arranges financial assistance, co-ordinates government policy; implements policy of *volatisation*; Pres. Minister of Commerce, Industrial Development and Mining; Dir.-Gen. NACRO ALIDOU BACHIR.

Mission permanente de coopération: B.P. 510, Ouagadougou; centre for administering bilateral aid from France under co-operative agreements signed in April 1961; Dir. GABRIEL MASSA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; br. in Bobo-Dioulasso; Pres. EMANUEL ZOMA; Sec.-Gen. LASSINE DIAWARA; publs. *Le Bulletin Douanier et Fiscal*, *Le Courrier Consulaire*, *La documentation fiscale de la Haute Volta*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Professionnelle des Banques (APB): Ouagadougou; Pres. INOUSSA MAIGA.

Groupeement Professionnel des Industriels: B.P. 810, Ouagadougou; Pres. MARTIAL OUEDRAOGO.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs (SCIMPEX): B.P. 552, Ouagadougou; mems. are commercial employers; Pres. JEAN LAPORTE.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et Industriels de Haute Volta: B.P. 446, Ouagadougou.

CO-OPERATIVES

Coproducts: B.P. 91, Ouagadougou; agricultural co-operative, exporting seeds, nuts and gum arabic; Pres. Dir.-Gen. K. NACOLIMA.

Groupeement des Petits Commerçants: B.P. 952, Ouagadougou; Pres. GABRIEL KABORE.

Société Voltaïque de Commercialisation (SOVOLCOM): B.P. 531, Ouagadougou; B.P. 375, Bobo-Dioulasso; f. 1967; 97 per cent state-owned marketing organization with 30 retail outlets supplying the whole of the country; Pres. LOUIS-DAVID SAWADOGO; Dir.-Gen. MODIBO Boly.

UVOCAM: B.P. 277, Ouagadougou; agricultural marketing organization.

TRADE UNIONS

There are over 20 autonomous trade unions and they constitute a considerable political force. The four trade union syndicates are:

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Voltaïques (CNTV): Pres. EMANUEL OUEDRAOGO.

Confédération des Syndicats Voltaïques (CSV): Sec.-Gen. SOUMANE TOURÉ; (*suspended November 1981*).

Organisation Voltaïque des Syndicats Libres (OVSL): B.P. 99, Ouagadougou; f. 1960; 2,500 mems. in 7 affiliated unions; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. BONIFACE KABORE.

Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaïques (USTV): B.P. 381, Ouagadougou; f. 1958; 4,300 mems. in 14 affiliated unions; affiliated to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Sec.-Gen. BONIFACE SOMDA.

There are 9 unaffiliated unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

La Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: B.P. 192, Ouagadougou; Head Office: B.P. 1394, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; 1,173 km. of track linking Ouagadougou via Bobo-Dioulasso with the coast at Abidjan (Ivory Coast); 517 km. of this railway are in Upper Volta.

It is planned to build a 360-km. extension to the Mali and Niger frontier and a branch line to the Tambao manganese deposits nearby.

ROADS

There are 8,714 km. of classified roads open all the year, of which 860 km. are bitumenized, and also 8,000 km. of tracks not always passable in the wet season.

The Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission, based in Accra, was set up to implement the 1968 agreement on improving communications between the two countries.

An internationally aided programme of rehabilitation aims at improving more than 6,000 km. of roads and providing for the maintenance of 1,640 km., at a cost of \$73 million, was begun in 1981.

Société Voltaïque des Transports Routiers: B.P. 34, Ouagadougou; f. 1961; cap. 115m. francs CFA; 8.8 per cent state-owned; Pres. MICHEL FIEMEYER; Dir. FRANCIS CAMARET.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, 47 small aerodromes and 13 private air fields.

Air Afrique: Upper Volta has a 7 per cent share; *see* under Ivory Coast.

Air Volta: rue Binger, B.P. 1459, Ouagadougou; f. 1967; government airline with a monopoly of domestic services; also operates flights to and from Bamako (Mali), Lomé (Togo), Cotonou (Benin), Bouaké and Abidjan (Ivory Coast); fleet of one Piper Navajo, one Cherokee 6, one DHG6 Twin Otter, one EMB 110 P2 Bandeirante; Dir.-Gen. PAGNA ADAMA KABORE.

International services are also provided by Air Ghana, Air Ivoire, Air Mali and UTA (France).

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 624, Ouagadougou; Dir. PIERRE BANDRE.

URUGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Eastern Republic of Uruguay lies on the south-east coast of South America, with Brazil to the north and Argentina to the west. The climate is temperate, with an average winter temperature of 14°-16°C (57°-61°F) and an average summer temperature of 21°-28°C (70°-82°F). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholicism is predominant. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has nine horizontal stripes (five white and four blue, alternating) with a square white canton, containing a golden sun, in the upper hoist. The capital is Montevideo.

Recent History

Since independence from Spain, gained in 1825, the political scene has been dominated by two parties: the Colorados (Liberals) and the Blancos (Conservatives). Their rivalry resulted in frequent outbreaks of civil war in the nineteenth century. Thanks to the progressive policies of José Batlle y Ordóñez, Colorado President from 1903 to 1907 and 1911 to 1915, Uruguay became the first welfare state in Latin America.

In December 1967 Jorge Pacheco Areco assumed the Presidency. His period in office was marked by massive increases in the cost of living, labour unrest and the spectacular exploits of the Tupamaro urban guerrilla movement. Elections were held in November 1971 and the official Colorado candidate, Juan María Bordaberry Arocena, was declared the winner, taking office in March 1972. The army took complete control of the campaign against the Tupamaros and by the end of 1973 had crushed the movement. Military intervention in civilian affairs led, in 1973, to the closure of Congress and its replacement by an appointed 25-member Council of State (subsequently increased to 35 members). The Communist Party and other left-wing groups were banned; repressive measures, including strict press censorship, continued. In September 1974 army officers were placed in control of the major state-owned enterprises.

President Bordaberry was deposed by the army in June 1976 because of his refusal to countenance any return, however gradual, to constitutional rule. In July the recently formed Council of the Nation elected Dr. Aparicio Méndez Manfredini to the presidency for five years. Despite the Government's announcement that there would be a return to democracy, persecution of political figures continued and the number of political prisoners held in 1976 is thought to have reached 6,000. Although the decision taken by the U.S.A. in 1979 to restore a fraction of its former military aid to Uruguay was governed by an easing of repression, the Red Cross reported in 1981 that some 1,100 political prisoners were still being held.

President Méndez introduced several constitutional amendments, known as Institutional Acts, to consolidate the internal situation and to create a "new order". By 1980 severe economic problems made the army anxious to return executive responsibility to civilian politicians. A new constitution, by which the military would continue to be involved in all matters of national security, was drafted and submitted to a plebiscite in November 1980

but was rejected by a 57.8 per cent "no" vote. Disappointed by this result, the military was forced to amend the draft constitution in consultation with leaders of the recognized political parties; and, in September 1981, a retired army general, Gregorio Alvarez Armellino, was appointed by the Joint Council of the Armed Forces to serve as President during the transition period to full civilian government. Internal party elections, in the form of presidential "primaries", are to be held in November 1982 in preparation for full presidential elections in early 1985.

Government

Uruguay has been ruled by a military-backed regime since Congress, the elected legislature, was dissolved in 1973. In place of Congress is the Council of State, with 35 members appointed by the executive power, namely the President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for a five-year term by the Council of the Nation, comprising the members of the Council of State and 20 high-ranking officers. There is also a National Security Council, under the chairmanship of the President, composed of selected Cabinet Ministers and the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces. In 1977 the judiciary was placed under the direct control of the executive. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 19 Departments, each currently under the control of Government appointees.

Defence

In July 1981 the army consisted of 22,000 volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45 who contract for one or two years of service. There was a navy of 4,700 men and an air force of 3,000 men. There were also paramilitary forces of 1,500 men. Defence expenditure for 1978 was 727.6 million new pesos.

Economic Affairs

Livestock rearing, particularly cattle and sheep, is traditionally Uruguay's major industry. The 1974 EEC ban on meat imports encouraged the exploitation of new markets, and exports, which fell by 10 per cent in 1975 to 106,381 metric tons, rose to about 186,000 tons in 1976, the highest volume recorded for 50 years. Almost half of Uruguay's meat exports now go to Brazil. Wool production in 1980 amounted to 80,000 metric tons, the highest since the early 1960s. Uruguay's principal crops are wheat, maize, sorghum, sunflower seed, rice, linseed and potatoes. Agricultural production, which accounts for 12.5 per cent of the G.D.P., rose by 10.8 per cent in 1980, compared with 2.7 per cent in 1979. In 1978 Uruguay and Brazil concluded an agreement on a joint development plan to bring 67,000 square kilometres under cultivation; the 33,000 square kilometres in Uruguay will increase its agricultural land area by 20 per cent. In 1981 work began on the India Muerta dam, in the Department of Rocha, which, when completed, will provide irrigation for an area of 7,000 hectares.

Fishing is being strongly promoted by the Government as an important source of foreign currency earnings.

Production rose by nearly 45 per cent in 1978 and by 39 per cent in 1979. The IDB has granted a U.S. \$27 million loan to help finance the construction of 18 fishing vessels and the new fishing port at La Palma, and to improve Uruguay's fish-processing capacity.

The principal industries are food processing (meat, sugar, milk; fruit, wine), hides and leather, textiles, construction, metallurgy and rubber. Between 1976 and 1980 the sector achieved an average annual growth rate of 5 per cent, owing to investment stimuli and government encouragement of export-oriented industries rather than import substitution. The main growth areas are the tannery and leather industry, electrical equipment, non-metallic minerals, metal products and food. A steel plant at Nueva Palmira, with an initial annual capacity of 40,000 metric tons, was planned for 1981 and will be supplied with electricity from the Salto Grande hydro-electric plant. As petroleum exploration has proved disappointing, development of electric energy is a priority. The share of oil in the import bill fell from 36 per cent in 1980 to 29 per cent in 1981, when the 1,800 MW hydro-electric plant at Salto Grande (part Argentine) reached full capacity. The 300 MW Palmar plant (part Brazilian) is due to be completed in 1983 and the output from these two plants should make Uruguay a net exporter of electric energy.

The Uruguayan economy began to recover from the stagnation of the 1960s and 1970s with an average annual G.D.P. growth of 3.2 per cent in 1974-78, 8.4 per cent in 1979 and 4.5 per cent in 1980. There are, however, formidable problems. Government encouragement of non-traditional exports since 1974 reduced the trade deficit from U.S. \$173 million in 1975 to \$88 million in 1978, but the deficit rose to \$443 million in 1979 and an estimated \$600 million in 1980. The current account balance showed a deficit of \$402 million in 1979 and \$800 million in 1980, and the gross foreign debt rose from \$1,682 million in 1979 to \$2,130 million in 1980. The problems were exacerbated in 1981 by events in neighbouring countries. Tourism, which grew by 22.6 per cent between 1979 and 1980, was badly hit by currency devaluations in Brazil and Argentina which meant that Uruguay could no longer be regarded as a cheap holiday resort. Exports also suffered from these devaluations and the introduction of tariff barriers in the two countries which traditionally, between them, have bought almost half of Uruguay's exports. Government economic measures aim to reduce the trade deficit by a series of financial and fiscal incentives, including the abolition of export tariffs for agriculture and fishing and the lowering of domestic interest rates for industry, to reduce the price of Uruguayan exports.

Uruguay is a member of ALADI, SELA, OAS and IADB.

Transport and Communications

The easy nature of the terrain and the small area of the country make for rapid communications within Uruguay and with neighbouring Argentina and Brazil. The new Paysandú-Colón and Fray-Bentos-Puerto Unzué road bridges have further improved communications with Argentina. The total length of roads in 1981 was about 45,000 km. of which 90 per cent were usable in all weathers.

The railways are state-owned and there were 3,004 km. of track in 1981. A line from Concordia to Salto, linking the Uruguayan and Argentine rail networks, was completed in 1981. Inland waterways are an important means of transport and cargo and passenger services operate on the rivers Plate and Uruguay, which are navigable for 560 km. International air services are provided by the national and a number of foreign airlines. The main airport is at Carrasco, 21 km. from Montevideo, and there are also airports at Paysandú and Rivera.

Social Welfare

Uruguay is noted for its advanced scheme of social welfare, which covers professional accidents, industrial diseases, sickness, old age, maternity and child welfare. Employment guarantees are in force and government subsidies are available for workers. The pension age is low (30 years' service, sometimes less); social charges faced by companies, however, are high (reaching 77.5 per cent for the construction industry and more than 100 per cent in the wool industry and ports). There are also laws governing the protection of minors and women in employment, insurance against suspension from work, annual licences, redundancy payments, etc. Grants for families are provided by the Family Subsidies Fund. In 1976 Uruguay had 64 government-run hospitals, with 11,946 beds, and in 1975 there were 3,983 physicians.

Education

All education, including university education, is free and primary and the first stage of secondary schooling are compulsory. The programmes of instruction are the same in both public and private schools, but private schools are subject to certain state controls. In 1978 illiteracy averaged 2.6 per cent for those between 10 and 44 years of age. There is one university.

Tourism

The sandy beaches and tropical swamps on the coast and the forests of the interior with their variety of wild life and vegetation provide the main tourist attractions. Tourism is developing rapidly, especially at Punta del Este. There were over 1 million visitors in 1979.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 18th (Battle of Las Piedras), June 19th (Birth of General Artigas), July 18th (Constitution Day), August 25th (National Independence Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), December 8th (Blessing of the Waters), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), April 19th (Landing of the 33 Patriots).

Many business firms close during Carnival week (February 14th-19th, 1983) and Tourist week (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centésimos = 1 new Uruguayan peso.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 22.08 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 11.48 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census results)				DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1975
	October 16th, 1963	May 21st, 1975			
		Males	Females	Total	
176,215 sq. km.*	2,595,510	1,369,412	1,419,017	2,788,429	15.8

* 68,037 sq. miles.

Estimated Population ('000 at June 30th): 2,829 in 1976; 2,846 in 1977; 2,864 in 1978; 2,878 in 1979; 2,899 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at 1975 census)

Montevideo (capital)	1,229,748	Rivera	49,000
Salto	71,000	Melo	38,000
Paysandú	61,000	Mercedes	35,000
Las Piedras	53,000	Minas	35,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS†		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1972	56,680	19.2	22,384	7.6	28,327	9.6
1973	57,080	19.1	22,789	7.6	28,437	9.5
1974	58,280	19.3	25,310	8.4	28,289	9.4
1975	58,318	21.1	24,404	8.8	27,362	9.9
1976	59,190	20.9	22,712	8.0	28,845	10.2
1977	57,976	20.4	22,368	7.9	28,927	9.8
1978	n.a.	n.a.	22,728	7.9	28,041	9.8

* Prior to 1975, rates were computed on the basis of population estimates which have not been revised to take account of the 1975 census results.

† Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

1980: 53,986 births (18.6 per 1,000); 30,592 deaths (10.6 per 1,000).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ISIC Major Divisions, 1975 census*)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	164,811	10,060	174,871
Mining and quarrying	2,112	47	2,159
Manufacturing	141,602	64,341	205,943
Electricity, gas and water	14,594	1,612	16,206
Construction	58,744	684	59,428
Trade, restaurants and hotels	98,635	35,874	134,509
Transport, storage and communications	48,969	4,759	53,728
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	22,636	6,825	29,461
Community, social and personal services†	161,595	154,383	316,078
Activities not adequately defined	60,666	24,419	85,085
TOTAL	774,364	303,104	1,077,468

* Figures exclude 17,131 persons (9,220 males; 7,911 females) seeking their first job but include 51,658 other unemployed.

† Including armed forces, totalling 29,826.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	174	430	300*
Maize	172	71	119
Barley	57	71	75*
Oats	23	70	20*
Sorghum	184	54	84
Rice (paddy)	226	248	289
Potatoes	102	135	175*
Sugar cane	475	323	410*
Sugar beet	377	364	504
Sunflower seed	72	51	48
Linseed	40	31	65

* Unofficial figure.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	10,007	10,301	10,952
Sheep	16,161	17,234	19,980
Pigs	398	412	450*
Horses*	520	525	530

* Unofficial figures.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	314	270	330*
Mutton and lamb*	38	29	34
Pigmeat*	25	18	15
Poultry meat†	18	18	18
Cows' milk	753	784	850*
Hen eggs	14.8	14.5	17.9
Wool (greasy)	63.0	66.7	80†
Wool (scoured)	37.8	40.0	48†
Cattle hides†	52.1	42.4	46.5
Sheepskins†	16.8	18.1	21.0

* Unofficial figures. † FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	83	80	80*	142	145	145*	225	225	225*
Pulpwood	16	15	15*	32	35	35*	48	50	50*
Other industrial wood	5	—	—	69	70	70*	74	70	70*
Fuel wood	—	—	—	1,200	1,200*	1,250	1,200	1,200*	1,250
TOTAL	104	95	95*	1,443	1,450	1,500	1,547	1,545	1,595

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total catch*	16.0	26.3	33.6	48.3	74.2	108.1	120.4

* Excluding seals and sea lions, recorded by number and not weight. The catch of South American fur seals was: 12,686 in 1975; 14,045 in 1976; 13,102 in 1977; 10,524 in 1978; 10,496 in 1979. The catch of South American sea lions was: 3,142 in 1975; 3,063 in 1976; 3,057 in 1977.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	90	95*	120*	120	91
Wine*	'000 hectolitres	900	900	950	440	450
Cigarettes*	million	3,380	3,349	3,453	3,500	n.a.
Jet fuels	'000 metric tons	18	23	24	35*	35*
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	202	202	253	227*	220*
Kerosene	" " "	184	160	180	154*	165*
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	405	403	400	464*	475*
Residual fuel oils	" " "	764	938	930	815*	850*
Cement	" " "	546	632	676	682	674
Electric energy	million kWh	2,278*	2,396*	2,812*	3,056	3,255*

* Estimated production.

1979: Cement 680,788 metric tons; Electric energy 2,749 million kWh.

FINANCE

100 centésimos=1 new Uruguayan peso.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centésimos; 1, 5 and 10 new pesos.

Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 new pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=22.08 new pesos; U.S. \$1=11.48 new pesos.

1,000 new Uruguayan pesos=£45.29=\$87.11.

Note: The new peso was introduced in July 1975, replacing the old peso at the rate of 1 new peso=1,000 old pesos. The exchange rate, linked to the U.S. dollar, has been frequently adjusted. Between 1959 and 1963 the rate was around 11 old pesos per dollar but since 1963 the currency has greatly depreciated. The average selling rates of old pesos per U.S. dollar were: 250 in 1969 and 1970; 260 in 1971; 563 in 1972; 875 in 1973; and 1,216 in 1974. In April 1975 the rates were fixed at \$1=2,300 old pesos (buying) or 2,330 old pesos (selling), so the initial exchange rates for the new currency were \$1=2.30 pesos (buying) or 2.33 pesos (selling). Further devaluations have occurred since September 1975. The average selling rate (new pesos per U.S. dollar) was: 2.299 in 1975; 3.395 in 1976; 4.750 in 1977; 6.125 in 1978; 7.918 in 1979; 9.160 in 1980.

BUDGET (million new pesos)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue	985.5	1,769.6	3,002.2	4,443.7	8,535.1	14,954.8
Expenditure	1,348.8	2,098.9	3,109.1	4,525.8	8,235.4	14,879.9

GOLD AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*
Gold reserves (million U.S. \$)	388.0	503.5	513.1	530.4	525.8
Notes and coins in circulation (million new pesos)	1,108.6	1,798.8	2,968.7	5,082.8	5,299.4

* At June 30th.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MONTEVIDEO
(average of monthly figures; base: 1970=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*
Food	489.3	843.6	1,441.0	2,128.0	3,489.3	5,043.7	8,622.2	13,620.1	15,788.7
Clothing	393.0	640.3	1,072.4	1,582.1	2,264.9	3,243.8	5,594.7	8,516.0	10,049.4
Housing	315.5	562.6	1,132.0	1,774.9	2,827.2	4,372.9	6,950.9	12,358.0	17,104.2
Miscellaneous	397.8	778.6	1,508.7	2,293.8	3,495.3	4,811.0	7,915.3	13,109.6	16,808.1
All items	430.8	763.3	1,384.7	2,086.0	3,299.9	4,770.6	7,960.3	13,010.3	16,175.3

* January to June.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(million new pesos at current prices)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	1,755	2,451	3,821	6,823	12,202
Private final consumption expenditure	9,107	15,018	22,659	40,677	66,545
Increase in stocks*	-81	-2	8	721	421
Gross fixed capital formation	1,952	3,030	4,852	9,489	16,452
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	12,733	20,497	31,340	57,710	95,620
Exports of goods and services	2,350	3,774	5,530	9,399	13,702
Less Imports of goods and services	2,445	4,356	6,290	11,980	18,965
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	12,638	19,915	30,580	55,129	90,357
G.D.P. AT CONSTANT 1961 PRICES	21.8	22.2	23.6	25.6	26.8

* Figures refer only to wool and livestock in the private sector.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
('000 new pesos at constant 1961 prices)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	2,665	2,700	2,527	2,597	2,877
Fishing and hunting	41	59	90	125	134
Manufacturing	4,523	4,800	5,091	5,605	5,751
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	465	487	533	536	595
Construction	1,110	1,122	1,434	1,719	1,877
Commerce	2,765	2,801	2,996	3,415	3,541
Transport and storage	1,422	1,446	1,441	1,553	1,609
Communications	244	255	262	269	286
Owner-occupied dwellings	995	1,008	1,022	1,022	} 7,263
Other services	5,270	5,172	5,682	6,065	
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	19,500	19,850	21,078	22,906	23,933
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	2,323	2,371	2,525	2,736	2,863
G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	21,823	22,221	23,603	25,642	26,796

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	384.9	565.0	611.5	686.1	788.1	1,058.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-494.0	-536.6	-679.7	-709.8	-1,125.9	-1,582.1
TRADE BALANCE	-109.1	28.4	-68.2	-23.7	-337.8	-523.6
Exports of services	169.9	138.0	208.5	245.3	460.3	} -93.1
Imports of services	-257.0	-247.8	-307.1	-355.3	-446.4	
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-196.2	-81.4	-166.9	-133.7	-323.9	-616.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-1.5	-1.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	} 6.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	8.3	8.7	4.6	5.8	5.6	
CURRENT BALANCE	-189.5	-73.7	-160.2	-126.5	-316.8	-610.7
Direct capital investment (net)	} 105.7	} 56.2	66.0	128.8	} 395.2	} 749.4
Other long-term capital (net)			35.3	31.5		
Short-term capital (net)	1.5	103.8	191.1	-55.0	} -33.9	}
Net errors and omissions	-38.4	-13.5	35.5	157.5		
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-120.6	72.8	-167.7	136.3	101.7	138.7
Valuation changes (net)	16.8	-3.3	-16.7	-28.3	} -33.9	}
Balance of payments loans	29.5	21.4	-0.4	—		
Official financing (net)	28.8	-21.2	11.9	-7.3	} -33.9	}
CHANGES IN RESERVES	-45.5	69.7	162.5	100.7	67.8	138.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	284.8	486.7	556.5	587.2	730.0	774.3	1,230.8	1,680.3
Exports f.o.b.	321.5	382.2	383.8	546.5	607.5	686.1	788.1	1,058.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1979	1980
Live animals and animal products	3,081	4,929	Live animals and animal products	168,503	259,304
Vegetable products	75,719	74,913	Vegetable products	88,590	105,698
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	16,932	10,404	Animal and vegetable fats and oils	10,561	18,494
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	30,001	49,389	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	25,005	32,491
Mineral products	317,862	490,124	Mineral products	13,960	11,938
Chemical products	127,266	152,268	Chemical products	25,028	29,933
Synthetic plastic, resins and rubber	64,565	72,768	Synthetic plastics, resins and rubber	19,964	19,562
Skins and hides	37,438	17,221	Skins and hides	148,665	139,514
Wood, cork and charcoal and products	13,123	21,062	Textiles and textile products	177,568	296,510
Raw materials for paper production and paper products	17,901	23,340	Shoes, hats, etc.	28,433	19,604
Textiles and textile products	45,625	57,922	Stone, clay, ceramic and glassware	18,375	21,300
Shoes, hats, etc.	931	1,744	Base metals and products	12,142	13,576
Stone, clay, ceramic and glassware	9,203	12,992	Machinery and appliances	16,636	19,295
Semi-precious and precious stones and metals	1,181	632	Transport equipment	19,923	22,607
Base metals and products	104,645	120,677	Others	14,781	19,495
Machinery and appliances	175,800	281,313			
Transport equipment	139,182	245,194			
Precision instruments	20,286	31,351			
Arms and munitions	265	834			
Others	5,290	11,269			
SUB-TOTAL	1,206,296	1,680,346			
Unclassified	24,525	—			
TOTAL	1,230,821	1,680,346	TOTAL	788,134	1,029,321

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1979	1980	EXPORTS	1979	1980
Argentina	210,432	174,067	Argentina	97,099	142,331
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,453	7,458	Belgium-Luxembourg	10,711	18,189
Brazil	183,976	283,978	Brazil	182,411	290,980
Canada	11,840	13,552	Chile	12,662	23,284
Chile	16,040	19,607	Colombia	2,880	3,636
France	18,007	29,736	Czechoslovakia	6,579	14,565
Germany, Fed. Repub.	93,123	111,429	France	15,186	14,331
Iraq	82,810	200,713	German Democratic Repub.	3,857	7,955
Italy	27,230	46,652	Germany, Fed. Repub.	128,329	136,932
Japan	29,357	67,926	Greece	8,060	16,996
Kuwait	48,490	n.a.	Iran	1,107	37,545
Mexico	10,169	11,603	Israel	8,514	3,542
Netherlands	20,725	15,099	Italy	27,779	46,157
Nigeria	24,267	128,411	Japan	8,740	9,273
Paraguay	13,931	19,473	Netherlands	57,203	45,314
Saudi Arabia	14,035	n.a.	Nigeria	5,076	15,119
Spain	13,004	19,128	Paraguay	11,986	14,618
Switzerland	13,946	16,954	Portugal	3,449	4,243
United Kingdom	42,150	69,073	Spain	17,309	7,319
U.S.A.	112,749	160,562	U.S.S.R.	12,072	48,274
Venezuela	67,816	91,264	United Kingdom	21,683	37,391
			U.S.A.	88,024	81,668
			Venezuela	2,612	3,019

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-km.	389	494	452	418
Net ton-km.	327	303	292	249

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1978	1979	1980
Vehicles ('000)	361	381	394
Passenger-km. (buses) (million)	2,500	n.a.	3,100

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(gross registered tons—June 30th)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Oil Tankers	93,000	134,000	112,000	113,000	90,000
Total	151,000	193,000	174,000	175,600	185,000

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded	897	1,037	989	1,463	610	1,300
Goods unloaded	439	577	480	1,092	1,582	463

CIVIL AVIATION

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Passenger arrivals	'000	81.2	88.1	440	454
Passenger departures	"	88.9	97.0	476	477
Cargo unloaded	'000 metric tons	3.6	4.0	n.a.	n.a.
Cargo loaded	" " "	8.1	9.8	11.7	n.a.

Source: Ministerio de Transporte y Obras Públicas, Montevideo.

TOURISM

		1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of tourists	'000	690.1	713.6	1,103.6	1,066.7
Foreign exchange receipts	U.S. \$'000	122,000	137,000	267,000	298,000

EDUCATION

(1976)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
State Primary	2,210	15,679	316,438
Private Primary	270		
State Secondary	135	13,980	102,000
Private Secondary	125		
Technical	87	4,200	50,000
University	1	2,149	39,927

Sources (unless otherwise stated): CENCI—URUGUAY, Montevideo; Banco Central del Uruguay, Montevideo.

THE CONSTITUTION

Summary

Note: The elected General Assembly (Congress) was dissolved in June 1973 and the elected President was deposed by the armed forces in June 1976. New institutions, for which the Constitution does not provide, have been created by additional legislation and several Institutional Acts have been promulgated dealing with the functions of the executive and the judiciary. The draft constitution rejected in a national plebiscite in November 1980 was subsequently amended by consultation with the recognized political parties. It provides for the holding of presidential elections in 1985, following presidential primaries in November 1982, when registered parties will be entitled to elect up to four candidates.

The present constitution of Uruguay was ratified by plebiscite on November 27th, 1966, when the country voted to return to the presidential form of government after fifteen years of "collegiate" government. The main items of the Constitution are as follows:

General Provisions

Uruguay shall have a democratic republican form of government, sovereignty being exercised directly by the Electoral Body in cases of election, by initiative or by referendum, and indirectly by representative powers established by the constitution, according to the rules set out therein.

There shall be freedom of religion; there is no state religion; property shall be inviolable; there shall be freedom of thought. Anyone may enter Uruguay. There are two forms of citizenship: natural, being persons born in Uruguay or of Uruguayan parents, and legal, being people established in Uruguay with at least three years' residence in the case of those with family, and five years' for those without family. Every citizen has the right and obligation to vote.

Legislature

Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, made up of two houses, which may act separately or together according to the dispositions of the constitution. It elects in joint session the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Electoral Court, Tribunals, Administrative Litigation and the Accounts Tribunal.

Elections for both houses, the President and the Vice-President and the departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November; sessions of the Assembly begin on March 15th each year and last until December 15th (October 15th in election years, in which case the new Assembly takes office on February 15th). Extraordinary sessions can be called only in case of extreme urgency.

Chamber of Representatives

The Chamber of Representatives has 99 members elected by direct suffrage by the people according to the system of proportional representation, with at least two

representatives to each Department. The number of representatives can be altered by law by a two-thirds majority in both houses. Their term of office is five years and they must be over 25 and natural citizens or legal citizens with 5 years' exercise of their citizenship. The members have the right to bring accusations against any member of the Government or judiciary for violation of the Constitution or any other serious offence.

Senate

The Senate is made up of 30 members, elected directly by the people by proportional representation on the same lists as the representatives, for a term of 5 years. They must be natural citizens or legal citizens with seven years' exercise of their rights, and be over 30 years of age. The Senate is responsible for hearing any cases brought by the representatives and can deprive a guilty person of his post by a two-thirds majority.

The Executive

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. There shall be a Vice-President, who shall also be President of the General Assembly and of the Senate. The President and Vice-President are elected by simple majority of the people by means of the system of double simultaneous vote, and remain in office for five years. They must be over 35 and natural citizens of Uruguay.

The Council of Ministers is made up of the office holders in the 11 ministries or their deputies, and is responsible for all acts of government and administration. It is presided over by the President of the Republic who has a vote.

The Judiciary

Judicial Power shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of 5 members and by Tribunals and local courts; members of the Supreme Court must be over 40, natural citizens, or legal citizens with 10 years' exercise and 25 years' residence, and must be lawyers of 10 years' standing, 8 of them in public or fiscal ministry or judicature. Members serve for 10 years and can be re-elected after a break of 5 years. The Court nominates all other judges and judicial officials.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt.-Gen. (ret'd.) GREGORIO CONRADO ALVAREZ ARMELLINO (took office September 1st, 1981).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

Minister of the Interior: Gen. YAMANDÚ TRINIDAD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ESTANISLAO VALDÉS OTERO.

Minister of National Defence: Dr. JUSTO M. ALONSO LEGUISAMO.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Commdr. VALENTÍN ARISMENDI.

Minister of Public Health: Commdr. LUIS A. GIVOGRE.

Minister of Agriculture and Fishing: CARLOS MATTOS MOGLIA.

Minister of Industry and Energy: Ing. FRANCISCO TOUR-REILLES.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: Ing. EDUARDO SAMPSON.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Dr. CARLOS ALBERTO MAESO RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Education and Culture: Dr. RAQUEL LOMBARDO DE LA BETOLAZA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. JULIO CÉSAR ESPÍNOLA.

Secretary to the Presidency: Dr. ANGEL MARIO SCELZA.

CONSEJO DE LA NACIÓN (Council of the Nation)

The Council of the Nation was established in June 1976. It comprises the 35 members of the Council of State and 20 high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces, including the Commanders-in-Chief. The Council deals mainly with constitutional and electoral issues and selects the President.
President: Dr. HAMLET REYES.

CONSEJO DE ESTADO (Council of State)

The Council of State came into existence in December

1973, replacing Congress which was dissolved in June 1973. It has 35 members appointed by the executive power.

President: Dr. HAMLET REYES.

CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD NACIONAL (National Security Council)

Chairman: President GREGORIO C. ALVAREZ ARMELLINO.

Members: Minister of Defence, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

Permanent Secretary: Brig.-Gen. WALTHER MACHADO, Chief of the Joint General Staff.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In 1973 all left-wing parties which formed the *Frente Amplio* electoral coalition were declared illegal. A total ban on all political activity was announced in 1976, partially lifted in July 1980, although 300 people remained deprived of all political rights, and reimposed in December. A statute of September providing for the recognition of non-Marxist parties was also cancelled.

The names of the two principal parties derive from the flags of the civil war of 1836, namely Blanco and Colorado. By tradition the Blanco Party is conservative and the Colorado Party more liberal.

Partido Colorado: The Party, which depends for its support largely on the urban area, controlled the executive for 94 years until the elections of 1958. It regained control in 1967 when Gen. GESTIDO became President under the new Constitution. In the elections of November 1971, there were two Colorado candidates. JUAN MARÍA BORDABERRY was the nominee of the outgoing President, JORGE PACHECO ARECO. JORGE BATLLE IBÁÑEZ, leader of the splinter group, *Unidad y Reforma*, obtained fewer votes than Sr. BORDABERRY and his votes were added to the BORDABERRY vote for the purpose of selecting the President.

Partido Nacional (Blanco): Leader CARLOS PEREIRA. The Party, with its substantially rural support, won the 1958 and 1962 elections but lost in 1966. In 1971 the

Party's presidential candidate was WILSON FERREIRA ALDUNATE, who was narrowly defeated (subsequently leader in exile).

Unión Cívica: recognized Christian democrat faction which split from the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (see below) in 1980.

Parties still not officially recognized include:

Convergencia Democrática en Uruguay (CDU): f. 1980; broad opposition front of all parties; Pres. JUAN RAÚL FERREIRA.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): formerly *Unión Cívica del Uruguay*; f. 1962; Pres. Arq. JUAN PABLO TERRA.

Partido Comunista: Leader ALBERTO ALTESOR; Sec.-Gen. RODNEY ARISMENDI (in exile).

Partido Socialista: Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ PEDRO CARDOZO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO URUGUAY

(In Montevideo unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Argentina: Avda. Agraciada 3397; *Ambassador:* Gen. (ret'd.) SANTIAGO OMAR RIVEROS.

Australia: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Austria: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Belgium: Leyenda Patria 2880, 4° piso; *Ambassador:* GUY F. VAN DEN BOS.

Bolivia: Río Branco 1320, 4° piso, Of. 401; *Ambassador:* WALTER CERRUTTO CALDERÓN.

Brazil: Blvd. Artigas 1328; *Ambassador:* RAUL DE VIN-CENZI.

Bulgaria: Rambla Mahatma Gandhi 647, 5° piso, Apdo. 502; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TODOR PETROV STANCHEV.

Canada: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Chile: Brandzen 1961, 12° piso; *Ambassador:* ELIO BACIGA-LUPO SORACCO.

China (Taiwan): Coronel Mora 439; *Ambassador:* TCHEN HIONG-FEI.

Colombia: Juncal 1305, 18° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Costa Rica: Carace 520, 4° piso; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ VICENTE ANGLADA ROIG.

Cyprus: Mexico, D.F., México.

Czechoslovakia: Luis B. Cavia 2996, Casilla 2381; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Ing. JINDŘICH KABAT.

Denmark: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dominican Republic: 18 de Julio 1712, Apdo. 803; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO NÚÑEZ FERNÁNDEZ.

Ecuador: Jaime Zudañez 2836, 1°, Apdo. 1001; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO SANTOS ALVITE.

Egypt: Antonio de Costa 3469; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

El Salvador: Avda. Brasil 2995, Apdo. 1001; *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Col. EDUARDO CASANOVA SANDOVAL.

Finland: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

France: Avda. Uruguay 853, Casilla 290; *Ambassador:* PIERRE NÉRAUD LE MOUTON DE BOISDEFFRE.

German Democratic Republic: Echevarriarza 3452; *Chargé d'affaires, a.i.:* HORST KRAUSE.

URUGUAY

Germany, Federal Republic: La Cumparsita 1417-1435; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES MARRE.

Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Guatemala: Dr. Francisco Soca 1397-A, 7° piso, Apdo. 703; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN JOSÉ RODAS MARTÍNEZ.

Haiti: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Honduras: Plaza Cagancha 1342, Esc. 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANÍBAL E. QUIÑÓNEZ ABARCA.

Hungary: Dr. Prudencio de Pena 2469; *Ambassador:* TIBOR UJVÁRI.

India: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Indonesia: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Israel: Blvd. Artigas 1585; *Ambassador:* NATHANIEL MATALON.

Italy: José B. Lamas 2857, Casilla 268; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCELLO D'ALESSANDRO.

Japan: Rincón 487, 5°, *Ambassador:* ISABURO MUKUMOTO.

Korea, Republic: Marco Bruto 1005, Apdo. 605; *Ambassador:* NAM-KI LEE.

Lebanon: República del Perú 1043, Apdo. 202; *Ambassador:* MAKRAM OUAIDAT.

Malta: Uruguay 928; *Ambassador:* Conde Dr. UMBERTO ORTOLANI.

Mexico: Juncal 1305, 16° piso, oficina 1604; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO MARTÍNEZ LE CLAINCHE.

Netherlands: Leyenda Patria 2880, 2° piso, Apdo. 202; *Ambassador:* Baron W. VAN PALLANDT.

Nicaragua: Plaza Independencia 830, Apdo. 801; *Consul:* Dr. ALPHONSE E. MAX.

Nigeria: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Norway: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Pakistan: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Uruguay also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, the Congo, Grenada, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania (Government-in-Exile), Luxembourg, Morocco, New Zealand, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Institutional Act 8, promulgated in July 1977, places the administration of the judiciary under the direct control of the executive. A Ministry of Justice was created and is to be responsible for relations between the executive and the judiciary and other jurisdictional entities except military ones. The judges are independent of the Ministry.

The Court of Justice is made up of five members appointed by the Council of the Nation at the suggestion of the executive, for a period of five years. It has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international and admiralty cases, and hears appeals from the appellate courts, of which there are seven, each with three judges.

Cases involving the functioning of the State administration are heard in the ordinary Administrative Courts, and in the Supreme Administrative Court which consists of five members appointed in the same way as members of the Court of Justice.

In Montevideo there are 19 civil courts, 10 criminal and correctional courts, 19 courts presided over by justices of the peace, three juvenile courts, three labour courts and courts for government and other cases. Each departmental capital, and some other cities, has a departmental court; each of the 224 judicial divisions has a justice of the peace.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Panama: Rambla Mahatma Gandhi 509, Ap. 404; *Ambassador:* ELIO V. ORTIZ.

Paraguay: Blvd. Artigas 1348; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL TEÓFILO ROMERO.

Peru: Soriano 1124; *Ambassador:* HUGO DE ZELA HURTADO.

Philippines: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Poland: Jorge Canning 2389; *Ambassador:* Dr. CZESŁAW LIMONT.

Portugal: Prudencio de Pena 2486; *Ambassador:* HELDER DE MENDONÇA E CUNHA.

Romania: Avda. Américo Ricaldoni 2523; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* VASILE BONDARET.

Senegal: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

South Africa: Rincón 487, 2° piso, Esc. 211; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS J. FOURIE.

Spain: Avda. Brasil 2786; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL GÓMEZ JORDANA Y PRATS.

Sweden: Avda. Brasil 3079, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Switzerland: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Turkey: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

U.S.S.R.: Blvd. España 2741; *Ambassador:* YURI V. LEBEDEV.

United Kingdom: Marco Bruto 1073; *Ambassador:* PATRICIA HUTCHINSON, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Lauro Muller 1776; *Ambassador:* THOMAS ARANDA

Vatican: Blvd. Artigas 1270 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. LUIGI BELLOTTI.

Yugoslavia: Blvd. España 2697; *Ambassador:* DZAVID EMINI.

The administration of justice became free of charge in 1980 with the placing of attorneys-at-law in all courts to assist those unable to pay for the services of a lawyer.

Court of Justice: Ibicuy 1310, Montevideo; Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE V. FRIGERIO.

Supreme Administrative Tribunal: Mercedes 961, Montevideo; Pres. Dr. VÍCTOR CARLOS MAESTRO TOLETTI.

RELIGION

Under the Constitution, the Church and the State were declared separate and toleration for all forms of worship was proclaimed. Roman Catholicism predominates.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Calle Treinta y Tres 1368, Casilla 356, Montevideo; mems. (Montevideo) 842,000; Archbishop Mgr. Dr. CARLOS PARTELI KELLER.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Anglican Church: Reconquista 522, Montevideo; f. 1844; English and Spanish services; Rector ANDREW COUCH.

Methodist Church: Christ Church, Avda. Arocena 1907, Mennonite.

Federación de Iglesias Evangélicas del Uruguay: 8 de Octubre 3324, Montevideo; f. 1956; comprises the Río de la Plata and Valdese Evangelical Churches, and the Mennonite and Methodist Churches; Pres. Rev. DIETER THEWS; publ. *Unidad Cristiana*.

Iglesia Adventista (Adventist): Castro 167, Montevideo; f. 1901; 4,000 mems.; Principal officers Dr. GUILLERMO DURÁN, Dr. ALEXIS PIRO.

Iglesia Evangélica Valdese (Evangelical): Avda. 8 de Octubre 3037, Montevideo; f. 1952; Pastor MARIO L. BERTINAT.

Primera Iglesia Bautista (Baptist): Dr. D. Fernández Crespo 1741, Casilla 5051, Montevideo; f. 1911; 205 mems.; Pastor LEMUEL J. LARROSA.

THE PRESS

Censorship regulations are in force and include the prohibition of reports on the internal security situation. The partial relaxation of censorship regulations in 1981 led to the publication of a number of new newspapers and periodicals.

DAILIES

MONTEVIDEO

El Día: Avda. 18 de Julio 1299; f. 1886; morning; Colorado-Batllista opposition; Editor JOSÉ LORENZO BATTLE CHERVIERE; circ. 100,000.

El Diario: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1923; evening; independent; Editor Dr. EDUARDO HÉGUY TERRA; circ. 80,000.

El Diario Español: Cerrito 551-555, Apdo. 899; f. 1905; morning (except Monday); newspaper of the Spanish community; Editor CARLOS REINANTE; circ. 6,000.

Diario Oficial: Florida 1178; f. 1905; morning; publishes laws, official decrees, parliamentary debates, judicial decisions and legal transactions; Dir. Sra. ZAIN NASSIF DE ZARUMBE.

La Gaceta Comercial: Plaza Independencia 717; f. 1916; morning (except Saturday and Sunday); Dir. MILTON SANS; Editor PABLO SANS; circ. 8,500.

La Mañana: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1917; morning; Colorado; Dir. Dr. EDUARDO HÉGUY TERRA; circ. 6,000.

Mundocolor: Cuareim 1287; f. 1976; evening (except Sunday); government; Dir. DANIEL HERRERA LUSSICH; circ. 4,500.

El País: Cuareim 1287; f. 1918; morning; supports Blanco Party; Editor MARTÍN AGUIRRE; circ. 80,000.

Últimas Noticias: Avda. Garibaldi 2579; f. 1981; evening (except Sunday); owned by the Unification Church; Dir. JULIÁN SÁFI; circ. 3,000.

FLORIDA

El Heraldo: Independencia 824; f. 1919; evening (except Sunday); Colorado-Batllista; Dir. ALBERTO RIVA DUGLIO; circ. 3,000.

MINAS

La Unión: Florencio Sánchez 569; f. 1877; evening (except Sunday); Dir. EDGAR MARTÍNEZ LUCERO; Editor WASHINGTON GUADALUPE PEREIRA; circ. 3,500.

PAYSANDÚ

El Telégrafo: 18 de Julio 1027; f. 1910; morning; independent; Dir. FERNANDO M. BACCARO; circ. 9,000.

SALTO

Tribuna Salteña: Joaquín Suárez 71; f. 1906; morning; Dir. MODESTO LLANTADA FABINI; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

MONTEVIDEO

Boletín Comercial: Colón 1580; f. 1935; monthly; Dir. ANTONIO BENVENUTO; circ. 2,500.

Búsqueda: Juan Benito Blanco 795; f. 1977; weekly; independent; economics; Dir. RAMÓN DÍAZ.

Charoná: Avda. Garibaldi 2579; f. 1973; weekly; children's; Dir. SERGIO BOFFANO; circ. 3,000.

Colorín Colorado: Dalmiro Costa 4482; f. 1980; monthly; children's; Dir. SARA MINSTER DE MURNINKAS; circ. 3,000.

Correo de los Viernes: Cnel. Lorenzo Latorre 1564; f. 1981; weekly; supports Colorado-Batllista party; Dir. LUIS ALBERTO SOLÉ; circ. 7,000.

La Democracia: Colonia 1308; f. 1981; weekly; organ of the Partido Nacional; Dir. ALBERTO ZUMARÁN; circ. 17,000.

Exclusivo: Constituyente 1680, 8° piso; f. 1981; weekly; general; Dir. CÉSAR DICANDIA; circ. 3,000.

La Gaceta Militar Naval: 25 de Mayo 555; monthly.

Índice Industrial-Anuario de la Industria Uruguaya: Sarandí 456; f. 1957; annually; Dir. W. M. TRIAS; circ. 4,000.

Judicatura: Avda. Libertador Brig. Gral. Lavalleja 1464; f. 1975; monthly; jurisprudence; Dirs. Dr. EDUARDO BRITO DEL PINO, Dr. NELSON NICOLIELLO, Dr. JACINTA BALBELA DE DELGUE; circ. 5,000.

La Justicia Uruguaya: 25 de Mayo 555; f. 1940; weekly; jurisprudence; Dir. OSCAR ARIAS BARBÉ; circ. 3,000.

Noticias: Garibaldi 2579; f. 1976; weekly; general information; Dir. OMAR PIVA; circ. 3,000.

Opción: San José 825, esc. 304; f. 1981; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO JOSÉ OTTONELLI; circ. 5,000.

Opinar: Rincón 531, esc. 302; f. 1980; Dir. ENRIQUE E. TARIGO; circ. 10,000.

Patatín y Patatán: Florida 1472, esc. 2; f. 1977; weekly; children's; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ RAVAIOLI; circ. 3,000.

La Propaganda Rural: Arenal Grande 1341; f. 1902; monthly; cattle, agriculture and industry; Dirs. Ing. Agr. CÉSAR ARTURO, MIGUEL A. GOICOECHEA; circ. 5,000.

Revista Militar y Naval: 25 de Mayo 279; military.

LAS PIEDRAS

La Plaza: Pilar Cabrera 541; f. 1981; monthly; general; Dir. FELISBERTO V. CARÁMBULA; circ. 4,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Colonia 1479, 9° piso, Montevideo; Chief ALBERTO MARTÍNEZ.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Bartolomé Mitre 1275, 2° piso, Montevideo; Chief JUAN ATELLA.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Cuareim 1287, 5° piso, Montevideo; Chief ANÍBAL ARGÜELLO.

URUGUAY

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Calle José Ma. Montero 3006, Depto. 301, Montevideo; Chief ROMÁN PÉREZ SENAC.

EFE (Spain): Cuareim 1287, 5°, Montevideo; Bureau Chief JORGE ESTELLANO ROVIRA.

Reuters (U.K.): Florida 1408, 4° piso. Of. 404, Montevideo.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Avda. 18 de Julio 1224, 2° piso, Montevideo; Chief MARTÍN FRANCO.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Diarios del Uruguay: Río Negro 1308, 6°, Montevideo; f. 1922; Pres. BATLLE T. BARBATO.

Asociación de la Prensa Uruguaya: Maldonado 1485, Montevideo; f. 1944; Sec.-Gen. RUBÉN ACASUSO.

PUBLISHERS

MONTEVIDEO

Alcalí Editorial: 25 de Mayo 514; law; Dir. Dr. IGNACIO SANZ.

Editorial Arca SRL: Andes 1118; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ALBERTO OREGGIONI; general literature and history.

Ediciones de la Banda Oriental: Yí 1364; Man. Dir. H. RAVIOLO; general literature.

Barreiro y Ramos, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 604, Casilla 15; f. 1871; general; Gen. Dir. GASTÓN BARREIRO ZORRILLA.

Casa del Estudiante: Eduardo Acevedo 1422; literature; Man. OSCAR TORRES.

Genci-Uruguay (*Centro de Estadísticas Nacionales y Comercio Internacional*): Misiones 1361; f. 1956; economics, statistics; Principal officers LADISLAO VERTESI, KENNETH BRUNNER; publs. numerous statistical and economic reports.

Editorial Ciencias: Duvimioso Terra 1461; medicine.

Librería Delta Editorial: Avda. Italia 2817; f. 1960; Man. Dir. A. BREITFELD; medicine, biological sciences.

Editorial y Librería Jurídica Amalio M. Fernández: 25 de Mayo 477, P. Baja, Oficina 11; f. 1951; law.

Fundación de Cultura Universitaria: 25 de Mayo 537, Fundación 2, Guayabo 1860 Casilla 1155; f. 1968; law and social sciences.

Hemisferio Sur: Alzáibar 1328; f. 1951; agronomy and veterinary science.

Editorial Idea: Brandzén 2245; law; Dir. Dr. GUILLERMO VEZCOVI.

Editorial Kapelusz: Uruguay 1331; educational.

Editorial Medina: Gaboto 1521; f. 1933; Pres. MARCOS MEDINA VIDAL; general.

A. Monteverde & Cía. S.A.: 25 de Mayo 577; educational.

Mosca Hnos.: 18 de Julio 1578; general.

Editorial Nuestra Terra: Cerrito 566; sociology.

Editorial Polo: owned by the Unification Church.

Editorial Tauro SRL: Misiones 1290; f. 1966; educational and social sciences.

Librería Técnica: Eduardo Acevedo 1454; literature and philosophy; Dir. ERNESTO BORDERRE.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Uruguaya del Libro: Calle Carlos Roxlo 1446, 1° piso, Montevideo; Sec. ARNALDO MEDONE; Man. ANA CRISTINA RODRÍGUEZ DE IGLESIAS.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones—ANTEL: Edificio Palacio de la Luz, Montevideo; Pres. Gen. JUAN F. MIGUEZ.

División Control Servicios Radio-Eléctricos: Sarandí 472, Montevideo; Dir. Col. BLAS DENIS.

RADIO

In 1981 there were 29 medium- and short-wave radio stations and 4 FM stations in the Montevideo area. There were another 57 radio stations outside the capital.

In 1978 there were 1,630,000 radio receivers in Uruguay

TELEVISION

MONTEVIDEO

Monte Carlo TV—Canal 4: Paraguay 2253, Casilla 5019; f. 1961; Dir. HUGO A. ROMAY SALVO.

SAETA TV—Canal 10: Dr. Lorenzo Carnelli 1234; f. 1956; Pres. RAÚL FONTAINA; Dir. JORGE DE FEO.

SODRE—Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radio Eléctrica—Canal 5: Blvd. Artigas 2552; Dir. RUBÉN RODRÍGUEZ.

Teledoce—Canal 12: Enriqueta Compte y Riqué 1276; f. 1962; Pres. DANIEL SCHECK; Gen. Man. Ing. HORACIO SCHECK.

In 1981 there were 15 television stations outside the capital.

There were 500,000 television sets in 1981.

Asociación Nacional de Broadcasters Uruguayos (ANDEBU): Calle Yí 1264, Montevideo; f. 1933; 101 mems.; Pres. RAÚL FONTAINA; Sec. MARIO A. RAVAZZANI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RAFAEL INCHAUSTI; publ. *Boletín de ANDEBU*.

FINANCE

BANKING

A law passed in 1965 prevented the establishment of new banks, and there has consequently been a rise in secondary banking, with many foreign banks opening offices since 1977. A new law under consideration in 1981 will restore the right to establish new banks.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in new pesos)

STATE BANKS

Banco Central del Uruguay: Paysandú y Florida, Montevideo; f. 1967; note-issuing bank, also controls private banking; Pres. JOSÉ GIL DÍAZ; Mans. JORGE SAMBARINO, JUAN OLASCOAGA, JOSÉ R. E. NOGUEZ.

Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay: Cerrito 351, Montevideo; f. 1896; a state institution; cap. and res. 6,715m. (Dec. 31st, 1980); Pres. Gen. JOSÉ M. SIQUEIRA; Gen. Man. Dr. DELMAR RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍNS.

Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay (*State Mortgage Bank*): Avda. Fernández Crespo 1508, Montevideo; f. 1892; in 1977 assumed responsibility for housing projects in Uruguay; Pres. Dr. JULIO CÉSAR LUONGO.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Montevideo

Banco Comercial: Cerrito 400, Casilla 34; f. 1857; cap. 0.75m., dep. 4,763.6m. (Sept. 30th, 1981); Pres. JULIO F. BRAGA SALVAÑACH; Gen. Man. HORACIO PORTEIRO; 42 brs.

URUGUAY

Banco de Crédito: Avda. 18 de Julio 1451; f. 1908; cap. 910,000, res. 13.8m., dep. 165.5m. (Sept. 1976); Pres. Ing. CARLOS A. CAT; Mans. ROBERTO J. COUCE; CARLOS CASARAVILLA; 28 brs.

Banco de Montevideo: Misiones 1399; f. 1941; cap. 0.5m., res. 2.7m., dep. 204.6m. (June 1976); Pres. Dr. BERNARDO SUPERVIELLE; Gen. Man. CARLOS LANGWAGEN; 3 brs.

Banco del Plata: Zabala 1427; f. 1959; cap. 337,864, res. 1.5m. (Sept. 1976); Pres. Dr. FERNANDO COLOMA; Gen. Man. Commdr. WALTER OTERO; 4 brs.

Banca Federada del Interior—BANFED: Sarandí 402; f. 1942; dep. 56m. old pesos (June 1976); Pres. VICENTE ANDREONI BERTONE; Gen. Man. EMILIO BERRIEL GARRIDO; 20 brs.

Banco Financiero Sudamericano y Banco de Paysandú (BANFISUD): Rincón 550; f. 1910; cap. 350,000, res. 2.5m., dep. 56.8m. (June 1976); Exec. Dir. HUMBERTO ORTOLANI; Man. J. GASTÓN MOUSQUÉS; 9 brs.

Banco La Caja Obrera: 25 de Mayo 500; f. 1905; cap. 4,071m., dep. 104m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ GOYECHEA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ CAVEZAS; 42 brs.

Banco Panamericano Uruguayo: 25 de Mayo 258; f. 1950; Pres. ARIE SHLAFROK; Gen. Man. Commdr. SAMUEL RADOZKOWICZ; 6 brs.

Banco Pan de Azúcar: Rincón 518, Apdo. 1891; Argentine-owned; cap. and res. 5,352m.; Pres. TOMÁS MÜLLER; Man. C. M. DI GIOVANNI; 21 brs.

Banco Real del Uruguay: 18 de Julio 999, Apdo. 964; f. 1962; cap. 310,000, res. 1.5m., dep. 60m. (June 1976); Pres. ALVARO CABRAL DE CASTILHO; 8 brs.

Unión de Bancos del Uruguay: 25 de Mayo 401; cap. and res. 88.6m., dep. 998.4m. (June 1981); Pres. JAIME QUEROL CALDERA; Man. Dir. ALFREDO DEL BARRIO FERNÁNDEZ; 20 brs.

Paysandú

Bancos del Litoral Asociados: 18 de Julio 1271; f. 1938; cap. 18m., dep. 367m. (1978); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL SARALEGUI; Man. Commdr. HEBER FERNÁNDEZ GUARDADO; 17 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Montevideo

Banco do Brasil: Río Negro 1396; Gen. Man. SAMUEL LEITES; 3 brs.

Banco Holandés Unido (Netherlands): 25 de Mayo 501; Acting Man. BORIS MARTÍNEZ GARCÍA; 2 brs.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Juan C. Gómez 1372; Gen. Man. OSCAR RUBÉN COBREROS.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. (U.S.A.): 25 de Mayo 552; Man. LUIS F. PARDUCCI.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd. (U.K.): Bank of London and South American Buildings, Zabala 1500, Apdo. 204; Gen. Man. KEITH B. STANGER; 13 brs.

Banco Sudameris (France): Rincón 500; Pres. Dr. ARTURO LERENA ACEVEDO; Gen. Man. M. GIOVANNI FRESTA; 5 brs.

Citibank, N.A. (U.S.A.): Cerrito 455 esq. Misiones; Vice-Pres. JOHN B. ABBOTT; 3 brs.

Discount Bank (Latin America) Ltd. (Switzerland): Rincón 390; Pres. RAPHAEL RECANATI; Gen. Man. BITOUSH MENAHEM; 1 br.

Finance, Trade and Industry

First National Bank of Boston (U.S.A.): Zabala 1463; took over Banco Internacional in 1978; Gen. Man. ALBERTO PELILLI.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Bancos del Uruguay (Bank Association of Uruguay): Rincón 468, 2°; f. 1945; 21 mem. banks; Pres. Dr. PEDRO SÁNCHEZ VARELA; Man. JOSÉ E. OREGGIONI PONS; publ. *Información Económica* (quarterly statistical bulletin).

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo: Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1867; 74 mems.; Pres. Dr. JULIO L. GRAUERT.

INSURANCE

MONTVIDEO

Banco de Seguros del Estado (State Insurance Organization): Avda. Libertador Brig. Gral. Lavalleja 1465; f. 1912; all risks; Pres. FEDERICO BAUM GONZÁLEZ; Vice-Pres. Col. TABARÉ GREGORIO ALVAREZ.

Since the establishment of the State Insurance Organization in 1912 it has had a monopoly of certain types of insurance and no new companies are allowed to be set up.

Real Uruguaya de Seguros S.A.: Julio Herrera y Obes 1365, 2°; f. 1900; Pres. RUBENS S. BORNELLI; Dir. MANUEL PÉREZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

MONTVIDEO

Cámara de Industrias del Uruguay (Chamber of Industries): Avda. Libertador Brig. Gral. Lavalleja 1670, 1° piso; f. 1898; Pres. Ing. LUIS G. BONOMI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS FOLLE MARTÍNEZ; publs. *Uruguay Exporta, Products of Uruguay*.

Cámara Nacional de Comercio (National Chamber of Commerce): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1867; 2,000 mems.; Pres. ERNESTO CARRAU; Sec. GUSTAVO VILARÓ SANGUINETTI.

Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País (Chamber of Commerce for Local Products): Avda. General Rondeau 1908; f. 1891; 230 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS PUIG; Sec. CARLOS N. DÍAZ VÁZQUEZ.

There are chambers of commerce in the following fields: shops and stores; agricultural and chemical products and seeds. There are associations or chambers of importers of: ironmongery; agricultural machinery; sewing machines; automobile parts and spares; electrical and radio articles; motor vehicles; motor cycles; office and school equipment; paper and cardboard; pharmaceutical specialties; photographic equipment; pumps; medical and scientific apparatus.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING ASSOCIATION

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción (Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1941; 507 mems.; Pres. JOHN P. PHELPS, Jr.; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ONS COTELO; publs. *Boletín Informativo, Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), *Informes y Documentos*.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

MONTEVIDEO

Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Paysandú y Avda. Libertador Brig. Gral. Lavalleja; f. 1931; deals with the transport, refining and sale of petroleum products, and the manufacture of alcohol, spirit and cement; owns research laboratory in Pando-Canelones and a sugar-cane and sugar-beet processing plant in Salto; Pres. Brig. Gen. JORGE A. BORAD.

Administración Nacional de las Usinas y Transmisiones Eléctricas del Estado (UTE): Paraguay 2431; f. 1912; autonomous state body; sole purveyor of electricity; Pres. Gen. (ret'd.) ANTONIO CIRILLO.

Comisión de Productividad, Precios e Ingresos (Coprín): Montevideo; national prices and wages board.

Industria Lobera y Pesquera del Estado (ILPE): Rambla Baltasar Brum y Cnel. Francisco Tajes; autonomous body concerned with exploiting rivers and seas of the country; fishing, fish processing and sales, sealing and processing of seal skins; Pres. Capt. RAMÓN ROBATTO.

Obras Sanitarias del Estado (OSE): Soriano 1613; f. 1962; processing and distribution of drinking water, sinking wells, supplying industrial zones of the country; Pres. Dr. RICARDO BENGOA VILLAMIL.

Secretaría de Planeamiento, Coordinación y Difusión (Sepiacodi): Coronel Lorenzo Latorre 1366, Montevideo; f. 1976; responsible for the implementation of development plans; co-ordinates the policies of the various ministries; advises on the preparation of the budget of public enterprises; Gen. Sec. Gen. PEDRO ARANCO.

Servicio Oceanográfico y de Pesca: Montevideo; national fisheries institute.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

MONTEVIDEO

Comisión Patronal del Uruguay de Asuntos Relacionados con la OIT (Commission of Uruguayan Employers for Affairs of the ILO): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1954; mems. Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Cámara de Industrias, Asociación Comercial del Uruguay; Sec. and Man. GUSTAVO VILARÓ SANGUINETTI.

Asociación de Importadores y Mayoristas de Almacén (Importers' and Wholesalers' Association): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Rincón 454 esc. 412/44; f. 1926; 38 mems.; Pres. MARCOS SOLDÓ; publ. annual report.

Asociación Rural del Uruguay: Uruguay 864; f. 1871; 1,600 mems.; Pres. CONRADO FERBER; publ. *Revista Mensual*.

Federación Rural del Uruguay: 18 de Julio 956; f. 1915; 1,463 mems.; Pres. Dr. GONZALO CHIARINO MILANS.

Unión de Exportadores Uruguayos (Uruguayan Exporters' Union): Pres. MILTON REYES.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade union activity has been under strict control since June 1973, when the central organization (*Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores*), which claimed some 400,000 members, was declared illegal. In December 1979 a new labour law was submitted to the Council of State allowing three levels of association and optional union membership. A further law, introduced in October 1981,

allows for the holding of secret ballots to elect union officials, and the establishing of company unions (*sindicatos por empresa*) in firms with 15 or more employees.

TRANSPORT

Ministerio de Transporte y Obras Públicas: Ituzaingó esq. Rincón, 561 Montevideo; exercises control over all state forms of transport: railways, airline, river and maritime fleets; also exercises some control over private transport companies; the Municipal Intendancies are responsible for urban and departmental transport.

Dirección Nacional de Transporte: Mercedes 1041, Montevideo; co-ordinates national and international transport services.

RAILWAYS

Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado—AFE: La Paz 1095, Casilla 419, Montevideo; f. 1952; state organization; 3,004 km. of track connecting all parts of the country; there are connections with the Argentine and Brazilian networks; Pres. Col. EDISON R. MILA; Dir. Col. LEONEL MELGAR.

ROADS

In 1980 Uruguay had 9,794 km. of paved roads, among the best in South America, connecting Montevideo with the main cities of the interior and the Argentine and Brazilian frontiers. There were 45,000 km. of provincial roads, serviceable for almost all the year.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are about 1,250 km. of navigable waterways which provide an important means of transport.

Nobleza Naviera, S.A.: Avda. Gral. Rondeau 2257, Montevideo; owns three vessels of 22,165 d.w.t., 1,507 d.w.t. and 1,258 d.w.t.; operates cargo services on the River Plate, and the Uruguay and Paraná rivers.

Bell, S.A.: Constituyente 263, Carmelo, Colonia; operates a daily hydrofoil service between Colonia and Buenos Aires.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Puertos (ANP): Rambla 25 de Agosto de 1825, 160, Montevideo; f. 1916.

Administración Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): see under Government Organizations; tanker services, also river transport.

Prefectura Nacional Naval: Rambla Roosevelt, Montevideo; f. 1829; Commdr. Rear-Admiral JOSÉ IMIZCOZ.

Navegación Atlántica: Treinta y Tres 1374, Escritorio 305, Montevideo; cargo services between Argentina and Uruguay.

Various foreign shipping lines call at Montevideo.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation is controlled by the following: Dirección General de Aviación Civil (DAC); Dirección General de Aeropuertos Nacionales (DIGAN); Comisión Nacional de Política Aeronáutica (CNPA).

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aero Uruguay: Avda. de las Américas 7870, Carrasco-Canelones; f. 1977; cargo charter services to Chile, Luxembourg and the U.S.A.; Chair. Col. ATILIO BONELLI; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE REPERGER; fleet: 1 Boeing 707-320C.

URUGUAY

Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea (PLUNA): Colonia 1021 y Avda. Libertador Brig. Gral. Lavalleja, Apdo. 1360, Montevideo; f. 1936, nationalized 1951; operates internal services and services to Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Spain under management of Uruguayan Air Force; Dir.-Gen. Col. EUGENIO SCLAVO; Sec.-Gen. Col. FERNANDO R. BLANCO; fleet; 3 Viscount 800, 1 Viscount 700, 3 Boeing 737-200, 1 Boeing 707.

TAMU: Colonia 1021, Montevideo; branch of Uruguayan Air Force; operates domestic flights only.

The following foreign airlines also serve Uruguay: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Austral (Argentina), Avianca (Colombia), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), LAN-Chile, Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Pan Am (U.S.A.), SAS (Sweden), Varig (Brazil).

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Avda. Libertador Brig. Gral. Lavalleja 1409, 4°, 5° y 6°, Montevideo; supervises and executes national tourism policy.

Asociación Uruguaya de Agencias de Viajes—AUDAVI: San José 942, Of. 201, Montevideo; f. 1951; 78 mems.; Pres. MARIO W. AMESTOY; Exec. Sec. GERTRUDIS GANSER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Soriano 1014, Casilla 970, Montevideo; f. 1955; Pres. Ing. MANUEL BERGER; Tech. Dir. Dr. JORGE L. SERVIÁN; publ. *Boletín*.

VANUATU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Vanuatu, formerly the New Hebrides, comprises an irregular archipelago of some 70 islands in the south-west Pacific Ocean about 1,000 km. west of Fiji and 400 km. north-east of New Caledonia, and stretching over a distance of about 800 km. from north to south. The climate is oceanic tropical, with a season of south-east trade winds between May and October. Winds are variable with occasional cyclones for the rest of the year and annual rainfall varies between 2,300 mm. in the south and 3,900 mm. in the north. At Port Vila, in the centre of the group, mean temperatures vary between 22° and 27°C. The national language is Bislama, ni-Vanuatu pidgin. There are many Melanesian languages and dialects. English, French and Bislama are the official languages. The population is mainly Christian. The flag consists of two horizontal stripes, red above green, on which are superimposed a black-edged yellow horizontal "Y" and, at the hoist, a black triangle containing two crossed green leaves on a curled yellow boar's tusk. The capital is Port Vila on the island of Efate.

Recent History

During the 19th century the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) were settled by British and French missionaries, planters and traders. The United Kingdom and France established a Joint Naval Commission for the islands in 1887. The two countries later agreed on a joint civil administration and in 1906 the territory became the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides (Nouvelles-Hébrides). Under this arrangement there were three elements in the structure of administration: the British National Service, the French National Service and the Condominium (Joint) Departments. Each power was responsible for its own citizens and other non-New Hebrideans who chose to be "*ressortissant*" of either power. Indigenous New Hebrideans were not permitted to claim either British or French citizenship. The result of this was two official languages, two police forces, three public services, three courts of law, three currencies, three national budgets, two resident commissioners in Port Vila, the capital, and two district commissioners in each of the four Districts.

Local political initiatives began after the Second World War and originated in New Hebridean concern over the alienation of native land. More than 36 per cent of the New Hebrides was owned by foreigners. Na-Griamel, one of the first political groups to emerge, had its source in cult-like activities. In 1971 Na-Griamel leaders petitioned the United Nations to prevent more land sales at a time when land was being sold to American interests for development as tropical tourist resorts. In 1972 the New Hebrides National Party was formed with support from Protestant missions and covert support from British interests. In response French interests formed the Union des Communautés Néo-Hébridaises in 1974. Discussions in London in 1974 resulted in the replacement of the Advisory Council, set up in 1957, by a Representative Assembly of 42 members, of

whom 29 were directly elected in November 1975. The Assembly did not hold its first full working session until November 1976 and it was dissolved in early 1977 following a boycott by the National Party, which had changed its name to the Vanuaaku Party (VP) in 1976. However, the VP reached an agreement with the Condominium powers on new elections for the Representative Assembly, based on universal suffrage for all seats.

In July 1977 it was announced at a conference in Paris between British, French and New Hebrides representatives, that the islands would become independent in 1980 following a referendum and elections. The VP boycotted this conference, as they demanded immediate independence. The VP also boycotted the elections held in November and declared a "People's Provisional Government". Nevertheless, a reduced Assembly of 39 members was elected and a measure of self-government was introduced early in 1978. A Council of Ministers and the office of Chief Minister (occupied by Georges Kalsakau) were created, and the French, British and Condominium Services were being replaced by a single New Hebrides Public Service. The VP declined to participate in the new Government at first, but in December 1978 a Government of National Unity was formed with Father Gérard Leymang as Chief Minister.

In September 1979 a conference was held to draw up a constitution. Agreement was reached, after considerable difficulties, over electoral systems and the role of the Head of State, and independence was finally scheduled for July 1980. In November 1979 new elections were held which resulted in the VP's winning 26 of the 39 seats in the Assembly. The outcome brought about a riot by Na-Griamel supporters on Espiritu Santo who threatened non-Santo "foreigners". Father Walter Lini, leader of the VP, was elected Chief Minister.

In June 1980 Jimmy Stevens, the Na-Griamel leader, declared Santo independent of the rest of the New Hebrides, styling it the "Independent State of Vemaranas". Members of his movement, armed with bows and arrows and allegedly assisted by French *colons* and backed by private American business interests, moved to the coast and imprisoned government officers and police who were later released and allowed to leave the island, together with other European and indigenous public servants. In mid-June 200 British Royal Marines arrived in the capacity of a peace-keeping force, a move strongly criticized by the French, who would not permit Britain's unilateral use of force on Espiritu Santo.

In mid-July, however, agreement was reached between the two condominium powers and Walter Lini, and the New Hebrides became independent within the Commonwealth, under the name of Vanuatu, as planned, on July 30th, 1980, with the contingents of British and French troops maintaining a semblance of peace in Luganville on Santo. Shortly after independence, the Republic of Vanuatu signed a defence pact with Papua New Guinea, and in August units of the Papua New Guinea Defence

Force replaced the British and French troops and arrested the rebels.

In February 1981 the French ambassador to Vanuatu was expelled following the deportation from New Caledonia of the VP secretary-general, who was due to attend an assembly of the New Caledonian Independence Front. France immediately withdrew aid to Vanuatu, but when relations between the countries improved in March, a \$A6.9 million aid agreement was signed and a new ambassador appointed. In September 1981 Vanuatu became the 155th member of the United Nations.

Government

Vanuatu is a republic. Legislative power is vested in a 39-member unicameral Parliament elected by universal suffrage for four years. The Head of State is the President, elected for a five-year term by an electoral college consisting of Parliament and the Presidents of the Regional Councils. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, appointed by the Prime Minister and responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister is elected by and from members of Parliament.

Economic Affairs

Much of the land is mountainous and covered with natural forest, so cultivation is generally restricted to coastal plains and the low plateaux. About 80 per cent of the population live in rural areas and practise subsistence gardening, the main crops being coconuts, yams, taro, cassava, breadfruit and vegetables.

Copra, fish and beef constitute Vanuatu's main export commodities, although copra production fell sharply in 1980, owing partly to a need to replace ageing coconut trees. Although much of the country's valuable timber has been removed in recent years, an active and successful forestry development programme is now under way, and new plantations have been established with South American hardwoods. Cattle farming is expanding rapidly and about 800 tons of beef are exported annually, mainly from the abattoir on Santo.

Fishing is one of the mainstays of Vanuatu's economy. The South Pacific Fishing Company, a Japanese-controlled operation, receives tuna from 50 vessels for freezing at its storage base on Santo. The annual catch of about 8,000 tons is exported, mostly to the U.S.A. Manufacturing industry is based on the processing of the nation's primary products, but the Government is also promoting a number of small-scale import-substitution industries. Food and drink, manufactured goods and fuels are the main imports and the principal overall trading partners are Australia, France and Japan.

Tourism is an important industry in Vanuatu, and is expected to benefit from the formation of Air Vanuatu, the nation's small international airline, in 1981. Domestic tax revenue is derived mainly from import duties and in 1979 the estimated invisible export earnings from the use by about 500 overseas companies of the "tax haven" facility, reached 450 million vatu, thus making it the fourth largest source of foreign exchange. In Port Vila a

financial centre has developed within the framework of British company law, and a shipping register was established in 1981, offering a "flag of convenience". Inflation in Vanuatu was 18 per cent in 1980, after an annual rate of about 5 per cent in 1977-79.

Transport and Communications

Roads on the islands are unsealed except for 35 km. of sealed roads, mostly on Efate Island. An internal airline provides a regular service to 21 small airfields while small shipping vessels provide a frequent, but mostly unscheduled, inter-island service. External services operate through Port Vila and Santo, each of which has an international airfield and a deepwater port. There is a 24-hour telex, telegram and telephone service. Port Vila and Luganville are linked by VHF telephone and this service is being extended to all the other islands.

Social Welfare

Medical care is provided through a network of hospitals, health centres, clinics and dispensaries. The Government does not provide a free medical service and patients still pay a nominal fee. In 1975 the islands had 28 hospitals, with 924 beds.

Education

Education is provided by the Government for a nominal fee. The principal languages of instruction are English and French. In 1980 there were 161 English language primary schools and 115 French language primary schools, and five and three secondary schools in these respective languages. There is one technical training facility in the capital and students undergo higher education either at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji or at the University of Papua New Guinea, or in France. Teacher training in English and French is available in Vanuatu.

Tourism

Tourism is an increasingly important foreign exchange earner, although the rebellion on Espiritu Santo has been blamed for a temporary decline in visitor arrivals, from 30,454 in 1979 to 21,973 in 1980. In addition, an average of 40,000 tourists from cruise-ships call every year. In 1980 there were 10 hotels in Port Vila and South Efate, offering a total of 404 rooms. There are limited tourist facilities outside the capital.

Public Holidays

1982: May 3rd (Labour Day), May 20th (Ascension), July 30th (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), October 5th (Constitution Day), November 29th (Unity Day), December 25-27th (Christmas).

1983: January 1st (New Year), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 vatu.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 174.97 vatu;

U.S. \$1 = 90.96 vatu.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 5,700 sq. miles (14,763 sq. km.).

Population (Census of January 15th, 1979): 112,596; Port Vila (capital) 17,367 (June 30th, 1976).

Agriculture: 95,000 hectares are cultivated; there are 16,000 hectares of forest. Production (1980—metric tons, FAO estimates): coconuts 346,000, copra 50,000, meat 4,000.

Livestock (1980—FAO estimates): Cattle 90,000, Pigs 67,000, Goats 7,000, Poultry 150,000.

Fishing: Total catch 8,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

Mining (output in '000 metric tons): Manganese ore (gross weight): 45.2 in 1976; 27.5 in 1977; 24.7 in 1978; 12.1 in 1979.

Finance: 100 centimes = 1 vatu, formerly the New Hebrides franc (franc néo-hébridais or FNH). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 vatu. Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 vatu. Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 174.97 vatu; U.S. \$1 = 90.96 vatu; 1,000 vatu = £5.72 = \$10.99.

Note: Until the end of 1980 the FNH and Australian currency were both legal tender. On January 1st, 1981, the FNH was renamed the vatu and became the sole official currency. The FNH was linked to French currency and from August 1969 had a value of 6.1875 French centimes. This valuation remained in effect until September 1981, when the link with French currency was ended and the vatu was tied to the IMF Special Drawing Right at a rate of 1 SDR = 106.2 vatu.

Budget: (1980 estimate): *Expenditure* 2,682 million vatu. Almost a third of this was allocated to education. *Revenue* 2,682 million vatu from local sources and in aid from France and the U.K. Locally raised revenue was expected to total 1,520 million vatu, almost 60 per cent of it from custom duties. There are no direct or company taxes.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million vatu)

	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	3,691	4,150	4,284
Exports f.o.b.	2,682	2,850	1,945

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million vatu, preliminary)

EXPORTS	1978	1979	1980
Copra . . .	1,163	1,505	591
Fish . . .	721	831	1,056
Beef . . .	150	135	74
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,682	2,850	1,945

Imports: Food and drink, manufactured goods and petroleum products are the principal imports.

Transport (1977): *Roads:* 4,254 vehicles (1976). *Shipping:* 280 ships called at Vanuatu ports. *Aviation:* 1,009 aircraft landed at Port Vila.

TOURISM

	1978	1979	1980
Number of visitors .	27,579	30,454	21,973

Education (1980): 276 primary schools, 8 secondary schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution came into effect on July 30th, 1980, when Vanuatu achieved independence. The main provisions are described below.

The Republic of Vanuatu is a sovereign democratic state, of which the Constitution is the supreme law. Bislama is the national language and the official languages are Bislama, English and French. The Constitution guarantees protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for the determination of citizenship.

The President, as head of the Republic, symbolizes the unity of the Republic and is elected for a five-year term of office by secret ballot by an electoral college consisting of Parliament and the Presidents of the Regional Councils.

Legislative power resides in the single-chamber Parliament consisting of members elected for four years on the basis of universal franchise through an electoral system which includes an element of proportional representation to ensure fair representation of different political groups and opinions. Parliament is presided over by a Speaker elected by the members. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers which consists of the Prime Minister (elected by Parliament from among its members) and other Ministers (appointed by the Prime Minister from among the members of Parliament). The number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, may not exceed a quarter of the number of members of Parliament.

Special attention is paid to custom law and to decentralization. The Constitution states that all land in the Republic belongs to the indigenous custom owners and their descendants. There is a National Council of Chiefs, composed of custom chiefs elected by their peers sitting in District Councils of Chiefs. It may discuss all matters relating to custom and tradition and may make recommendations to Parliament for the preservation and promotion of the culture and languages of Vanuatu. The Council may be consulted on any question in connection with any bill before Parliament. Each region may elect a regional council and the Constitution lays particular emphasis on the representation of custom chiefs within each one.

The Constitution also makes provision for public finance, the Public Service, the Ombudsman, a leadership code and the judiciary (see Judicial System).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ati 'GEORGE SOKOMANU, M.B.E. (took office July 30th, 1980).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Hon. FR. WALTER HAYDE LINI, C.B.E.

Minister for Home Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister: Hon. F. TIMAKATA.

Minister of Education: HON. DONALD KALPOKAS.

Minister of Finance: HON. KALPOKOR KALSAKAU.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: SETHY REGENVANU.

Minister of Health: HON. WIVIE KORISA.

Minister of Transport, Communications and Public Works:
HON. JOHN NAUPA.

LEGISLATURE

PARLIAMENT

Vanuatu's first Parliament was formed by the pre-independence Representative Assembly. After the elections in December 1979, the Vanuaaku Pati held 26 of the 39 seats.

Speaker: MAXIME CARLOT.

Leader of the Opposition: VINCENT BOULEKONE.

POLITICAL PARTY

Vanuaaku Pati (VP): Port Vila; f. 1972 (formerly the National Party); Government party; Pres. Father WALTER LINI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO VANUATU

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: Melitco House, P.O.B. 111, Port Vila (HC).

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand.

Canada: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia (HC).

Fiji: Suva, Fiji; *roving ambassador*.

France: Port Vila; *Ambassador:* MARC MENGUY.

Germany, Federal Republic: Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Japan: Suva, Fiji.

Korea, Republic: Canberra, Australia.

New Zealand: Honiara, Solomon Islands (HC).

Spain: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

United Kingdom: Melitco House, rue Pasteur, P.O.B. 567, Port Vila (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. B. DORMAN.

Vanuatu also has diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings. It consists of a Chief Justice, appointed by the President of the Republic after consultation with the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition, and three other judges who are appointed by the President of the Republic, one being nominated by the President of the National Council of Chiefs, and one being nominated by the Presidents of the Regional Councils.

The Court of Appeal is constituted by two or more judges of the Supreme Court sitting together.

Persons knowledgeable in custom may sit with the judges of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal and take part in the proceedings.

The Constitution of 1980 states that "Parliament shall provide for the establishment of village or island courts with jurisdiction over customary and other matters and shall provide for the role of chiefs in such courts".

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Christian. Eight churches and groups are represented, including Presbyterian, Anglican, Seventh Day Adventist and Churches of Christ. The Roman Catholic Church is also well established.

Church of Melanesia: Anglican; Bishop of Vanuatu: Rt. Rev. HARRY S. TEVI, Luganville, Santo.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Port Vila: Most Rev. FRANCIS LAMBERT, S.M.; P.O.B. 59, Port Vila.

THE PRESS

There are no independent daily or weekly newspapers.

Le Melanésien: Port Vila; in French.

Tam-Tam: Government Information Dept., Port Vila; f. 1980; fortnightly; Bislama, English and French; circ. 1,000.

Voice of Vanuatu: Port Vila; in English.

RADIO

Radio Vanuatu: P.O.B. 49, Port Vila; f. 1966; government-owned; broadcasts in English, French and Bislama; Man. J. CARLO.

In 1978 there were 15,500 receivers.

FINANCE

The republic has no personal income tax nor tax on company profits and is therefore developing rapidly as a finance centre and "tax haven".

BANKING

There are eight commercial banks in the capital.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Development Bank of Vanuatu: P.O.B. 241, Port Vila; f. 1979; cap. and dep. 200m. vatu (1981); Gen. Man. CAMILLE BASTIEN.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): Port Vila; provides finance for certain types of project.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (France): P.O.B. 29, Port Vila.

Barclays Bank International Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 123, Port Vila; Man. E. J. CRUTCHLEY.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., Bank of New South Wales (Australia) and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. (Hong Kong) also have branches in Vanuatu.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CO-OPERATIVES

There are more than 300 co-operative primary societies in Vanuatu and at least 85 per cent of the distribution of goods in the islands is done by co-operative organizations. Almost all rural ni-Vanuatu are members of a co-operative society (through family membership), as are many urban dwellers also.

Co-operative Federation: Port Vila; the principal apex society; alone handles 75 per cent of consumer goods distribution in the outer islands as well as operating a large shipping service and a savings bank.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1980 there were about 1,000 km. of roads, 35 km. of which were sealed.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Port Vila and Santo.

Vanua Navigation S.A.R.L.: Port Vila; f. 1977 by the Co-operative Federation and Sofrana Unilines.

The following services call regularly at Vanuatu: Compagnie Générale Maritime, Daiwa Line and Pacific Navigation of Tonga from Sydney and other Pacific Islands; China Navigation Co. from Australia, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore; Kyowa Shipping Co. from Hong Kong, Japan and the Republic of Korea; Sofrana-Unilines from New Caledonia and Solomon Islands; Bank Line from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. Royal Viking Line and P. & O. cruises also call at Vanuatu.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are Bauerfield (Efate) and Peka (Santo).

Air Melanesiae: Air Melanesiae House, P.O.B. 72, Port Vila; f. 1966; operates scheduled flights to 21 destinations within the archipelago; charters and aerial scenic tours are available on request; Gen. Man. Capt. H. O. TSCHUCHNIGG; fleet of 4 Britten Norman Islanders, 1 Trislander and 1 De Havilland Twin Otter Series 300.

Air Vanuatu: Air Melanesiae House, Kumul Highway, Port Vila; f. 1981; flies from Port Vila to Sydney; operates 1 DC-9.

Vanuatu is also served by Air Nauru, Air Pacific Ltd. (Fiji) and UTA (France).

VENEZUELA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Venezuela lies on the north coast of South America, bordered by Colombia to the west, Guyana to the east and Brazil to the south. The climate varies with altitude from tropical to temperate, the average temperature in Caracas being 21°C (69°F). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion, but most of the population is Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, with seven five-pointed white stars, arranged in a semi-circle, in the centre of the blue stripe. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Caracas.

Recent History

Venezuela was a Spanish colony from 1499 until 1821 and, under the leadership of Simón Bolívar, achieved independence in 1830. The country was governed principally by dictators until 1945 when a military-civilian coup replaced Isaias Medina Angarita by Rómulo Betancourt as head of a revolutionary junta. Colonel (later Gen.) Marcos Pérez Jiménez seized power in December 1952 and took office as President in 1953. He remained in office until 1958 when he was overthrown by a military junta under Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal. Rómulo Betancourt was elected President in the same year.

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1961. Three years later President Betancourt became the first Venezuelan President to complete his term of office. Dr. Raúl Leoni was elected President in December 1963. Supporters of ex-President Pérez staged an abortive military uprising in 1966. Dr. Rafael Caldera Rodríguez became Venezuela's first Christian Democratic President in March 1969. He succeeded in stabilizing the country politically and economically, although political assassinations and abductions committed by underground organizations continued into 1974. In elections in December 1973 Carlos Andrés Pérez Rodríguez, candidate of *Acción Democrática*, the main opposition party, was chosen as successor to President Caldera. The Government's policy was to invest heavily in agriculture and industrial development to create a more balanced economy, and to nationalize important sectors. The presidential elections of December 1978 were won by the *Partido Social-Cristiano* (COPEI) leader, Dr. Luis Herrera Campins, who took office in March 1979. As his party did not obtain an overall majority in the Congress at the simultaneous general elections, President Herrera Campins sought an alliance with the smaller parties, particularly the *Unión Republicana Democrática*, in order to pass legislation.

In 1981 the political scene was dominated by leadership struggles within the two main parties, COPEI and *Acción Democrática*. These, together with social problems such as unemployment and the housing shortage, were undermining confidence in the Government, whose position had previously been strengthened by the economic boom brought about by the growth of the petroleum sector. In

August 1980 the Presidents of Venezuela and Mexico announced their energy aid plan for the poorer countries of the Caribbean and Central America.

The 1970 Port of Spain Protocol, declaring a 12-year moratorium on the issue of Venezuela's claim to a large area of Guyana west of the Essequibo river, expires in June 1982, when the matter will be referred to international arbitration. Relations between the two countries were further strained in December 1981, when the Guyanese ambassador in Caracas was recalled in protest over Venezuela's refusal to sell Guyana oil under the favourable terms accorded to most other Caribbean countries. Another unresolved issue is the dispute with Colombia over the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Venezuela.

Government

Venezuela is a federal republic comprising 20 states, two Federal Territories and a Federal District (containing the capital). Under the 1961 Constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral National Congress, with a Senate (44 elected members plus ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies (199 members). Executive authority rests with the President. Senators, Deputies and the President are all elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The President has wide powers and appoints a Council of Ministers to assist him. Each state has an executive Governor, appointed by the President, and an elected legislature.

Defence

Military service is selective for 18 months between the ages of 18 and 45. In July 1981 the armed forces numbered 40,800 men: an army of 27,000 men, a navy of 9,000 men (including 4,500 marines) and an air force of 4,800 men. There were para-military forces of 20,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1981 was 4,800 million bolívares.

Economic Affairs

Venezuela's most important economic activity is petroleum production. For many years, until 1970, the country was the world's third largest producer, and the leading exporter of petroleum and its derivatives. Production fell slightly from 2.35 million b.p.d. in 1979 to 2.10 million b.p.d. in 1980 and, following an OPEC agreement to cut production by 10 per cent, averaged only 2.07 million b.p.d. in 1981. Petroleum accounted for 95 per cent of export earnings in 1981. The oil industry was nationalized in January 1976 and is to receive government investment of U.S. \$1,500 million per year between 1978 and 1988. The Orinoco tar belt with reserves estimated at 700,000 million barrels in 1977 (actual reserves may be three or four times this figure), has the potential to make Venezuela the world's largest oil producer. The continuous steam injection plant at El Jobo came into operation in March 1981 and a 60,000 b.p.d. processing plant is to be built near Barcelona in the state of Monagas.

Industrial diversification, to reduce dependence on petroleum, is a high government priority. The main

development area is Ciudad Guayana, encompassing a steel complex, two aluminium plants, a tractor factory, bauxite and gold mining, a timber reserve and the Guri dam complex on the Caroni river. This complex should be completed in 1988 and will provide 9,000 MW of electric power. Aluminium has replaced iron ore as the second export industry. Recent discoveries of 500 million tons of bauxite mean that Venezuelan aluminium plants can be supplied entirely with local bauxite. Venezuela is also rich in diamonds, gold, zinc, copper, lead, silver, phosphates, manganese and titanium, and efforts are being made to exploit these resources fully. Production of fertilizers increased by 39 per cent in 1980, when the plant at Puerto Morón reached full capacity.

Agriculture, which employs about 18.5 per cent of the labour force and accounts for less than 10 per cent of the G.D.P., is not sufficiently productive to meet the country's food requirements. Only 5 per cent of arable land is used and three quarters of that is devoted to pasture. The chief crops are sugar cane, bananas, maize, rice, coffee, cocoa and cotton, and in 1981 there were record yields of sorghum, beans and groundnuts. A major share of oil revenues since 1974 has been spent on agriculture, and in 1980 production increased by 6 per cent, compared with only 3.7 per cent in 1979. In 1981, however, torrential rains and flooding severely affected some 20 per cent of total cultivated land and production fell by 2.8 per cent. The coffee and sugar crops were worst hit and the Government was forced to import emergency food supplies.

Venezuela's traditional current balance of payments surplus became a deficit for the first time in 1977. The deficit reached U.S. \$5,735 million in 1978, mostly because of enormous public expenditure on ambitious development programmes, but a small surplus was recorded in 1979. The surplus rose to \$4,241 million in 1980, when oil prices were high and thus offset deficits in other sectors of the economy. However, with inflation at over 20 per cent, President Herrera Campíns announced that his government would impose austerity measures to counteract the heavy spending of the previous government and would place emphasis on developing agriculture and social services rather than heavy industry.

The average growth in G.D.P. between 1974 and 1978 was 9 per cent annually. The 1979 economic stabilization plan was expected to reduce this to 6 per cent but, owing to an unexpected recession in the motor industry, the G.D.P. decreased by 1.2 per cent in 1980. There was a slight improvement in 1981, with the best growth rates being achieved in manufacturing, services and finance. Restrictions on the money supply in 1981 limited economic expansion but inflation was brought down to 11.3 per cent. Business confidence is gradually being restored and private investment is increasing. The 1982 budget was set at 86,135 million bolívares, 70 per cent of which was to come from petroleum revenue.

The 1981-85 National Plan's original target of an average annual growth rate of 6 per cent, has been revised, taking into account a slower growth in oil exports, to 3.5 per cent. The emphasis of the Plan is on social priorities, and the central Investment Fund (FIV), which absorbs and redirects surplus oil revenue, was to spend some U.S. \$19,000 million on infrastructure projects in 1982 alone. Priority is to be given to the hydroelectric

complex at Guri, a coal-powered plant for Enelén, the Caracas underground railway, and a low-cost housing plan. A total of 30,000 million bolívares is to be invested in agriculture to ensure an annual production growth rate of 5.2 per cent. A further 100,000 million bolívares will be spent on the petroleum industry, mainly on offshore exploration, but also on developing petro-chemicals and industrial infrastructure.

Venezuela is a member of ALADI, the Andean Group, the IADB, SELA, the OAS and OPEC.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track in 1981 was 268 km. There is a programme to construct 3,900 km. of track by the end of the century and a 25-km. track from Caracas to La Guaira should be completed by 1983. In 1981 there were 74,000 km. of roads, of which 22,586 km. were asphalted. A 310-km. highway links Venezuela with Brazil. The construction of an underground railway in Caracas began in 1977. The River Orinoco is navigable for about 1,120 km. and there are steamer services on Lake Maracaibo. Internal air services are well developed and international air transport is provided by three national and a number of foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Labour legislation protects workers and there are benefits for accidents, sickness and old age. A modified insurance scheme was introduced in 1967, entitling insured workers and their dependants to medical assistance, pensions, etc. In 1978 Venezuela had 444 hospitals, with 41,386 beds, and 14,771 physicians.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13. Secondary education lasts for five years. In 1977/78 329,000 children attended nursery school, 2,309,000 primary school and 751,000 secondary school. Only 50 per cent complete their basic education and the adult illiteracy rate is 15 per cent. There are plans to introduce a basic cycle of 6 years at primary school and three years at secondary school. Experimental courses began in 1975. There are 11 universities, 32 higher education institutes and 13 private institutes.

By 1976 the Ayacucho scholarship programme, founded in 1974, had placed 11,000 students in universities and other institutes of higher education, including 6,500 students abroad. The National Training Institute (INCE) has trained some 400,000 students in a wide variety of technical subjects to help reduce the chronic shortage of skilled labour. The education budget for 1978/79 was 7,212,100 million bolívares.

Tourism

The mountain peaks and the many forests and lakes form the main tourist attractions. Venezuela has the world's highest waterfall, Angel Falls, with an overall drop of 979 metres (3,212 feet). In 1969 a state organization, CONAHOTU, was set up to promote tourism. Plans were announced in 1979 to invest 2,000 million bolívares in 100 hotels and several large-scale tourism complexes. In 1977 Venezuela received 652,423 foreign visitors (excluding excursionists). Income from tourism totalled U.S. \$1,300 million in 1979.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), June 24th (Battle of Carabobo), July 5th (Independence Day), July 24th (Birth of Simon Bolívar and Battle of Lago de Maracaibo), October 12th (Discovery of America), October 24th (Maracaibo only), December 24th, 25th (Christmas), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 14th, 15th (carnival), March 10th (La Guaira only), March 31st-April 2nd (Easter), April 19th (Declaration of Independence).

Banks and insurance companies also close on: January

6th (Epiphany), March 19th (St. Joseph), Ascension Day, June 29th (SS. Peter and Paul), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day) and December 8th (Immaculate Conception).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos=1 bolívar.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling=8.26 bolívares.

U.S. \$1=4.29 bolívares.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†						
	Census results				Official estimates (mid-year)		
	Feb. 26th, 1961	November 2nd, 1971					
		Males	Females	Total	1978	1979	1980
912,050 sq. km.*	7,523,999‡	5,349,711	5,371,811	10,721,522	13,121,952	13,515,063	13,913,218

* 352,144 sq. miles.

† Excluding Indian jungle inhabitants, estimated at 31,800 in 1961.

‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 5.8 per cent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

	POPULATION (June 30th, 1980)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1971 Census)
Federal District . . .	2,397,597	Caracas	1,035,499
Anzoátegui . . .	634,515	Barcelona	78,201
Apure . . .	203,782	San Fernando	38,960
Aragua . . .	679,814	Maracay	255,134
Barinas . . .	294,945	Barinas	56,329
Bolívar . . .	503,194	Ciudad Bolívar	103,728
Carabobo . . .	845,463	Valencia	367,171
Cojedes . . .	116,784	San Carlos	21,029
Falcón . . .	499,676	Coro	68,701
Guárico . . .	397,032	San Juan	38,265
Lara . . .	833,718	Barquisimeto	330,815
Mérida . . .	426,692	Mérida	74,214
Miranda . . .	1,110,215	Los Teques	63,106
Monagas . . .	367,151	Maturín	98,188
Nueva Esparta . . .	145,923	La Asunción	6,334
Portuguesa . . .	375,854	Guanare	34,148
Sucre . . .	566,087	Cumaná	119,751
Táchira . . .	629,499	San Cristóbal	151,717
Trujillo . . .	461,146	Trujillo	25,921
Yaracuy . . .	275,153	San Felipe	42,905
Zulia . . .	1,647,631	Maracaibo	651,574
Federal Territories			
Amazonas . . .	27,129	Puerto Ayacucho	10,417
Delta Amacuro . . .	58,063	Tucupita	21,417
TOTAL . . .	13,913,218		

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at June 30th, 1976)

Caracas (capital)	2,664,225*	Maracay	311,000	Cabimas	163,000
Maracaibo	818,000	Barcelona/Puerto La Cruz	250,000	Maturín	159,000
Valencia	455,000	San Cristóbal	249,000	Cumaná	153,000
Barquisimeto	444,000	Ciudad Guayana	168,000	Ciudad Bolívar	134,000

* Population of the metropolitan area (Caracas and suburbs).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1975 . . .	446,110	85,662	74,388
1976 . . .	462,233	89,182	75,088
1977 . . .	465,332	90,063	74,257
1978 . . .	475,341	92,788	72,366
1979 . . .	481,349	93,700*	74,649

* Provisional.

EMPLOYMENT

(survey, July-Dec. 1979)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . .	632,546
Mining and quarrying	55,717
Manufacturing	672,543
Electricity, gas and water	49,569
Construction	392,005
Trade, restaurants and hotels	690,657
Transport, storage and communications	287,577
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	171,879
Community, social and personal services	1,122,989
Activities not adequately defined	30,757
TOTAL	4,106,239

Unemployment: 244,646.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	804	848	584*
Rice (paddy)	502	653	681
Potatoes	171	225	247*
Sesame seed	65	40	52*
Cotton (lint)	57	49	51†
Coffee (green)	59	62	66*
Cocoa beans	15	15	17*
Tobacco	15	23*	21*
Cassava (Manioc)	304	350	382*
Oranges	314	369	370†
Tomatoes	149	135	136†
Coconuts	161	157	150†
Bananas	900	961	985*
Sugar cane	4,939	4,400	5,000†

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	9,919	10,373	10,607
Pigs	2,040	2,165	2,230
Sheep	298	320	344*
Goats*	1,339	1,354	1,368

* Unofficial figures.

MILK, MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTION

		1978	1979	1980
Cows' milk	'000 litres	1,270	1,302	1,338
Meat	'000 metric tons	596	624	668
Fish	" " "	181.1	140.6	n.a.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING
PRODUCTION

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Gold	kg.	530	570	513	541	416
Diamonds	'000 carats	1,249	1,060	851	687	756
Iron Ore: gross weight	'000 metric tons	26,426	24,772	18,686	13,515	13,515
metal content	" " "	16,384	15,359	11,585	8,930	8,380
Coal	" " "	57	60	87	121	81
Crude Petroleum	" " "	156,167	122,400	120,153	117,007	113,474
Natural Gas*	million cu. metres	46,426	38,008	37,135	37,512	34,842

* Gross production, including shrinkage and gas wasted or repressured. Net production was 11,632 million cubic metres in 1974.

1979 (million metric tons): Iron ore (gross weight) 16.3; Crude petroleum 124.0.

1980 (million metric tons): Iron ore (gross weight) 16.1; Crude petroleum 114.4.

INDUSTRY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Naphtha	3,231	2,306	2,600†	n.a.	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol)*	5,664	5,642	6,118	6,804	7,070
Kerosene	680	845	1,933	1,873	2,174
Jet fuel	1,173	1,379			
Distillate fuel oils	6,245	6,923	7,131	7,737	9,294
Residual fuel oil	32,352	30,304	31,114	30,764	26,959

* Including aviation gasoline.

† Provisional.

Sources: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	157	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Raw sugar	" " "	508	536	443	403
Cigarettes	million "	16,486	18,755	20,300	n.a.
Rubber tyres	'000	2,669	2,737	2,934	3,089
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a)*	'000 metric tons	49.8	74.7	75.0†	61.7
Phosphate fertilizers (b)*	" " "	24	17	18	14
Cement	" " "	3,455	3,538	3,292	3,426†
Pig-iron	" " "	535	427	497	689
Crude steel	" " "	919	752	678	698
Aluminium (unwrought)	" " "	52	54.3	48	88
Passenger cars (assembly)	'000	92	97	99	104
Commercial motor vehicles (assembly)	" " "	52	66	64	79
Electric energy	million kWh.	19,591	21,052	23,051	25,625

1972: Margarine 14,732 metric tons; Beer 4,504,000 hectolitres; Cotton yarn 15,728 metric tons; Woven cotton fabrics 94 million metres; Radio receivers 74,000; Television receivers 86,000.

1975: Beer 4,261,000 hectolitres.

* Production in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. † Provisional.

Source: UN, mainly *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 bolívar.

Coins: 5, 12½, 25 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2 and 5 bolívars.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolívars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=8.26 bolívars; U.S. \$1=4.29 bolívars.

100 bolívars=£12.11=\$23.30.

Note: In April 1947 the exchange rate was fixed at U.S. \$1=3.35 bolívars (1 bolívar=29.851 U.S. cents). This remained in effect until January 1964, except that from 1961 multiple exchange rates were in force for imports. There was also a special rate for petroleum exports (\$1=3.09 bolívars). In January 1964 the currency was devalued by 25 per cent, the new principal rate being \$1=4.45 bolívars. The selling rate was fixed at \$1=4.50 bolívars (1 bolívar=22.222 U.S. cents), the import rate at \$1=4.3085 bolívars and the petroleum export rate at \$1=4.40 bolívars. These rates were in force until December 1971. From then until February 1973 the principal rate was \$1=4.35 bolívars, the selling rate \$1=4.40 bolívars (1 bolívar=22.727 U.S. cents), the import rate \$1=4.2125 bolívars and the petroleum export rate \$1=4.30 bolívars. From February 1973 to May 1976 the selling rate was \$1=4.285 bolívars (1 bolívar=23.34 U.S. cents), with a special rate of \$1=4.20 bolívars for exports of petroleum and iron ore. A new selling rate of \$1=4.2925 bolívars was introduced in May 1976. In terms of sterling, the principal rate was £1=10.68 bolívars from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=11.335 bolívars from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET
(million bolívars)

REVENUE	1976	1977*	1978†	EXPENDITURE	1976	1977	1978†
Ordinary revenue . . .	38,130	40,506	40,800	Interior	7,214	6,319	6,482
Petroleum revenue . . .	28,464	29,420	28,347	Treasury	16,084	16,474	12,133
Income tax	20,692	20,634	19,749	Defence	1,961	2,731	2,786
Tax on technology . . .	572	687	690	Public works	4,373	1,772	—
Royalties	6,753	8,100	7,908	Education	5,693	6,907	7,212
Tax on exchange operations	447	—	—	Health and welfare . . .	2,201	2,631	2,847
Taxes on income from iron mining	285	192	183	Agriculture and livestock .	3,447	3,415	2,883
Other ordinary receipts . .	9,381	10,894	12,270	Transport and communications	1,039	3,101	2,613
Extraordinary revenue . .	5,013	10,673	3,680	Environment and renewable natural resources	—	956	1,095
External public loans . .	4,372	8,519	3,680	Urban development . . .	—	1,375	1,343
Internal bonds	639	2,126	—				
Other extraordinary revenue	3	28	—				
TOTAL	43,143	51,179	44,480	TOTAL (incl. others) . .	44,571	50,694	44,273

* Provisional.

† Estimates.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1979	1980	1981
Gold	484	484	484
IMF Special Drawing Rights	353	344	445
Reserve position in IMF	538	625	639
Foreign exchange	6,430	5,635	7,081
TOTAL	7,804	7,088	8,648

MONEY SUPPLY
(million bolívars at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	9,012	10,012	12,338
Demand deposits at commercial banks	32,168	34,200	39,627

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX

(Base: 1975=100)

1973	1974	1976	1977	1978	1979
83.8	90.8	107.7	116.0	124.3	139.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	8,853	9,342	9,661	9,174	14,360	19,281
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-5,462	-7,337	-10,194	-11,234	-10,004	-11,318
TRADE BALANCE	3,391	2,005	-533	-2,060	4,356	7,963
Exports of services	1,239	1,034	1,286	1,681	1,945	3,087
Imports of services	-2,286	-2,553	-3,649	-4,949	-5,544	-6,370
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	2,344	486	-2,896	-5,328	757	4,680
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-143	-169	-230	-369	-386	-418
Government unrequited transfers (net)	-30	-63	-53	-38	-21	-21
CURRENT BALANCE	2,171	254	-3,179	-5,735	350	4,241
Direct capital investment (net)	418	-889	-3	67	88	55
Other long-term capital (net)	-22	2,257	2,134	3,651	1,457	1,299
Short-term capital (net)	-259	-3,794	-1,347	-1,380	-1,414	-5,546
Net errors and omissions	380	2,158	2,239	1,488	486	-71
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	2,688	-14	-156	-1,909	967	-22
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	89	91
Valuation changes (net)	-19	86	45	171	89	-31
CHANGES IN RESERVES	2,669	72	-111	-1,738	1,145	38

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million bolívars, including gold)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	16,249	22,827	25,840	41,921	45,501	41,262	45,591
Exports f.o.b.	48,199	38,525	39,895	40,974	39,438	61,456	82,507

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES*

(million bolívares)

IMPORTS	1976	1977	EXPORTS	1976	1977
Food and live animals . . .	2,342.3	3,591.0	Food and live animals . . .	370.7	443.5
Beverages and tobacco . . .	314.3	376.8	Coffee	117.7	138.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	607.2	701.4	Cocoa	55.5	151.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. . .	155.3	341.5	Beverages and tobacco . . .	2.4	7.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	383.5	523.2	Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,098.3	744.1
Chemicals	2,832.3	3,782.4	Iron ore	1,084.7	723.7
Basic manufactures	6,035.3	9,433.2	Petroleum and derivatives† . .	37,593.0	39,106.0
Machinery and transport equipment	13,754.2	18,427.1	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	1.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,279.5	1,435.2	Chemicals	310.5	323.6
Other commodities and transactions	9.1	32.4	Basic manufactures	337.8	298.5
			Machinery and transport equipment	58.4	43.0
			Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27.0	5.6
			Other commodities and transactions	—	1.1
			Re-exports	96.9	40.0

* Provisional. † Including crude petroleum (million bolívares): 24,045 in 1976; 25,629 in 1977.

Petroleum Exports (million bolívares): 37,518 (crude petroleum 23,806) in 1978; 57,790 (crude petroleum 35,775) in 1979; 75,385 (crude petroleum 51,120) in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million bolívares)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	712	591	739	92	146	130
Brazil	486	606	1,086	408	442	597
Canada	754	778	1,136	4,687	5,287	5,074
Colombia	354	436	593	95	206	555
France	680	678	827	300	316	338
Germany, Federal Republic . .	1,839	2,682	4,620	521	524	323
Italy	1,303	1,556	2,309	538	834	701
Japan	1,836	2,402	4,268	114	146	190
Mexico	234	264	404	280	105	41
Netherlands	472	336	611	620	603	434
Spain	534	638	1,039	431	365	402
Switzerland	309	450	429	8	43	7
United Kingdom	806	884	1,063	1,450	825	518
U.S.A.	10,865	12,275	15,130	12,769	12,879	14,768

TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(freight traffic* in '000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Goods loaded	193,398	180,525	189,912
Goods unloaded	4,255	4,736	5,460

Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons): 5,944 in 1974; 6,707 in 1975.

* Including mail, passengers' baggage and bullion but excluding transit traffic and packing.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1975	1976	1977
Passenger cars	925,714	1,015,000	1,100,000
Buses	20,180	21,920	23,855
Goods vehicles	347,375	406,250	474,120

CIVIL AVIATION
(internal)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Passengers ('000) .	4,034	4,534	5,868	6,954
Cargo ('000 metric tons)	34	25	23	21

EDUCATION
(1977/78)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten and Primary .	12,838	88,848	2,638,192
Secondary	1,429	47,137	751,430
Higher	56	19,787*	265,671

* 1976/77 figure.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática (formerly Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales), Caracas.

THE CONSTITUTION

(January 1961)

The Federal Republic of Venezuela is divided into twenty States, one Federal District, two Federal Territories and seventy-two Federal Dependencies. The States are autonomous but must comply with the laws and constitution of the Republic.

The Legislative Power is exercised by Congress, divided into two Chambers: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Senators are elected by universal suffrage, two to represent each State, and two to represent the Federal District. There are in addition other Senators, their number being determined by law, who are selected on the principle of minority representation. Ex-Presidents of the Republic are life members of the Senate. Deputies are also elected by direct universal and secret suffrage, the number representing each State being at least two and for each Federal Territory one. A deputy must be of Venezuelan nationality and be over 21. Ordinary sessions of both Chambers begin on the second day of March of each year, and continue until the sixth day of the following July; thereafter, sessions are renewed from the first day of October to the thirtieth day of November, both dates inclusive. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to

initiate legislation. Congress also elects a Controller-General to preside over the Audit Office (*Contraloría de la Nación*), which investigates Treasury income and expenditure, and the finances of the autonomous institutes.

The Executive Power is vested in a President of the Republic elected by universal suffrage every five years; he may not serve two consecutive terms. The President is empowered to discharge the Constitution and the laws, to nominate or remove Ministers, to take supreme command of the Armed Forces, to direct foreign relations of the State, to declare a state of emergency and withdraw the civil guarantees laid down in the Constitution, to convene extraordinary sessions of Congress, to administer national finance and to nominate and remove Governors of the Federal District and the Federal Territories. The President also appoints an Attorney-General to act as a legal arbiter for the state.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by the Tribunals. The Supreme Court forms the highest Tribunal of the Republic and the Magistrates of the Supreme Court are elected by both Chambers in joint sessions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. LUIS HERRERA CAMPÍNS
(elected December 3rd, 1978; took office March 12th, 1979).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOSÉ ALBERTO ZAMBRANO VELAZCO.

Minister of the Interior: RAFAEL MONTES DE OCA.

Minister of Defence: BERNARDO LEAL PUCHE.

Secretary-General of the Presidency: GONZALO GARCÍA BUSTILLOS.

Minister of Finance: LUIS UGUETO.

Minister of Development: JOSÉ ENRIQUE PORRAS OMAÑA.

Minister of Energy and Mines: JOSÉ MORENO LEÓN.

Minister of Justice: Dr. REINALDO CHALBAUD ZERPA.

Minister of Information and Tourism: ENRIQUE PÉREZ OLIVARES.

Minister of Health and Social Assistance: JOSÉ LUIS GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

Minister of Education: RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ HERES.

Minister of Labour: RANGEL QUINTERO CASTAÑEDA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: JOSÉ LUIS ZAPATA ESCALONA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Dr. VINICIO CARRERA ARISMENDI.

Minister of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources: CARLOS FEBRES POVEDA.

Minister of Youth: CHARLES BREWER CARÍAS.

Minister for Urban Development: ORLANDO OROZCO MELEÁN.

Minister of Culture: LUIS PASTORI.

Minister of State and Minister in charge of Development of the Eastern Region: NERIO NERI MAGO.

Minister of State and Minister in charge of Relations with Congress: CEFERINO MEDINA CASTILLO.

Minister of State and Minister for the Development of Intellect: LUIS ALBERTO MACHADO.

Minister of State and Minister for Women's Affairs: Sra. MERCEDES PULIDO DE BRICEÑO.

Minister of State and Minister of Planning: OSWALDO PADRÓN AMARÉ (acting).

Minister of State and President of the FIV: Dr. HERMÁN LUIS SORIANO.

Minister of State and Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. RAIMUNDO VILLEGAS.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(December 3rd, 1978)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
LUIS HERRERA CAMPÍNS (COPEI) . . .	2,469,042
LUIS PIÑERÚA ORDAZ (AD) . . .	2,295,052
JOSÉ VICENTE RANGEL (MAS) . . .	275,595
DIEGO ARRIA (CC) . . .	90,379
LUIS BELTRÁN PRIETO FIGUEROA (MEP) . .	58,723
AMÉRICO MARTÍN (MIR) . . .	51,972
HÉCTOR MÚJICA (PCV) . . .	28,835
LEONARDO MONTIEL ORTEGA (MORENA) .	13,754
ALEJANDRO GÓMEZ SILVA (FUN) . . .	8,583
PABLO SALAS CASTILLO (CCN). . .	5,990

CONGRESO NACIONAL

(Elections for both Chambers of Congress were held in December 1978)

President: Dr. GODOFREDO GONZÁLEZ.

SENATE

President: Dr. GODOFREDO GONZÁLEZ (COPEI).

PARTY	SEATS
COPEI	21
Acción Democrática	21
Movimiento al Socialismo	1

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ BUENO (AD).

PARTY	SEATS
COPEI	87
Acción Democrática	85
Movimiento al Socialismo	7
Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria .	1
Causa Común	1
Movimiento Independiente Nacionalista .	1

STATE GOVERNORS

STATE	GOVERNOR
Anzoátegui .	GUILLERMO ALVARES BAJARES.
Apure .	RAFAEL FELICE BOLÍVAR.
Aragua .	JOSÉ IGNACIO ARNAL.
Barinas .	JOSÉ NAPOLEÓN PAREDES.
Bolívar .	ALBERTO PALAZZI.
Carabobo .	RAÚL GÓMEZ.
Cojedes .	JOSÉ HERRERA LA RIVA.
Falcón .	RAÚL VALERI SALVATIERRA.
Guárico .	FACUNDO CAMERO.
Lara .	IBRAHIM SÁNCHEZ
Mérida .	REINALDO CHALBAUD ZERPA.
Miranda .	JOSÉ RAFAEL UNDA BRICEÑO.

STATE	GOVERNOR
Monagas .	PABLO MORILLO ROBLES.
Nueva Esparta .	PEDRO LUIS BRICEÑO.
Portuguesa .	MANUEL RICARDO MARTÍNEZ AZCÚ.
Sucre .	CARMELO RÍOS.
Táchira .	PEDRO CONTRERAS PULIDO.
Trujillo .	DORA MALDONADO DE FALCÓN.
Yaracuy .	JUAN JOSÉ CALDERA.
Zulia .	HUMBERTO FERNÁNDEZ.
Distrito Federal .	RODOLFO JOSÉ CÁRDENAS.
Territorios Federales:	
Amazonas .	LUIS JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.
Delta Amacuro	SIMPLICIO HERNÁNDEZ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción Democrática—AD: Edif. Azul y Blanco, Calle Los Cedros, La Florida, Caracas; f. 1941; main opposition party; 1,270,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. GONZALO BARRIOS; Sec.-Gen. JAIME LUSINCHI.

Causa Común—CC: Caracas; independent; Pres. Dr. DIEGO ARRAI; Sec.-Gen. JORGE DAVID BRILLEMBOURG O.

Co-ordinara de Izquierda: f. 1979; left-wing electoral alliance comprising:

Movimiento al Socialismo—MAS: Urb. Las Palmas, Avda. Valencia, Quinta Alemas, Caracas; f. 1971 by PCV dissidents; social-democratic party; 180,000 mems.; Pres. TEODORO PETKOFF.

Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo—MEP: Avda. Bolívar, Urb. Washington, Qta. La Trinidad, Caracas; f. 1968 by left-wing AD dissidents; 100,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. LUIS BELTRÁN PRIETO FIGUEROA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JESÚS A. PAZ GALARRAGA.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria—MIR: f. 1960 by splinter group from AD; Sec.-Gen. MOISÉS MOLEIRO; rival (more left-wing) faction led by AMÉRICO MARTÍN.

Partido Comunista de Venezuela—PCV: Edif. Cantacaro, esq. San Pedro, San Juan, Caracas; f. 1931; Pres. GUSTAVO MACHADO; Sec.-Gen. Senator JESÚS FARÍA; publs. *Tribuna Popular, Ideología*.

Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista—CCN: f. 1965; extreme right-wing; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PABLO SALAS CASTILLO.

Frente Unido Nacionalista—FUN: Caracas; right-wing; Pres. Dr. ALEJANDRO GÓMEZ SILVA.

Movimiento de Integración Nacional—MIN: Caracas; f. 1977; Sec.-Gen. GONZALO PÉREZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Movimiento de Renovación Nacional—MORENA: Caracas; Pres. Dr. LEONARDO MONTIEL ORTEGA.

Nueva Generación: Caracas; f. 1979; right-wing; Leader Gen. (ret'd.) ARNALDO CASTRO HURTADO.

Opinión Nacional—OPINA: Pájaro a Curamichate 92, 2° piso, Caracas 101; f. 1961; 22,202 mems.; Pres. Dr. PEDRO LUIS BLANCO PEÑALVER; Sec.-Gen. Prof. AMADO CORNEILLES.

Partido Social-Cristiano (Comité de Organización Política Electoral Independiente)—COPEI: Edif. Celca, esq. Dr. Díaz, Caracas; f. 1946; Christian Socialist, Government party; Principal leaders Dr. LUIS HERRERA CAMPÍNS, Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA; Acting Pres. Dr. GODOFREDO GONZÁLEZ; Sec.-Gen. EDUARDO FERNÁNDEZ; publ. *Semanario Copei*.

Unión Republicana Democrática—URD: Quinta Amalia, Avda. Páez, El Paraíso, Caracas; f. 1946; moderate left; coalition partner in Government; Leader Dr. JÓVITO VILLALBA.

Vanguardia Unitaria—VU: Edif. José María Vargas, esq. de Pajaritos, 1° piso, Apdo. Postal 20.193, Caracas; f. 1974 by dissident group from PCV; has one seat in Chamber of Deputies; Pres. EDUARDO MACHADO; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO GARCÍA PONCE; publs. *Vanguardia, Década* 80.

Other parties include: Causa Radical, Grupo de Acción Revolucionaria, Liga Socialista (f. 1974; Leader DAVID NIEVES), Fuerza Democrática Popular (FDP; f. 1962; Leader JORGE DAGER) and Movimiento del Trabajo.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO VENEZUELA

(In Caracas unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Argentina: Centro Capriles, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo. 569; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO CARLOS BARTTFELD.

Austria: Edif. Torre Las Mercedes, 4°, Avda. La Estancia 10, Chuao; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO MISSONG.

Barbados: Parque Central, Edif. Anaúco, Penthouse, Apdo. 17076, Zona 101; *Ambassador:* HAFFORD PHILMORE BRAZANE BABB.

Belgium: Quinta la Azulita, Avda. 11, entre 6 y 7a Transversal, Apdo. del Este 61.550, Altamira, Caracas 1062; *Ambassador:* VICTOR BERNARD.

Bolivia: Avda. Luis Roche con Transversal 6, Altamira; *Ambassador:* MARIO ROLÓN ANAYA.

Brazil: Quinta San Antonio y Angelina, Avda. San Juan Bosco, esq. con Transversal 8, Altamira; *Ambassador:* DAVID SILVEIRA DA MOTA JÚNIOR.

VENEZUELA

Bulgaria: Calle Las Lomas, Quinta Soffá, Urbanización Las Mercedes, Apdo. 4972; *Ambassador:* KONSTANTIN TELLALOV.

Canada: Edif. La Estancia, 16° piso, Avda. La Estancia 10, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chuao; *Ambassador:* ROGER CHARLES ODILON ROUSSEAU.

Chile: Avda. F. de Miranda, esq. Avda. Mis Escantos, Torre Cemica, Chacao; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

China, People's Republic: Quinta Mama, Calle Mohedano, Country Club, Chacao; *Ambassador:* ZHENG WEIZHI.

Colombia: Avda. El Parque con 3a Transversal 18, Quinta Colombia, Campo Alegre; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO ARAÚJO GRAU.

Costa Rica: 5a Transversal entre Avda. Alfredo Jahn y Andrés Bello, Quinta Poás, Los Palos Grandes; *Ambassador:* PEDRO ABREU MENÉNDEZ.

Cuba: Quinta Forever, Avda. Principal de Chuao, cruce con calle La Guairita, Chuao; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: Avda. Luis Roche 41, 5a Transversal, Altamira; *Chargé d'affaires:* JOSEF HROCH.

Denmark: Edif. EASO 17A°, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito, Apdo. 61.169, Caracas 1060-A; *Ambassador:* LARS BLINKENBERG.

Dominican Republic: Galerías Bolívar Local 10, calle Real de Sabana Grande; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO ALVAREZ BOGAERT.

Ecuador: Avda. Andrés Bello, Centro Andrés Bello, Torre Oeste, 13°, Maripérez; *Ambassador:* DR. LUIS VALENCIA RODRÍGUEZ.

Egypt: Quinta Cunury, Avda. Chama, Colinas de Bello Monte; *Ambassador:* WAGUIH AHMED MOUSTAFA.

El Salvador: Quinta Cuzcatlán, Calle Amazonas, final Avda. Principal de Prados del Este; *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR PALOMO SALAZAR.

Ethiopia: México, D.F., Mexico.

Finland: Centro Plaza, Torre C, 18°, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Palos Grandes, Apdo. 61.118, Caracas 1062; *Ambassador:* ERKKI KIVIMÄKI.

France: Villa Chuna, Calle la Cinta, Las Mercedes, Apdo. 60.385, Caracas 106; *Ambassador:* JEAN FRANÇAIS.

Gabon: Quinta San José, No. 77, Avda. Mohedano entre Transversales 2 y 3, La Castellana; *Ambassador:* VINCENT MAVOUNGOU.

German Democratic Republic: 1era Avda. de Altamira entre 9 y 10 Transversal, Quinta Malvinas, Caracas 101; *Ambassador:* OTTO PFEIFFER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Edif. Panavén, 2° piso, Avda. San Juan Bosco, Apdo. 2078; *Ambassador:* HARALD HOFMANN.

Ghana: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Greece: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Guatemala: Avda. El Paseo, Quinta Pelusa, Prados del Este, Apdo. 80.238, Caracas 1080-A; *Ambassador:* MARIO JUÁREZ TOLEDO.

Guinea: Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Guyana: Edif. Continental, 17° piso, Calle Real Sabana Grande, esq. Avda. Los Jabillos; *Ambassador:* RUDOLPH ARLINGTON COLLINS.

Haiti: Calle 12 entre 7a y 8a Transversal, Quinta Macuro, Altamira; *Ambassador:* ERNEST RÉMY.

Honduras: Quinta Norteña, Transversal 5 con esq. Avda. Alfredo Jahn, Los Palos Grandes; *Ambassador:* Ing. AGRIPIÑO FLORES AGUILAR.

Diplomatic Representation

Hungary: Quinta Budapest, Calle Las Colinas, Lomas de San Rafael, La Florida; *Ambassador:* DR. JÁNOS DÖMÉNY.

India: Edif. Nuevo Centro, Avda. Libertador; *Ambassador:* NIRMAL JEET SINGH.

Indonesia: Calle Roraime, esq. Con Avda. Río de Janeiro, Quinta Clara, Chuao; *Ambassador:* FERRY SALIM.

Iran: Quinta Lourdes, Calle El Retiro, El Rosal; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ABBAS ROSJAMI-ZADEH.

Iraq: Avda. San Carlos 404, La Floresta; *Ambassador:* DR. GEN. ISMAIL HAIMI.

Israel: Centro Empresarial Miranda, 4° piso, Avda. Principal de los Ruices cruce con Francisco de Miranda, Los Ruices; *Ambassador:* DR. YAACOV COHEN.

Italy: Edif. Fedecámaras, 3° piso, Avda. El Empalme, El Bosque; *Ambassador:* LUDOVICO INCISA DI CAMERANA.

Jamaica: Centro Plaza, piso 11, Torre A, Los Palos Grandes; *Ambassador:* LLOYD MELVILLE HARCOURT BARNETT.

Japan: Quinta Marañón, Avda. San José, La Floresta, Apdo. 68.790, Altamira, Caracas 106; *Ambassador:* SHINICHI SUGIHARA.

Korea, Republic: Quinta Alegría, Avda. el Paseo con calle Occidente, Prados del Este; *Ambassador:* YI IN-CHUN.

Kuwait: Caracas.

Lebanon: Quinta Assunta, Calle Suapure, Colinas de Bello Monte; *Chargé d'affaires:* JEAN ALPHA.

Libya: Edif. Iasa, 6°, Plaza la Castellana; *Secretary of People's Bureau:* HUSSEIN ALI SHERIF.

Mexico: Edif. Centro Plaza, Torre A 11°, Avda. Francisco de Miranda y Andrés Bello, Los Palos Grandes; *Ambassador:* JESÚS PUENTE LEYVA.

Netherlands: Edif. La Estancia, 3° piso, Avda. La Estancia 10, Chuao; *Ambassador:* PHILIP WILLEM VAN HEUSDE.

Nicaragua: Quinta Angelus, Calle El Carmen con esq. Avda. Los Jardines, Prados del Este; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO A. ESCOTO GOENAGA.

Nigeria: *Ambassador:* J. E. V. EKONG.

Norway: Edif. EXA, 9° piso, Avda. Libertador, El Rosal; *Ambassador:* GUNNAR HAERUM.

Pakistan: México, D.F., Mexico.

Panama: Avda. Libertador, Torre Maracaibo, Of. 11-E; *Ambassador:* RAMÓN H. JURADO.

Paraguay: Quinta Ñeembucu, Calle Los Andes, Prados del Este; *Ambassador:* FERMÍN DOS SANTOS SILVA.

Peru: Edif. Centro Andrés Bello, Torre Oeste 7°, Avda. Andrés Bello, Maripérez; *Ambassador:* DR. JORGE GUILLERMO LLOSA PAUTRAT.

Philippines: México, D.F., Mexico.

Poland: Quinta Ambar, Final Avda. Nicolás Copérnico, Sector Los Naranjos, Las Mercedes; *Ambassador:* HENRYK SOBIESKI.

Portugal: Edificio Fedecámaras, 1°, Avda. El Empalme, El Bosque; *Ambassador:* WALTER ROSA.

Romania: Avda. Principal 42, La Castellana; *Ambassador:* MARIN ARGINT.

Saudi Arabia: Edif. Mobil, Of. 300, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta; *Chargé d'affaires:* IBRAHIM SALEH BAKR.

Senegal: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.

Spain: Quinta La Carmela, Avda. Los Cedros, Country Club; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO ACEBAL Y MONFORT.

Suriname: 4a Avda. entre 7 y 8 Transversal, Los Milagros, Apdo. 61.140, Altamira; *Ambassador:* DONALD A. MCLEOD.

VENEZUELA

Sweden: Edif. Panavén, 5° piso, Avda. San Juan Bosco con 3a Transversal, Altamira; *Ambassador:* HANS EWERLOF.

Switzerland: Edif. Roraima, 1° piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS PIERRE CHATELAIN.

Syria: Quinta Damasco, Avda. Casiquare, Urb. Colinas de Bello Monte; *Ambassador:* RASLAN ALLOUSH.

Trinidad and Tobago: Quinta Serrana, 4a Avda. entre 7 y 8 Transversal, Altamira; *Ambassador:* WILFRED SHEIKH NAIMOOL.

Turkey: Quinta Turquesa, Calle La Vuelta del Zorro 6, Valle Arriba; *Ambassador:* RUSTU VEYSELLI.

Venezuela also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Australia, the Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Tanzania, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

U.S.S.R.: Quinta Soyuz, Calle Las Lomas, Las Mercedes; *Ambassador:* VAINO VÄLJAS.

United Kingdom: Torre Las Mercedes, 3°, Avda. La Estancia 10, Chuao, Caracas 1060; *Ambassador:* Sir REGINALD SECONDE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: Avda. Principal de La Floresta, esq. Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM H. LUERS.

Vatican: Avda. La Salle, Los Caobos (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. LUCIANO STORERO.

Yugoslavia: 1era Avda. de Campo Alegre, Quinta María; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARKO SUNJIC.

Zambia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicature is headed by the Supreme Court of Justice. The judges are divided into penal and civil and mercantile judges; there are military, juvenile, labour, administrative litigation, finance and agrarian tribunals. In each State there is a superior court and several secondary courts which act on civil and criminal cases.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court comprises 15 judges appointed by the Congress in joint session for nine years, five of them to be appointed every three years. It is divided into three courts, each with five judges: political-administrative;

civil, mercantile and labour cassation; penal cassation. When these three act together the court is in full session. It has the power to abrogate any laws, regulations or other acts of the executive or legislative branches conflicting with the Constitution. It hears accusations against members of the Government and high public officials, cases involving diplomatic representatives and certain civil actions arising between the State and individuals.

President: Dr. MARTÍN PÉREZ GUEVARA.

Attorney-General: PEDRO GÓMEZ MANTELLINI.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the population, but there is complete freedom of worship.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Caracas . Most Rev. JOSÉ ALÍ LEBRUN MORATINOS.
Barquisimeto Most Rev. CRÍSPULO BENÍTEZ FONTÚRVEL.
Ciudad Bolívar Most Rev. CRISANTO MATA COVA.

Maracaibo . Most Rev. DOMINGO ROA PÉREZ.
Mérida . MIGUEL ANTONIO SALAS.

Valencia en
Venezuela. Most Rev. LUIS EDUARDO HENRÍQUEZ JIMÉNEZ.

PROTESTANT

The Anglican Diocese of Venezuela, a part of the Anglican Province of the West Indies, was created in 1975.
Bishop: Rt. Rev. HAYDN JONES.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

In 1976 there were 47 daily newspapers, 32 weeklies and 134 magazines in Venezuela. Most daily newspapers publish a Sunday edition.

CARACAS

Al Cierie: Edif. Brión, Avda. México; morning.

The Daily Journal: Avda. Fuerzas Armadas, San Ramón a Crucecita 65, Apdo. 1408, Caracas 1010A; f. 1945; morning; in English; Editor J. L. WALDMAN; circ. 12,000.

El Diario de Caracas: Dir. DIEGO ARRIA; Editor RODOLFO SCHMIDT.

Meridiano: Edif. Berlioz 2°, Avda. San Martín, Caracas 1020; f. 1969; morning; sports; Dir. Dr. ANDRÉS DE ARMAS; circ. 300,000.

El Mundo: Torre de la Prensa, Puente Trinidad a Panteón, Apdo. 1192; f. 1958; evening; independent; Dir. CARLOS ROMERO; circ. 195,120.

El Nacional: Edificio El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puerto Escondido, Apdo. 209; f. 1943; morning; independent; Editor Dr. OSCAR PALACIOS HERRERA; circ. 125,000.

Punto: Edif. Marcos, Avda. San Martín; morning.

Últimas Noticias: Torre de la Prensa, Puente Trinidad a Panteón, Apdo. 1192; f. 1941; morning; independent; Dir. NELSON LUIS MARTÍNEZ; circ. 234,431.

El Universal: Edif. El Universal, Avda. Urdaneta esq. de Animas, Apdo. 1909; f. 1909; morning; circ. 125,000.

2001: Edif. Berlioz 2°, Avda. San Martín, Apdo. 20088' Caracas 1020; f. 1973; morning; independent; Dir. PEDRO ROMERA; circ. 160,000.

BARCELONA

Diario de Oriente: f. 1973; Dir. Dr. JESÚS MÁRQUEZ; circ. 19,780.

BARQUISIMETO

El Impulso: Edificio El Impulso, Carrera 23, 27-63, Apdo. 2 ó 602; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. GUSTAVO A. CARMONA; circ. 40,000.

El Informador: Carrera 22, entre calles 36 y 37; f. 1968; morning; Dir. ANSELMO REYES N.; circ. 20,000.

CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

El Expreso: Calle Dalle Costa 49, Apdo. 208; f. 1969; morning; Dir. M. A. GUZMÁN GÓMEZ; circ. 20,000.

El Luchador: Calle Cumaná cruce con 28 de Octubre, Apdo. 65, Edif. Bolívar; f. 1905; morning; Dir. and Editor Dr. RAMÓN R. CASTRO; circ. 12,000.

El Bolivarense: Calle Igualdad 18, Apdo. 91; f. 1957; morning; Dir. GUILLERMO LAVÍN P.; circ. 5,000.

MARACAIBO

La Columna: Calle 95 No. 7-11, Apdo. 420; f. 1924; morning; Catholic; Dir. GUSTAVO OCANTO YAMARTE; circ. 20,000.

La Crítica: Torre de la Prensa Zuliana, Calle 92 No. 3-21; f. 1966; morning; independent; Dir. GASTÓN GUISANDES; circ. 82,520.

Panorama: Calle 96 No. 3-35, Apdo. 425; f. 1914; morning; Dir. ESTEBAN PINEDA BELLOSA; circ. 70,000.

El Vespertino de Occidente: Torre de la Prensa Zuliana, Calle 92, No. 3-21, Apdo. 840; f. 1974; evening; Dir. GASTÓN GUISANDES; circ. 69,520.

MARACAY

El Aragueño: Calle Negro Primero 19; morning; Dir. MARTÍN VILLARROEL H.; circ. 10,000.

El Siglo: Edif. "El Siglo", Avda. Bolívar Oeste La Romana; morning; Dir. Ing. MANUEL CAPRILES H.; circ. 32,000.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ

El Tiempo: Calle Boyacá 5, Apdo. 4733; f. 1958; independent; Editor Dr. JESÚS MÁRQUEZ; circ. 20,000.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Diario Católico: Carrera 4a No. 3-41; f. 1924; morning; Catholic; Man. Dir. Mgr. NELSON ARELLANO ROA; circ. 25,000.

Diario de la Nación: Edif. Zetor, Calle 4, esq. Carrera 6; f. 1968; morning; circ. 26,000.

EL TIGRE

Antorcha: Edif. Anzoátegui, Apdo 145; f. 1954; morning; Dir. EDMUNDO BARRIOS; circ. 15,000.

VALENCIA

El Carabobeño: Edif. El Carabobeño, Avda. Souvlatla 99-60; morning; Editor ELADIO ALEMÁN SUCRE; circ. 54,000.

El Regional: Edif. El Libertador 2°; f. 1965; morning; Dir. TITO LÓPEZ APONTE; circ. 20,000.

PERIODICALS

CARACAS

Agricultura Venezolana: Apdo. 8373, Caracas 101; agricultural; every 2 months; circ. 5,000.

Alarma: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo. 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1977; weekly; politics; Dir. JOSÉ CAMPOS SUÁREZ; circ. 66,150.

Automóvil de Venezuela: Apdo. 50.045, Caracas; automobile trade monthly; Editor ARMANDO ORTIZ P.; circ. 7,500.

Bohemia Venezolana: Ferrenquín a La Cruz 180, Apdo. 575, Caracas 101; f. 1966; general interest weekly; Editor ARMANDO DE ARMAS; circ. 60,000.

Business Venezuela: P.O.B. 5181, Caracas 1010-A; every 2 months; business and economics journal in English

published by the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce and Industry; circ. 5,000.

Caza y Pesca, Náutica: Apdo. 60.764, Caracas 1060-A; f. 1954; monthly; fishing, hunting and water sports; Dir. HEINZ DOEBBEL; circ. 25,500.

Deportes: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo. 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1978; fortnightly; sports review; Dir. RAÚL HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 71,927.

Economía Venezolana: Apdo. 8373, Caracas; economics.

Elite: Torre de la Prensa, Plaza del Panteón, Apdo. 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1925; general interest weekly; Dir. ASDRÚBAL ZURITA; circ. 90,830.

Ellas: Avda. La Trinidad, Quinta Leonor, Las Mercedes, Apdo. Central 491, Caracas 101; fortnightly; women's interest; Dir. NERY RUSSO; circ. 30,000.

Kena: Avda. Federico de Miranda, Edif. Humboldt, 2°, Apdo. 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1964; weekly; women's interest; Dirs. OTTO CASALE, HORTENSIA BRACAMONTE; Editor MARÍA ELENA MATHEUS; circ. 88,750.

Momento: Ferrenquín a la Cruz 153, Apdo 9534 (Candelaria), Caracas 101; general interest weekly; Editor ARMANDO DE ARMAS; circ. 50,000.

Número: Caracas; financial; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL DIEZ.

Páginas: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo. 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1948; women's weekly; Dir. NELSON ZURITA; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 87,030.

El Periodista: Avda. Andrés Bello, Casa del Periodista; every two months; journalism.

Petróleo y Minería: Edif. Zingg 221-222, Avda. Universidad, Caracas 101; f. 1948; oil and mining industries; bi-monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 5,000.

Prensa Médica: Edif. San José 1°, Avda. Principal Mari-pérez; monthly; medicine; circ. 8,000.

Resumen: Apdo. 62.236, Caracas 1060; f. 1973; weekly news magazine; general interest and politics; Dir. JORGE OLAVARRÍA; circ. 65,000.

Semana: Edif. Nuevo Centro, 4° piso, Avda. Libertador, Apdo. 2053, Caracas 101; weekly; general interest; Dir. EDECO GONZÁLEZ; circ. 10,000.

La Semana: Apdo. 60411 (Chacao), Caracas 106; weekly; general interest; Dir. TIBOR KORODY; circ. 40,000.

Tribuna Médica: Apdo. 50164; weekly; medicine; circ. 7,000.

Variiedades: Ferrenquín a la Cruz de Candelaria 17, Caracas 101; women's weekly; Editor ARMANDO DE ARMAS; circ. 30,000.

Venezuela Gráfica: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo. 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1951; weekly; illustrated news magazine, especially entertainment; Dir. DIEGO FORTUNATO; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 95,870.

La Vida Rural: Apdo. 4157; monthly; agriculture; Dir. PEDRO P. BELTRÁN; circ. 4,000.

La Voz de la Construcción: Avda. Universidad esq. Monroy, Edif. Halven, Apdo 16044; f. 1962; every 2 months; building, engineering, metallurgy; Dir. ANGEL HERNÁNDEZ UROSA; circ. 5,000.

Zeta: Quinta Zeta, Avda. Francisco Fajardo, San Bernardino; weekly; general interest; circ. 10,000.

Zona Franca: Edif. 9 Conda y Carmelitas; weekly; literary.

MARACAIBO

El Balancín: Cabimas; weekly.

Maracaibo: Apdo. 1308; weekly.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Venezolana de Periodistas: Edif. AVP, Avda. Andrés Bello, Caracas.

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Bloque de Prensa: Edif. El Universal, Avda. Urdaneta, Caracas; Dir. Dr. LUIS NÚÑEZ.

Colegio Nacional de Periodistas: Casa del Periodista, Avda. Andrés Bello, Caracas; Pres. HÉCTOR MÚJICA; Sec.-Gen. ELEAZAR DÍAZ RANGEL.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Conde a Padre Sierra, Edif. Ayacucho 2°, 2, Apdo. 62/54, Caracas 1010; Bureau Chief PIERRE POINTEAU.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): San Francisco a Sociedad, Edif. Magdalena 4°, 48, Caracas; Bureau Chief ALEKSANDER G. BORISOV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Torre de la Prensa, 13° piso, Plaza del Panteón, Caracas; Chief ALBERTO PIAZZA.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Edif. El Nacional, Puente Escondido a Puente Nuevo, Apdo. 1015, Caracas; Chief HENRY S. ACKERMAN.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Quinta los Leones, Avda. 3, Urb. Alto Prado del Este, Apdo. 80599, Caracas 108; Bureau Chief RIGOBERTO LEÓN.

EFE (Spain): Quinta "Altas Cumbres" entre calles Coro y San Cristóbal, Urb. Las Palmas; Bureau Chief MANUEL CABRERA SANTONJA.

Europa Press (Spain): Conde a Carmelitas, Edif. 9, Of. 14, Caracas; Bureau Chief IGNACIO CARRANZA.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Avda. de las Fuerzas Armadas y Urdaneta, Edif. Fondo Común, Torre Norte, Penthouse H, Caracas; Corresp. OSCAR PERDOMO.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): Esq. La Pelota, Edif. Plaza, 4°, Caracas; Bureau Chief SERVANDO GARCÍA PONCE.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Residencia Avilanes, Entrada B, Avilanes al Río, Apdo. 667, Caracas; Bureau Man. MARTIN P. HOUSEMAN; Edif. Panorama, Calle 98, Nos. 3-55, Maracaibo; Bureau Man. JESÚS AÑEZ NAVAS.

PUBLISHERS

CARACAS

Aguilar Venezolana, S.A.: Avda. San Juan Bosco, Qta. Pasecita, Apdo. 1768; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS INÉS.

Ariel y Seix-Barral: 3a Transversal Altamira Norte, Qta. Horizonte; Pres. PEDRO VERDU.

Bruguera Venezolana: Avda. Luis Roche, Residencia Santa Clara, Altamira Sur, Apdo. 68306; f. 1964; Dir. JORGE BONARDELL.

Colegial Bolivariana C.A.: Edif. Cobo 1°, Avda. Principal de Los Ruices, Apdo. 70324; f. 1961; Pres. JOSÉ JUZGADO CERVERA.

Editorial El Ateneo, C.A.: Sabana Grande, Transversal Las Delicias, Centro Comercial Notre Dame, Apdo. 50544; schoolbooks and reference; Admin. Man. ANTONIO PONS CAULES; Commercial Man. DIONISIO VINIEGRA.

Ediciones Centauro: Avda. Principal de Maripérez, Qta. Ala y Glomira, Apdo. 5224; Pres. JOSÉ A. CATALÁ.

Distribuciones Edime: Centro Comercial San Bernardino, Plaza La Estrella, Apdo. 51666, Caracas 1011; Pres. E. NILS KOEHLER J.

Fondo Editorial Común: Calle Real de S. Grande, Edif. Fundacomún, Apdo. 50992.

Editorial González Porto: Sociedad a Traposos 8, Avda. Universidad, Apdo. 502; Pres. Dr. PABLO PERALES.

Editorial Kapelusz Venezolana, S.A.: Edif. Camoruco, Avda. Urdaneta, Animas a Platanal, Apdo. 14234, Caracas 1011-A; f. 1963; Man. Dir. HORACIO PEROTTI BERALDO.

Editorial Labor: Edif. Garten (Sector Maripérez), Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 14165; arts, science, education, textbooks; Man. JAIME SALGADO PALACIO.

Grijalbo, S.A.: Edif. Palmira, 1°, Of. G, Avda. Francisco de Miranda esq. Bello Campo, Apdo. 62260, Chacao; f. 1964; Pres. MANUEL MORALES CELESTINO.

Grolier de Venezuela: Edif. Continental, esq. Jabillos, Sabana Grande, Apdo. 50930; Pres. GILBERTO LWAY.

Monte Avila Editores C.A.: Quinta Cristina, Avda. Principal de la Castellana, Apdo. 70712, Zona 1070; f. 1967; general; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS ALVARENGA; Exec. Dir. JUAN LISCANO.

Editorial Salesiana S.A.: Paradero a Salesianos 8, Apdo. 369; f. 1960; education; Man. ALDO MANOLINO.

Salvat Editores Venezolana: Edif. Arauca, La Gran Avenida, Apdo. 51106; Pres. ANTONIO MACIPE.

Editorial Tiempo Nuevo S.A.: Calle San Antonio, Edif. Hotel Royal, Apdo. 50304; f. 1970; literature; Man. Dir. BENITO MILLA.

Ediciones Vega S.R.L.: Edif. Saturno, Calle Sorbona, Colinas de Bello Monte, P.O.B. 51662, Caracas 105; educational; Man. Dir. F. VEGA ALONSO.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Venezolana del Libro: Avda. Lincoln con Las Acacias, Torre Lincoln, 10°, Of. G, Apdo. 51858, Caracas 1050A; Pres. DR. HANS SCHNELL; Sec. LUIS JOSÉ VELÁZQUEZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Dirección General Sectorial de Comunicaciones, División de Radiodifusión, Luneta a Caja de Agua, Edif. Centro, Valores, 11° piso, Caracas; controls all broadcasting, television and amateur productions; Dir. LUIS LEÁNEZ LUGO.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Apdo. 3979, Caracas 1010; f. 1946; state broadcasting organization; Dir. OSCAR MAGO.

There are also two cultural and 148 commercial stations.

There were an estimated 3,000,000 radio receivers in 1981.

TELEVISION

In 1980 the Government introduced regulations for the television services to prevent the lowering of standards and curtail large profits from advertising. Programmes broadcast on government stations must be submitted to the Ministry 48 hours before being transmitted, will be classified according to suitability of content and must be "educational, cultural, informative, sporting or recrea-

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tional" and "contribute to the spiritual enrichment" of the viewers. Private stations are expected to conform to these standards and may be subject to sanctions if the regulations are contravened.

GOVERNMENT STATIONS

Televisora Nacional: Apdo. 3979, Caracas; Dir.-Gen. RICARDO TIRADO.

Cadena Venezolana de Televisión: Apdo. 2739, Caracas; f. 1964; 8 relay stations; there are plans to convert the network to satellite transmission; Dir.-Gen. RUBÉN OSORIO CANALES.

PRIVATE STATIONS

Radio Caracas Televisión (RCTV): Edif. Radio Centro,

Radio and Television, Finance

Barcenas a Río, Apdo. 2057, Caracas; f. 1958; commercial station; station in Caracas and 14 relay stations throughout country; Dir.-Gen. PETER BOTTOME.

Venevisión S.A.: Apdo. 6674, Caracas; f. 1961; commercial; 11 relay stations; Gen. Man. E. CUZCO.

In 1981 there were about 1,800,000 television receivers.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Cámara Venezolana de la Industria de Radio y Televisión: Apdo. 3955, Caracas; Pres. NELSON BELFORT.

Cámara Venezolana de la Televisión: Edif. Torre La Previsora, 7° piso, cruce Avda. Abraham Lincoln con Las Acacias, Sabana Grande, Apdo. 60.423, Chacao; Pres. FÉLIX CARDONA MORENO.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; brs.=branches; amounts in bolívares)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Venezuela: Avda. Urdaneta esq. Carmelitas, Caracas; f. 1940; bank of issue and clearing house for commercial banks; cap. 5m., res. 1,649.6m., dep. 5,864.4m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. LEOPOLDO DÍAZ BRUZUAL.

CARACAS

Banco Agrario Nacional: state-owned; supplies credit to the agricultural sector.

Banco Caracas, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta Veroes a Santa Capilla 4, Apdo. 2045; f. 1890; cap. 75m., res. 105m., dep. 2,150m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dr. ANDRÉS VELUTINI; Gen. Man. JUAN RIVERA BUENO; 17 brs.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Avda. Universidad Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Apdo. 909, Caracas 101; f. 1975; cap. 40m., res. 0.4m., dep. 606m. (Dec. 1977); Pres. Dr. CARLOS EMMANUELLI LLAMAZAS; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. LEOPOLDO QUINTERO NUÑEZ; 4 brs.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: esq. San Jacinto, Apdo. 2330; f. 1954; cap. 20m., res. 8.4m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GABALDÓN ANZOLA; Gen. Man. Dr. MIGUEL A. CALVO V.

Banco del Caribe, C.A.: Dr. Paúl a Salvador de León, Edif. Banco del Caribe, Apdo. 6704, Carmelitas; f. 1954; cap. 100m., res. 47m. (1981); Pres. N. D. DAO; 64 brs.

Banco Consolidado, C.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Urb. La California Norte, Apdo. 61357; f. 1969; cap. 100m., res. 86m., dep. 2,464m. (1981); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ALVAREZ STELLING; Gen. Man. Dr. LEOPOLDO RAMÍREZ; 65 brs.

Banco de la Construcción y de Oriente, C.A.: Edif. Banco de la Construcción, Avda. Urdaneta, esq. Platanal, Apdo. 6719; f. 1955; cap. 70m., dep. 1,153m. (1979); Pres. GIACOMODI MASE; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. E. PORRAS OMAÑA.

Banco de los Trabajadores de Venezuela C.A.: Torre a Madrices, Edif. Arvelo, Apdo. 888; f. 1968 to channel workers' savings for the financing of artisans and small industrial firms; assets 7,272m., dep. 3,853m. (1980); Pres. AUGUSTO MALAVE VILLALBA; Man. SILVERIO ANTONIO NARVÁEZ; 11 agencies.

Banco de Venezuela, S.A.: Sociedad a Camejo 16, Apdo. 6268; f. 1890; state-owned; cap. 450m., res. 325m., dep.

7,539m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. CARLOS BERNÁRDEZ; Vice-Pres. CARLOS R. VILLANUEVA; 110 brs.

Banco Exterior, C.A.: Edif. Banco Exterior, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 14278, Caracas 101; f. 1958; cap. 40m., dep. 17.3m. (1974); Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO CORDIDO FREYTES; Gen. Man. Dr. NICOMEDES ZULOAGA; 28 brs.

Banco La Guaira Internacional, S.A.: Torre a Madrices, Apdo. 3127, Caracas 101; f. 1956; cap. 48m., res. 29m., dep. 854m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Hipotecario Unido, S.A.: Edif. Banco Hipotecario, Avda. Este 2, Los Caobos 201, Apdo. 8126; f. 1961; mortgage and credit institution; cap. p.u. 210.6m.; Pres. SAM PARIENTE; Gen. Man. ALFONSO ESPINOSA M.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela, C.A.: Avda. Universidad, esq. Traiposos; f. 1938; state-owned; assets 9,413m., dep. 5,091m. (1980); Pres. Dr. ARMANDO BRANGER; Gen. Man. Dr. MANUEL HERNÁNDEZ RISSO.

Banco Italo-Venezolano, C.A.: Pelota a Punceres 23, Apdo. 6728; cap. p.u. and res. 188.4m. (1981).

Banco Latino, C.A.: Edif. Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 2026; f. 1950; cap. and res. 236m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dr. PEDRO R. TINOCO, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. ANTONIO UGUETO TRUJILLO; 56 brs.

Banco Mercantil y Agrícola, C.A.: Sociedad a San Francisco 5, Apdo. 789; f. 1925; assets 8,286m., dep. 6,390m. (1980); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO MACHADO GÓMEZ; Gen. Man. RAMÓN SAHMKOW.

Banco Metropolitano, C.A.: Salvador de León a Dr. Paúl, Apdo. 881, Caracas 1010-A; f. 1953; cap. 60m., res. 43m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. CARLOS BERECAZA; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSÉ VICENTE ALCANTARA.

Banco Nacional de Descuento, C.A.: Conde a Carmelitas, Apdo. 2701, Caracas 1010-A; f. 1954; taken over by Government 1979; cap. 400m., res. 115m., dep. 6,003m. (June 1980); Chair. and Pres. Dr. ARMINIO BORJAS; Exec. Dir. Dr. CARLOS TINOCO.

Banco Provincial S.A.I.C.A.: Edif. Provincial, Marrón a Pelota 10, Apdo. 1269; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 120m., res. 175m. (1981); Pres. REMIGIO ELÍAS PÉREZ; Vice-Pres. ROBERT LAFFAILLE; Gen. Man. JOSÉ NOGUEROLES; 15 brs.

Banco Royal Venezolano, C.A.: Sociedad a Camejo 31, Apdo. 1009, Caracas 101; f. 1971 to take over brs. of Royal Bank of Canada; cap. 55m., res. 36m., dep. 1,924m. (Dec. 1977); Pres. A. J. LARA; 9 brs.

Banco Unión, C.A.: Madrices a San Jacinto; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 350m., res. 231m., dep. 7,924 m (1981); Pres. Dr. RODOLFO BELLOSO; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dr. JUAN GUSTAVO CALZADILLA; 105 brs.

VENEZUELA

Banco Venezolano de Crédito, S.A.: Monjas a San Francisco 7; f. 1925; cap. 99m., dep. 1,345m. (June 1981); Pres. Dr. LUIS PÉREZ DUPUY.

H. L. Boulton & Co., S.A.: Torre Profesional del Centro, Avda. Lecuna, Apdo. 929, Caracas 1010; cap. 28.5m., dep. 38.3m. (Nov. 1980); Dirs. ANDRÉS W. BOULTON, J. HOWARD BOULTON, ROGER BOULTON, WILLIAM H. BOULTON; br. at Maracaibo.

BARQUISIMETO, LARA

Banco de Fomento Comercial de Venezuela, C.A.: Avda. 20 entre Calles 31 y 32, Apdo. 128; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 40m. (1976); Pres. EDGAR SANZ AMAIR; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. JESÚS RAFAEL FLORES.

Banco de Lara: Edif. Banco de Lara, Avda. 20, Apdo. 545; Pres. Dr. LUIS JOSÉ OROPEZA; Gen. Man. Dra. MILENA DE PAPARONI.

Banco Hipotecario Consolidado: Avda. Vargas, entre Carreteras 21 y 22, Apdo. 175; Pres. Dr. JUAN TOMÁS SANTANA MÚJICA; Gen. Man. Dr. GUSTAVO TORO HARDY.

CUMANÁ, SUCRE

Banco Hipotecario de la Construcción de Oriente: Cruce calle Mariño con Calle Zea, Edif. Sucre; f. 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 58.7m.; Pres. Dr. GAETANO DI MASE; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. JOSÉ BEHAR ARAFF.

MARACAIBO, ZULIA

Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, C.A.: Calle 99, No. 4-37, Apdo. 46; f. 1916; cap. 80m. (1977); Pres. Dr. JAIRO PÁEZ GONZÁLEZ; Gen. Man. CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ ROJAS.

Banco de Fomento Regional Zulia, S.A.: Avda. 4 entre Calles 97 y 98; f. 1956; Pres. ANTONIO QUINTERO PARRA; Man. ARCÁNGELO VULPIS MILANO.

Banco de Maracaibo, C.A.: Avda. 5 de Julio, esq. Avda. 12, Apdo. 89; f. 1882; assets 4,023m., dep. 3,291m. (1980); Pres. Dr. FERNANDO PÉREZ AMADO.

Banco Occidental de Descuento, C.A.: Calle 77, esq. Avda. 17, Apdo. 695; f. 1957; cap. 40m., res. 35m., dep. 553m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO BELLOSO; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ROBERTO ROSSI-FEDELE.

MARACAY, ARAGUA

Banco Hipotecario de Aragua: Centro Comercial Casa, Calle Carabobo, cruce calle Páez, Apdo. 286; Pres. Dr. LUIS UGUETO; Gen. Man. Lic. FRANCISCO ROJAS WETTEL.

SAN CRISTÓBAL, TÁCHIRA

Banco de Occidente: Carrera 7, Edif. Nuevo, Apdo. 360; Pres. LUIS LUGO A.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ VICENTE ALCANTARÁ.

Banco Hipotecario de Occidente: Edif. Occidental, Avda. 7a, Apdo. 324; Pres. Dr. EDGAR A. ESPEJO.

Banco Táchira, C.A.: Calle 5 No. 47; f. 1944; cap. 20m.; Pres. F. R. VALE; Gen. Man. M. A. CONTRERAS.

VALENCIA

Banco Hipotecario del Centro: Avda. Bolívar, Urb. El Recreo, Apdo. 659; Pres. Dr. CARLOS LUIS FERRERO T.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Italy): T.I.E.C., Edif. Citibank, Carmelitas a Altigracias, Of. 205, Caracas.

Banco de Santander (Spain): Avda. de Urdaneta, esq. Las Ibarra, Edif. Central, Of. 104, Caracas.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud (Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank and Dresdner Bank) (Fed. Repub. of Germany): joint representation: Edif. Galipán, Entrada A, 1° piso, Of. B, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, El Rosal, Caracas.

Banco Holandés Unido (Netherlands): Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Apdo. 909, Caracas; Local Man. J. VAN DER VEEN.

Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation (U.S.A.): Edif. Seguros Caracas, 7° piso, Marrón a Cují, Caracas; Rep. WALTER A. BUSTARD.

Citibank N.A. (U.S.A.): Edif. Citibank, Carmelitas a Altigracia, Apdo. 1289, Caracas; Mans. NELSON MAZZEI, FAROUK ABI HASSAN, JAMES WOOD.

Deutsche Bank A.G. (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Torre Phelps, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo. 60568, Caracas; Rep. G. W. P. SOMMERLATTE.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York (U.S.A.): Caracas.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria de Venezuela: Avda. Este 2, 215, Los Caobos, Edif. Cámara de Comercio de Caracas; f. 1959; 66 mems.; Pres. CARLOS BERACASA; Sec. Dr. FÉLIX MARTÍNEZ-ESPINO O.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Valores de Caracas, C.A.: Torre Financiera del Banco Central de Venezuela 19°, esq. Santa Capilla, Avda. Urdaneta, Caracas 1010; f. 1947; 43 mems.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO MORLES H.; Dr. Man. HUGO AZPÚRUA QUIROBA.

Bolsa de Comercio del Estado Miranda: Edif. Easo, Loc. H., Avda. Miranda, Caracas.

Bolsa de Comercio de Valencia: Valencia.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Superintendencia de Seguros: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, esq. Avda. Mis Encantos, Torre Metálica 1°-4°, Chacao, Caracas; Superintendent Dr. BORIS PÉREZ SOTO.

All companies must have at least 80 per cent Venezuelan participation in their capital. In 1980 there were 44 insurance companies in Venezuela; the following list comprises the ten most important companies on the basis of revenue from premiums.

Adriática Venezolana de Seguros, C.A.: Edif. Venadria 1° piso, Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 1928, Caracas; f. 1952; cap. 9m.; Pres. Dr. CÉSAR MENDOZZA LEONELLI; Gen. Man. FRANCESCO DI VENERE.

Avila, C.A. de Seguros: Edif. Seguros Avila, Jesuitas a Tienda Honda, Apdo. 1007, Caracas 1010; f. 1936; cap. 20m.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS VELUTINI.

C.A. La Seguridad: Edif. La Seguridad, Ibarra a Maturín 21-23, Apdo. 473, Caracas; f. 1943; cap. 43.2m.; Pres. ANDRÉS BOULTON; Gen. Man. Dr. RODOLFO BARTHA.

C.N.A. de Seguros La Previsora: Torre La Previsora, Avda. Abraham Lincoln, Sabana Grande, Apdo. 848, Caracas; f. 1936; cap. 20m.; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO WALLIS O.

General de Seguros y Reaseguros: Edif. General de Seguros, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Apdo. 1792, Caracas; f. 1953; cap. 33m.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO PAÚL DELFINO; Vice-Pres. JAIME SABAL.

Seguros Caracas, C.A.V.: Edif. Seguros Caracas, 1° piso, Marrón a Cují, Apdo. 981, Caracas; f. 1943; cap. 50m.; Pres. JORGE H. BLOHM; Vice-Pres. PEDRO M. ARCAYA.

Seguros Catatumbo, C.A.: Avda. 4, No. 77-55, Apdo. 1083, Maracaibo; f. 1957; cap. 15m.; Pres. ESTEBAN R. PINEDA; Gen. Man. ATENÁGORAS VERGEL.

- Seguros La Metropolitana, S.A.:** Edif. Centro Seguros La Metropolitana, Avda. Universidad (Perico a Monroy), Apdo. 2197, Caracas; f. 1949; cap. 27m.; Pres. JOSÉ BERACAS; Man. Dr. CARLOS GUILLERMO RANGEL.
- Seguros Orinoco, C.A.:** Avda. Fuerzas Armadas, esq. de Socarrás, Apdo. 6448, Caracas 1010; f. 1957; cap. 18m.; Pres. Dr. OTHO PERRET GENTIL; Gen. Man. MIGUEL ANGEL ELYS.
- Seguros Venezuela, C.A.:** Avda. Francisco de Miranda,

Edif. Seguros Venezuela, Chacao, Apdo. 60357, Caracas 1060; cap. 12m.; Gen. Man. ARÍSTIDES BRICEÑO.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Cámara de Aseguradores de Venezuela: Edif. Fedecámaras, 2°, Avda. El Empalme, El Bosque, Apdo. 3460, Caracas 1050; f. 1942; 43 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM R. PHELAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CARACAS

Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción—FEDECAMARAS: Edif. Fedecámaras, 5° piso, Avda. El Empalme, Urb. El Bosque, Apdo. 2568; f. 1944; 176 mems.; Pres. CARLOS SEGUERA YÉPEZ.

Cámara Agrícola de Venezuela: Altagracia a Salas 28.

Cámara de Comercio de Caracas: Avda. Este 2 No. 215, Los Caobos; f. 1893; 473 mems.; Pres. (vacant); Sec. Dr. FÉLIX MARTÍNEZ ESPINO O.

Cámara de Industriales de Caracas: Edif. Cámara de Industriales, Pte. Anauco a Pte. República 2, Apdo. 14255; f. 1935; Pres. Dr. EMILIO CONDE JAHN; Gen. Man. Ing. ISRAEL DÍAZ VALLES; 835 mems.

Cámara Venezolana de la Construcción (Building): Centro Profesional del Este, 13° piso, Calle Villafior, Sabana Grande, Caracas 105; f. 1943; 250 mems.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ILDEMARO BRICEÑO; publ. *Construcción*.

Cámara Venezolana de la Industria del Vestido (Clothing Industry): Marrón a Pelota, Edificio Gen. Urdaneta, 2°, Ofc. 23/24; Sec. R. H. OJEDA MAZZARELLI.

Consejo Nacional del Comercio y los Servicios: Edif. Cámara de Comercio de Caracas, Avda. Este 2, Los Caobos; f. 1970; 200 mems.; Pres. EDDO POLESEL; Dir. NELSON FALCÓN.

Distribuidora Venezolana de Azúcares, S.R.L.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Edif. Torre Europa, 10°, Apdo. 62511, Chacao.

There are chambers of commerce and industry in all major provincial centres.

STATE CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Carbozulia: Caracas; f. 1978 to administer coal mining operations at Zulia.

Consejo Económico Nacional: economic planning advisory board; Chair. CARLOS RAFAEL SILVA.

Cordiplan: Palacio Blanco, Avda. Urdaneta, Miraflores, Caracas; co-ordination and planning office; Dir. Minister of Planning.

Corporación de Mercadeo Agrícola (Corpomercadeo): Caracas; responsible for marketing agricultural products; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO SILVA GUILLÉN.

Corporación Venezolana de Fomento: Prolongación Edif. Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 1129, Caracas; f. 1946; autonomous body under government direction to develop industry and natural resources; principal source of medium- and long-term credit, supplements private financing; cap. 1,820m.; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO SANANEZ (acting); Gen. Man. ARNOLDO AOUN; publ. *Cuadernos*.

Corporación Venezolana de Guayana (CVG): Avda. La Estancia 10, 13° piso, Apdo. 7000, Caracas; f. 1960 to

organize development of Guayana area, particularly its iron ore and hydroelectric resources; Pres. Dr. ANDRÉS SUCRE.

Corpoindustria: Maracay, Estado Aragua; promotes the development of small- and medium-size industries; Pres. Dr. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ LÓPEZ.

CVG Bauxita Venezuela (Bauxivén): Caracas; f. 1978 to develop the bauxite deposits at Los Pijiguaos; financed by the FIV and the CVG which has a majority holding; cap. 400m.; investment of 2,350 million bolívares in Guayana industrial project.

Ferrominera Orinoco C.A.: Apdo. 76500, Caracas 107; f. 1976; responsible for production and processing of iron ore; assets 750m. bolívares (Dec. 1981); Pres. Ing. ANÍBAL LA RIVA; Gen. Man. Ing. ANTONIO GILBERTI; publ. *El Minero* (every two months).

Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela—FIV: Caracas; f. 1974 as a fund using surplus oil revenue for internal investment; assets 32,708m. bolívares (June 1979); in 1977 it was made into a holding company with responsibility for co-ordinating, supervising and controlling the activities of all public financial and credit companies; Pres. Dr. HERMÁN LUIS SORIANO.

Instituto Agrario Nacional: Quinta Barrancas, La Quebrada, Caracas; f. 1945 under Agrarian Law to assure ownership of the land to those who worked on it; now authorized to expropriate and redistribute idle or unproductive lands; Pres. Dr. OSCAR DAVID SOTO.

Instituto de Comercio Exterior: Centro Comercial Los Cedros, Avda. Libertador, Apdo. 51852, Caracas; the ICE depends on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is responsible for exports; Pres. REINALDO FIGUEROA.

Instituto de Crédito Agrícola y Pecuario (formerly the Banco Agrícola y Pecuario): Salvador de León a Socarras, Caracas; administers the government crop credit scheme for small farmers; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ANTONIO JOSÉ ALVAREZ FERNÁNDEZ.

Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias (INOS): Caracas; autonomous government institution; administers water supply and sewerage projects; Pres. Dr. ALEXIS CARSTENS RAMOS.

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda: Edif. Banco Obrero, Esq. Cruz Verde, Caracas; f. 1975; administers government housing projects; Pres. Dr. LEANDRO QUINTA.

Instituto Venezolano Tecnológico del Petróleo (Intevep): Urb. Santa Rosa, Los Teques, Edo. Miranda, Apdo. 76343, Caracas 1070A; f. 1979; research and development branch of Petróleos de Venezuela; carries out research into new products and processes and the improvement of those that already exist in the field of hydrocarbons and petrochemicals; Pres. ARMANDO SEGNINI; Vice-Pres. EVANÁN ROMERO.

Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (Petrovén/PDVSA): Edif. Petróleos de Venezuela, Avda. Libertador, La Campiña, Apdo. 169, Caracas 1050; f. 1975; initial cap. 2,000m.

bolívars; 1977 budget \$700 million; to administer the oil industry including the 22 companies nationalized in January 1976, the tanker fleet, research institutes, petrochemicals, etc.; Pres. Gen. RAFAEL ALFONZO RAVARD; Vice-Pres. Dr. JULIO CÉSAR ARREAZA ARREAZA. In 1977 the companies were merged to form:

Corpoven, S.A.: Avda. Libertador, Apdo. 14057, Caracas 101 or Apdo. 62415, Caracas 1066; petroleum drilling, production, refining and marketing and gas distribution; Pres. Dr. FRANK ALCOCK.

Lagovén, S.A.: Avda. Leonardo da Vinci, Caracas; Dir. Dr. GUILLERMO RODRÍGUEZ ERASO.

Maravén, S.A.: Avda. La Estancia, Caracas; Pres. ALBERTO QUIRÓZ CORRADI.

Menevén, S.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda Los Palos Grandes, Apdo 709, Caracas 1010A; Pres. JUAN CHACÍN GUZMÁN.

Petroquímica de Venezuela (Pequivén): Edif. Pequivén, Calle Cali, Las Mercedes, Caracas; f. 1956 as Instituto Venezolano de Petroquímica; involved in many joint ventures with foreign and private Venezuelan interests for expanding petrochemical industry; active in regional economic integration; since 1978 under the supervision of Petrovén; cap. 1,916 million bolívars; Pres. Ing. MANUEL M. RAMOS.

Siderúrgica del Orinoco—Sidor: Edif. La Estancia, Chuao, Caracas; steel producer; investment of 19,780 million bolívars in Guayana industrial project; Pres. GUILLERMO BRICEÑO.

Superintendencia de Inversiones Extranjeras—SIEX: Torre Europa, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Caracas 106; supervises foreign investment in Venezuela; Supt. Dr. RAFAEL SOTO ALVAREZ.

Venezolana de Aluminio (Venalum): production of aluminium; investment of 2,880 million bolívars in Guayana industrial project; Pres. CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ SOTO.

In 1978 there were 54 state enterprises.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CARACAS

Alimentos Margarita, C.A. (Canned Fish Industry): Edif. Cari, 2° piso, Avda. Principal Boleíta Norte, Apdo. 3673; f. 1938; Pres. HÉCTOR CRÓCKER ROMERO.

Asociación Nacional de Comerciantes e Industriales (Traders and Industrialists): Plaza Panteón Norte 1, Apdo. 33; f. 1936; Pres. Dr. HORACIO GUILLERMO VILLALOBOS; Sec. R. H. OJEDA MAZZARELLI; 500 mems.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales Metalúrgicos y de Minería de Venezuela: Puente Anaúco a Puente República, Edif. Cámara de Industriales, 9°, Apdo. 14139; Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ VILLASMI; Exec. Dir. LUIS CORDOVA BRITO.

Asociación Textil Venezolana (Textiles): Avda. Urdaneta, Ibarra a Pelota, Edif. Karam, 5°, Of. 503; f. 1957; Pres. MANUEL CIFRÉ; Exec. Dir. Dr. DANIEL RAGOT; 60 mems.

Confederación Nacional de Asociaciones de Productores Agropecuarios—Fedagro (Agriculture): Edif. Casa de Italia, Planta Baja, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino; 118 affiliated associations; Pres. Dr. MIGUEL TORO ALAYÓN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HUMBERTO PEROZO SILVEIRA.

Consejo Venezolano de la Industria: Edif. Cámara de Industriales, esq. de Puente Anaúco; Pres. GUSTAVO PÉREZ MÍJARES; Co-ordinator Ing. ISRAEL DÍAZ VALLES.

Federación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela (Cattle Owners): Edif. Casa de Italia, 7° piso, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino; Sec. MIGUEL A. GRANADOS.

Unión Patronal Venezolana del Comercio (Commerce): Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota, Apdo. 6578; Sec. H. ESPINOZA BANDERS.

PROVINCIAL

Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales del Zulia (Industrialists and Businessmen): Edif. Chuma 10°, Avda. 1B, Oriente 93-95, Apdo. 91, Maracaibo; Pres. ENRIQUE LARES LOSSADA.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Algodón (National Cotton Growers Association): Planta Desmotadora, Carretera Guanare, Zona Industrial Acarigua; Sec. LEOPOLD BAPTISTA.

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios y Trabajadores de la Pesca (Fishermen): Apdo. 52, Cumaná.

Unión Nacional de Cultivadores de Tabaco (Tobacco Growers): Urbanización Industrial La Hamaca, Avda. Hústaf Dalen, Apdo. 252, Maracay.

TRADE UNIONS

About half the labour force in Venezuela belongs to unions, more than half of which are legally recognized.

Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CUTV: Caracas; leftist union affiliated to WFTU.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CTV (Confederation of Venezuelan Workers): Esq. de Tienda Honda, Edif. Las Mercedes, Apdo. 8056, Caracas; f. 1959; 1,500,000 mems. from 23 regional and 16 industrial federations; Pres. JOSÉ VARGAS; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LEÓN LEÓN; publ. *La Jornada* (weekly).

Movimiento Nacional de Trabajadores para la Liberación—MONTAL: Esq. Cipreses, Edif. Don Miguel, 6°, Caracas; f. 1974; affiliated to CLAT and WFTU; Pres. LAUREANO ORTÍZ BRAEAMONTE; Sec.-Gen. DAGOBERTO GONZÁLEZ; co-ordinating body for the following trade unions:

Central Nacional Campesina—CNC: Pres. REINALDO VÁSQUEZ.

Confederación de Sindicatos Autónomos de Venezuela—CODESA: Pres. WILLIAM FRANCO CASALINS.

Cooperativa Nacional de Servicios Múltiples de Trabajadores—CNT SM.

Federación Nacional de Sindicatos Autónomos de Trabajadores de la Educación de Venezuela—FENASATREV: Pres. LUIS EFRÁIN ORTA.

Federación de los Trabajadores de Hidrocarburos de Venezuela—FETRAHIDROCARBUROS.

Frente de Trabajadores Copeyanos—FTC: Sec. Gen. DAGOBERTO GONZÁLEZ.

Movimiento Agrario Social-Cristiano—MASC: Sec. Gen. GUSTAVO MENDOZA.

Movimiento Magisterial Social-Cristiano—MMSM: Sec. Gen. FELIPE MONTILLA.

Movimiento Nacional de Trabajadores de Comunicaciones—MONTRAC.

Movimiento Nacional de Trabajadores Estatales de Venezuela—MONTREV.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Instituto Autónomo de Ferrocarriles del Estado (FERRO-CARR): Avda. Principal Los Ruices, Edif. Stemo, 1°, 2° y 3°, Apdo. 146, Caracas 1010; state company; 268 km. from Barquisimeto to Puerto Cabello; Pres. Ing. MANUEL VÁSQUEZ MOYA; Gen. Man. Ing. ROBERTO AGOSTINI C.

The Government plans to construct a 3,900-km. rail network by 1990 at a cost of 9,397 million bolívares. The basic network will comprise two north-south routes and a third running from west to east. The first north-south line, crossing the western part of the country, was due for completion in 1982.

Plans are under way for building a 50-km. underground railway in Caracas. The first stage, a 20-km. east-west rapid transit line, was begun in 1976 and it was expected to be completed by 1983 at a total cost of over 7,000 million bolívares.

C.A. Metro de Caracas: Multicentro Empresarial del Este, Edif. Miranda, Torre B, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Caracas; f. 1976; initial cap. 600 million bolívares; to supervise the construction and use of the underground railway system; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ LANDER.

CVG Ferrominera Orinoco C.A.: Apdo. 76,500, Caracas; state company; operates two lines Cerro Bolívar-Puerto Ordaz (179 km.) and El Pao-Palua (55 km.) for transporting iron ore.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 74,000 km. of roads, over 61,059 km. of which were all-weather roads.

Of the three great highways, the first (960 km.) runs from Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar. The second, the Pan-American Highway (1,290 km.), runs from Caracas to the Colombian frontier and is continued as far as Cúcuta. A branch runs from Valencia to Puerto Cabello. The third highway runs southwards from Coro to La Ceiba, on Lake Maracaibo.

A new Marginal Highway is under construction along the western fringe of the Amazon Basin in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Venezuelan section now runs for over 440 km. and is fully paved.

A network of 15,000 km. of roads was planned to give better access to the interior by 1980. Only 3,125 km. of the planned roads were to be main roads or highways.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Instituto Nacional de Canalizaciones: Calle Caracas, Edif. INC, Chuao, al lado de la Torre Diamen, Apdo. E.61959, Caracas; f. 1952; semi-autonomous institution connected with the Ministry of Transport and Communications; Pres. Rear-Admiral RAFAEL CARRILLO VÁSQUEZ; Vice-Pres. FERNANDO MARTÍ O.

Compañía Anónima La Translacustre: Maracaibo; freight and passenger service serving Lake Maracaibo, principally from Maracaibo to the road terminal from Caracas at Palmarejo.

SHIPPING

There are nine major ports, 34 petroleum and mineral ports and five fishing ports. The main port for imports is La Guaira, the port for Caracas; Puerto Cabello handles raw materials for the industrial region around Valencia. Maracaibo is the chief port for the oil industry. Puerto

Ordaz, on the Orinoco River, has also been developed to deal with the shipments of iron from Cerro Bolívar.

The Instituto Nacional de Puertos has designed a programme aimed at satisfying port handling requirements up to 1995, to alleviate the long-standing problem of port congestion. A new port, Carenero, is to be built at an estimated cost of U.S. \$139.5 million, capable of handling 2 million tons of general freight and 300,000 tons of grain a year. Improvements and expansion of other ports, including five new docks at La Guaira, completed in 1979, have significantly raised overall capacity.

Instituto Nacional de Puertos: Calle Veracruz, cruce con Cali, Edif. Instituto Nacional de Puertos, Urb. las Mercedes, Caracas; f. 1976 as the sole port authority; Pres. Ing. CARLOS VILLARROEL; publ. *Noti-Puertos*.

Corpoven, S.A.: Edif. Petróleos de Venezuela, Avda. Libertador esq. con calle El Empalme, Sector La Campiña, Apdo. 14057, Candelaria, Caracas; two oil tankers; Pres. Dr. FRANK ALCOCK.

C.A. Venezolana de Navegación (CAVN): Avda. Rómulo Gallegos No. 8-07, Sector El Samán y Primera Transversal de Monte Cristo, Los Dos Caminos, Caracas; regular services to U.S. ports and Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, France and Spain; associated services from Scandinavian, Baltic, Mediterranean and Japanese ports; 17 cargo vessels; Pres. Rear-Adm. ANDRÉS BRITO MARTÍNEZ.

Ferries del Caribe, C.A.: f. 1972; operates ferry services (three times weekly) between Muaco and Guarano and the Netherlands Antilles; Pres. FRANCISCO LEIDENEZ; Man. Lic. ANGEL MARIO JIMÉNEZ.

Lagoven, S.A.: Edif. Lagoven, Avda. Leonardo da Vinci, Los Chaguaramos, Caracas; f. 1978 as a result of the nationalization of the petroleum industry; (formerly known as the Creole Petroleum Group); transports crude petroleum and by-products between Maracaibo, Aniba and other ports in the area; six tankers; Pres. GUILLERMO RODRÍGUEZ ERASO; Marine Man. R. G. BRAND.

A number of foreign shipping lines call at Venezuelan ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two adjacent airports 13 km. from Caracas; Maiquetía for national and Simón Bolívar for international services. There are 61 commercial airports, seven of which are international airports.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerovías Venezolanas S.A. (AVENSA): Esquina Platanal, Edif. Banco de la Construcción y de Oriente, Apdo. 943, Caracas; f. 1943; provides extensive domestic services from Caracas; Chair. ANDRÉS BOULTON; Pres. Dr. ELÍAS LÓPEZ; fleet: 7 DC-9-30, 2 DC-9-15, 4 CV-580, 2 Boeing-727.

Aeronaves del Centro: f. 1980; operates on domestic routes only.

Línea Aéropostal Venezolana (LAV): Centro Capriles, Plaza Venezuela, Caracas; f. 1933; extensive domestic network, also flights to Curaçao, Aruba and Trinidad; Pres. Gen. OSCAR ARAQUE ÁNGULO; fleet: 5 DC-9-50, 4 DC-9-30, 5 HS-748, 6 Twin Otter 300.

Venezolana Internacional de Aviación, S.A. (VIASA): Torre Viasa, Avda. Sur 25, Plaza Morelos, Apdo. 6857, Caracas; f. 1961; 75 per cent government-owned; international flights to Canary Islands, Portugal, Spain,

VENEZUELA

Italy, France, Federal Republic of Germany, U.K., Netherlands, U.S.A., Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Netherlands Antilles, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados; Pres. Dr. ELIAS LÓPEZ ORTEGA; fleet: 2 DC-8-63, 3 DC-8-50, 6 DC-10-30.

Venezuela is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Alitalia, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Avianca (Colombia), British Caledonian, BWIA (Trinidad and Tobago), Dominicana de Aviación (Dominican Republic), Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), LACSA (Costa Rica), LIAT (Antigua), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Pan Am (U.S.A.), Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Departamento de Turismo: Ministry of Development.

Corporación de Turismo de Venezuela (Corpoturismo): Centro Capriles, 7°, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo. 50200, Caracas; Pres. GERMÁN PARRA FERNÁNDEZ.

Sociedad Financiera para el Fomento del Turismo y de Recreo Público (FOMTUR): Caracas; f. 1962; government tourist development agency.

Corporación Nacional de Hoteles y Turismo (CONAHOTU): Apdo. 6651, Caracas; f. 1969; government agency;

Transport, Tourism and Culture, Atomic Energy

Pres. ERASTO FERNÁNDEZ; publ. *Venezuela Suya* (quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ballet Internacional de Caracas: Parque Central, El Conde, Apdo. 17303, Caracas; f. 1975; Leaders VICENTE NEBREA and ZHANDRA RODRÍGUEZ.

Teatro Municipal: Caracas; opera, ballet, concerts and plays.

Sociedad Orquesta Sinfónica Venezuela: Edif. Corporación Felman, Avda. Lecuna, Caracas; f. 1930 under the auspices of the Government of the Federal District and the Consejo Nacional de la Cultura.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Industria Nuclear: Apdo. 68233, Caracas 106; f. 1975; Pres. Minister of Energy and Mines; Vice-Pres. Pres. of the State Electricity Industry; Exec. Sec. JULIO CÉSAR PINEDA.

Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC): Altos de Pipe, Apdo. 1827, Caracas; f. 1959; research in biology, medicine, chemistry, physics, mathematics and technology; atomic research facilities include a nuclear reactor of 3-5 MW; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL LAYRISSE; Deputy Dir. Dr. ROBERTO CALLAROTTI.

VIET-NAM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam is in south-east Asia, bordered to the north by China, to the west by Laos and Kampuchea and to the east by the South China Sea. The climate is humid during both the hot summer and the relatively cold winter, and there are monsoon rains in both seasons. The language is Vietnamese. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are also Daoist, Confucian, Hoa Hao, Cao daist and Roman Catholic minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a large five-pointed yellow star in the centre. The capital is Hanoi.

Recent History

Cochin-China (the southernmost part of Viet-Nam) became a French colony in 1867. Annam and Tonkin (central and northern Viet-Nam) were proclaimed French protectorates in 1883. Later all three were merged with Cambodia (now Kampuchea) and Laos to form French Indochina. Throughout the French colonial period, but especially after 1920, nationalist and revolutionary groups operated in Viet-Nam. The best organized of these was the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, founded by Ho Chi Minh. The League was succeeded in February 1930 by the Communist Party of Indochina, also led by Ho.

In September 1940 Japanese forces, with French co-operation, began to occupy Viet-Nam and in June 1941 the nationalists formed the *Viet-Nam Doc Lap Dong Minh Hoi* (Revolutionary League for the Independence of Viet-Nam), known as the *Viet-Minh*. In March 1945 French control was ended by a Japanese coup. Following Japan's surrender in August 1945, *Viet-Minh* forces entered Hanoi and on September 2nd the new regime proclaimed independence as the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (D.R.V.), with Ho Chi Minh as President. The Communist Party, formally dissolved in 1945, continued to be the dominant group within the *Viet-Minh* government. In March 1946, after French forces re-entered Viet-Nam, an agreement between France and the D.R.V. recognized Viet-Nam as a "free" state within the French Union but the D.R.V. government continued to press for complete independence. Negotiations with France broke down and full-scale hostilities began in December 1946.

In March 1949 the French established the State of Viet-Nam in the South. Meanwhile, in the North the *Viet-Minh* was dissolved in 1951, and the Communists formed the *Dang Lao Dong Viet-Nam* (Viet-Nam Workers' Party), with Ho Chi Minh as Chairman of the Central Committee. After the defeat of French forces at Dien Bien Phu in May 1954, terms for a ceasefire were settled in Geneva. Agreements signed in July 1954 provided for provisional partition of Viet-Nam into two military zones, with French forces south of latitude 17°N. and D.R.V. forces in the north. Later in 1954 the French withdrew from South Viet-Nam. Ngo Dinh Diem became Prime Minister of the State of Viet-Nam and in 1955, following a referendum, proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Viet-Nam. Diem refused to participate in the elections envisaged by the Geneva agreement. In the D.R.V. Ho Chi Minh was succeeded as Prime Minister by Pham Van Dong in 1955 but remained Head of State and Party Chairman.

The anti-communist Diem regime in the South was opposed by former members of the *Viet-Minh* who became known as the *Viet-Cong*. Diem was overthrown by a coup in November 1963 and a series of short-lived military regimes held power until June 1965, when some stability was restored by the National Leadership Committee, with Lt-Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu as Chairman and Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky as Prime Minister. In 1967 Gen. Thieu was elected President, with Marshal Ky as Vice-President, and in 1971, after splitting with Ky, President Thieu was re-elected unopposed.

From 1959 the D.R.V. actively assisted the insurgent movement in South Viet-Nam and it supported the establishment of the communist-dominated National Liberation Front (NLF) there in December 1960. In 1961 the U.S.A. joined the war on the side of the anti-communist regime in Saigon, later bombing the North extensively from 1965 to 1968. In November 1968 peace talks between the four participants in the Viet-Nam war began in Paris but remained deadlocked as the fighting continued. In June 1969 the NLF formed a Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in the South. Ho Chi Minh died in September 1969 and was succeeded as Head of State by Ton Duc Thang, while political leadership passed to Le Duan, First Secretary of the Party since 1960.

In 1972 PRG and North Vietnamese forces launched a major offensive in South Viet-Nam and U.S. bombing of the North was renewed with greater intensity. In January 1973 a peace agreement was finally signed. It provided for a ceasefire in the South, the withdrawal of U.S. forces, the eventual peaceful reunification of the whole country, and U.S. aid to the Government in the North to assist in reconstruction. U.S. troops were withdrawn but in December 1974 combined PRG and North Vietnamese forces launched a major offensive. The Saigon army was rapidly defeated and the capital fell to PRG forces on April 30th, 1975. By May the new regime was in complete control of South Viet-Nam.

While South Viet-Nam, under the PRG, remained technically separate from the D.R.V., effective control of the whole country passed to Hanoi. In July 1976 the country's reunification was proclaimed under the name of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam, and Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh City. A new Government was appointed, dominated by members of the former Government of the D.R.V. but including some members of the PRG. In December Le Duan was appointed Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Viet-Nam (formerly the Viet-Nam Workers' Party). President Ton Duc Thang died in March 1980. Nguyen Huu Tho served as acting President until July 1981, when Truong Chinh (previously Chairman of the National Assembly) was appointed President of the Council of State, a new collective leadership created by the constitution of December 1980. Real power, however, remains with Le Duan. Elections for a new National Assembly were held in April 1981. In July there were several ministerial changes, and a number of younger members with specialized knowledge were brought in to help revive the economy.

VIET-NAM

By the end of 1976 the communist regime had established diplomatic relations with many countries, including all its South-East Asian neighbours. However, tension arose over the growing number (estimated at over 300,000) of Vietnamese refugees (particularly ethnic Chinese) arriving in these countries during 1978 and 1979. By mid-1979 the exodus had reached crisis proportions and in July an international conference was convened in Geneva to discuss the situation. The Vietnamese authorities agreed to halt the departures but by the end of the year the number of people leaving the country was again rising steadily, and by June 1981 had reached its highest level ever.

Relations with Kampuchea deteriorated markedly during 1977 and in December Viet-Nam launched a major offensive into eastern Kampuchea. Sporadic fighting continued and in December 1978 Viet-Nam invaded Kampuchea in support of elements opposed to the regime (see Kampuchea, p. 692). By January 1979 the government of Pol Pot had been overthrown and a pro-Vietnamese government was installed. The invasion prompted much international criticism, and in February 1979 Chinese forces launched a punitive attack across the border into Viet-Nam. Peace talks began in April but made little progress, and in March 1980 they were suspended by China. By early 1982 there was still no agreement on the resumption of talks. Frequent border attacks persist and the situation remains tense. Since 1980 relations with Thailand have worsened, over the issues of Khmer border refugee camps, Thailand's refugee repatriation scheme and ASEAN's nominal support for the ousted *Khmer Rouge* regime in Kampuchea (*q.v.*).

From the mid-1970s Viet-Nam moved closer to the U.S.S.R.; in June 1978 it became a member of the CMEA, and in November a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the U.S.S.R. was signed. A third signing in June 1981 increased Viet-Nam's dependence on the U.S.S.R. By early 1982 relations with the U.S.A. had still not been normalized.

Government

In 1980 the 1959 constitution of the former D.R.V. was replaced by a new constitution. Legislative power is vested in the 496-member National Assembly, elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects the Council of State, as the collective presidency which is the highest organ of the National Assembly. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, responsible to the Assembly. Locally elected People's Councils operate at district, town and village level. The constitution describes the Communist Party of Viet-Nam as "the only force leading the state and society".

Defence

In July 1981 the armed forces of Viet-Nam had an estimated total strength of 1,029,000 (army 1 million, navy 4,000, air force 25,000). Paramilitary forces totalled 1.57 million. There are 50 infantry divisions and nearly 2,000 tanks. Military service is compulsory and for a minimum of two years. Following the PRG's victory in the South, the army came into possession of vast amounts of American arms and equipment, and it is now the third largest army in the world.

Economic Affairs

The economy of Viet-Nam was seriously disrupted by the war but, since the ending of hostilities in 1975, great

progress has been made towards reconstruction. The two halves of the country remain economically distinct, the state-controlled system being well-established in the north, while in the south a considerable amount of private enterprise was permitted until April 1978, when a campaign against small businesses in Ho Chi Minh City was launched. In May 1978 a unified currency was introduced throughout the country, further reducing the economic differences between north and south. Collectivization of agriculture in the south has been gradually extended, and by 1979 there were about 800 agricultural co-operatives. New Economic Zones (NEZs) have been set up to increase the area under cultivation and, in conjunction with this policy, major transfers of population from the urban centres to the countryside are taking place. Between 1975 and 1980 about 1.6 million people were resettled in NEZs, and a similar number are expected to be moved south in 1980-85.

The economy, especially in the south, is predominantly agricultural. The staple crop is rice, although significant amounts of maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, fruit, tea and coffee are also grown. Industrial crops include rubber, sugar cane, tobacco, coconuts and kenaf (a jute-like fibre). About one-third of Viet-Nam is covered by forests, and the Government is encouraging the exploitation of valuable timber resources. Considerable efforts are being made to increase agricultural output by mechanization, land reclamation, double cropping and irrigation. Production of paddy rice in 1979 was 10.7 million tons, compared with a projected 12 million tons. In 1981 a record grain crop of 15 million tons was harvested.

Most of the country's mineral resources are found in the north. Coal is the most important of these, with an estimated output of 6.2 million tons of hard coal in 1979, and a target of 6.3 million tons in 1980. Coal exports were estimated at 1.4 million tons in 1978. Other minerals include tin, copper, chromium ore and apatite (phosphate rock). In early 1979 an offshore petroleum programme began with the drilling of a well in the South China Sea, about 300 km. south-east of Ho Chi Minh City. Other explorations are also in progress, with the co-operation of the U.S.S.R.

Industry is mainly concentrated in the north. Heavy U.S. bombing from 1965 to 1973 destroyed an estimated 70 per cent of productive capacity but by 1976 output in many sectors had regained pre-war levels, although the border war with China in early 1979 and the exodus of over 200,000 ethnic Chinese from the north lowered output. The principal industries are food-processing, cement, metallurgy, chemicals, paper, engineering and textiles. In 1980 the industrial sector grew by 4.7 per cent.

The 1976-80 Five-Year Plan was acknowledged to have failed. Total external debts were U.S. \$3,000 million by June 1981. Growth has been restricted by the high birth rate and a series of natural disasters which have ruined successive crops. In 1981 there was a food deficit of 2.4 million tons. The third Five-Year Plan (1981-85) aims to increase agricultural production, to alleviate the acute food shortage, and hopes to achieve self-sufficiency. The development of transport and communications will also relieve the country's distribution problems.

The Vietnamese economy is heavily dependent on a large amount of foreign aid and has received support from international organizations and non-communist countries as well as its traditional sources of economic assistance,

VIET-NAM

the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and, up to 1978, the People's Republic of China. In 1976 Viet-Nam joined the IMF and the World Bank. The IMF granted a loan of U.S. \$36 million in 1981 to help the Government's economic programme. Many development projects are now in progress.

Transport and Communications

Until 1974 there was a total of only 72,945 km. of roads but, since hostilities ended, many roads have been repaired and new roads built. In 1980 there was a total of 347,243 km. of roads, including 41,200 km. of main roads. The Government has attached great importance to the restoration of the railway system and lines from Ho Chi Minh City to Loc Ninh and from Hanoi to Dong Dang are currently undergoing repair. In 1975 a long-distance bus service opened between Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi and air services began between the two cities. Gia Lam, near Hanoi, Tan Son Nhut International (Ho Chi Minh City) and Thuo Do International are the principal airports. In 1979 it was reported that Viet-Nam's first satellite telecommunications system was under construction.

Social Welfare

The state operates a system of social security. There were 39,900 medical workers in 1980. Hospitals, dispensaries and sanatoria number nearly 2,000 (1980).

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Mobile medical teams treat trachoma, malaria and other diseases. In 1977 the World Health Organization announced a U.S. \$9.5 million programme to combat malaria in Viet-Nam. In July 1981 new policies were decreed, giving greater importance to child-care and educational needs. Children are to have priority in the distribution of medicines and the allocation of hospital beds.

Education

There is compulsory, free education at all levels. In 1980 there were 12.3 million pupils receiving general education. There are 81 universities and colleges throughout the country, with 16,400 teachers and an enrolment of 148,600. There are an additional 300 vocational schools, with 12,160 teachers and 131,000 students. In 1981 recommendations to improve the quality of teacher-training and to develop education more comprehensively were put forward.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 xu = 10 hào = 1 đồng.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 17.10 đồng;

U.S. \$1 = 8.89 đồng.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Note: Some of the data relating to South Viet-Nam may refer only to areas controlled by the former Republic of Viet-Nam. No figures are available for areas under the control of the former Provisional Revolutionary Government.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979†
329,566 sq. km.*	42,700,000	43,940,000	45,211,000	46,523,000	47,872,000	49,260,000	52,741,766

* 127,246 square miles.

† Census of October 1st, 1979.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

(October 1st, 1979)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)
<i>Provinces:</i>			Phu Khanh	9,620	1,188.6
Lai Chau	17,408	322.1	Lam Dong	10,000	396.7
Son La	14,656	487.8	Thuan Hai	11,000	938.3
Hoang Lien Son	14,125	778.2	Dong Nai	12,130	1,304.8
Ha Tuyen	13,519	782.5	Song Be	9,500	659.1
Cao Bang	13,781	479.8	Tay Ninh	4,100	684.0
Lang Son		484.7	Long An	5,100	957.3
Bac Thai		815.1	Dong Thap	3,120	1,182.8
Quang Ninh	7,076	750.1	Tien Giang	2,350	1,264.5
Vinh Phu	5,187	1,488.3	Ben Tre	2,400	1,041.8
Ha Bac	4,708	1,662.7	Cuu Long	4,200	1,504.2
Ha Son Binh	6,860	1,537.2	An Giang	4,140	1,532.4
Hai Hung	2,526	2,145.7	Hau Giang	5,100	2,232.9
Thai Binh	1,344	1,506.2	Kien Giang	6,000	994.7
Ha Nam Ninh	3,522	2,781.4	Minh Hai	8,000	1,219.6
Thanh Hoa	11,138	2,532.3	Vung Tau-Con Dau	n.a.	91.6
Nghe Tinh	22,380	3,112.0	<i>Cities:</i>		
Binh Tri Thien	19,048	1,901.7	Hanoi	597	2,570.9
Quang Nam-Da Nang	11,376	1,529.5	Ho Chi Minh City	1,845	3,419.9
Nghia Binh	14,700	2,095.4	Haiphong	1,515	1,279.1
Gia Lai-Kon Tum	18,480	595.9			
Dac Lac	18,300	490.2	TOTAL	329,466	52,741.8

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population in 1973)

Hanoi (capital)	2,570,905*	Hue	209,043
Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon)	3,419,978*	Can Tho	182,424
Haiphong	1,279,067*	Mytho	119,892
Da Nang	492,194	Cam Ranh	118,111
Nha Trang	216,227	Vungtau	108,436
Qui Nhon	213,757	Dalat	105,072

* Population Census, October 1979.

Births and deaths: Average annual birth rate 40.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 40.1 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 19.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 14.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	7,167	6,606	13,773	8,152	6,193	14,346
Industry	551	277	828	798	439	1,237
Services	1,389	916	2,305	1,905	1,282	3,187
TOTAL	9,107	7,799	16,906	10,855	7,915	18,770

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

1978 (official estimate): Total economically active 22 million.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1979
('000 hectares)

Arable land	5,430*
Land under permanent crops	455*
Permanent meadows and pastures	4,870
Forests and woodland	10,380†
Other land	11,401
Inland water	420
TOTAL AREA	32,956

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
Rice (paddy)	5,486	5,481	5,740†	10,040	10,742	10,000
Maize	401	371	410	485	475	520
Sorghum*	30	30*	30	35	35	37
Sweet potatoes	360	380*	400	2,067	2,200*	2,400
Cassava (Manioc)	417	460*	480	3,495	3,800*	4,000
Dry beans	91	86*	91	44	45*	50
Other pulses	120	122	125	60	62*	64
Soybeans	43	44*	46	24	20	25
Groundnuts (in shell)	100	102*	105	92	82	95
Cottonseed	10	10*	10	3	3*	3
Cotton (lint)				1†	2*	2
Coconuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	199	211*	210
Vegetables (including melons)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,374	2,437*	2,500
Fruit (excluding melons)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,914	1,918*	2,038
Sugar cane	72	80*	74	2,847	3,446	3,550
Coffee (green)	17	18*	20	10*	5	9
Tea (made)	47	48*	49	19	21	22
Tobacco (leaves)	29	22	28	26	16	22
Jute and substitutes	14	14*	15	30	26	30
Natural rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	55*	57

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980*
Horses	126	126	127
Cattle	1,648	1,600	1,450
Buffaloes	2,324	2,300	2,200
Pigs	8,823	9,359	9,354†
Sheep*	13	13	14
Goats	201	200	200
Chickens	57,200	57,300†	55,000
Ducks	30,000	30,200†	29,000

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	33	34	31
Buffalo meat	60	62	60
Pig meat	410	435	415
Poultry meat	91	92	88
Cows' milk	22	25	26
Buffaloes' milk	42	45	48
Hen eggs	117	122	122
Other poultry eggs	60.0	61.0	61.0
Cattle and buffalo hides	13.1	13.6	12.8

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

1980 PRODUCTION TARGETS

(Second Five-Year Plan, 1976-80)

Food crops . . .	million metric tons	21.0
Paddy rice . . .	" " "	17.5-18.0
Other . . .	" " "	3.0-4.0
Fish . . .	" " "	1.3-1.5
Meat . . .	" " "	1.0
Steel . . .	" " "	0.3
Cement . . .	" " "	2.0
Chemical fertilizer . . .	" " "	1.3
Textiles . . .	million metres	450
Timber . . .	million cubic metres	3.5

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1977	1978	1979
Imports . . .	1,142	1,159	1,225
Exports . . .	456	482	535

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *Annual Supplement*, 1980.

SELECTED COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1976	1977	1978
Agricultural machines . . .	million dong	198	203	132
Motor lorries . . .	'000	3.2	2.9	2.4
Tractors . . .	"	1.6	5.2	3.6
Tyres . . .	'000 pairs	190	209	121
Chemical fertilizers . . .	'000 metric tons	571	636	636
Petroleum . . .	" " "	225	172	171
Wool . . .	metric tons	941	598	256
Cotton fabrics . . .	million metres	39.8	19.0	19.5
Rice . . .	'000 metric tons	148	197	35
Corn and corn flour . . .	" " "	497	971	1,278
Maize . . .	" " "	89	96	105
Sugar . . .	" " "	116	81	89
Meat products . . .	million dong	17.2	5.2	2.9
Milk . . .	" "	23.7	10.2	8.6
EXPORTS		1976	1977	1978
Coal . . .	'000 metric tons	1,306	1,463	1,430
Chromium . . .	" " "	13	10	9
Floor lumber . . .	'000 cu. metres	15.2	53.1	60.0
Rubber . . .	'000 metric tons	27.8	35.7	24.8
Footwear . . .	million dong	21.7	19.3	28.4
Embroidery, local crafts, etc. . .	" " "	28.8	42.7	70.9
Rattan bamboo and rush articles . . .	" " "	49.0	29.8	75.0
Tea . . .	million metric tons	7.9	9.7	7.8
Coffee . . .	'000 metric tons	8.5	2.1	3.5
Liquor . . .	million litres	4.4	8.3	9.8
Peanuts . . .	'000 metric tons	15.9	10.4	12.0
Canned fruit and vegetables . . .	" " "	8.2	13.4	18.5
Pineapples, oranges, bananas . . .	" " "	27.9	31.5	34.0
Eggs . . .	million	19.3	12.1	1.7

Source: General Statistical Office, Hanoi.

SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS*
(U.S. \$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Australia	14.0	22.0	41.0	—	—	0.2
France	28.0	21.6	29.8	14.0	8.3	3.1
German Democratic Republic .	50.0	63.0	n.a.	17.0	23.0	n.a.
Germany, Federal Republic .	17.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	—
Hong Kong	23.0	19.2	35.2	25.7	14.8	23.8
Italy	11.0	22.5	2.9	1.0	0.6	—
Japan	125.0	81.5	167.5	61.0	41.4	49.0
Singapore	216.7	81.6	15.8	13.6	8.7	25.4
Sweden	13.0	31.5	29.0	—	0.3	—
U.S.S.R.	256.4	220.6	224.6	57.9	66.4	84.6
Others†	785.0	301.7	48.7	30.1	24.3	15.0
TOTAL‡	1,539.1	875.2	604.5	222.3	188.8	201.1

* Based on data reported by partner countries. Figures for imports are partners' exports f.o.b.; exports are partners' imports c.i.f.

† Including the U.S.A.

‡ Excluding figures for trade with Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Sources: IMF, *Direction of Trade*, July 1977; official statistical publications; compiled by Economics Department, Citibank, Hong Kong.

TRANSPORT

North Viet-Nam

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(estimated freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Goods Loaded	350	500	300	250	750	700
Goods Unloaded	1,200	1,170	900	700	650	970

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

South Viet-Nam

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers ('000 passenger-km.)	85,657	65,672	170,043
Freight ('000 ton-km.)	38,208	6,617	1,214

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1972	1973	1974
Passenger cars	74,600	66,120	70,000
Commercial vehicles	91,250	97,661	100,000

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (¹000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*
Goods Loaded	84	57	63	198	160	100
Goods Unloaded	6,818	6,518	5,612	4,875	3,480	1,150

* Estimates.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
INTERNATIONAL			
Flights	18,039	15,219	8,253
Passengers	746,617	528,489	236,459
Freight (metric tons)	72,717	105,753	33,747
Mail (" ")	4,334	7,702	2,713
DOMESTIC			
Flights	85,169	89,572	64,420
Passengers	1,723,823	1,411,073	1,007,677
Freight (metric tons)	9,116	7,622	5,277
Mail (" ")	825	1,335	1,561

EDUCATION (1980, ¹000)

	PUPILS
Kindergarten	1,447
General	12,330
Vocational	131
Higher	148

Source: Ministry of Education.

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): General Statistical Office of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam; South Viet-Nam statistics from Institut National de la Statistique, Saigon; Communist Party of Viet-Nam.

THE CONSTITUTION

In December 1980 a new constitution was adopted to replace the 1959 constitution of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. It consists of a preamble and 12 chapters comprising 147 articles. A summary of the main provisions follows:

General Principles: The Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam is an independent, sovereign and united country. It is a proletarian dictatorship and the people exercise state power through the National Assembly and the People's Councils.

Economic System: The economy is run on the principles of socialism, and ensures the working people's collective ownership of the means of production. The economy is directed by unified plans.

National Assembly: elected for five years by nationwide elections. It meets regularly twice a year and also in extraordinary sessions. It elects from its deputies the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and other members of the Council of State. The Assembly also appoints the Council of Ministers, the

Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Organ of Control. It decides, assisted by the Standing Commissions of the National Assembly, domestic and foreign policies, economic plans and, among other functions, examines and approves the budget.

Council of State: the highest body of the National Assembly and the Collective Presidency of Viet-Nam. It is concerned with the building of socialism, national defence, the implementation of laws, and all domestic and foreign affairs. Its term of office is the same as that of the National Assembly and its Chairman is concurrently Chairman of the National Defence Council.

Council of Ministers: the Government of Viet-Nam is responsible to the National Assembly, and submits draft laws, decrees and budgets to it. Its term of office corresponds with that of the National Assembly.

Local Government: the country is divided into provinces and municipalities directly under central authority, and subdivided into districts, towns and villages. These are under the authority of locally elected People's Councils.

Judicial System: consists of the Supreme People's Court the local People's Courts and the Military Tribunals. There are also local People's Organs of Control, under the Supreme People's Organ of Control, to ensure observance of law.

THE GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE

President: TRUONG CHINH.

Vice-Presidents: NGUYEN HUU THO, LE THANH NGHI, CHU HUY MAN, XUAN THUY.

General Secretary: XUAN THUY.

Members of the Council: NGUYEN DUC THUAN, NGUYEN THI DINH, NGO DUY DONG, LE THANH DAO, Y NGONG NIEK DAM, DAM QUANG TRUNG, NGUYEN THANH LE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1982)

Chairman of the Council (Premier): PHAM VAN DONG.

Vice-Chairmen: PHAM HUNG, HUYNH TAN PHAT, Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP, TO HUU, NGUYEN LAM, VO CHI CONG DO MUOI, TRAN QUYNH.

Minister, General Secretary and Director of the Office of the Council: DANG THI.

Minister of the Interior: PHAM HUNG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NGUYEN CO THACH.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. VAN TIEN DUNG.

Chairman of the State Commission for Planning: NGUYEN LAM.

Minister and Vice-Chairman of the State Commission for Planning: VU DAI.

Minister of Agriculture: NGUYEN NGOC TRIU.

Minister of Forestry: PHAN XUAN DOT.

Minister of Water Conservancy: NGUYEN CANH DINH.

Minister of Engineering and Metals: NGUYEN VAN KHA.

Minister of Power: PHAM KHAI.

Minister of Mines and Coal: NGUYEN CHAN.

Minister of Construction: DONG SY NGUYEN.

Minister of Communications and Transport: DINH DUC THIEN.

Minister of Light Industry: TRAN HUU DU.

Minister of the Food Industry: VO TUAN.

Minister of Food: LA LAM GIA.

Minister of Marine Products: NGUYEN TIEN TRINH.

Minister of Internal Trade: TRAN PHUONG.

Minister of Foreign Trade: LE KHAC.

Minister of Finance: HOANG ANH.

Director-General of the State Bank: NGUYEN DUY GIA.

Chairman of the State Commission for Prices: DOAN TRONG TRUYEN.

Minister of Labour: DAO THIEN THI.

Minister of Supply: TRAN SAM.

Chairman of the Government Committee for Nationalities: HOANG VAN KIEU.

Chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology: LE KHAC.

Chairman of the State Commission for Capital Construction: HUYNH TAN PHAT.

Chairman of the Government Inspectorate: TRAN NAM TRUNG.

Minister of Culture: NGUYEN VAN HIEU.

Minister of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education: NGUYEN DINH TU.

Minister of Justice: PHAN HIEN.

Minister of Education: Mrs. NGUYEN THI BINH.

Minister of Public Health: VU VAN CAN.

Minister for Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs: DUONG QUOC CHINH.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Chairman: TRUONG CHINH.

Vice-Chairman: PHAM VAN DONG.

Members: PHAM HUNG, Gen. VAN TIEN DUNG, TO HUU.

LEGISLATURE

QUOC HOI

The Sixth National Assembly, the first since 1946 to be based on nationwide elections, was elected on April 25th, 1976. It directed the Standing Committee to hold the next General Election at a convenient time after the promulgation of the draft constitution. The 496 members of the Seventh National Assembly were elected on April 26th, 1981. It held its first session in June-July 1981, when

it elected members of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Chairman: NGUYEN HUU THO.

Vice-Chairmen: XUAN THUY, NGUYEN XUAN YEM, NGUYEN XIEN, Y PEN, CAM NGOAN, HUYNH CUONG, Superior Bonze THICH THE LONG, The Rev. VO THANH TRINH, PHAN ANH.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Dang Cong san Viet-Nam (Communist Party of Viet-Nam): 10 Hoang Van Thu St., Hanoi; f. 1976; party of Government; formerly the Viet-Nam Workers' Party which succeeded the Communist Party of Indochina, f. 1930; 1,697,883 mems.; Gen. Sec. of Cen. Cttee. LE DUAN; publs. *Nhan Dan* (daily), *Tap Chi Cong San* (monthly).

Politburo:

15 full and 2 alternate members.

LE DUAN	Gen. VAN TIEN DUNG
TRUONG CHINH	LE VAN LUONG
PHAM VAN DONG	NGUYEN VAN LINH
PHAM HUNG	VO CHI CONG
LE DUC THO	CHU HUY MAN
Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP	TO HUU
NGUYEN DUY TRINH	VO VAN KIET
LE THANH NGHI	DO MUOI
TRAN QUOC HOAN	

Secretariat:

LE DUAN	NGUYEN LAM
LE DUC THO	SONG HAO
NGUYEN DUY TRINH	LE QUANG DAO
NGUYEN VAN LINH	TRAN QUOC HOAN
TO HUU	LE THANH NGHI
XUAN THUY	

Dang dan chu (Democratic Party): 32 Tran Tien St., Hanoi; f. 1944; party of the middle classes and intelligentsia; Sec.-Gen. NGHIEM XUAN YEM; publ. *Doc Lap* (Independence).

Dang xa Hoi (Socialist Party): 53 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi; f. 1946; consists mainly of intelligentsia; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN XIEN; publ. *To Quoc* (Fatherland).

Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: 60 Bà Triệu St., Hanoi; f. 1931; 4,380,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. DANG QUOC BAO; publ. *Tien Phong* (Vanguard).

Vietnamese Women's Union: 39 Hang Chuoi St., Hanoi; Pres. NGUYEN THI DINH; publ. *Phu Nu Viet-Nam* (Vietnamese Women).

Viet-Nam Fatherland Front: 46 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; f. 1955; replaced the Lien-Viet (Viet-Nam National League), the successor to Viet-Nam Doc-Lap Dong Minh Hoi (Revolutionary League for the Independence of Viet-Nam) or Viet-Minh; in January 1977 the original organization agreed to merge with the National Front for the Liberation of South Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces to form a single front; Pres. HOANG QUOC VIET; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN VAN TIEN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO VIET-NAM

(In Hanoi unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Albania: 49 Dien Bien Phu; *Ambassador:* MAXHUN PEKA.

Algeria: 12 Phan Chu Trinh; *Chargé d'affaires:* YUCEF MEHENNI.

Argentina: Tokyo, Japan.

Australia: 66 Ly Thuong Kiet; *Ambassador:* JOHN MCCARTHY.

Austria: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Bangladesh: Rangoon, Burma.

Belgium: Khu Van Phuc B3; *Chargé d'affaires:* MARC VAN RYSELBERGHE.

Bulgaria: 43 Tran Phu; *Ambassador:* PHILIP V. MARKOV.

Burma: Hotel Thong Nhat, 15 Ngo Quyen; *Ambassador:* AUNG MYINT.

Burundi: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Canada: Bangkok, Thailand.

China, People's Republic: 46 Hoang Dieu; *Ambassador:* QIU LIXING.

Congo: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Costa Rica: Tokyo, Japan.

Cuba: 65 Ly Thuong Kiet; *Ambassador:* FAURE CHOMON MEDIAVILLA.

Cyprus: New Delhi, India.

Czechoslovakia: 13 Chu van An; *Ambassador:* BOHUSLAV HANDL.

Denmark: Khu Van Phuc, A3; *Chargé d'affaires:* SOEREN VOSS.

Egypt: 26 Phan Boi Chau; *Ambassador:* MOSTAFA HASSAN ALORABY.

Equatorial Guinea: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Ethiopia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Finland: Ei Trung Tu; *Ambassador:* UNTO KORHONEN.

France: 57 Tran Hung Dao; *Ambassador:* YVAN VASTOUIL.

German Democratic Republic: 29 Tran Phu; *Ambassador:* KLAUS ZORN.

VIET-NAM

Germany, Federal Republic: 25 Phan Boi Chau; *Ambassador:* CLAUS VOLLERS.
Greece: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Guinea: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Hungary: 47 Dien Bien Phu; *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF VARGA.
India: 58 Tran Hung Dao; *Ambassador:* KULDIP SAHDEV.
Indonesia: 38 Tran Hung Dao; *Ambassador:* SUDARSONO.
Iran: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Iraq: 66 Tran Hung Dao; *Ambassador:* NATIQ ABD AL-HAMID TAWFIQ AL-WADI.
Italy: 9 Le Phung Hieu; *Ambassador:* LODOVICO MASETTI.
Japan: Khu Trung Tu E3; *Ambassador:* ATSUSHIKO YATABE.
Kampuchea: 71 Tran Hung Dao; *Ambassador:* KONG KORN.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 25 Cao Ba Quat; *Ambassador:* PAC KE YEN.
Laos: 22 Tran Binh Trong; *Ambassador:* KHAMPEHUANE TOUNALOM.
Malaysia: Room 207, Hotel Thong Nhat, 15 Ngo Quyen; *Ambassador:* AJIT SINGH.
Mali: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Mauritania: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Mongolia: 39 Tran Phu; *Ambassador:* LEGDENGIYN DAMDINJAV.
Nepal: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Netherlands: 53 Ly Thai To; *Chargé d'affaires:* DIRK WILLEM SCHIFF.
New Zealand: Bangkok, Thailand.
Nigeria: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Norway: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Viet-Nam also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Upper Volta and Zimbabwe.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System, based on French lines, has been thoroughly revised since 1954. The Supreme People's Court in Hanoi is the highest court and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over all lower courts. The Supreme Court may also conduct trials of the first instance in certain cases. There are People's Courts in each province and city which exercise jurisdiction in the first and second instance. Military courts hear cases involving members of the

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Philippines: El Khu Trung Tu; *Ambassador:* JUAN B. CRUZ JR.
Poland: 3 Chua Mot Cot; *Ambassador:* JAN SLIWINSKI.
Portugal: Bangkok, Thailand.
Romania: 5 Le Hong Phong; *Ambassador:* ION MEDREA.
Rwanda: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Senegal: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Somalia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Sri Lanka: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Sweden: So 2, Duong 358 Van Phuc; *Ambassador:* RAGNAR DROMBERG.
Switzerland: 27 Pho Quang Trung, P.O.B. 24; *Chargé d'affaires:* IVAN ETIENNE.
Syria: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Tanzania: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Thailand: El Khu Trung Tu; *Ambassador:* KANIT SRI CHAROEN.
Tunisia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Turkey: *Ambassador:* GUNDUZ TUNCBILEK.
Uganda: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
U.S.S.R.: 58 Tran Phu; *Ambassador:* BORIS NIKOLAYEVICH CHAPLIN.
United Kingdom: 16 Pho Ly Thuong Kiet; *Ambassador:* DEREK TONKIN.
Yemen Arab Republic: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Yugoslavia: 27B Tran Hung Dao; *Ambassador:* MILORAD BOZINOVIĆ.
Zaire: Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Zambia: Beijing, People's Republic of China.

RELIGION

Traditional Vietnamese religion included elements of all three Chinese religions: Mahayana Buddhism, Daoism and Confucianism. Its most widespread feature was the cult of ancestors, practised in individual households and clan temples. In addition, there were (and remain) a wide variety of Buddhist sects, the sects belonging to the "new" religions of Cao daism and Hoa Hao, and a Catholic Church. The Government has stated that there is complete freedom of religious belief in Viet-Nam.

BUDDHISM

In the north a Buddhist organization, grouping Buddhists loyal to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, was formed in 1954. In the south the United Buddhist Church was formed in 1964, incorporating several disparate groups, including the "militant" An-Quang group (mainly natives of central Viet-Nam), the group of Thich Tam Chau (mainly northern emigrés in Saigon) and the southern

Buddhists of the Xa-Loi temple. In 1980, a Committee for the Unification of the Buddhists of Viet-Nam was formed, with TRICH TRI THU, Head of the United Buddhist Church, as President.

CAODAISM

Formally inaugurated in 1926, this is a syncretic religion based on spiritualist seances with a predominantly ethical content, but sometimes with political overtones. A number of different sects exist, of which the most politically involved (1940-75) was that of Tay-Ninh. Another sect, the Tien-Thien, has been represented in the National Liberation Front since its inception. Together the sects are said to number two million adepts. They live mostly in the south.

HOA HAO

A new manifestation of an older religion called Buu Son Ky Huong, the Hoa Hao sect was founded by Huyah Phu So in 1939, and at one time claimed 1.5 million adherents in southern Viet-Nam.

CATHOLICISM

The Vietnamese Church has existed since the 17th century, and since the 1930s has been led mainly by Vietnamese priests. Many Catholics moved from North to South Viet-Nam in 1954-55 to avoid living under Communist rule, but some remained in the north. There are about three million Catholics throughout the country.

ARCHBISHOPS

Hanoi: H.E. Cardinal TRINH VAN CAN.

Hue: Most Rev. PHILIPPE NGUYEN KIM DIEN.

Ho Chi Minh City: Most Rev. PAUL NGUYEN VAN BINH.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

HANOI

Hanoi Moi (*New Hanoi*): 44 Ave. Le Thai To; f. 1976; organ of Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party; Editor HONG LINH.

Nhan Dan (*The People*): 71 Hang Trong St.; f. 1946; official organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief HOANG TUNG; circ. 300,000.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (*People's Army*): 7 Phan Dinh Phung St.; f. 1950; published by the Army; Editor Col. BUI TIN; circ. 200,000.

HO CHI MINH CITY

Saigon Giai Phong (*Liberated Saigon*): 432 Xo-Viet Nghe-Tinh St.; f. 1975; organ of Ho Chi Minh City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor VO NHAN LY; circ. 45,000.

PERIODICALS

Chinh Nghia (*Justice*): 59 Trang Tri St., Hanoi; organ of the Vietnamese Catholics' National Liaison Committee; weekly.

Cong Giao va Dan Toc (*Catholics and the Nation*): Ho Chi Minh City; f. 1975; Catholic; weekly; Editor NGUYEN DINH-THI.

Dai Doan Ket (*Great Union*): 66 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; and 176 Vo Thi Sau St., Ho Chi Minh City; f. 1977; weekly; organ of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front.

Doc Lap (*Independence*): 59 Ly Thuong Kiet St., Hanoi; weekly; organ of the Viet-Nam Democratic Party.

Khoa Hoc va Doi Song (*Science and Life*): 70 Tran Hung Dao St., Hanoi; fortnightly.

Lao Dong (*Labour*): 51 Hang Bo St., Hanoi; weekly; organ of Federation of Trade Unions; circ. 37,530.

Ngloi Giao Vien Nhan Dan (*People's Teacher*): 14 Le Truc St., Hanoi; monthly.

Phu Nu Viet-Nam (*Vietnamese Women*): 47 Hang Chuoi, Hanoi; weekly; women's magazine.

Tap Chi Cong Doan (*Trade Unions Review*): 65 Quan Su St., Hanoi; every two months.

Tap Chi Cong San (*Communist Review*): 1 Nguyen Thuong Hien St., Hanoi; f. 1955 as *Hoc Tap*; monthly; political and theoretical organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief DAO DUY TUNG; circ. 100,000.

The Duc The Thao (*Physical Culture and Sports*): 5 Trinh Hoai Duc St., Hanoi; three a month.

Thieu Nien Tien Phong (*Young Pioneers*): 15 Ho Xuan Huong St., Hanoi; weekly.

Tien Phong (*Vanguard*): 15 Ho Xuan Huong St., Hanoi; f. 1957; weekly; organ of the Youth Movement; circ. 16,000.

Tin Viet-Nam (*Viet-Nam Courier*): 46 Tran Hung Dao St., Hanoi; f. 1964; monthly; English, French and Russian editions; Chief Editor HOANG NGUYEN.

To Quoc (*Fatherland*): 53 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi; f. 1946; monthly; organ of Viet-Nam Socialist Party.

Van Nghe (*Arts and Letters*): 17 Tran Quoc Tuan St., Hanoi; f. 1949; organ of the Vietnamese Writers' Union.

Viet-Nam: 79 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; f. 1954; illustrated monthly; published by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; in Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish and English; Dir. LE BA THUYEN; circ. 86,000.

Vietnamese Studies: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; quarterly; English and French editions; Dir. NGUYEN KHAC VIEN.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam News Agency (VNA): 5 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; Dir.-Gen. DAO TUNG.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 18 Phung Khac Khoan, Hanoi; Chief MICHEL BLANCHARD.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): 15 Thuyen Quang St., Hanoi; Bureau Chief IGOR V. SAVVICHEV.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): 7 Pho Yet Kieu, Hanoi; Correspondent HELMUT KAPFENBERGER.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (*Czechoslovakia*): 63 Hoang Dieu St., Hanoi; Bureau Chief TOMÁŠ CHUDLARSKÝ.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (*Poland*): B17 Kim Lien Residential Quarter, Hanoi.

Prensa Latina (*Cuba*): 66 Ngo Thi Nham, Hanoi.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza (TASS) (U.S.S.R.): 23 Cao Ba Quat, Hanoi.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Viet-Nam Journalists' Association: 59 Ly Thai To St., Hanoi; f. 1945; association of editors, reporters and photographers working in the press, radio, television and news agencies; 6,000 mems.; Pres. HOANG TUNG; Sec.-Gen. LUU QUY KY.

PUBLISHERS

Giao Duc (Educational) Publishing House: 81 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; f. 1957; controlled by the Ministry of Education; school books; Man. NGUYEN SI TY.

Khoa Hoc (Scientific) Publishing House: 70 Tran Hung Dao St., Hanoi.

Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi (Social Sciences) Publishing House: 61 Phan Chu Trinh St., Hanoi.

Lao Dong (Labour) Publishing House: 91 Tran Hung Dao St., Hanoi.

Ngoai Van (Foreign Languages) Publishing House: 46 Tran Hung Dao St., Hanoi; Chief Editor NGUYEN KHAC VIEN.

Public Security Publishing House: Hanoi; f. 1981; state-controlled; cultural and artistic information, public order and security.

Quan Doi Nan Dan (Popular Army) Publishing House: 23 Ly Nam De St., Hanoi.

Su That (Truth) Publishing House: 24 Quang Trung St., Hanoi; controlled by the Communist Party; Marxist classics, political and philosophical works; Dir. PHAM THANH.

Van Hoc (Literature) Publishing House: 49 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; state-controlled; Dir. NHU PHONG.

Women's Publishing House: 39 Hang Chuoi, Hanoi.

Y Hoc (Medical) Publishing House: 7 Trinh Hoai Duc St., Hanoi.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Viet-Nam Radio and Television Commission (VNRTC): 58 Quan-Su St., Hanoi; Chair. TRAN LAM.

RADIO

Voice of Viet-Nam: 58 Quan-Su St., Hanoi; controlled by VNRTC; separate programme network operating from Ho Chi Minh City; home service in Vietnamese; foreign service in English, Japanese, French, Khmer, Laotian, Spanish, Thai, Cantonese and Standard Chinese, Indonesian and Russian; Dir.-Gen. and Editor-in-Chief LE QUY.

TELEVISION

Central Television: Giang Vo St., Hanoi; controlled by VNRTC; television was introduced into South Viet-Nam in 1966 and in North Viet-Nam in 1970; in 1980 there were television stations at Hanoi, Hue, Qui Nhon, Da Nang, Nha Trang, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho; Editor-in-Chief LY VAN SAU.

In 1976 there were approximately two million television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

The State Bank of Viet-Nam is the state's sole banking system, with branches all over the country and a network of reconstruction banks, foreign trade banks, savings funds and credit co-operatives.

State Bank of Viet-Nam (Vietbank): 7 Le-Lai St., Hanoi; f. 1951; central bank of issue; Dir.-Gen. NGUYEN DUY GIA; Deputy Dirs.-Gen. LE DUC, TRAN LINH SON, NGUYEN VAN TRUONG; 532 brs. and sub-brs.

Bank for Foreign Trade of Viet-Nam (Vietcombank): 47-49 Ly Thai To St., Hanoi; f. 1963; the only bank in the country authorized to deal with foreign currencies and international payments; Chair. LE HOANG; Deputy Chair. and Acting Dir.-Gen. NGUYEN VAN GIOC;

Deputy Chair. NGUYEN CAO TIEU; NGUYEN VAN DE, NGUYEN DUY LO, TRAN QUOC QUYNH; 4 brs.

Bank of Agriculture: Hanoi.

Bank for Investment and Reconstruction: 10 Phan Huy Chu St., Hanoi; Dir. PHAM NGOC LAM; Deputy Dirs. VU VAN THAO, CHU VAN NGUYEN, TRUONG CONG PHU, NGUYEN THI AN, NGUYEN DOAN.

Bank of Industry: Hanoi.

INSURANCE

Viet-Nam Insurance Co.: 7 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; state company; aircraft, marine and petroleum insurance; Gen. Man. NGUYEN HANH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietcochamber): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; attached organizations are:

Vinacontrol (The Viet-Nam Superintendence and Inspection Co.): 96 Yet Kieu St., Hanoi; f. 1959; branches in all main Vietnamese ports; controls exports and imports and transit of goods; Dir. HO MINH KHA; Vice-Dirs. NGUYEN DANG UYEN, LE DINH HAU.

Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee: 46 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; settles disputes arising from foreign trade transactions between Vietnamese and foreign economic organizations.

Maritime Arbitration Committee: 46 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; settles and exercises jurisdiction over disputes arising from sea transportation.

Viet-Nam Exhibition and Advertising Agency (Vinexad): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; f. 1975; organizes commercial exhibitions in Viet-Nam and abroad; Pres. DO XUAN PHUONG; Dir.-Gen. NGUYEN TRONG NHUAN (acting).

All foreign trade activities are directed and controlled by the State through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. To this effect, several National Import-Export Corporations have been set up (*see below*).

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Agrexport (Viet-Nam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corporation): 6 Trang Tien St., Hanoi; imports and exports agricultural produce and foodstuffs, wine and edible oils.

Animex (Viet-Nam National Animal Products Import and Export Co.): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports and exports live animals and animal products.

Artexport (Viet-Nam National Handicrafts and Arts Products Export-Import Corporation): 31-33 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; deals in craft products and art materials.

Barotex (Viet-Nam National Bamboo and Rattan Export Corporation): 37 Ly Thuong Kiet St., Hanoi; specializes in export of cane, rattan and bamboo products.

Fatim (Viet-Nam State Film Distribution Enterprise): 49 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi; export and import of films; organization of film shows and participation of Vietnamese films in international film exhibitions.

Generalimex (General Import-Export Company): 64 Truong Dinh St., Ho Chi Minh City; f. 1981 by Ministry of Foreign Trade; exports staples from various regions and products from State-run enterprises and imports goods for processing and sale.

Imex (Import and Export Co. of Ho Chi Minh City): imports and exports products of municipal enterprises.

VIET-NAM

Machinoimport (*Viet-Nam National Machinery Export-Import Corporation*): 8 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports and exports machinery and tools; Dir.-Gen. LE QUANG TUONG.

Minexport (*Viet-Nam National Minerals Export-Import Corporation*): 35 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi; exports minerals and metals, quarry products, building materials, chemical products, pharmaceutical products; imports coal, metals, pharmaceutical and chemical products, industrial and building materials, fuels and oils, asphalt, fertilizers, gypsum and cement bags.

Naforimex (*Viet-Nam National Forest and Native Produce Export-Import Corporation*): 19 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports coconut products, rubber, linseed oil, tallow and sawn wood; exports oils, forest products, coffee, tea, gum benzoin, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous products.

Technoimport (*Viet-Nam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corporation*): 16-18 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports industrial plant and secures technical service of foreign specialists.

Textimex (*Viet-Nam National Textiles Export-Import Corporation*): 25 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports raw and synthetic fibres and exports garments, woven articles and laces.

Tocontap (*Viet-Nam National Sundries Export-Import Corporation*): 36 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports and exports consumer goods.

Transaf (*Viet-Nam National Foreign Trade Corporation*): 46 Ngo Quyen, Hanoi; import and export transactions with foreign co-operative societies and firms in consumer goods; foodstuffs and handicrafts; re-exports; compensation trade; agents for all commercial transactions.

Unimex Hanoi (*Hanoi Import and Export Union*): 12 Hang Dieu St., Hanoi; imports and exports products of municipal enterprises; operates INTERSHOPS in Hanoi.

Unimex Haiphong (*Haiphong Import and Export Union*): 16 Cu Chinh Lan St., Haiphong; handles products of municipal enterprises; operates INTERSHOPS in Haiphong.

Vegetexco (*Viet-Nam National Vegetables and Fruit Export-Import Corporation*): 46 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; exports vegetables and fruit, tinned and processed vegetables and fruit, marmalade, spices and flowers; imports vegetable seeds and processing materials.

Vietfracht (*Viet-Nam Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation*): 74 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi; in charge of all activities concerning sea transport; provides regular services to and from South-East Asian ports, mainly Haiphong/Ho Chi Minh City-Hong Kong-Singapore and main Japanese ports; provides services to and from the Black Sea and western and northern Europe.

Viettrans (*Viet-Nam Foreign Trade Forwarding and Warehousing Corporation*): 13 Ly Nam De St., Hanoi; agent for foreign establishments for international trade with Viet-Nam; warehousing and inland transport services for export goods.

Xunhasaba (*Viet-Nam State Corporation for Export and Import of Books, Periodicals and other Cultural Commodities*): 32 Ha Ba Trung St., Hanoi.

All commercial and non-commercial payments to foreign countries are effected through the Bank for Foreign Trade of Viet-Nam.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong Cong Dean Viet-Nam (TCD) (*Viet-Nam Federation of Trade Unions*): 82 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; f. 1946; merged with the South Viet-Nam Trade Union Federa-

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

tion for Liberation in 1976; 2,200,000 mems.; Pres. and Gen. Sec. NGUYEN DUC THUAN, Vice-Pres. NGUYEN HO; publs. *The Vietnamese Trade Unions* (in English, French and Spanish), *Lao dong* (weekly in Vietnamese), *Cong doan* (monthly in Vietnamese).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Viet-Nam Railway Central Department: Hanoi; Government-owned; total length of track (1980) 3,216 km.; lines reported to be in operation are: Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City (1,730 km.), Hanoi-Haiphong (104 km.), Hanoi-Muc Nam Quan (162 km.), Hanoi-Thanh Hoa (167 km.), Hanoi-Lao Cai (296 km.), Dong Anh-Thai Nguyen (51 km.); Dir.-Gen. TRAU LU.

ROADS

National Automobile Transport Undertaking: Hanoi; f. 1951; operates long distance and municipal bus services.

In 1980 there were 347,243 km. of roads, of which 41,200 km. were main roads.

SHIPPING

The principal port facilities are at Haiphong, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City.

Viet-Nam Ocean Shipping Agency (VOSA): 25 Dien Bien St., Haiphong; in charge of performing all such facilities as may be required for the coming and going of merchant shipping, arranges repairs and surveys of ships, arranging salvage of vessels in distress and attending to settlements of salvage remuneration; booking passages and arranging embarkation and disembarkation formalities for passengers; brs. in Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, Hon Gay, Cam Pha, Ben Thuy, Quy Nhon, Nha Trang and Vung Tau.

Nam-Hal: 20 Nguyen Cong Tru, Ho Chi Minh City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Viet-Nam's principal airports are Gia Lam, near Hanoi, Tan Son Nhut International Airport, Ho Chi Minh City, and Thuo Do (Capital) International Airport at Noi Bai. They cater for domestic and foreign traffic. Airports at Da Nang, Hue, Nha Trang, Dalat and Can Tho handle domestic traffic.

Air Viet-Nam: Hanoi; f. 1954; former South Vietnamese airline; operates internal services to Da Nang and Phu Quoc Island.

Hang Khong Viet-Nam (*Viet-Nam Airline*): Gia Lam Airport, Hanoi; formerly the General Civil Aviation Administration of Viet-Nam; operates passenger services between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and international services to Laos and Thailand; fleet of 1 Boeing 707-320, 3 Ilyushin Il-18, 3 DC-6, 2 DC-4, 2 Tupolev Tu-134A, 2 Yak-40, 3 DC-3 and 8 Antonov An-24; Chief of Directorate of Civil Aviation KHOANG IGOK ZIEU.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also serve Viet-Nam: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air France, Air Lao, Balkan (Bulgaria), CSA (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic) and Thai Airways.

TOURISM

Vietnamtourism (*Viet-Nam Travel Service*): 54 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi; operates in 17 provinces throughout Viet-Nam; Dir. HO VAN PHONG.

In June 1978 it was announced that a general department for tourism would be established.

WESTERN SAMOA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Independent State of Western Samoa lies in central Polynesia, 2,400 km. north of New Zealand, and consists of two large and seven small islands, five of which are uninhabited. The climate is tropical, with temperatures ranging from 22° to 30°C (72°–86°F). The languages are Samoan (a Polynesian language) and English. The majority of Samoans are Christians. The flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red with a rectangular blue canton in the upper hoist displaying five white five-pointed stars in the form of the Southern Cross. The capital is Apia.

Recent History

A former German colony, Western Samoa was occupied by New Zealand forces during the 1914–18 war and in 1919 New Zealand was granted a League of Nations mandate for the islands. In 1946 Western Samoa was made a UN Trust Territory with New Zealand as the administering power. From 1954 measures of internal self-government were gradually introduced, culminating in the adoption of an independence constitution in October 1960. This was approved by a UN-supervised plebiscite in May 1961 and the islands became independent on January 1st, 1962. The office of Head of State was to be jointly held by two of the Paramount Chiefs but, upon the death of his colleague in April 1963, Malietoa Tanumafili II became sole Head of State for life.

Fiaame Mata'afa Mulinu'u, Prime Minister since 1959, lost the general election of 1970 and a new cabinet, led by Tupua Tamasese Lealofi, was formed. In 1973 Mata'afa recovered the office in a general election and held it until his death in May 1975. He was again succeeded by Tamasese who, in turn, lost the general election of March 1976 to Tupuola Taisi Efi, the first Prime Minister not of royal blood. In March 1979 the Legislative Assembly re-elected Tupuola by 24 votes to 23. The previously unorganized opposition members formed the Human Rights Protection Party in 1979.

In April–July 1981 a strike by public servants followed the Government's failure to honour in full a pay settlement agreed early in 1980. Both sides accepted the recommendations of the government-appointed commission of inquiry in July 1981.

Western Samoa joined the Commonwealth in August 1970 and the UN in December 1976.

Government

The Constitution provides for a Head of State to be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years. The present Head of State, however, holds the office for life. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 47 members; 45 of these are Samoans elected by holders of *Matai* titles (elected clan chiefs), of whom there are about 10,000 on the rolls, and two are elected by universal suffrage of those on the individual voters roll (mainly Europeans). Members hold office for three years. Executive power is held by the Cabinet, comprising the Prime Minister and eight other members of the Assembly. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Head of State with the necessary approval of the Assembly.

Defence

In August 1962 Western Samoa and New Zealand signed a Treaty of Friendship, whereby the New Zealand Government, on request, acts as the sole agent of the Western Samoan Government in its dealings with other countries and international organizations.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, mainly at subsistence level. The principal crops are coconuts, cocoa and bananas but small amounts of coffee, timber and taro are also exported. New Zealand accounted for about 33 per cent of external trade in 1980. Australia, the U.S.A., Japan, Fiji and the Federal Republic of Germany are also important trading partners.

A number of small industrial enterprises have been established in recent years. These are principally concerned with the processing of foodstuffs but there are also plans to develop the timber industry by large-scale exploitation of forest resources on the islands of Savai'i and Upolu.

During 1975 and 1976 agricultural exports declined, leading to massive trade deficits, but by 1977 the economy was recovering, due to increased earnings from cocoa and copra, and total export earnings reached W.S. \$15.8 million in 1980. The Government's 1975–79 Five-Year Development Plan aimed at strengthening the balance of payments, restraining inflation and laying the basis for improved economic growth. Western Samoa relied heavily on foreign aid for the implementation of this programme, receiving assistance from New Zealand, Australia, the UN, the EEC and the IMF.

Transport and Communications

Western Samoa has 2,042 km. of roads, nearly 200 km. being surfaced. It is well served by shipping lines and there is a daily service linking Apia with Pago Pago in American Samoa. A new deep water port was opened at Asau on Savai'i island in 1972. There is an international airport at Faleolo, about 40 km. from Apia.

Social Welfare

In 1977 there were 16 hospitals, with 674 beds, and 52 physicians.

Education

The education system is divided into primary, intermediate and secondary and is based on the New Zealand system. In 1979 there were 52,044 children attending school. About 97 per cent of the adult population are literate in Samoan.

Tourism

Western Samoa has maintained a cautious attitude towards tourism, fearing that the Samoan way of life might be disrupted by an influx of foreign visitors. The importance of income from tourism has, however, led to some development and 25,778 foreign visitors arrived in 1980. The main attractions are the scenery and climate.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sene = 1 tala (W.S. \$).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 2.114 tala;

U.S. \$1 = 1.099 tala.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Census results)				DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1976
		Sept. 25th, 1961	Nov. 21st, 1966	Nov. 3rd, 1971	Nov. 3rd, 1976	
Savai'i*	1,714	31,948	36,159	40,581	42,218	24.8
Upolu*	1,121	82,479	95,218	106,046	109,765	97.8
TOTAL	2,835†	114,427	131,377	146,627	151,983	53.7

* Including adjacent small islands.

† 1,095 square miles.

Estimated population: 156,893 (July 1st, 1981).

Capital: Apia (population 32,099 in 1976; estimate for July 1st, 1981: 33,784).

EMPLOYMENT

	1971	1976
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25,410	23,373
subsistence	22,850	n.a.
cash	2,560	n.a.
Manufacturing and construction	2,440	2,525
Trade and commerce	2,420	2,407
Transport and communications	1,250	2,058
Government and services	6,230	7,215
Others	n.a.	671
TOTAL	37,740	38,249

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Taro (Coco yam)	32.0*	26.4	26.4	n.a.
Coconuts	215.0†	207.0	226.0	210.0*
Copra	16.9	13.3	20.4	23.2
Bananas	36.0*	20.3	20.5	20.0*
Cocoa beans	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0†

*FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Sources: Western Samoa Department of Statistics, Apia
FAO, *Production Yearbook*.Livestock (1980—FAO estimates): Pigs 60,000, Cattle
27,000, Horses 10,000, Poultry 500,000.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 1,000 in 1975; 1,100 in 1976; 1,250 in 1977; 1,090 in 1978.

FINANCE

100 sene (cents)=1 tala (Western Samoan dollar—WS\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 sene.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 tala.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=2.114 tala; U.S. \$1=1.099 tala.

100 tala=£47.30=\$90.98.

Note: The tala was introduced in July 1967, replacing the Western Samoan pound at the rate of £WS1=2 tala. This changeover coincided with a similar move in New Zealand. The Western Samoan pound had been introduced in January 1962, replacing (at par) the New Zealand pound. From October 1961 the pound was valued at U.S. \$2.78 so the initial value of the tala was \$1.39 (\$1=71.9 sene). The market rate was fixed at 1 tala=U.S. \$1.387 (U.S. \$1=72.11 sene). This valuation remained in effect until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was 1 tala=\$1.51 (\$1=66.24 sene) and the market rate originally 1 tala=\$1.478 and later 1 tala=\$1.485. From February 1973 to October 1975 the central rate was 1 tala=\$1.677 (\$1=59.62 sene) and the market rate 1 tala=\$1.649 (\$1=60.66 sene). Since October 1975 the tala's direct link with the U.S. dollar has been broken and it is pegged to a "basket" of currencies (as used by New Zealand). The average value of the tala in U.S. dollars was: 1.5853 in 1975; 1.2547 in 1976; 1.2706 in 1977; 1.3586 in 1978; 1.2205 in 1979; 1.0876 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=1.727 tala.

BUDGET

('000 tala)

REVENUE	1978*	1979	1980	EXPENDITURE	1978*	1979	1980
Tax on income . . .	3,791	4,144	4,150	Economic services . . .	3,104	3,563	3,622
Customs	10,237	11,804	13,810	Social services . . .	5,898	6,967	7,623
Other tax revenue . .	198	141	140	Other current expendi- ture	5,292	6,319	7,821
Other receipts . . .	5,694	—	—	Investments	22,800	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	19,920	16,089	18,100	TOTAL	37,094	n.a.	n.a.

* Revised.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

('000 tala at December 31st)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
IMF Special Drawing Rights . .	24	35	5	—
Foreign Exchange	1,151	600	608	429
TOTAL	1,175	635	613	429

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION*

('000 tala)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coins	209.7	237.9	243	281	338	379
Notes	1,227.1	1,506.5	1,610	2,289	3,283	3,490

* Figures up to 1977 relate to the Bank of Western Samoa. Figures from 1978 cover the Bank of Western Samoa and the Pacific Commercial Bank Ltd.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base: August 1971-July 1972=100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980*	1981*
Food	207.9	207.9	236.6	320.2	389.9
Clothing and footwear . . .	194.8	194.8	238.4	258.1	349.2
Household	186.1	200.2	206.3	281.2	374.3
Miscellaneous	140.2	155.8	161.3	177.2	278.1
ALL ITEMS	193.3	197.5	219.4	291.9	366.2

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 tala)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	23,111	23,627	32,254	38,567	60,946	57,438
Imports f.o.b.	20,903	21,479	22,295	35,061	55,405	52,211
Exports f.o.b.	4,541	5,447	11,577	8,170	14,981	15,828

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(distribution by SITC, '000 tala)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980*
Meat and meat preparations	2,525.6	3,166.3	2,855.8
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,824.8	2,557.4	3,070.2
Fish and fish preparations	787.2	2,066.1	1,404.9
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1,124.0	1,512.0	1,839.6
Beverages	1,031.9	463.4	386.5
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,156.3	1,264.3	1,094.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,839.7	5,739.1	9,551.7
Rubber manufactures	583.5	982.1	809.3
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,051.9	1,587.9	1,858.6
Textile yarn, fabrics and manufactured articles	1,213.5	1,419.2	1,609.9
Iron and steel	802.6	1,796.3	2,127.9
Non-electric machinery*	3,005.8	3,964.6	5,736.4
Electrical machinery*	3,341.4	2,367.1	3,280.4
Transport equipment*	3,524.5	15,586.5	2,691.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles*	3,545.4	3,613.2	3,808.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	38,566.8	60,946.3	57,437.9

* Provisional.

EXPORTS f.o.b.†	1978	1979	1980*
Copra	3,535.9	8,018.4	8,404.8
Cocoa	2,637.8	3,468.4	3,012.6
Bananas	108.2	266.1	439.8
Taro and taamu	993.7	1,512.2	1,048.3
Timber	142.9	291.0	324.6
Other food and beverages	431.3	971.4	1,539.4
Coconut cream	251.1	427.2	580.8
Other non-food	337.1	453.8	1,058.8
TOTAL	8,186.9	14,981.3	15,828.3

† Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 tala)

	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Australia	289	5,445	219	5,891	187	10,125	312	11,704
Fiji	17	1,825	13	1,705	147	1,707	19	1,856
Germany, Fed. Rep.	5,267	2,714	1,725	733	4,208	12,193	1,677	1,147
Japan	800	4,709	507	7,437	1	6,717	767	5,346
New Zealand	2,028	9,419	2,836	12,837	3,199	15,030	4,068	18,478
Singapore	—	1,484	17	2,187	2	3,460	—	6,306
United Kingdom	299	1,055	382	1,099	98	1,516	75	3,344
U.S.A.	1,128	2,795	301	3,614	1,342	5,266	947	4,934

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(vehicles registered)

	1978	1979	1980
Taxis and buses	532	558	523
Private cars and lorries	1,362	1,433	1,489
Motor cycles	118	114	121
Pick-ups	1,639	1,564	1,628

TOURISM

Visitors: 24,418 (1976), 26,214 (1977), 25,379 (1978), 25,778 (1980; figure for 1979 is not available).

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 2,755 subscribers, 4,298 receivers (1978); 3,268 subscribers, 5,497 receivers (1979); 3,361 subscribers, 5,762 receivers (1980).

Radio receivers: 50,000 (1974, estimate).

EDUCATION (1980)

	GOVERNMENT	MISSION	TOTAL
PUPILS:			
Primary	28,492	4,520	33,012
Intermediate	7,092	1,440	8,532
Secondary*	6,154	4,613	10,767
TEACHERS:			
Primary and intermediate	1,253	185	1,438
Secondary*	268	207	475

* Including Secondary Vocational schools.

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Western Samoa Department of Statistics, Apia.

THE CONSTITUTION

(adopted by a Constitutional Convention on October 28th, 1960)

HEAD OF STATE

The office of Head of State is held by His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, who will hold this post for life. After that the Head of State will be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years.

EXECUTIVE

Executive power lies with the Cabinet, consisting of a Prime Minister, supported by the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and eight Ministers selected by the Prime Minister. Cabinet decisions are subject to review by the Executive Council, which is made up of the Head of State and the Cabinet.

LEGISLATURE

Since the General Election of February 25th, 1967, the Legislative Assembly has consisted of 47 members, two of whom are elected from the individual voters' roll. It has a three-year term and the Speaker is elected from among the members. Samoans and non-Samoans have separate electoral rolls; two members from the individual voters' roll are elected by universal adult suffrage and the other 45 members by *Matai* (elected clan leaders) in 41 traditional electoral constituencies.

The plebiscite on the constitution, held in May 1961, resulted in clear acceptance of *Matai* suffrage.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

O le Ao o le Malo: H.H. MALIETOA TANUMAFILI II, C.B.E. (took office as joint Head of State January 1st, 1962; became sole Head of State April 5th, 1963).

CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Local and District Affairs and Police: TUPUOLA TAISI EFI.

Minister of Lands and Survey and Broadcasting: AUTAGAV-AIA TISEGA.

Minister of Economic Development: LETIU TAMATOA.

Minister of Finance: VAOVASAMAMAIA FILIPO.

Minister of Agriculture: SEUMANUTAFI AITA AH WA.

Minister of Works: SEUAMULI KURENE.

Minister of Health: FAUMUINA ANAPAPA.

Minister of Education: FUMAONO MIMIO.

Minister of Justice: (vacant).

LEGISLATURE

FONO

(Legislative Assembly)

Speaker: TUU'U FALETOESE.

Deputy Speaker: A'E'AU TAULUPO'O.

Matai Members: 45 representing 41 territorial constituencies.

Individual Members: 2.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Human Rights Protection Party: Apia; Western Samoa's first formal political party; f. 1979 to oppose the leadership of Tupuola Taisi Efi; Leader VA'AI KOLONE.

Vaega o le Tautua: Apia; f. 1981; seeks to encourage industrialization and private enterprise; Leader MAPULESUA PELENATO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO WESTERN SAMOA

(HC) High Commission.

Australia: Beach Rd., Apia; *High Commissioner:* A. DEACON.

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand.

Canada: Wellington, New Zealand (HC).

Chile: Wellington, New Zealand.

China, People's Republic: Matautu-uta, Apia; *Ambassador:* ZHANG ZHANWU.

Egypt: Wellington, New Zealand.

France: Wellington, New Zealand.

Germany, Federal Republic: Wellington, New Zealand.

India: Suva, Fiji (HC).

Israel: Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

Japan: Wellington, New Zealand.

Korea, Republic: Wellington, New Zealand.

Netherlands: Wellington, New Zealand.

New Zealand: Beach Rd., Apia; *High Commissioner:* DAVID CAFFIN.

Philippines: Wellington, New Zealand.

Sweden: Wellington, New Zealand.

Thailand: Wellington, New Zealand.

U.S.S.R.: Wellington, New Zealand.

United Kingdom: Wellington, New Zealand (HC).

U.S.A.: Wellington, New Zealand.

Yugoslavia: Wellington, New Zealand.

Western Samoa also has diplomatic relations with Fiji, Indonesia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Nauru.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The **Supreme Court** is presided over by the Chief Justice. It has full jurisdiction for both criminal and civil cases. Appeals lie with the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Hon. R. J. B. ST. JOHN.

Secretary for Justice: TUILETUFUGA PAPALII ENELE.

The **Court of Appeal** consists of a President (the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), and of such persons possessing qualifications prescribed by statute as may be appointed by the Head of State. Any three judges of the Court of Appeal may exercise all the powers of the Court.

The **Magistrates Court** consists of two Magistrates and three senior Samoan Judges, assisted by seven junior Samoan Judges.

Magistrates: B. S. JOHNS, S. L. THOMSEN.

The **Land and Titles Court** has jurisdiction in respect of disputes over Samoan land and succession to Samoan titles. It consists of a President (who is also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) assisted by Samoan associate judges and assessors; P.O.B. 33, Apia.

Registrar: TUILETUFUGA PAPALII ENELE (acting).

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Christian.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Anglican Church: Rev. V. T. TOHI; P.O.B. 16, Apia.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: Pres. LUELI TE'Ō L.D.S. Mission, P.O.B. 197, Apia.

Congregational Christian Church in Samoa: Tamaligi, P.O.B. 468, Apia; Chair. TUVAU SAO.

Congregational Church of Jesus in Samoa: Rev. SOLOMONA SIULAGI, Fataogo, American Samoa.

Methodist Church in Samoa: P.O.B. 199, Apia; f. 1828; 30,146 mems.; Pres. Rev. FAATAUVAA TAPUAI; Sec. Rev. SIONE U. TAMAALII.

Seventh Day Adventist Church: Box 600, Apia; f. 1895; mission territory constituted by American Samoa and Western Samoa; adherents (1980 est.) 3,337; Pres. Pastor C. S. ADAMS; publ. one bi-monthly magazine.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Samoa and Tokelau: H.E. Cardinal PRO TAOFINU'U, Cardinal's Residence, Box 532, Apia.

THE PRESS

The Observer: P.O.B. 1572, Apia; f. 1979; weekly; mainly in English; Editor SANŌ MALIFA; circ. 3,500.

The Samoa Times: P.O.B. 1160, Apia; f. 1967; weekly; independent bilingual newspaper; Publ. FATA PRTO FAALOGO; Editor LEULU FELISE VAA; circ. 5,000.

Samoa Sun: Apia; f. 1980; weekly; bilingual; Editor FALA MANULELEUA.

Samoa Weekly: Saleufi Apia; f. 1977; weekly; independent; bilingual; Editor LIKI CRICHTON; circ. 4,500.

Savali: P.O.B. 193, Apia; government publication; fortnightly; Samoan edition f. 1904; Editor FALESEU L. FUA; circ. 10,000; English edition f. 1977; circ. 2,000.

South Seas Star: Box 800, Apia; f. 1971; weekly (Wed.); Man. Editor TAGALOA LEOTA PITA; Editor FOFOA; circ. 5,000.

Tusitala Samoa: Apia; f. 1979; weekly; Samoan; Editor MATAIO SAROA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Western Samoa Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Dept., P.O.B. 200, Apia; f. 1948; government-controlled with commercial sponsorship; broadcasts on two channels in English and Samoan between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. (1700 hrs.-1000 hrs. G.M.T.); Dir. J. W. MOORE.

In 1981 there were 100,000 radio sets in use.

The American Samoan television service, KVZK TV, is widely received in Western Samoa, linking in with American television networks. In 1981 there were estimated to be 5,000 television sets in use in Western Samoa.

FINANCE AND TRADE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; amounts in tala)

Bank of Western Samoa: Apia; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 1,500,000; dep. 23,501,280 (Oct. 1981); Chair. L. N. ROSS, C.M.G.; Man. R. T. NEWTON.

Development Bank of Western Samoa: P.O.B. 1232, Apia; f. 1974 by Parliamentary legislation to foster economic and social development; cap. p.u. 3,600,120; dep. 160,000 (Sept. 1980); Gen. Man. S. G. LEUNG WAI.

Pacific Commercial Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 192, Apia; first independent bank; f. 1977; affiliated with Bank of New South Wales, Australia, and the Bank of Hawaii, U.S.A.; cap. p.u. 500,000; Chair. FRANK J. MANAUT; Dirs. ERIC C. TAIT, WILLIAM KEIL; Man. JOHN R. MARSH.

INSURANCE

Western Samoan Life Assurance Corporation: P.O.B. 494, Apia; f. 1977; Gen. Man. D. D. DAVIS.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were 8 registered co-operatives, and 13 credit unions.

TRANSPORT

Public Works Department: Apia; Dir. of Works L. TONE.

ROADS

There are 396 km. of main roads on the islands, of which 220 km. are bitumen surfaced; 69 km. of urban roads, of which 32 km. are bitumen surfaced; 334 km. of unsealed secondary roads and about 700 km. of plantation roads. Major road construction in 1981 includes coastal roads on the island of Savai'i.

SHIPPING

There are deep-water wharves at Apia and Asau.

Pacific Forum Line: Headquarters, Apia; monthly liner services from Australia and New Zealand to the South and Central Pacific; Gen. Man. GEORGE W. FULCHER.

There are regular passenger and cargo services linking Western Samoa with Australia, New Zealand, American

WESTERN SAMOA

Transport

Samoa, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Panama, U.S. west coast ports and various ports in Europe. Shipping companies operating regular cargo services to Western Samoa include The Pacific Forum Line, Bank Line, Warner Pacific Line, Pacific Islands Transport Lines, Polynesia Shipping Line, Kyowa Line, Bali Hai Shipping Line, Columbus Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 599, Beach Rd., Apia;

international services to American Samoa, Fiji, Niue, Rarotonga (Cook Is.), Tonga, Tahiti (French Polynesia) and New Zealand; domestic services between islands of Upolu and Savai'i; fleet of 1 B737-200, 1 HS 748, 2 Britten Norman Islanders, 1 Cessna 172, 1 Nomad 12; Chair. E. ANNANDALE; Gen. Man. R. G. POOLE.

Services between Western Samoa and other Pacific territories are also run by Air Pacific Ltd. (Fiji), Air Nauru and South Pacific Island Airways (Tonga).

THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Yemen Arab Republic is situated in the south-west corner of the Arabian peninsula, bounded to the north and east by Saudi Arabia, to the west by the Red Sea, and to the south and east by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The climate in the semi-desert coastal strip is hot, with high humidity; inland, the climate is somewhat less hot, with heavy rainfall. The eastern plateau slopes into desert. The language is Arabic. The population is almost entirely Muslim, split between the Shafa'i community of the Sunni sect and the Zaidi community of the Shi'a sect. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with a five-pointed green star in the centre. The capital is Sana'a.

Recent History

The Yemen Arab Republic (since 1967 also known as North Yemen) was formerly a kingdom. When Turkey's Ottoman Empire was dissolved in 1918 the Imam Yahya, leader of the Zaidi community, was left in control. In 1948 Yahya was assassinated in a palace coup, when power was seized by forces opposed to his feudal rule. However, Yahya's son, Ahmad, defeated the rebel forces and succeeded as Imam. During the 1950s Yemen's traditional isolation was eased and in 1958 Yemen and the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) formed a federation called the United Arab States, though this was dissolved at the end of 1961.

The Imam Ahmad died in September 1962 and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad. A week later, army officers, led by Col. (later Marshal) Abdullah al-Sallal, staged a coup, declared the Imam deposed and proclaimed the Yemen Arab Republic. Civil war broke out between royalist forces, supported by Saudi Arabia, and republicans, aided by Egyptian troops. The republicans gained the upper hand and Egyptian forces withdrew in 1967. In November 1967 President Sallal was deposed while abroad and a Republican Council took power. In the same month Britain withdrew from neighbouring South Arabia, which became independent as Southern Yemen (since 1970 called the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen). The new regime then introduced repressive measures and more than 300,000 Southern Yemenis fled to North Yemen. Backed by Saudi Arabia and Libya, many of the refugees joined mercenary organizations aimed at the overthrow of the Marxist regime in Southern Yemen and carried out raids across the border.

Intermittent fighting, beginning in early 1971, flared into open warfare between the two Yemens in October 1972, with North Yemen receiving aid from Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen being supported by Soviet arms. A ceasefire was arranged under the auspices of the Arab League, and soon afterwards both sides agreed to the union of the two Yemens within 18 months. The union was not implemented.

In June 1974 a ten-member Military Command Council, subsequently reduced in numbers, seized power under the leadership of the pro-Saudi Lt.-Col. Ibrahim al-Hamadi.

Col. Hamadi appointed Mohsin al-Aini as Prime Minister, but replaced him by Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani in January 1975 in a move which seemed to reassert the influence of Saudi Arabia. During 1975 the Military Command Council was further reduced in size, and there were reports of an attempted pro-royalist coup in August. After 1975 Hamadi turned away from the U.S.S.R. and endeavoured to re-equip the army with U.S. weapons, making use of financial assistance from Saudi Arabia. In October 1977, however, Hamadi was assassinated in Sana'a. There was much speculation about who was responsible. Another member of the Military Command Council, Lt.-Col. Ahmed ibn Hussein al-Ghashmi, took over as Chairman and martial law was imposed. In February 1978 the Command Council appointed a Constituent People's Assembly and in April the Assembly elected Ghashmi President of the Republic. The Command Council was then dissolved. In June 1978 President Ghashmi was killed when a bomb in a suitcase carried by a South Yemen envoy exploded. The assassination led to a change of regime in South Yemen, and the election in July of Lt.-Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh as President of the Yemen Arab Republic. Renewed fighting broke out between North and South Yemen in February and March 1979. On March 29th, however, at a meeting in Kuwait arranged by the Arab League between the North and South Yemeni Heads of State, an agreement was signed pledging complete union of the two States. Cordial meetings have since taken place between representatives of the two countries, and the Yemen Arab Republic, after securing U.S. arms worth £160 million in March 1979, has moved closer to the U.S.S.R., concluding an arms deal with Moscow in November 1979. In a Cabinet reshuffle in October 1980, Dr. Abdul Karim al-Iryani replaced Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani as Prime Minister. In December 1981 both Yemens signed a draft constitution for a unified state.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by the Constituent People's Assembly. He rules with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet, led by a Prime Minister. In May 1979 the Assembly was increased from 99 to 159 members, with a two-year term of office, and in May 1980 a Committee for National Consultation was formed to prepare for a General People's Congress (see Provisional Constitution, p. 1817).

Defence

In July 1981 armed forces totalled 32,100, of whom 30,000 were in the army. Defence expenditure for 1981 was 970.2 million riyals. There is a three-year period of military service.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal activity. In the highlands the land is terraced and irrigated and quite fertile. The chief crops are millet, maize, sorghum and oats. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are grown, and dates are produced in low-lying areas. Cultivation of the narcotic qat is on the increase. Cotton was the

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

principal export crop until 1977 but coffee is now more important, although in decline. There is a little light industry. Trade deficits are to some extent offset by remittances from Yemenis working abroad (about U.S. \$1,400 million per year). These remittances have saved the economy, but the manpower drain related to them has set off other problems of land going out of cultivation. The 1982-86 Development Plan is putting most emphasis on transport and communications and agriculture.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in the Yemen. Roads are being developed with Chinese, American and Soviet assistance. There are highways from Hodeida to Sana'a and from Moka to Taiz and Sana'a. Hodeida port has been considerably extended with Soviet aid. A direct road runs from Taiz to Sana'a. Yemen Airways operate both internal and external services.

Social Welfare

Under the Imamate there was little provision for social welfare. The Republicans are attempting to bring about a social revolution on the lines of that achieved in Egypt. By 1977 there was one doctor for every 41,000 of the population, one dentist for every 317,000 and one pharmacist for every 216,000.

Education

Education before the revolution was in private hands,

but the Government has established state-run schools, and by 1977 enrolment in primary, intermediate and general secondary schools had reached almost 250,000.

Tourism

Tourism increased in the late 1970s, and a joint tourism company was formed with South Yemen in 1980.

Public Holidays

1982: June 13th (Corrective Movement Anniversary), July 23rd-25th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 26th (Revolution Day), September 29th-October 3rd* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 14th (P.D.R.Y. National Day), October 19th* (Muslim New Year), December 28th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

* Muslim religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar, which may vary slightly from dates given.

Weights and Measures

Local weights and measures are used, and vary according to location.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fils = 1 Yemeni rial.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 8.78 Yemeni riyals;

U.S. \$1 = 4.56 Yemeni riyals.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	TOTAL (1980)	SANA'A (capital) (1980)	TAIZ (1980)	HODEIDA (1980)
200,000 sq. km.	8,556,974*	277,817	119,572	126,386

* Of whom 1,395,123 lived abroad.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Wheat . . .	44	58	54
Barley . . .	50	54	56
Maize . . .	89	94	95
Sorghum . . .	641	686	686
Potatoes . . .	107	116	116
Pulses . . .	77	79	80
Vegetables . . .	226	230	230
Grapes . . .	45	49	11
Coffee (green) . . .	4	4	4
Tobacco (leaves) . . .	5	6	6
Cotton (lint) . . .	1	2*	2

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Horses . . .	3	3	3
Asses . . .	700	716	730
Cattle . . .	840	950	950
Camels . . .	105	106	106
Sheep . . .	3,120	3,150	3,200
Goats . . .	7,280	7,800	7,300
Poultry . . .	3,287	3,350	3,386

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal . .	12	13	14
Mutton and lamb . .	13	13	13
Goats' meat . . .	38	38	41
Poultry meat . . .	1	1	1
Cows' milk . . .	64	64	64
Sheep's milk . . .	52	52	54
Goats' milk . . .	135	135	135
Cheese . . .	17.2	17.2	17.3
Butter . . .	3.9	3.9	4.0
Hen eggs . . .	10.4	10.5	10.7
Cattle hides . . .	1.8	2.0	2.2
Sheep skins . . .	2.1	2.2	2.2
Goat skins . . .	6.2	6.4	6.7

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1973*	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Indian mackerel . . .	4.2	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.2
Other fishes . . .	5.8	9.1	10.7	12.0	12.8	14.1
TOTAL CATCH . . .	10.0	12.4	14.6	16.5	17.5	19.3

* FAO estimate.

1979: Catch as in 1978 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

(year ending June 30th)

		1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Cotton textiles . . .	million yards	11.1	10.1	8.4
Electricity . . .	million kWh.	25.8	31.6	34.3
Aluminium products . . .	tons	200.0	200.0	200.0
Paints . . .	'000 gallons	48.0	54.0	60.0
Mineral drinks . . .	million bottles	27.2	27.5	27.8
Cement . . .	hundred tons	50.0	55.0	63.0

Source: Central Bank of Yemen.

FINANCE

100 fils=1 Yemeni rial.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 fils.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 riyals.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=8.78 Yemeni riyals; U.S. \$1=4.56 Yemeni riyals.

100 Yemeni riyals=£11.39=\$21.92.

Note: The Yemeni rial was introduced in 1964, with an initial value of 6s. 8d. sterling (£1=3.00 riyals) or 93.33 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=1.071 riyals). Thereafter, the authorities allowed the currency to depreciate on the free market while applying a system of multiple official exchange rates. By 1970 the free rate was \$1=5.50 riyals (£1=13.20 riyals). In June 1971 multiple practices were eliminated, leaving a single rate which held fairly stable at \$1=5.00 riyals until February 1973, since when the Central Bank has set a selling rate of \$1=4.50 riyals. The mid-point rate was \$1=4.575 riyals until April 1975, since when it has been \$1=4.5625 riyals. Before 1975 the rial was divided into 40 buqsha, rather than 100 fils. Notes of 10 and 20 buqsha have been withdrawn from circulation but coins of $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 and 2 buqsha are still in use.

BUDGET

('000 riyals, year ending June 30th)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1978/79 . . .	2,193,375	3,177,090
1979/80 . . .	3,013,000	4,384,000
1980/81 . . .	4,435,230	6,804,120
1981/82 . . .	5,280,000	8,470,000

Source: Ministry of Treasury and Central Bank of Yemen.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1982-86

(proposed fixed capital investment in million riyals)

Agriculture	4,430
Mining	905
Manufacturing	3,510
Electricity and water	2,040
Construction	640
Trade, restaurants and hotels	2,870
Transport and communications	4,640
Finance	100
Dwellings and real estate services	3,745
Government services	4,250
Other services	270
TOTAL	27,400

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million riyals, year ending June 30th)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Imports c.i.f.	410.7	745.0	981.0	1,706.9	3,035.3	3,938.7	5,080.4	7,705.3
Exports f.o.b.	25.3	55.4	53.0	50.1	51.3	33.4	28.5	92.8

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million riyals)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Food and live animals	868.4	981.6	1,304.8	1,894.6
Beverages and tobacco	49.0	85.5	110.5	114.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	12.7	19.8	15.9	35.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	58.9	108.0	139.4	369.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11.2	28.4	52.2	42.5
Chemicals	155.3	223.1	302.0	473.6
Basic manufactures	668.2	975.2	1,270.3	1,780.5
Machinery and transport equipment	965.7	1,155.2	1,581.4	2,474.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	243.0	359.7	313.3	465.9
Unspecified items	2.9	36.4	10.5	54.3
TOTAL	3,035.3	3,938.7	5,080.4	7,705.3

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Biscuits	3.2	4.1	8.5	12.7
Coffee	10.2	0.9	2.2	4.4
Cotton	24.9	—	—	—
Hides and skins	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	51.3	33.4	28.5	92.8

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million riyals)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Australia	158.7	43.8	250.6	China, People's Repub..	24.6	24.9	0.0
China, People's Repub..	133.0	182.0	427.9	Djibouti	0.5	0.8	2.9
France	224.5	456.4	645.1	Italy	8.7	6.0	2.9
Germany, Fed. Repub..	233.9	242.9	467.5	Saudi Arabia	4.6	4.5	5.0
Greece	40.0	96.3	295.3	Yemen, People's Dem.			
India	184.5	171.6	229.5	Repub.	8.4	12.6	20.1
Italy	205.3	299.1	410.4				
Japan	449.2	509.8	862.1				
Korea, Republic	8.7	75.4	152.2				
Kuwait	27.9	45.8	109.2				
Netherlands	152.0	204.3	331.4				
Saudi Arabia	620.1	1,238.4	1,535.9				
United Kingdom	194.7	377.7	489.6				
U.S.A.	43.9	140.8	136.2				
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,938.7	5,080.4	7,705.3	TOTAL (incl. others)	50.1	51.3	33.4

Source: Central Bank of Yemen.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC 1973

Private cars 2,288, motor cycles 6,063, taxis 3,329, trucks 6,957.

SHIPPING

	VESSELS ENTERING HODEIDA PORT	TONNAGE UNLOADED
1972	506	506,991
1973	520	530,943

CIVIL AVIATION (Yemen Airways)

	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT (tons)
1972	48,600	567
1973	43,400	431

EDUCATION (1976/77)

	PUPILS		
	Male	Female	Total
Primary	191,258	30,224	221,482
Intermediate	15,249	2,427	17,676
Higher Secondary (General)	6,485	712	7,197
Higher Secondary (Commercial)	212	—	212
Higher Secondary (Trades)	291	—	291
Primary Teacher Training	626	486	1,112
Secondary Teacher Training	363	175	538

Source (except where otherwise stated): Yemen Arab Republic Central Planning Organization.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

(Published June 19th, 1974)

In the name of the people, the Chairman of the Command Council, having taken cognizance of Command Council Proclamation No. 1 for 1974, Command Council Proclamation No. 4 for 1974 suspending the Constitution, and Command Council Proclamation No. 5 for 1974 increasing the membership of the Command Council, and desiring to consolidate the bases of authority during the transitional period and to regulate the rights and duties of all employees in a manner conducive to fruitful production to raise the country to the level which we all hope it will attain, we announce in the name of the people that during the transitional period the country will be governed in accordance with the following rules:

Chapter One: General Principles: the State:

Article 1: Yemen is an Arab, Islamic, and independent state enjoying full sovereignty. Its system is republican. The Yemeni people are a part of the Arab nation.

Article 2: The people are the source of all authority.

Article 3: Islam is the state religion and Arabic the official state language.

Article 4: The Islamic Sharia is the source of all laws.

Article 5: Yemen is an indivisible whole and its defence is the sacred duty of all citizens.

Chapter Two: Rights and Duties:

Article 6: Yemenis have equal rights and general duties.

Article 7: Personal freedom is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 8: There shall be no crime and no penalty except as laid down by law and there shall be no penalty for acts except those committed after the promulgation of the law (applying to them).

Article 9: Homes are inviolate: it is therefore inadmissible to enter them except in such instances as prescribed by the law.

Article 10: The confiscation of funds is prohibited, except within the confines of the law.

Article 11: No person's property shall be expropriated except in the public interest, in the instances prescribed by the law, and with just compensation to the person.

Article 12: The citizens have the right to express their thoughts by means of speech, writing, or voting within the confines of the law.

Article 13: Places of worship and learning have immunity which cannot be violated except in instances required by security needs and as prescribed by the law.

Chapter Three: The System of Government:

Article 14: The Chairman of the Command Council shall assume the function of general sovereignty, particularly in taking the measures he deems necessary to protect the revolution and the republican régime.

Article 15: The Command Council shall assume the functions of the legislative and executive authorities of the state. It shall also have the power to lay down general policy and define its general framework.

Article 16: The Government is the executive and administrative body responsible for carrying out the state's general policy as laid down by the Command Council.

Article 17: The judiciary is independent, and there shall be no authority over it except for the law. Its verdicts shall be handed down and executed in accordance with the principles of the Sharia.

Chapter Four: Concluding Rules:

Article 18: All the rules determined by the laws, bylaws and decisions prior to the issuance of this constitutional declaration shall remain in force unless they conflict with the rules of this declaration or unless they are amended or revoked.

Article 19: During the transitional period action shall be taken to restore constitutional and democratic life on sound bases in view of the need to provide the Yemeni people with a dignified life and a bright future.

Article 20: This constitutional declaration shall come into force from the date of its issuance and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

In February 1978 a 99-member Constituent People's Assembly was appointed by the Command Council to (i) propose the form of the presidency; (ii) amend the constitution, (iii) carry out various functions related to the eventual holding of parliamentary elections; (iv) review and give recommendations on the budget, domestic and foreign affairs, draft laws, etc. In April the Command Council was dissolved. In May 1979 the Constituent People's Assembly was increased to 159 members and a 15-member Consultative Council was set up. In May 1980 a 52-member Committee for National Consultation was set up to prepare for a General People's Congress. In October 1981 a government resolution called for the setting up of the Congress, and it was later announced that the Congress will comprise 1,000 people, 700 of whom will be elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col. ALI ABDULLAH SALEH (took office July 18th, 1978).

Vice-Presidents: Qadi ABDUL KARIM AL-ARASHI, Dr. ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-GHANI.

CABINET

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: Dr. ABDUL KARIM AL-IRYANI.

Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs: Dr. HASSAN MUHAMMAD MAKKI.

Deputy Prime Minister for Internal Affairs: Lt.-Col. MUJAHID YAHYA ABU SHUWARIB.

Minister of Public Works: Eng. ABDULLAH HUSSAIN AL-KURSHUMI.

Legal Adviser and Minister of State: HUSSAIN ALI AL-HUBAISHI.

Minister of Electricity, Water and Sewerage: Eng. MUHAMMAD AHMED JUNAID.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALI LUTF AL-THAWR.

Minister of State for People's Constituent Assembly Affairs: AHMED MUHAMMAD AL-SHAJANI.

Minister of Awqaf (Waqfs): Qadi ALI BIN ALI AL-SAMMAN.

Minister of Local Government: Lt.-Col. LUTFI HUSAYN AL-KILABI.

Minister of Social, Labour and Youth Affairs: AHMED SALEH AL-ROUEINI.

Minister of Agriculture and Fishery Resources: Dr. AHMED AL-HAMDANI.

Minister for Civil Service and Administrative Correction: ISMAIL AHMED AL-WAZIR.

Minister of Education and Instruction: Dr. AHMED ABDUL AL-MALIK AL-ASBAHI.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Eng. AHMED MUHAMMAD AL-ANISI.

Minister of Economy: MUHAMMAD HIZAM AL-SHOHATI.

Minister of Justice: MUHSIN MUHAMMAD AL-OLAFI.

Minister of Information and Culture: HASSAN AHMED AL-LAWZI.

Minister of Municipalities and Housing: MUHAMMAD HUSAYN JAGHMAN.

Minister of Finance: Dr. MUHAMMAD YAHYA AL-ADI.

Minister of State and Head of Oil and Mineral Wealth Foundation: ALI ABDURRAHMAN AL-BAHR.

Minister of State and Secretary General of the Higher Council of Youth and Sports: AHMED MUHAMMAD LUQMAN.

Minister of Supply and Trade: Dr. HUSAIN ABDUL KHALIQ AL-JALLAL.

Minister of the Interior: Lt.-Col. ALI MUHAMMAD ATHRIB.

Minister of Development and President of Central Planning Organization: FUAD QUAID MUHAMMAD.

Minister of Health: Dr. MUHAMMAD AHMED AL-KABAB.

CONSTITUENT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Qadi ABDUL KARIM AL-ARASHI.

Originally composed of 99 members, the Constituent People's Assembly was increased to 159 members in May 1979. The new members were named by Presidential decree. At the same time a 15-member Consultative Council was set up. Preparations are being made for a General People's Congress (see Provisional Constitution).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

(In Sana'a unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Cairo, Egypt.

Algeria: Ali Abdul Moghni St.; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SABBAGH.

Australia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Austria: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Belgium: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Bulgaria: Cairo, Egypt.

Canada: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

China, People's Republic: Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* TETUNG HAN JUO.

Czechoslovakia: Gamal Abdul Naser St.; *Chargé d'affaires:* EDUARD BRUNCLIK.

• Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

• Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

• Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Gamal Abdul Naser St.; *Ambassador:* LUC BALDIT.

• **Democratic Republic:** 26 September St.; *Ambassador:* WERNER KEMPE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Republican Palace St.; *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLF-DIETRICH SCHILLING.

Greece: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Hungary: Cairo, Egypt.

India: Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* D. P. PASRICHA.

Iran: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iraq: Ali Zubiri St.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL WADDAD YUSSIF AL-JADOUA.

Italy: 65 Gamal Abdul Naser St.; *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO PULCINI.

Japan: Tareeq Al-Darie, Safaye Al-Garbiya; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO SAIKI.

Jordan: Hadda Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Kenya: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* CHOE UK-MYONG.

Kuwait: Hadda Rd.; *Ambassador:* TALAK YAKOUB AL-GHOSSAYIN.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Lebanon: Zira'a St.; *Chargé d'affaires:* ADIB ALAM UDDIN.
Libya: Zubairy St.; *Chairman of People's Committee:* ABDUL RAHMAN MUHAMMAD ATTIG.
Morocco: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Netherlands: House of Abdullah Safaar, nr. Old Radio Station, P.O.B. 463; *Chargé d'affaires:* C. J. VAN TOOREN.
Norway: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Oman: Hadda Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH SA'ID RASHID AL-BALUCH.
Pakistan: Ring Road, P.O.B. 2848; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Poland: Cairo, Egypt.
Qatar: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Romania: Khartoum, Sudan.
Saudi Arabia: Arman Bldg., Hadda Rd.; *Ambassador:* TARRAD AL-HARITHI.
Somalia: Wadi Dahr St.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL NOOR AHMED MAHMOUD.

The Yemen Arab Republic also has diplomatic relations with Djibouti, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Portugal and Uganda.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, The Press, etc.

Spain: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Sudan: Hadda Rd., P.O.B. 517; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ALI JABER.
Sweden: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Switzerland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Syria: Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* ASSAF HASSOUN.
Tunisia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Turkey: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
U.S.S.R.: 26 September St.; *Ambassador:* OLEG G. PERESSIPKINE.
United Arab Emirates: Hadda Rd.; *Ambassador:* SAIF SA'ID SAA'ID.
United Kingdom: 23/25 Qasr Al Jumhuri St., P.O.B. 1287; *Ambassador:* JULIAN WALKER, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Beit Al-Halali; *Ambassador:* DAVID E. ZWEIFEL.
Viet-Nam: Cairo, Egypt.
Yugoslavia: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the State Security Court: Qadi GHALIB ABDULLA RAJEH (political cases).
Public Prosecutor: Lt.-Col. MUHAMMAD KHAMIS.
Attorney General: Lt.-Col. MUHSIN MUHAMMAD AL-ULUFI.
Sharia Court: Sana'a; deals with cases related to Islamic law.
Disciplinary Court: prosecution office for maladministration and misappropriation of public funds; Chair. MUHAMMAD ABDO NUMAN.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Al Gumhuryyah (*The Republic*): Information Office, Taiz; Arabic; government-owned.
Al Thawra (*The Revolution*): Ministry of Information, Sana'a; Arabic; government-owned.

WEEKLY AND OTHER

Al Bilad: P.O.B. 1438, Sana'a; Arabic; weekly; inclined to right.
Mareb: Dar Al-Qalam, Taiz; Arabic; weekly; supports Nasserite ideas.
As-Sabah: P.O.B. 599, Hodeida; Arabic; weekly; reformist.
As-Salam: P.O.B. 181, Sana'a; f. 1948; Arabic; weekly; political, economic and general essays; circ. 7,000; Editor ABDULLA ASSAKAL.
Sana'a: P.O.B. 193, Sana'a; Arabic; fortnightly; inclined to left.
Al Shab: Al-Andalus Bookshop, Sana'a; Arabic; weekly; slightly left-inclined.
Al-Ta'wn: Al Ta'wn Building, Jubairi St., Sana'a; Arabic; weekly; supports co-operative societies.
Al-Yemen: Sana'a; Arabic; fortnightly; inclined to right.

NEWS AGENCY

Saba News Agency: Sana'a; f. 1970; Dir. HASSAN AL-ULUFI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Hodeida: Hodeida; government-controlled local radio; broadcasts in Arabic, 4 hours daily.
Radio Sana'a: Sana'a; government-controlled station, broadcasts in Arabic, 15 hours daily; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MUTARIB.
Radio Taiz: Taiz; government-controlled station; broadcasts in Arabic, 4 hours daily.
There are 250,000 receiving sets.

A television station opened in September 1975 and a national TV network was achieved in March 1980.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; br.=branch; amounts in riyals)

Central Bank of Yemen: P.O.B. 59, Sana'a; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gov. and Chair. ABDULLA SANABANI; Gen. Man. ALI ALI AL-NUSEIF.
Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development: P.O.B. 541, Sana'a; f. 1962; cap. 100m.; consolidated bank; 24 brs.; Chair. MUHAMMAD A. ALWAJIH; Gen. Man. ABDULAZIZ Y. ALMAKTARI.
Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. (*Luxembourg*): P.O.B. 160, Sana'a.
Arab Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 68, Amman, Jordan; Tahrir (Liberation) Square, Sana'a; br. in Hodeida.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez: Sana'a.
British Bank of the Middle East (*Hong Kong*): P.O.B. 2932, Hodeida; Man. G. JOHN; P.O.B. 4886, Taiz; Man. M. W. MALCOLM.
Citibank (*U.S.A.*): P.O.B. 2133, Sana'a.
Habib Bank Ltd. (*Pakistan*): P.O.B. 3927, Al-Akhwa Hotel Bldg.; Man. and Asst. Vice-Pres. S. M. NASIM.
Housing Credit Bank: P.O.B. 638, Sana'a; Chair. AHMAD JABER AFIF.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

International Bank of Yemen: Sana'a; f. 1980.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): Sana'a.

United Bank of Pakistan: Ali Abdul Mugni St., Sana'a.

INSURANCE

Yemen General Insurance Co. S.A.Y.: Asia Hotel Bldg., Sana'a St., P.O.B. 3952, Hodeida; all classes of insurance; brs. in Taiz and Sana'a; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD WAHID EL DIN ASSAF.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Sana'a Chamber of Commerce: Bab El-Yemen, P.O.B. 195, Sana'a.

Taiz Chamber of Commerce: 26th September St., P.O.B. 1029, Taiz.

Yemen Chamber of Commerce: Azzoubairi St., P.O.B. 3370, Hodeida.

Ibb also has a Chamber of Commerce.

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Cotton Organization: Sana'a.

Hodeida Electricity and Water Company: P.O.B. 3363, Hodeida; affiliate of Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

National Tobacco and Matches Co.: P.O.B. 3571, Hodeida; f. 1964; monopoly importing and sales organization for tobacco and matches; cigarette manufacture and tobacco growing; Chair. A. A. NAGI.

Yemen Company for Foreign Trade: Hodeida.

Yemen Oil and Mineral Resources Corporation (YOMINGO): P.O.B. 81, Sana'a; sole petroleum and lube oil supplier; Minister of State and Chair. of Bd. ALI ABDURRAHMAN AL-BAHR; Gen. Man. ADEL KHORSHEED.

Yemen Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 1081, Sana'a; f. 1970; publishes ten newspapers (including two government newspapers); Chair. AHMAD MUHAMMAD HADI.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 1,650 km. of main roads, of which about 600 km. are asphalted and the rest gravelled. Highways run from Hodeida to Sana'a, and from Moka to Taiz, Ibb and Sana'a. A highway from Sana'a to Saada was opened in May 1977.

SHIPPING

Hodeida is a Red Sea port of some importance, and the Yemen Navigation Company runs passenger and cargo services to many parts of the Middle East and Africa.

Adafar Yemenite Line: Hodeida.

Hodeida Shipping and Transport Co.: P.O.B. 3337, Hodeida.

Middle East Shipping Co.: P.O.B. 3700, Hodeida; brs. in Mocha and Saleef.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three international airports—Al Rahaba at Sana'a, Al Ganad at Taiz and Hodeida Airport.

Yemen Airways: Zubairy St., Sana'a; internal services and external services to Abu Dhabi, Aden, Cairo, Damascus, Dhahran, Djibouti, Doha, Jeddah, Khartoum, Kuwait, London and Sharjah; supervised by a ministerial committee headed by the Minister of Communications; Chair. and Pres. MUHAMMAD AL-HAIMI; Gen. Man. RIDA HAKEM; fleet of 2 DC-6, 1 Boeing 737-15, 3 DC-3.

The following airlines also serve the Yemen Arab Republic: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Djibouti, Air France, Air India, Alyemda (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen), Ethiopian Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Saudia (Saudi Arabia), Somali Airlines and Syrian Arab Airlines, in addition to charter flights by various carriers.

TOURISM

Yemen Tourism Co.: Sana'a; Chair. ABDUL HADI AL-HAMADANI.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen lies on the southern shore of the Arabian peninsula, with the Yemen Arab Republic to the north-west, Saudi Arabia to the north, and Oman to the east. The islands of Perim and Kamaran at the southern end of the Red Sea are also part of the Republic. The climate is very hot and humid in the summer, with temperatures rising to 54°C (130°F). Winters are cold in upland areas. Rainfall is very low, averaging less than 3 in. (75 mm.) a year. Arabic is spoken and most of the population are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with a light blue triangle, containing a five-pointed red star, at the hoist. The capital is Aden.

Recent History

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen was formed on November 30th, 1967, comprising Aden and the former Protectorate of South Arabia. Aden had been under British rule since 1839 and the Protectorate was developed by a series of treaties between Britain and local leaders. Prior to British withdrawal, two rival factions fought for control, the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). The Marxist NLF eventually won and assumed power as the National Front (NF). The country's first President, Qahtan ash-Sha'abi, was forced out of office in June 1969, when a Presidential Council, led by Salem Rubayi Ali, took power. Muhammad Ali Haitham became Prime Minister. The country's present name was adopted in November 1970. A Provisional Supreme People's Council (SPC) was established in May 1971 as the national legislature. In August 1971 Haitham was replaced as Prime Minister by Ali Nasser Muhammad.

Following independence, more than 300,000 Southern Yemenis fled to the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) when the NF started rounding up dissident elements. A polarization of interests by then existed, with North Yemen establishing closer ties with the West and receiving aid from Saudi Arabia and Libya, while the extreme left-wing regime in Southern Yemen began receiving aid from the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. There were clashes with Saudi Arabia in 1969 and intermittent fighting with North Yemeni mercenaries on the border between the two Yemens in 1971. This erupted into open war in October 1972 but at a meeting in Cairo later in the month both sides proposed a union of the two Yemens, and a draft agreement to this effect was signed but never implemented. In October 1975 the ruling NF merged with two smaller parties to form the United Political Organization—National Front (UPO-NF).

The proposed union of the two Yemens seemed to have been rendered impossible when President Ahmed ibn Hussein al-Ghashmi of North Yemen was assassinated in June 1978 by a bomb carried in the suitcase of a South Yemen envoy. In the subsequent wave of recriminations

President Rubayi Ali of South Yemen was deposed and executed by opponents within the UPO-NF. The Prime Minister, Ali Nasser Muhammad, became interim Head of State. Two days after the overthrow of Rubayi Ali it was announced that the three parties within the UPO-NF had agreed to form a Marxist-Leninist "vanguard" party. The constituent congress of the new Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) was held in October, when Abdul Fattah Ismail became Secretary-General. A new SPC was elected in December and appointed Ismail to be Head of State. In April 1980 the Prime Minister, Ali Nasser Muhammad, replaced Ismail as Head of State, Chairman of the Presidium of the SPC and Secretary-General of the YSP. Ali Nasser Muhammad's position was consolidated in October 1980, when his posts were confirmed at an Extraordinary Congress of the YSP. A reshuffle of the Council of Ministers followed.

Friction between North and South Yemen following the assassination of President al-Ghashmi had built up to large-scale fighting by February and March 1979, and it was therefore a surprise when an agreement was signed in Kuwait on March 29th between the two Heads of State pledging complete union of the two States. Meetings between representatives of the two countries produced few apparent results until December 1981, when both sides signed a draft constitution for a unified state. Tension in the whole Gulf and southern Arabian region was increased in October 1979, when South Yemen signed a 20-year Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation with the U.S.S.R., which empowers the U.S.S.R. to station up to 18,000 troops in South Yemen.

Government

Under the 1970 Constitution, legislative power is vested in the unicameral Supreme People's Council (SPC), comprising 111 elected members. The SPC appoints a Presidium, whose Chairman is Head of State, and also appoints the Council of Ministers. The Yemen Socialist Party is the only legal political party. The country is divided into six Governorates comprising 28 provinces.

Defence

In July 1981 armed forces totalled 24,300 men: 22,000 in the army, 1,300 in the air force and 1,000 in the navy. The army was expected to rise to about 40,000 men by 1982. Defence expenditure in 1980 was 43.9 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

Before independence the economy of the area had depended to a considerable extent on revenues from Aden, an important free port which also benefited from the British forces' expenditure. The political troubles brought about a decline in tourism, and the closure of the Suez Canal greatly reduced shipping traffic generally. The major oil refinery in Aden also suffered initially, but later recovered owing to demand from Egypt following the

destruction of the Suez refinery. The economy has otherwise declined since independence, but the re-opening of the Suez Canal in June 1975 and an improvement scheme for the Port of Aden are having beneficial effects. An \$80 million extension to the Port of Aden was expected to go ahead in 1982. British aid ceased in summer 1968, but aid from several Communist and Arab countries has supported the economy. In recent years, remittances from emigrant workers have helped to stimulate business. All important foreign business enterprises except the B.P. refinery were nationalized in November 1969, and the B.P. refinery was nationalized in the spring of 1977. The hinterland depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing; the rich fishing grounds are being exploited under the Five-Year Plans. Some cotton is grown and coffee, tea, cocoa and spices are also important exports. The 1980-85 Five-Year Plan envisages expenditure of YD 425 million, about a quarter of which has been allocated to electricity and water projects.

Transport and Communications

Before the Suez Canal was closed in 1967 Aden was the principal port of call between Europe and the Persian Gulf, India and the Far East. It was hoped that, with the re-opening of the canal in June 1975, Aden would regain that position, but recovery has been slow. In 1977 the port handled about 30 per cent of the net registered tonnage of 1966, the year before the closure of the Suez Canal. There are also good international air services. Few roads exist inland, but a new road has been built, with massive Chinese aid, between Aden and Mukalla.

Social Welfare

In 1976 there were 44 hospitals, with 2,652 beds, and 190 physicians. Emphasis has been given to developing local health centres.

Education

In 1974 there were 1,036 primary, 105 intermediate and 19 secondary schools. All state fees for education were abolished in December 1974. It is estimated that between 1970 and 1975 the proportion of children aged 6 to 11 years receiving primary education rose from 61 to 78 per cent. About 19 per cent of children aged 12 to 17 attended secondary schools in 1975.

Tourism

Tourism has been allocated YD 20 million under the 1981-85 Plan, and a joint tourism company has been set up with North Yemen.

Public Holidays

1982: May 21st* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), July 23rd* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 29th* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), October 14th (National Day), October 19th* (Muslim New Year), October 28th* (Ashoura), December 28th* (Moulood, Birth of the Prophet).

*Muslim holidays, dependent on the lunar calendar, which may vary slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is generally used in Aden, while the rest of the country still uses local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Yemeni dinar (YD).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 664.4 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 345.4 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Census of May 14th, 1973)

	GOVERNORATES							TOTAL
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Thamoud	
Population ('000)	291	273	311	162	451	61	41	1,590
Area (sq. miles)	2,695	4,929	8,297	28,536	32,991	25,618	27,000	130,066*

* 336,869 sq. km.

Estimated Population ('000 at mid-year): 1,749 in 1976; 1,797 in 1977; 1,853 in 1978; 1,910 in 1979; 1,969 in 1980.

Capital: Aden (population 264,326 in 1973).

The Governorates were re-organized in March 1980 and reduced to six.

EMPLOYMENT

(1976)

TOTAL	AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	MINING AND QUARRYING	MANUFACTURING	CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT	SERVICES	MISCELLANEOUS
370,655	182,065	2,232	15,824	16,797	3,145	27,955	14,575	87,220	20,842

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
 (FAO estimates)

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ tons)		
	1978*	1979*	1980	1978*	1979*	1980
Millet	40	45	45	65	70	73
Wheat	15	15	15	18	25	25
Barley	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sesame seed	5	5	5	4	4	4
Cottonseed	12	12	12	9	9	8
Cotton (lint)				4*	4*	4

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
 (FAO estimates, year ending September)

	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	100,000	110,000	120,000
Sheep	870,000	970,000	980,000
Goats	1,180,000	1,300,000	1,350,000
Asses	160,000	160,000	165,000
Camels	100,000	100,000	100,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
 (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mutton and lamb	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Goats' meat	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Cows' milk	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Sheep's milk	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000
Goats' milk	24,000	24,000	25,000	25,000
Hen eggs	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,700

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING
 (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Indian oil-sardine (sardinella)	91.1	97.3	98.6	81.1	23.8
Other marine fishes	40.5	41.1	46.5	38.3	18.4
Other sea creatures	11.2	14.2	16.6	13.7	9.4
TOTAL CATCH	142.8	152.6	161.7	133.1	51.6

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978*
Salt (unrefined)	75	75	75	75	75	75

* Estimate.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1975†	1976†	1977†	1978†
Salted, dried or smoked fish	metric tons	1,800	1,100	1,100	1,100
Motor spirit (Petrol)	'000 metric tons	82	84	209	210
Kerosene	" " "	100	100	100	140
Jet fuel	" " "	205	261	160	160
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	292	297	374	404
Residual fuel oil	" " "	828	819	956	923
Electric energy*	million kWh.	208	223	233	242

* Figures refer to Aden only.

† Estimates.

Sources: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

1,000 fils=1 Yemeni dinar (YD).

Coins: 1, 2½, 5, 25 and 50 fils.

Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=664.4 fils; U.S. \$1=345.4 fils.

100 Yemeni dinars=£150.52=\$289.52.

Note: Before independence (November 30th, 1967) the currency unit was the South Arabian dinar (SA dinar), introduced in April 1965 with a value of £1 sterling, then worth U.S. \$2.80. On November 18th, 1967, the pound and dinar were both devalued to \$2.40 (\$1=416.67 fils). Following independence the SA dinar was replaced by the Southern Yemen dinar (called the Yemeni dinar since 1971), with the same value. The exchange rate (1 dinar=\$2.40) remained in force until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was 1 dinar=\$2.6057 (\$1=383.77 fils). The present dollar valuation has been effective since February 1973. The dinar was at par with the pound sterling until the latter was allowed to "float" in June 1972.

BUDGET

('000 dinars, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74*	EXPENDITURE	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74*
Taxes on personal income	1,050	1,078	1,221	General administration .	1,152	1,886	2,693
Taxes on corporate income	2,712	1,388	1,952	Defence and security† .	9,184	9,798	10,444
Other taxes	195	132	134	Public works and communications	1,146	1,041	1,076
Import duties	5,869	4,406	5,143	Economic services	1,886	1,154	1,550
Excise duties	872	1,269	2,170	Education	2,615	2,711	3,836
Stamp duties	405	378	432	Health	1,013	996	1,152
Other indirect taxes	423	387	526	Agriculture	417	417	491
Non-tax revenue	3,550	2,100	3,763	Pensions	287	376	276
Other receipts	910	908	—	Local authorities	389	365	458
				Other services	2,646	2,937	756
TOTAL	15,986	12,046	15,341	TOTAL	20,735	21,681	22,732

* Estimates.

† Including expenditure of the Ministry of the Interior.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

1974/75 ('000 dinars): Revenue 18,130; Expenditure 27,450. 1976/77 ('000 dinars): Revenue 25,710; Expenditure 39,150.
 1975/76 ('000 dinars): Revenue 13,860; Expenditure 25,550. 1977/78 ('000 dinars): Revenue 34,890; Expenditure 47,370.

Revised Five-Year Plan (1980-85): Total proposed expenditure 425 million dinars.

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Aden. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Food	107.5	112.3	139.6	171.7	184.9	189.6	191.5
Fuel and light	102.0	108.0	111.0	156.0	202.0	207.0	216.0
Clothing	100.9	123.9	131.2	216.5	283.5	320.2	356.9
Rent	100.0	90.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
ALL ITEMS	105.7	110.5	128.6	159.0	178.1	184.8	194.3

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	44.2	46.9	39.3	44.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-257.5	-344.3	-367.1	-390.8
TRADE BALANCE	-213.2	-297.4	-327.8	-346.5
Export of services	47.7	51.6	61.3	73.6
Import of services	-50.1	-72.6	-75.4	-96.3
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-215.6	-318.4	-341.9	-369.2
Unrequited transfers (net)	165.6	242.3	295.0	335.8
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	-50.0	-76.1	-46.9	-33.4
Long-term capital (net)	57.8	66.7	82.9	51.6
Short-term capital (net)	26.0	-26.3	-13.0	-37.9
Net errors and omissions	-20.2	46.9	42.0	38.3
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	13.6	11.2	65.0	18.6
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	5.5
Valuation changes (net)	-1.2	2.2	13.4	4.9
IMF Subsidy Account grants	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
IMF Trust Fund loans	—	3.6	11.1	11.5
Official financing (net)	—	2.3	1.5	2.6
CHANGES IN RESERVES	12.6	20.0	91.7	43.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million dinars)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports c.i.f.	144.6	111.5	142.4	187.9	122.8	135.8	225.3
Exports f.o.b.	78.7	59.3	61.2	62.4	76.4	85.8	n.a.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 dinars)

	IMPORTS*			EXPORTS*		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Food and live animals	21,940	22,235	28,450	2,592	5,640	7,527
of which: Wheat and wheat flour	3,606	5,398	6,051	3	—	—
Rice	4,673	3,072	3,315	—	—	—
Refined sugar	4,757	2,349	2,882	—	—	—
Fresh fish	—	—	—	1,472	3,907	5,844
Coffee	—	—	—	669	1,170	1,209
Beverages and tobacco	955	1,242	1,312	65	112	183
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,970	2,531	2,928	1,021	4,301	1,963
of which: Cotton lint and seed	—	—	—	472	3,565	1,263
Petroleum products	11,641	21,189	22,082	24	5,262	5,807
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	683	730	1,222	6	34	8
Chemicals	2,785	3,221	3,488	24	28	4
Basic manufactures	10,602	11,368	15,182	75	39	18
Machinery and transport equipment	10,316	20,103	42,231	21	6	230
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,198	2,393	4,434	59	70	30
TOTAL (inc. others)	62,144	85,107	121,329	3,906	15,496	15,773

* Excluding imports and exports of foreign-owned companies. Total imports of crude petroleum (in million dinars) were: 44.2 in 1975; 76.1 in 1976; 58.6 in 1977. Total exports of petroleum products (in million dinars) were: 58.6 in 1975; 50.9 in 1976; 46.5 in 1977.

Source: *Middle East Economic Digest*, September 28th, 1979.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS*	1976	1977	1978	EXPORTS*	1976	1977	1978†
Australia	3,149	5,734	6,434	China, People's Re-public	473	2	773
China, People's Re-public	4,374	2,976	8,693	Djibouti	507	99	129
Germany, Fed. Re-public	1,724	2,579	5,109	France	286	145	696
Iraq	3,979	8,931	5,728	Germany, Fed. Re-public	790	111	82
Italy	1,782	9,010	3,806	Italy	1,211	659	686
Japan	9,390	21,166	12,940	Japan	3,593	6,017	1,688
Kuwait	11,331	11,621	11,521	Saudi Arabia	202	341	633
Netherlands	3,321	6,350	10,952	Singapore	1,079	628	223
Singapore	1,657	3,469	4,306	Sri Lanka	907	30	47
Thailand	2,154	3,025	7,273	Sudan	3	587	—
U.S.S.R.	3,503	6,023	6,040	Yemen Arab Re-public	5,117	5,279	809
United Kingdom	10,853	13,682	16,364	TOTAL (incl. others)	14,498	15,769	7,635
TOTAL (incl. others)	85,106	121,447	122,768				

* Excluding petroleum (other than trade of the Yemen Kuwait Terminal Company) and exports by foreign-owned companies.

† Excluding exports by the Yemen Kuwait Terminal Company (5,093,000 dinars).

Source: *Middle East Economic Digest*, June 6th, 1980.

TRANSPORT
ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles registered)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars	10,600	10,700	11,600	11,900
Commercial vehicles	7,900	8,100	9,900	10,500

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
PORT OF ADEN

	1966	1969	1973	1976	1977
Number of ships	6,246	1,568	1,320	2,336	2,605
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	31,425	8,089	5,565	9,944	10,738
Transit passengers	146,000	2,519	—	—	—
Dry cargo imported ('000 metric tons)	647	406	312	387	618
Dry cargo exported	184	99	65	80	79
Oil imports	8,072	6,068	3,342	1,779	1,811
Oil exports	3,985	5,584	2,724	1,311	1,294
Oil bunkers	3,486	387	388	638	658

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, September 28th, 1979.

CIVIL AVIATION
(1975)

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS	PASSENGERS			FREIGHT (kilos)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Transit	Inward	Outward
6,376	91,051	85,432	22,829	1,019,044	863,258

EDUCATION
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
(1974/75)

Primary schools	1,036
Intermediate schools	105
Secondary schools	19
Teachers' colleges for males	2
Teachers' colleges for females	1
Technical institutes	1

Source (except where otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Central Planning Commission, Aden.

THE CONSTITUTION

Before the 1970 constitution was drawn up existing ordinances and regulations remained in force, with Presidential authority replacing the powers of the British and Federal Governments. The National Front general command, which had 41 members, formed the interim legislative authority. The country is divided into eight (later six) administrative Governorates. The two-year term of office granted to the National Front expired on November 30th, 1969, and was formally renewed for another year. Following the adoption of the new constitution on November 30th, 1970, a Provisional Supreme People's Council

of 101 selected members took over legislative powers. Amendments to the Constitution allowing for the formation of the Yemen Socialist Party were approved by the Supreme People's Council in October 1978. General elections took place in December 1978 for a 111-member Council which subsequently elected a Presidium, whose Chairman became Head of State. In March 1979 a constitutional commission from both the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic was appointed to draw up a Constitution for a unified state.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: ALI NASSER MUHAMMAD (appointed April 21st, 1980, and confirmed by the Supreme People's Council April 27th 1980).

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

(elected April 27th, 1980)

Chairman: ALI NASSER MUHAMMAD.

Secretary-General: ABDULLA AHMAD GHANEM.

Members: SAID SALEH SALEM, SULTAN MUHAMMAD AD-DOSH, AIDA ALI SAID, ALI AHMAD NASSER

AS-SALAMI, FARES SALEM AHMAD, Dr. MUHAMMAD AWAD AS-SA'ADI, TAHA ALI SALIH, RASHID ABU BAKR AL-MIHDHAR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1982)

Prime Minister: ALI NASSER MUHAMMAD.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Local Administration: ALI AHMAD NASSER ANTAR.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fish Resources: ANIS HASAN YAHYA.

Deputy Prime Minister: ALI ABDUL RAZZAQ BA DIB.

Minister of Defence: Brig. SALIH MUSLIH QASIM.

Chairman of State Security Committee: SALIH MUNASSAR AS-SIYAYLI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SALIM SALIH MUHAMMAD.

Minister of Interior: Col. MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH AL-BATANI.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: ABDUL AZIZ ABDUL WALI.

Minister of Health: Dr. ABDUL AZIZ AD-DALI.

Minister of Construction: HAYDAR ABU BAKR AL-ATTAS.

Minister of Finance: MAHMUD SAI'D MAHDI.

Minister of Labour and Civil Service: NASR NASIR ALI.

Minister of Culture and Tourism: RASHID MUHAMMAD THABIT.

Minister of Education: HASAN AHMAD AS-SALLAMI.

Minister of Communications: ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD AZIZ

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: MUHAMMAD SULAYMAN NASIR.

Minister of Industry: ABDUL QADIR BA JAMMAL.

Minister of Justice and Waqfs: KHALID FADL MANSUR.

Minister of Trade and Supply: AHMAD UBAYD AL-FADLI.

Minister of Planning: Dr. FARAJ BIN GHANIM.

Minister of Housing: AHMAD MUHAMMAD AL-QA'TABI.

Chairman of State Committee for Information: MUHAMMAD ABDUL QAWI.

LEGISLATURE

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Consists of 111 members, elected December 1978.

Chairman of Presidium: ALI NASSER MUHAMMAD.

Secretary-General: ABDULLA AHMAD GHANEM.

POLITICAL PARTY

Yemen Socialist Party: Aden; f. October 1978 as successor to United Political Organization—National Front (UPO-NF); Marxist-Leninist "Vanguard" party based on "scientific socialism"; has Political Bureau (5 mems. and 2 candidate mems. *see* below), Executive Cttee. (8 mems. and 3 candidate mems.), Secretariat (5 mems.), Appeals Cttee. (6 mems.), Information Cttee. (10 mems.) and Central Cttee. (47 mems. and 11 candidate mems.); Chair. ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL.

POLITICAL BUREAU

Secretary-General: ALI NASSER MUHAMMAD.

ALI AHMAD NASSER ANTAR.

ABU BAKR ABDUL RAZZAQ BA DIB.

SALIH MUNASSAR AS-SIYAYLI.

ABDUL GHANI ABDUL QADIR.

ALI SHAYI HADI (Candidate member).

Dr. ABDULLAH AHMAD AL-KHAMIRI (Candidate member).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

(In Aden unless otherwise stated)

Albania: *Ambassador:* SULEJMAN TOMCINI.

Algeria: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.

Bangladesh: Baghdad, Iraq.

Belgium: Cairo, Egypt.

Bulgaria: Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* ATANAS SAMSAREV.

Canada: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

China, People's Republic: 145 Andalus Gardens, Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* HUANG SHIXI.

Cuba: 36 Socotra Rd., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* ULISE ESTRADA LASCALLE.

Czechoslovakia: Qasem Hilal St., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* I. VOLES.

Denmark: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Ethiopia: Abdulla Assaidi St., Ma'alla; *Ambassador:* SAMUEL TEFERA.

France: Sayhut St., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* C. JEANTELLOT.

YEMEN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

German Democratic Republic: Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* RAINER NEUMANN.

Germany Federal Republic: 49 Abyan Beach Rd., Khormaksar; *Chargé d'affaires:* K.-G. SCHON.

Guinea: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Hungary: Tumnah St.; *Ambassador:* L. BENCZEKOVITS.

India: Premjee Chambers, Tawahi; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ALI KANGA.

Iraq: Miswat St., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* TAHA AZIZ HUSSEIN.

Italy: Tawahi; *Ambassador:* M. PETROCELLI.

Japan: Crescent Hotel, Steamer Point; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YAMAZAKI.

Jordan: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* KIM UNG.

Kuwait: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.

Lebanon: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.

Libya: Airport Rd., Khormaksar (People's Bureau); *Secretary:* SALIM MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN.

Mongolia: Cairo, Egypt.

Netherlands: Cairo, Egypt.

Pakistan: 34 Kassim Hilal, Khormaksar; *Chargé d'affaires:* M. NAZIRUDDIN.

Poland: Cairo, Egypt.

Romania: Abyan Beach Rd., Plot No. 106, Khormaksar; *Chargé d'affaires:* (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: *Chargé d'affaires:* A. R. ALTHEMY.

Somalia: Britannic Court, Dolphin Square, Ma'alla; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD JAMA ELMI.

Spain: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Sudan: Tawahi; *Chargé d'affaires:* S. A. SALEH.

Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Switzerland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Syria: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.

Tanzania: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Uganda: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

U.S.S.R.: Abyan Beach Rd., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* FELIX FEDOTOV.

United Kingdom: 28 Shara Ho Chi Minh, Khormaksar; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* M. T. MCKERNAN.

Viet-Nam: 110 Awadh Al-Saaidy St., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* LEE QUANG KHAI.

Yugoslavia: Mogadishu, Somalia.

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Angola, Austria, Djibouti, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Kampuchea, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Senegal and Seychelles.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts. In the former Protectorate States Muslim law and local common law (Urfi) are also applied.

President of the Supreme Court: ABD-AL-MAJID ABD-AL-RAHMAN.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, etc.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Muslim but there are small Christian and Hindu communities.

THE PRESS

DAILY

14 October: P.O.B. 4227, Aden; not published on Saturdays; f. 1968; Editorial Dir. FURUG MUSTAFA RIFAT; Chief Editor AHMAD ABDUL RAHMAN BIKR.; circ. 20,000.

WEEKLIES

Ar-Rayah (*The Banner*): Aden; f. 1980.

Al-Thawri: P.O.B. 4227, Aden; published on Saturday; mouthpiece of Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party; Chair. ZAKI BARAKAT.

Qadaya al-Asr (*Issues of the Age*): Aden; f. 1981; publ. by Central Committee of Yemen Socialist Party).

MONTHLY

Al-Thaqafa al-Jadida: P.O.B. 1187, Aden; f. Aug. 1970; a cultural monthly review issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Arabic; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Aden News Agency (ANA): P.O.B. 1207, Tawahi, Aden; f. 1970; government-owned; Dir.-Gen. NAJIB MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (*U.S.S.R.*): Aden; Correspondent NIKOLAI Y. LEVCHENKO.

PUBLISHER

14 October Corporation for Printing, Publishing, Distribution and Advertising: Aden; is under control of State Committee for Information; Chair. and Gen. Man. SALIH AHMAD SALAH.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

State Radio and TV Commission: Aden; f. 1979; Chair. HASAN AHMAD AS-SALLAMI; is under control of State Committee for Information.

RADIO

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; transmits 100 hours a week in Arabic; Dir.-Gen. for Broadcasting: JAMAL AL-KHATIB; there are about 150,000 receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; programmes for four hours daily, mainly in Arabic; other series in English and French. Dir.-Gen. UMAR ABDUL-AZIZ MUHAMMAD. There are about 25,000 receivers.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Yemen: P.O.B. 452, Aden; replaced Yemeni Currency Authority 1972; cap. p.u. 500,000 YD; Governor SALIM MUHAMMAD AL-ASHWALI; publ. *Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANK

National Bank of Yemen: P.O.B. 5, Crater, Aden; f. 1969 by nationalizing and amalgamating the local branches of the seven foreign banks in Aden; cap. p.u. 1.25 million YD; total resources 85.4 million YD (December 1978); Gen. Man. AYOUB NAZIR A. WAHED; 21 brs.

INSURANCE

All foreign insurance interests were nationalized in November 1969.

National Insurance and Re-insurance Co.: P.O.B. 456, Aden; Lloyd's Agents.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 473, Crater; 4,000 mems.; Pres. ABDELREHMAN AL-SAILANI; Sec. MONASAR BAZARA; Gen. Man. ABDULLA SALEM KHADER.

National Company for Foreign Trade: Crater, Aden; f. 1969; incorporates main foreign trading businesses, and arranges their supply to the National Company for Home Trade; Gen. Man. HUSSEIN ABU BAKR.

National Company for Home Trade: Crater, Aden; f. 1969; marketing of cars, electrical goods, agricultural machinery, building materials and general consumer goods; incorporates the main foreign trading businesses which were nationalized in 1970; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SAILAWI.

TRADE UNION

General Confederation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: P.O.B. 1162, Ma'alla, Aden; f. 1956; affiliated to WFTU and ICFTU; 35,000 mems.; Pres. SULTAN MUHAMMAD AD-DOSH; Gen. Sec. ABDUL RAZAK SHAFI; publ. *Sout A Omal* weekly; circ approx. 4,500.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING

There are 65 co-operative societies, mostly for agricultural products; the movement was founded in 1965 and is now the responsibility of the Ministry for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

STATE ENTERPRISE

Yemeni National Oil Co: P.O.B. 5050, Aden; sole petroleum concessionaire, importer and distributor of oil products in the country; Gen. Man. TAHA AHMED AL-AHDEL.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Yemen Land Transport Company: Aden; f. 1980; incorporates former Yemen Bus Company and all other local public transport; Chair. ABDUL JALIL TAHIR BADR.

Aden has 140 miles (225 km.) of roads, of which 127 miles (204 km.) have bituminous surfacing. There are 6,382 miles (10,270 km.) of rough tracks passable for motor traffic in the hinterland, of which 716 miles (1,152 km.) have bituminous surfacing.

SHIPPING

Yemen Maritime Lines Company: P.O.B. 1228, Steamer Point, Aden; founded 1970 following nationalization and amalgamation of foreign shipping companies; freight and passenger services; branch in Mukalla, agents at Berbera (Somalia) and Mocha and Hodeida (Yemen Arab Republic); Aden Coasters, an affiliate, provides services for trans-shipment via Aden Free Zone to the Red Sea ports, East Africa and Bombay; Gen. Man. AHMAD SALIH AS-SALLAM.

Yemen Ports Department: Aden; f. 1888; state administrative body; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLA MUHAMMAD AZIZ. Aden Main Harbour has 20 first-class berths. In addition there is ample room to accommodate vessels of light draught at anchor in the 18-foot dredged area. There is also 800 feet of cargo wharf accommodating vessels of 300 feet length and 18 feet draught. Aden Oil Harbour accommodates four tankers of 57,000 tons and up to 40 feet draught.

CIVIL AVIATION

Alyemda (Democratic Yemen Airlines): P.O.B. 6006, Alyemda Bldg., Khormaksar, Aden; f. 1971 as wholly owned Corporation by the Government; passenger and cargo services to Abu Dhabi, Addis Ababa, Djibouti, Jeddah, Kuwait, Mogadishu, Sharjah, Nairobi and Bombay; fleet: one Boeing 707-320C, one 720B, three Dash 7, five DC-3; Gen. Man. SAEED NAGI SINAN.

Other companies operating services include the following: Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Djibouti, Air India, Ethiopian Airways, Kuwait Airways, MEA (Lebanon), Saudia, Somali Airlines, Yemen Airways (Yemen Arab Republic).

Aden Civil Airport is at Khormaksar, 7 miles (11 km.) from the Port. It was established in 1952, and is operated by the Civil Aviation Department.

ZAIRE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zaire lies in central Africa, bordered by the Congo to the north-west, by the Central African Republic and Sudan to the north, by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east and by Zambia and Angola to the south. There is a short coastline at the outlet of the River Zaire (Congo). The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 27°C (80°F) and an annual rainfall of 150 to 200 cm. French is the official language. Over 400 Sudanese and Bantu dialects are spoken, Kiswahili, Kiluba, Kikongo and Lingala being the most widespread. African religions are based on traditional beliefs. About 48 per cent of the population are nominally Catholic, and 13 per cent nominally Protestant. The flag is green with a central yellow disc in which a black hand holds a torch with a red flame. The capital is Kinshasa (formerly Léopoldville).

Recent History

Zaire, formerly called the Belgian Congo, became independent from Belgium as the Republic of the Congo on June 30th, 1960. Five days later the armed forces mutinied. Belgian actions during the disorder that followed and its support for the secession of Katanga (now Shaba) province were condemned in the UN, and UN troops were sent to the Congo to maintain order. Disagreements between the Congo's Head of State, Joseph Kasavubu, and the Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, over the issues of Katangan secession and the intervention of UN troops led to the dismissal of Lumumba in September. The Government was taken over temporarily by Col. (later Gen.) Joseph-Désiré Mobutu. Lumumba was imprisoned in December but his supporters set up a rival government in Stanleyville (Kisangani) which controlled Orientale, Kivu and northern parts of Kasai and Katanga. Mobutu returned power to President Kasavubu in February 1961 but a few days later the murder of Lumumba was announced. The strong reactions to this in Africa and the UN led to negotiations between Kasavubu and the followers of Lumumba which eventually produced a new government, with Cyrille Adoula as Prime Minister, in August. Katangan secession ended only in January 1963 with the Katanga leader Moïse Tshombe going into exile. The Katangan rebel gendarmes who followed him formed the Congolese National Liberation Front (FNLC) in 1963 and later served with the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

During 1962 the Lumumbists left the government, which later assumed full powers, closing parliament, and arresting opposition elements. Early in 1964 revolt flared up in Kwilu under Pierre Mulele. In July Kasavubu appointed Tshombe as an interim Prime Minister pending elections, and in August the country was renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Early in 1965 the revolt crumbled. The struggle between Tshombe and Kasavubu for the new post of President brought about the seizure of power by the army under Mobutu, at the head of the "Second Republic," on November 24th, 1965. The new regime was quickly approved by Parliament but in 1966 and 1967 there were two further revolts, by pro-

Tshombe mercenaries and Katangan soldiers. In June 1967 a new constitution, approved by referendum, was adopted. In September 1968 Mulele returned to Kinshasa from Brazzaville after being promised a pardon but was tried secretly and executed. In 1970 Gen. Mobutu was elected President (unopposed) and took office for a seven-year term. In January 1972 he became known as Mobutu Sese Seko.

In October 1971 the Democratic Republic of the Congo became the Republic of Zaire, and a year later the Government of Zaire and the Executive Committee of the *Mouvement populaire de la Révolution* (MPR), Zaire's sole legal political party, merged into the National Executive Council.

Zaire was involved for a number of years with the struggle for independence in Angola and intensified its support for the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) in 1975. However, following the victory of the MPLA in early 1976, Zaire broke off relations with the FNLA and acknowledged the new regime.

In March 1977 the FNLC, led by Lt.-Gen. Nathaniel Mbumba, invaded Zaire from Angola in an attempt to depose Mobutu. By May the Zairian army, supported by foreign troops and aid, had forced the invaders to retreat. Mobutu responded with reforms which included the establishment in July of a new government, with Dr. Mpinga Kasenda in the newly-created office of First State Commissioner, and the holding of direct elections, under a new electoral code, in October. In December 1977 President Mobutu was re-elected for a further seven-year term and a new Executive Council was announced.

In May 1978 a second invasion by the FNLC reached Kolwezi, a strategic town in the mining region of Shaba. With Western support, Mobutu survived the resultant crisis. An Inter-African Force, composed mainly of Moroccan and Senegalese troops, restored order in Shaba. Following the resumption of diplomatic relations with Angola in July, meetings between Mobutu and President Neto of Angola in August and October produced agreement not to support rebels against each other, and a commitment to open the Benguela railway, which formerly transported Zaire's copper exports through Angola to the sea. Following criticism of the National Executive Council by the Legislative Council, Mobutu appointed a new government in March 1979, with Bo-Boliko Lokonga, former head of the Legislative Council, as First State Commissioner.

The Inter-African Force left Shaba in July and August 1979. Belgian, Chinese, Egyptian and French instructors had been training Zairian troops during 1979 into a disciplined army which it was hoped would encourage the return of the European specialist engineers needed to restart the mines, which had fallen into disrepair during and since the uprisings. In June President Mobutu also transferred the Government temporarily to Lubumbashi, in Shaba, in another confidence-boosting move. In January 1980, as part of a massive anti-corruption drive, Mobutu completely reorganized the National Executive Council,

ZAIRE

dismissing 13 of the 22 Commissioners, and reorganized the judicial system under a Ministry of Justice.

In a series of political reforms in August 1980, the number of institutions of the MPR was increased from five to eight. The new post of Chairman, to be held by the President of the MPR, became the central organ of decision-making and control of the Party's activities. In September President Mobutu appointed a 114-member Central Committee to become the MPR's most important organ after the Congress, thus signifying a transfer of prerogatives from the Politbureau. The MPR's Executive Committee became the Executive Secretariat and, in a ministerial reshuffle, the outgoing First State Commissioner, Bo-Boliko Lokonga, was appointed Executive Secretary. A draft bill for amending the Constitution to accommodate these changes was passed in November. The bill also further confirmed concentration of power in the hands of the President of the MPR, i.e. the President of the Republic.

In February 1981 a further ministerial reshuffle took place, and in April the First State Commissioner, Nguza Karl-I-Bond, went into self-imposed exile on a trip to Belgium. He was replaced by N'Singa Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube, who also became Executive Secretary of the MPR when the posts were merged in October 1981 during a series of political changes, which included a major ministerial reshuffle and the decision to elect the Party's Politbureau from the Central Committee. Meanwhile, the strong criticism of Mobutu's regime by the exiled Nguza caused a severe strain on relations between Zaire and Belgium until the Belgian authorities gave an assurance in July that the criticism would be moderated.

Government

Under the Constitution promulgated in February 1978, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Legislative Council, with 268 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. Since 1970 the only authorized political party is the ruling MPR. Executive power is vested in the President, directly elected for seven years. He appoints and leads the National Executive Council, a cabinet of State Commissioners with departmental responsibilities. The MPR's highest policy-making body is to be the 114-member Central Committee (*see above*). The Political Bureau has 38 members, elected by the Central Committee. The President is advised on questions of security by a National Security Council formed in March 1979. Zaire comprises eight Regions, each headed by an appointed Commissioner, and the capital city of Kinshasa, under a Governor.

Defence

Military service is compulsory. In July 1981 armed forces totalled 22,100, of whom 18,500 were in the army, 2,100 in the air force and 1,500 in the navy. There is also a paramilitary force, comprising the National Guard and the Gendarmerie, of about 35,000. Defence expenditure for 1979 totalled 92 million zaires.

Economic Affairs

Potentially one of Africa's richest states, Zaire has extensive agricultural, mineral and energy resources. The country's chief riches lie in the Shaba copper mines and in extensive deposits of cobalt, of which Zaire has 65 per cent

of the world's reserves. Manganese, zinc, uranium and other metals are also mined. The rich diamond deposits in Kasai make Zaire the world's largest producer. In 1981 the marketing monopoly for Zaire's diamonds was taken over by the state-controlled Sozacom after 14 years of selling through the Central Selling Organisation, controlled by De Beers of South Africa. It is also planned to establish a large diamond-cutting industry in Zaire. Although mineral products account for an average of about 75 per cent of export earnings, the contribution of mining and metallurgy to G.D.P. fell from over 22 per cent in 1973 and 1974 to only 8.8 per cent in 1977 as a result of the drastic fall in the world market price for copper after 1974.

With refineries at Matadi and Moanda, extensive offshore petroleum reserves have been exploited since 1975, and transportation will be facilitated by the new deep-water port planned for Banana.

Zaire has vast hydroelectric potential, with thermal power accounting for only 1 per cent of installed capacity. A large-scale aluminium smelter is to be built to exploit the output of the Inga hydroelectric complex near Kinshasa.

Principal agricultural products are coffee, palm oil and kernels, and rubber, which are the prime agricultural exports, and timber, cassava and bananas. Agriculture employs over 70 per cent of the working population but only about 3 per cent of the land area is used for agriculture. Agricultural production has declined every year since 1970, partly because of the high level of inflation and the collapse of the road system, which has meant that farmers are unable to get their produce to town markets and have consequently abandoned plantations as uneconomic. A Ministry of Rural Development was created in 1977 to boost agricultural production, but in 1979 food accounted for 18 per cent of imports by value.

Following nationalization in the mid-1960s of the country's mining interests, a policy of "Zairization" was adopted in 1973, under which most foreign companies were nationalized. Since 1976, however, President Mobutu has offered to restore 100 per cent of many holdings to their former owners.

In 1976 the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) was established by Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda, all of whom were signatories in 1974 to the Lomé Convention. The EEC remains the chief trading partner, with Belgium-Luxembourg taking 17 per cent of exports and providing 15 per cent of imports in 1978.

G.N.P. declined by 4 per cent annually from 1975 to 1979 and industrial production, especially in minerals, fell in 1978 and 1979 due to the lack of spare parts needed to repair damage caused in the two Shaba wars; exports have been hindered by terrorist attacks on land routes through Angola and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and, more recently, by the closure of the border with Sudan in 1981. Industry was working well below installed capacity, often by 30 per cent or more, and there were reports in 1980 of plants working at only one-third capacity.

Inflation and the deep-rooted corruption of the Government have caused Zaire difficulty with its balance of payments and servicing of foreign debts. Coffee, gold, diamonds and ivory were still being smuggled out of the country on a massive scale in 1981, and fraud and the

inadequacy of customs control had reached such proportions that the Government declared in 1979 that the import figures no longer reflected reality.

Despite foreign aid and the intervention of the IMF, the country's total external debt in November 1981 was estimated at almost \$5,000 million. Attempts to revive the economy are based on a three-year credit facility, arranged with the IMF in June 1981, for \$1,200 million, and on an agreement with a group of 11 countries, under the chairmanship of the World Bank, for the rescheduling of external government debt repayments of between \$300 million and \$400 million, due in 1981 and 1982. When the 11 countries (the so-called "Paris Club") had first met in 1978 to discuss aid for Zaire, \$225 million was pledged and in April 1980 the Paris Club agreed to reschedule \$1,300 million of Zaire's Government-guaranteed debt; \$434 million worth of debt was renegotiated with commercial banks. Successive devaluations of the zaire (the last was by 40 per cent in June 1981), a stringent credit squeeze and a reduction of currency in circulation have also been employed to aid the economy, but falling prices for copper and cobalt, Zaire's main exports, are expected to hinder any substantial reduction of the deficits. None the less, the budget deficit fell from 1,800 million zaires in 1980 to about 1,000 million zaires in 1981, and inflation, which had been 125 per cent in 1978, was under 50 per cent in 1980. G.D.P. increased in 1980, for the first time in many years, by 1.8 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Transport flows for the most part along the River Zaire and its tributaries, Zairian rivers being navigable above the Inga rapids for 13,700 km. The chief ports are Matadi, which is the highest point on the Zaire accessible from the sea, and Boma. Studies for a deep-water port at Banana, on the Atlantic coast, were completed in 1981 and construction began on a road-rail suspension bridge over the Zaire at Matadi in 1979. This is the first stage of a railway construction programme to link the CFMK Kinshasa-Matadi line to the future Matadi-Banana line, thus providing the only direct land route between Mayumbe and the rest of the country. In 1980 railways totalled 5,254 km., of which 858 km. were electrified. Most roads are in poor condition owing to inadequate maintenance. In 1980 they totalled about 145,000 km., of which 20,683 km. were main or national roads. There are four international airports—at Ndjili (for Kinshasa), at Luano (for Lubumbashi), at Bukavu and at Kisangani. By June 1979 four earth satellite stations had been installed (at Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Kisangani and G'badolite) as

part of the plan to build 13 earth stations and 17 television stations.

Social Welfare

There is an Institut National de la Sécurité Sociale guaranteeing insurance coverage for sickness, pensions and family allowances under an obligatory scheme of national insurance. In 1979 Zaire had 77,000 hospital beds and 1,648 doctors.

Education

There are primary, secondary, technical and agricultural schools. In 1978 there were 5,200,000 pupils in primary education, 680,000 in secondary, and 35,000 in higher. In 1974 a one-year period of compulsory civic service, including military, political and agricultural training, was introduced for all school-leavers. Since then, all religious education has been abolished. It is estimated that about 70 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 years attended primary schools in 1978. In 1975 11 per cent of those aged 12 to 17 received secondary education. There is one university with three campuses.

Tourism

Zaire has extensive lake and mountain scenery. Tourism expanded steadily under a plan announced in 1968, but there was a sharp drop in the numbers of visitors from 93,682 in 1974 to only 18,942 in 1976, although arrivals rose to 25,600 in 1978.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (Anniversary of the *Mouvement populaire de la Révolution*), June 24th (Anniversary of Zaire currency, Promulgation of the 1967 Constitution and Day of the Fishermen), June 30th (Independence Day), August 1st (Parents' Day), October 14th (Youth Day, birthday of President Mobutu), October 27th (Anniversary of the country's change of name to Zaire), November 17th (Army Day), November 24th (Anniversary of the Second Republic), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 4th (Commemoration of the Martyrs of Independence).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

10,000 sengi = 100 makuta = 1 zaire.

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 10.46 zaires;

U.S. \$1 = 5.44 zaires.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)†						DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1979†
2,344,885 sq. km.*	24,222,126	24,902,472	25,567,104	26,313,000	27,080,000	27,869,000	11.9

* 905,365 square miles.

† Not revised to take account of latest estimate (see below).

Mid-1980 Population: 27,483,000 (Source: Banque du Zaïre, Information Memorandum).

REGIONS

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (mid-1980)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Bandundu	295,658	3,694,000	12.5
Bas-Zaïre	53,920	1,824,000	33.8
Equateur	403,293	3,094,000	7.7
Haut-Zaïre	503,239	4,054,000	8.1
Kasai Occidental	156,967	2,458,000	15.7
Kasai Oriental	168,216	2,254,000	13.4
Kivu	256,662	4,349,000	16.9
Shaba (formerly Katanga)	496,965	3,597,000	7.2
Kinshasa (city)*	9,965	2,159,000	216.7
TOTAL	2,344,885	27,483,000	11.7

* Including the commune of Maluku.

Source: Banque du Zaïre, Information Memorandum.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at July 1st, 1976)

Kinshasa (capital)	2,443,876	Bukavu (Costermanville)	209,051
Kananga (formerly Luluabourg)	704,211	Kikwit	172,450
Lubumbashi (Elisabethville)	451,332	Matadi	162,396
Mbuji-Mayi	382,632	Mbandaka (Coquilhatville)	149,118
Kisangani (Stanleyville)	339,210	Likasi (Jadotville)	146,394*

* 1970 estimate.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 46.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 46.2 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 20.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 18.7 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	3,174	3,362	6,536	3,707	4,000	7,707
Industry	661	26	687	986	66	1,052
Services	573	43	616	871	88	959
TOTAL	4,409	3,430	7,839	5,564	4,155	9,719

Source: ILO, Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 8,855; Total 11,925 (Source: FAO, Production Yearbook).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1979
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable land	5,707
Land under permanent crops	550*
Permanent meadows and pastures	9,221*
Forests and woodland	177,940*
Other land	33,342
Inland water	7,781
TOTAL	234,541

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Wheat	4†	5†	5
Rice (paddy)	213	230†	230
Maize	500	430†	500
Millet	26*	20*	25
Sorghum	28	20*	25
Potatoes	31	31*	31
Sweet potatoes and yams	298	300*	303
Cassava (Manioc)	11,779	12,000†	12,500
Pulses	146	151*	153
Groundnuts (in shell)	307	315*	323
Sesame seed	2	3*	3
Cottonseed	30†	33*	33
Palm kernels	71	70*	74
Palm oil	171	170*	180
Cabbages	12*	15*	17
Tomatoes	34	36*	37
Onions (dry)	18*	21*	23
Sugar cane	652	670*	620
Oranges	131†	145*	155
Grapefruit	9*	9*	9
Avocados	22	24*	25
Mangoes	155	170*	173
Pineapples	147	150*	156
Bananas	308	310*	313
Plantains	1,405	1,420*	1,439
Coffee (green)	86	87*	90
Cocoa beans	4	5†	5
Tea (made)	7	7*	7
Tobacco (leaves)	6	6*	6
Kenaf	1	1*	1
Cotton (lint)	15†	17*	17
Natural rubber (dry weight)	29	22†	20

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cattle . . .	1,145	1,155	1,170
Sheep . . .	720	722	738
Goats . . .	2,636	2,640	2,722
Pigs . . .	678	690	720
Poultry . . .	12,530*	13,059	13,589

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(^{'000} metric tons, FAO estimates)

	1978	1979*	1980*
Cows' milk . .	5	6	6
Beef and veal .	21	22	22
Mutton and lamb .	2	2	2
Goats' meat . .	7	7	7
Pig meat . . .	27	27	29
Poultry meat . .	13	14	15
Other meat . . .	96	100	101
Hen eggs . . .	6.4	7.1	7.5

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.**FORESTRY**(^{'000} cubic metres, all non-coniferous)**ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS**

	1977	1978*	1979*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . .	303	303	303
Other industrial wood* .	1,805	1,853	1,904
Fuel wood* . . .	7,383	7,589	7,802
TOTAL . . .	9,491	9,745	10,009

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.**SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION**

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total (incl. boxboards)	115	78	90	90*

* FAO estimate.

1979: Production as in 1978 (FAO estimate).

FISHING(^{'000} metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Inland waters . .	129.0	120.0	106.4	100.0	110.0*	104.6*	107.6	114.2
Atlantic Ocean . .	15.3	11.6	8.9	6.5	7.9	2.4	1.3	1.0
TOTAL CATCH . .	144.3	131.6	115.3	106.5	117.9	107.0	108.9	115.2

* FAO figures.

Sources: Société Financière de Développement (SOFIDE), *Rapport Annuel*; FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Copper Ore	metric tons	408,758	452,716	392,825	371,932
Tin Concentrates	" "	4,638	4,078	3,505	2,868
Manganese Ore*	" "	182,185	41,019	—	—
Coal	" "	112,219	127,955	106,646	109,190
Zinc Concentrates*	" "	125,015	131,539	158,112	139,824
Cobalt Ore	" "	10,686	10,208	13,095	14,029
Cadmium	" "	252	246	186	212
Tungsten	" "	449	317	276	210
Industrial Diamonds	'000 carats	11,516	10,795	10,599	8,063
Gem Diamonds	" "	305	420	646	671
Silver	kilogrammes	60,459	85,027	89,000	91,684
Gold	"	2,835	2,494	2,386	2,286
Crude Petroleum	'000 barrels	9,075	8,255	6,604	7,614

1980 (metric tons): Copper ore 460,000; Cobalt 14,482; Cadmium 168; Silver (kilogrammes) 78,756.

1981 (metric tons, estimate): Copper 495,000.

* Figures refer to gross weight. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Manganese 94.7 in 1976, 21.3 in 1977; Zinc 70.3 in 1976, 81.8 in 1977, 88.5 in 1978.

INDUSTRY
BASE METALS
('000 metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Copper (unwrought): Smelter	462.6	408.2	452.4	472.5
Refined	304.5	274.0	293.0	243.8
Zinc (unwrought)	65.6	60.6	51.0	43.5
Tin (unwrought)	0.6	0.7	0.8	n.a.

Source: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1976	1977	1978	1979
Cigarettes	million	3,265	2,924	3,518	2,887
Beer	'000 hectolitres	4,615	4,213	3,881	2,708
Soft drinks	" "	674	770	711	489
Wheat flour	metric tons	95,397	107,528	78,866	n.a.
Maize flour	" "	149,547	176,905	185,533	n.a.
Sugar	" "	45,760	53,761	49,240	48,184
Margarine	" "	2,150	2,297	3,470	2,138
Sulphuric acid	" "	173,425	151,423	137,783	135,109
Cement	" "	534,000	489,000	468,000	416,000
Petrol (motor)	" "	72,424	32,393	32,769	52,547
Kerosene	" "	40,986	18,352	28,843	40,181
Distillate fuel oils	" "	76,359	42,960	38,756	86,890
Residual fuel oils	" "	149,809	52,706	79,362	198,144
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 sq. metres	79,104	71,878	48,412	56,218
Blankets	'000 units	1,942	1,641	1,228	933
Shoes	'000 pairs	5,043	5,064	3,157	2,698
Electricity	million kWh.	4,088	4,140	3,957	4,090*

* Provisional.

FINANCE

10,000 sengi=100 makuta (singular, likuta)=1 zaire.

Coins: 10 sengi; 1 likuta, 5 makuta.

Notes: 10, 20 and 50 makuta; 1, 5 and 10 zaires.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling=10.46 zaires; U.S. \$1=5.44 zaires.
100 zaires=£9.56=818.39.

Note: The zaire was introduced in June 1967, replacing the Congolese franc (CF) at the rate of 1 zaire=1,000 francs. At the same time the currency was devalued by 70 per cent, the old exchange rate of U.S. \$1=150 francs (at which the buying and selling rates were unified in January 1964) being replaced by a new rate of 1 zaire=U.S. \$2.00 (\$1=50 makuta). This valuation remained in force until March 1976. When the U.S. dollar, previously at par with the IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR), was devalued in December 1971 the zaire's value fell to 1.8421 SDRs (1 SDR=0.5429 zaire). In February 1973 the dollar was again devalued and the zaire's value was fixed at 1.6579 SDRs (1 SDR=0.6032 zaire). From July 1974 the fixed relationship between the SDR and the U.S. dollar was ended but the zaire remained tied to U.S. currency. In March 1976 the link between the zaire and the U.S. dollar was ended and the zaire's value was pegged to the SDR (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies) at a mid-point of parity (1 zaire=1 SDR), representing a depreciation of 42.1 per cent. This valuation remained in effect until November 1978, when the zaire was devalued by 10 per cent to 0.90 SDR. Other devaluations followed until in January 1979 the exchange rate was fixed at 1 zaire=0.50 SDR. The zaire was further devalued to 0.375 SDR in August 1979, to 0.2625 SDR in February 1980 and to 0.1575 SDR in June 1981. The average exchange rate (zares per U.S. dollar) was 0.807 in 1976; 0.857 in 1977; 0.836 in 1978; 1.729 in 1979; 2.800 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the zaire was valued at 16s. 8d. or 83.33p (£1=1.20 zaires) from November 1967 to August 1971; and at 76.75p (£1=1.3029 zaires) from December 1971 to June 1972.

ORDINARY BUDGET

('000 zaires)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980
Direct Taxes . . .	549,610	900,490	953,387
Income tax . . .	248,400	410,115	430,541
Turnover tax . . .	79,900	120,000	142,313
Indirect Taxes . . .	439,477	998,373	1,470,405
Export duties . . .	179,530	504,162	860,881
Import duties . . .	81,000	179,000	230,000
Consumption tax . .	54,340	61,050	70,920
Non-tax revenue . . .	34,000	531,199	536,973
TOTAL . . .	1,023,087	2,430,062	3,335,922

EXPENDITURE	1978	1979	1980
Current Expenditure	1,269,485	2,436,624	2,937,485
Presidency . . .	81,632	70,565	105,115
National Defence . .	34,630	181,704	254,071
Foreign Affairs . . .	28,289	84,736	83,144
Education . . .	28,850	664,476	589,944
Agriculture . . .	17,004	68,909	27,899
Public Health . . .	32,936	93,273	97,040
Public Works . . .	30,109	95,239	127,452
Public Debt . . .	230,088	550,156	932,491
Towns and Regions . .	39,250	145,223	69,904
Salaries . . .	525,664	—	—
Capital Expenditure . .	119,680	225,336	256,202
Miscellaneous . . .	21,019	—	—
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,410,184	2,661,960	3,193,687

1981 Budget ('000 zaires): Revenue 5,070,826, Expenditure 5,571,581.

1982 Draft Budget ('000 zaires): Revenue 7,800,000, Expenditure 8,800,000.

BANK OF ZAIRE RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold . . .	58.52	91.44	153.07
IMF Special Drawing Rights . . .	5.72	0.16	—
Foreign exchange . . .	120.03	206.53	204.11
TOTAL . . .	184.27	298.13	357.18

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million zaires at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks . .	799.8	408.6	1,254.9
Demand deposits at deposit money banks . . .	814.4	1,174.5	1,525.6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

(Base: 1970=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979†
Food	511.0	856.8	1,413.1	2,842.5
Housing	282.6	408.9	486.4	1,189.6
Clothing	287.2	454.2	721.8	1,810.6
GENERAL INDEX	433.3	706.8	1,119.5	2,326.9

* Based on family expenditure in the markets of Kinshasa.

† At August 1979.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(million zaires)

	At 1970 PRICES		At CURRENT PRICES		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1979
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>					
Agriculture	91.5	83.0	370.8	409.0	1,310.7
Mining and metallurgy	214.0	228.0	337.4	341.4	1,703.9
Manufacturing	84.8	83.0	239.2	280.2	418.6
Electricity and water	11.0	11.2	12.2	11.2	11.6
Building and public works	32.5	27.1	90.9	99.2	208.7
Transport and telecommunications	71.1	66.8	94.6	84.2	93.4
Commerce	132.3	133.1	527.9	853.7	2,261.7
Services	246.0	265.3	744.4	1,099.3	2,153.7
Imputed bank service charge	-26.4	-45.0	-26.4	-45.0	—
Sub-total (goods and services)	856.8	852.5	2,391.0	3,133.2	8,162.3
Import taxes and duties	29.8	26.9	86.4	91.1	258.7
Total Monetary Product (at market prices)	886.6	879.4	2,477.4	3,224.3	8,421.0
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>					
Agriculture	91.5	94.2	366.4	604.3	2,129.5
Construction	16.2	13.5	45.3	45.4	103.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	994.3	987.1	2,889.1	3,874.0	10,654.4

Sources: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel*; and Banque du Zaïre, *Information Memorandum*, for 1979 figures.

NATIONAL INCOME

(million zaires, monetary sector only)

	At 1970 PRICES			At CURRENT PRICES		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Gross Domestic Product	957.2	886.6	879.4	1,652.7	2,477.4	3,224.3
Less: Net transfers abroad of interest and investment income	23.3	38.1	50.7	41.9	68.5	100.1
Net transfers abroad of private income	17.2	26.9	25.6	31.0	48.3	50.5
Gross National Product	916.7	821.6	803.1	1,579.3	2,360.6	3,073.7
Less: Indirect taxation, net of subsidies	188.1	169.5	183.0	250.4	270.0	335.0
Consumption of fixed capital	117.2	84.8	96.4	193.8	227.5	270.4
NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	611.4	567.3	523.7	1,135.6	1,863.1	2,468.3

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
RECORDED TRANSACTIONS
(million zaires)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Imports	522.0	747.2	661.7	1,052.0	1,629.0	850.7	1,327.2
Exports	526.8	753.9	445.2	837.9	986.3	1,311.4	3,130.6

TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY TRADING PARTNERS
(merchandise only—million zaires)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports	333.0	261.0	345.9	477.0	473.1	594.1
Exports	331.0	338.5	604.3	795.8	540.8	1,107.6

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel*, quoting data from IMF, *Direction of Trade*.

SELECTED COMMODITIES
('000 zaires)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1977	1978	1979
Consumer goods	98,813	115,620	189,957
Food, drink, tobacco	52,731	68,341	77,147
Textiles, clothing	14,785	12,258	16,693
Energy	104,234	87,467	229,402
Primary manufactures and semi-finished products	128,369	128,264	237,962
Capital goods	60,424	79,998	137,086
Others (incl. errors and omissions)	130,848	156,041	343,921
TOTAL	522,688	567,389	1,138,328

EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979
Mineral products	711,021	1,097,687	2,716,141
Copper	378,800	385,800	958,800
Cobalt	128,000	487,600	1,312,700
Zinc	27,814	14,168	40,200
Diamonds	55,173	103,181	171,236
Cassiterite	23,117	23,677	32,423
Crude petroleum	66,700	38,000	29,510
Agricultural products	259,539	198,235	375,659
Coffee	165,538	138,190	243,377
Palm oil and kernels	19,754	9,772	15,111
Industrial products	4,166	5,500	18,821
Others	31,618	10,000*	20,000*
TOTAL	986,344	1,311,422	3,130,621

Source for 1979 figures: Banque du Zaïre, *Bulletin de Statistiques*.

* Estimate.

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(million zaires)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	1977	1978
Belgium/Luxembourg	106.4	154.6	131.3
France	100.8	82.4	78.8
Germany, Federal Republic	68.3	75.4	69.4
Italy	26.7	49.7	32.0
Japan	23.8	31.9	19.5
Netherlands	34.0	43.7	11.2
South Africa	27.1	34.7	40.0
Spain	4.1	8.3	16.1
Switzerland	7.5	11.8	12.3
United Kingdom	23.2	27.3	29.0
U.S.A. and Canada	77.0	97.7	80.1
Zambia	4.1	18.5	11.6
Zimbabwe	11.6	31.4	29.6

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976	1977	1978
Belgium/Luxembourg	506.9	542.2	220.6
France	84.1	141.6	71.1
Germany, Federal Republic	63.6	102.0	44.6
Italy	94.1	137.1	60.0
Japan	70.8	76.5	13.6
Netherlands	18.8	33.4	20.7
South Africa	0.4	3.1	22.1
Switzerland	18.9	24.8	74.4
United Kingdom	55.2	89.0	102.8
U.S.A. and Canada	169.4	154.3	26.6
Zambia	0.1	0.3	0.3

TOURISM

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Tourist arrivals . . .	81,900	93,682	40,948	18,942	24,525	25,600

Tourists receipts totalled U.S. \$5 million in 1973, \$8 million in 1974, \$6 million in 1975 and \$11 million in 1976.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975
Passenger cars . . .	78,205	84,354	95,978
Buses and coaches . . .	2,672	2,930	2,988
Goods vehicles . . .	64,585	67,815	68,811

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

RAILWAYS

Total Traffic (millions)

	1971	1972	1973	1976*
Passenger-km.	751	437	447	467
Freight (net ton-km.)	2,482	2,387	3,017	2,203

* Figures for 1974 and 1975 are not available.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(ports of Kinshasa, Boma and Matadi)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freight (metric tons):					
Loaded	544,097	539,024	536,713	498,380	} 1,098,878
Unloaded	697,987	775,600	685,604	629,422	

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES
(million)

	1975	1976	1977
Kilometres flown . . .	15.4	14.9	11.8
Passenger-km. . . .	632	690	696
Cargo ton-km. . . .	44.8	53.5	41.8
Mail ton-km. . . .	1.3	1.3	0.8

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION
(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	5,188	73,129	3,219,554
Secondary	1,207	11,824	297,556
Vocational	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Higher	22	1,484	15,693

1978: 5,200,000 pupils in primary education; 680,000 in secondary education; 35,000 students enrolled at the university.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Département de l'Economie Nationale, Kinshasa; Institut National de la Statistique, Office Nationale de la Recherche et du Développement, B.P. 20, Kinshasa.

THE CONSTITUTION

The following constitution was promulgated on February 15th, 1978, to replace the constitution adopted by national referendum in June 1967.

The Republic of Zaire is defined as a united, democratic, secular and social state, composed of eight administrative regions and the city of Kinshasa.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is elected for a seven-year term, renewable once only. The Presidency of the Republic follows automatically election to the Leadership of the Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution (MPR), the sole political party, and approval of this choice by the electorate. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 40. Under the revised Constitution, the Head of State is also the Head of the National Executive Council and of the National Legislative Council and acts as the chief executive, controls foreign policy and the judiciary, and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the *gendarmérie*.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The programme and decisions of the National Executive Council are determined by the President and carried out by the State Commissioners who are heads of their departments. The National Executive Council is dissolved at the end of each Presidential term, though it continues to function until a new National Executive Council is formed. The members of the National Executive Council are appointed or dismissed by the President.

LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a single Chamber, the National Legislative Council, its 268 members are designated People's Commissioners, and are elected for five years by direct, universal suffrage with a secret ballot. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 25. The Bureau of the National Legislative Council is elected for the duration of the legislature, and consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. The members of the

National Executive Council have the right and, if required, the obligation to attend the meetings of the National Legislative Council. It meets twice yearly, from April to July and from October to January.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In May 1967 it was resolved that the MPR should be Zaire's only party. The Political Bureau* of the MPR, in its function of nominating and electing the Head of State, is, in effect, the supreme organ of state. It consists of thirty-eight members elected from the party's Central Committee. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 35.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

The regional commissioners of the eight regions are appointed and dismissed by the President.

JUDICIARY

The Judicial Council†, one of the organs of the MPR, consists of the Supreme Court, the General Council of War, the Court of State Security, the Tribunals and the Council of War. The President appoints a magistrate to preside over the Judicial Council.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of social class, religion, tribe, sex, birth or residence. All citizens are members of the MPR, have the duty to uphold the revolution and have the right to vote at the age of 18. Every person shall enjoy the rights of personal respect, protection of life and inviolability of person. No person may be arrested, detained, executed or subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment except within the prescribed form of the law. All citizens are entitled to freedom of expression, conscience and religion. Military service is compulsory but may be replaced by community service. All natives of Zaire have the right and duty to work, and can defend their rights by trade union action. The right to strike is recognized and is exercised according to laws.

* According to a draft bill to amend the Constitution passed in November 1980, power stemming from the people is exercised by the President of the MPR, the President of the Republic, by other institutions of the MPR, or by referendum. The number of institutions of the MPR increases from five to eight with the creation of the post of Chairman of the MPR (the Chairman is the central institution of the MPR for decision-making) and the establishment of a Central Committee (which takes precedence over the Political Bureau) and an Executive Committee.

† In January 1980 a Justice Department was set up to replace the Judicial Council (see Judicial System, p. 1845).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt.-Gen. MOBUTU SESE SEKO KUKU Ngbendu wa Za Banga (assumed power November 24th, 1965; elected by popular vote October 31st–November 1st, 1970, inaugurated December 5th, 1970).

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(February 1982)

President and State Commissioner for National Defence, Veterans' Affairs and Territorial Security: Lt.-Gen. MOBUTU SESE SEKO.

First State Commissioner: N'SINGA UDJUU ONGWAKEBI UNTUBE.

Deputy First State Commissioner and State Commissioner for Territorial Administration: VUNDWAWE TE PEMAKO.

State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: YOKA MANGONO.

State Commissioner for Foreign Trade: KINKELA MPITU.

State Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development: KAMITATU MASSAMBA.

State Commissioner for Information: KANDE DZAMBULATE.

ZAIRE

The Government, President, Legislature, Regional Governments

State Commissioner for Justice: INONGA LOKONGA L'OME.

State Commissioner for Finance and Budget: NAMWISI MA NKOY.

State Commissioner for the State Investment Holdings: BOLUMBA ASAL.

State Commissioner for the National Economy, Industry and Commerce: BAYI-BAYI WA KASIGE.

State Commissioner for Mines: MBENGA SANDONGA.

State Commissioner for Energy: MATADIWAMBA KAMBA MUNTU.

State Commissioner for Public Works and Territorial Development: BETYNE NGILASE.

State Commissioner for the Environment, Conservation and Tourism: MAKOLO JIBIKILAYI.

State Commissioner for Transport and Communications: MANANGA DINTOKA PHOLO.

State Commissioner for Lands: SUKADI BULAYI.

State Commissioner for Higher Education: EPEE GAMBWA.

State Commissioner for Scientific Research: MABIKA KALANDA.

State Commissioner for Primary and Secondary Education: NDOLELA SIKI KONDE.

State Commissioner for Public Health: MOZAGBA NGBUKA.

State Commissioner for Culture and Arts: LUAMBA KATANSI.

State Commissioner for Social Welfare: KASHEMWA LAINI NYOTA.

State Commissioner for Labour and Social Security: MBAYA NGANGU.

State Commissioner for Post, Telephones and Telecommunications: MAATA NKUMU WA BOWANGO.

State Commissioner for Sport and Leisure Activities: TSHOBO I NGANA.

State Commissioner for General Planning: BOKANA W'ON-DANGELA.

State Commissioner for the Civil Service: KILOLO MUSAMPA LUBEMBA.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

(February 1982)

Members are: the First State Commissioner, the State Commissioners for Foreign Affairs, Territorial Administration and Political Organization, Defence, Justice, the Administrators-General of the National Research and Investigations Centre (CNRI) and the National Intelli-

gence Service (SNI), the President's Special Adviser, the Chiefs of Staff of the Zairian Armed Forces and the National Gendarmerie, and the Secretary-General of the National Security Council.

Secretary-General: PELENDU BELADU MAWE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE MPR

The Committee has 114 members, appointed by President Mobutu on September 2nd, 1980.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE MPR

38 mems.; Permanent Secretary: Dr. MPINGA KASENDA.

PRESIDENT

ELECTION

(December 1977)

Total votes cast	10,692,737
For Lt.-Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko	10,491,180
Against	192,737
Invalid	8,820

The results show that 98.16 per cent of the votes cast were in favour of Gen. Mobutu, the sole candidate.

LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

On October 16th, 1977, 268 supporters of the ruling MPR were elected by secret ballot in direct elections for five-year terms.

Speaker: NZONDONMYO ADOKPE LINGO.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Local government in each Region is in the hands of a Regional Commissioner and six Councillors. In 1977 the Regional Commissioners were given extended local control over the army, police and regional government.

REGION	COMMISSIONER
Shaba	MANDUNGU BULA NYATI
Kivu	MOANDO SIMBA
Western Kasai	Pastor KIEMBA
Bandundu	MALUMBA

REGION	COMMISSIONER
Upper Zaire	(vacant)
Lower Zaire	ZAMUNDU AGENONG'KA
Equator	KADIATA NZEMBA
Eastern Kasai	EFAMBE EYOLANGA

Governor of Kinshasa: KISOMBE KIAKU MUISI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement populaire de la révolution (MPR): Kinshasa; f. 1967; the only authorized political party; stands for national unity, opposition to tribalism, and African socialism; Central Committee of 114 members; Political Bureau of 38 members (all designated by the President from 1982); every Zairian becomes a member of the MPR at birth; the leader of the Party is, according to a modification of policy in 1974, the *ex officio* Head of State; in October 1981 the posts of Executive Secretary of the Party and First State Commissioner of the National Executive Council were merged; Chair. and

Leader President MOBUTU SESE SEKO; Exec. Sec. N'SINGA UDJUU ONGWAKEBI UNTUBE.

Illegal opposition party in exile:

Council for the Liberation of the Congo: Brussels, Belgium; f. 1980; an association of: the Front for the Liberation of the Congo (f. 1963; Leader Lt.-Gen. NATHANIEL MBUMBA), the Party for Popular Revolution, the National Movement for Union and Reconciliation, the Congolese Socialist Party and the Progressive Congolese Students; Pres. MUNGUL DIAKA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ZAIRE

(In Kinshasa unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 50/52 ave. Col. Ebiyea; *Ambassador:* HUSAIN ZATOUT.

Angola: B.P. 8625; *Chargé d'affaires:* Maj. KAMU D'ALMEIDA.

Argentina: B.P. 16798; *Ambassador:* WERNER ROBERTO JUSTO BURGHARDT.

Australia: Accra, Ghana.

Austria: B.P. 16399; *Ambassador:* PAUL ULLMAN.

Belgium: Bldg. Le Cinquantenaire, Place du 27 octobre, B.P. 899; *Ambassador:* JEAN-PAUL VAN BELLINGHEN.

Benin: B.P. 3265; *Ambassador:* RENÉ VALÉRY MONGBE.

Brazil: B.P. 13296; *Ambassador:* AYRTON G. DIEGUEZ.

Bulgaria: B.P. 967; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Burundi: B.P. 1483; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HICUBURUNDI.

Cameroon: B.P. 10998; *Ambassador:* PAUL PONDJ.

Canada: B.P. 8341; *Ambassador:* R. A. J. CHRÉTIEN.

Central African Republic: B.P. 7769; *Ambassador:* J.-G. MAMADOU.

Chad: B.P. 9097; *Ambassador:* Mr. LAOKOLE.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 9098; *Ambassador:* ZHOU BOPING.

Congo: B.P. 9516; *Ambassador:* JEAN-MARIE WENGUE.

Czechoslovakia: B.P. 8242; *Chargé d'affaires:* VÁCLAV SVESTKA.

Denmark: B.P. 1446; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Egypt: B.P. 8838; *Ambassador:* AZIZ ABDEL HAMID HAMZA.

Ethiopia: B.P. 8435; *Ambassador:* Col. LEGESSE WOLDE-MARIAM.

France: Av. de la Rép. du Tchad, B.P. 5236; *Ambassador:* JEAN KIENZ.

Gabon: Ave. du 24 novembre, B.P. 9592; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KOUMBA MOUNGUENGUI.

German Democratic Republic: B.P. 15097; *Ambassador:* ROLAND WIEGEMANN.

Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 8400; *Ambassador:* WERNER SCHATTMAN.

Ghana: B.P. 8446; *Ambassador:* Dr. KOJO MBRA HANSON.

Greece: 72 av. des 3Z, B.P. 478; *Ambassador:* SPYRIDON ADAMAPOULOS.

Guinea: B.P. 9899; *Ambassador:* MAMI KOUYATE.

India: B.P. 1026; *Chargé d'affaires:* INDER VIR CHOPRA.

Iran: B.P. 16599.

Italy: 8 ave. de la Mongala, B.P. 1000; *Ambassador:* PAOLO ANGELINI ROTA.

Ivory Coast: 68 ave. de la Justice, B.P. 9197; *Ambassador:* GASTON ALLOUKO FIANKAN.

Japan: B.P. 1810; *Ambassador:* YOSHIKAZU SUGITANI.

Kenya: B.P. 9667; *Ambassador:* MWABILI KISAKA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Chargé d'affaires:* DJEUNG HONG PIL.

Korea, Republic: B.P. 628; *Ambassador:* JONG UP LEE.

Kuwait: B.P. 9535; *Ambassador:* YACOB AZIZ ALRUSHAID.

Liberia: B.P. 8940; *Ambassador:* PAYE BARCLAY.

Libya: B.P. 9198; *Ambassador:* ASHOUR GARGOUM.

Mauritania: B.P. 16397; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. M'BARECK OULD BOUNA MOKTAR.

Morocco: B.P. 912; *Ambassador:* ABDELWAHAB CHORFI.

Netherlands: B.P. 10299; *Ambassador:* I. VERKADE.

Nigeria: B.P. 1700; *Ambassador:* EDWARD OMOKWALE ENAHORO.

Pakistan: 4413 blvd. du 30 juin; *Chargé d'affaires:* SHAFQAT ALI SHAIKH.

Poland: B.P. 8553; *Ambassador:* MIECZYSLAW DEDO.

Portugal: B.P. 7775; *Ambassador:* BAPTISTA MARTINS.

Romania: Av. Ouganda 25, B.P. 9568; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Rwanda: B.P. 967; *Ambassador:* PIERRE CANISIUS MUDENGE.

Saudi Arabia: B.P. 14597; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOKHTAR BADRUDDIN.

Spain: B.P. 8036; *Ambassador:* MANUEL GARCÍA-MIRANDA.

Sudan: B.P. 7374; *Ambassador:* MUBARAK ADAM HADI.

Sweden: B.P. 11096; *Ambassador:* K. H. ANDERSSON.

Switzerland: Résidence "Les Flamboyants", Angle Ave. Lumpungu et Ave. de la Nation, 3ème étage, B.P. 8724; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD FRANEL.

ZAIRE

Tanzania: B.P. 1612; *Ambassador:* P. J. C. NDOBHO.
Togo: B.P. 10197; *Chargé d'affaires:* AMEGÉE KOFFI.
Tunisia: B.P. 1498; *Ambassador:* OTHMAN LAOUANI.
Turkey: B.P. 7817; *Ambassador:* TAHIR SENTURK.
Uganda: B.P. 1086; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. YOUNIS KHAMIS WENN.
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 1143; *Ambassador:* IVAN IVANOVICH MARCHUK.

Zaire also has diplomatic relations with Botswana, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Viet-Nam and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

United Arab Emirates: B.P. 1999; *Ambassador:* FAWZI H. ABDUL LATIF.
United Kingdom: Ave. de l'Equateur, B.P. 8049; *Ambassador:* J. M. O. SNODGRASS, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: B.P. 697; *Ambassador:* ROBERT OAKLEY.
Vatican: B.P. 3091; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. JOSEPH UHAC.
Yugoslavia: B.P. 619; *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDER STANIĆ.
Zambia: B.P. 1144; *Ambassador:* C. K. C. KAMWANA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A Justice Department, under the control of the State Commissioner for Justice, was created in January 1980 to replace the Judicial Council. The Department is responsible for the organization and definition of competence of the judiciary; civil, penal and commercial law and civil and penal procedures; the status of persons and property, the system of obligations and questions pertaining to Zairian nationality; international private law; status of magistrates; organization of the lawyers' profession, counsels for the defence, notaries and of judicial auxiliaries; supervision of cemeteries, non-profit-making organizations, cults and institutions working in the public interest; the operation of penitentiaries; confiscated property.

There is a Supreme Court in Kinshasa, nine Courts of Appeal and 32 *Tribunaux de Grande Instance*.

Attorney-General: ANGELETE GALENJI.

Chief Public Prosecutor: MUNGULU TAPANGAME.

SUPREME COURT

President: BAYONA BA MEYA MUNA K.

Procurator-General of the Republic: KENGO WA DONDO.

APPEAL COURTS

Kinshasa: Pres. BOKUMA ETIKE.

Kisangani: Pres. OKITAKULA DJAMBAKOTE.

Lubumbashi: Pres. MBIANGO KAKESE.

Bandundu: Pres. MAKAY NGUEY.

Matadi: Pres. BOKONGA W'AZANDE.

Mbandaka: Pres. LIKUWA KASONGO.

Bukavu: Pres. MUNONA TAMBA BILANJI.

Kananga: Pres. LONDONGO EMINGO.

Mbuji-Mayi: Pres. TSHIKANGU MUKABA.

RELIGION

About half the population follow traditional beliefs, which are mostly animistic, while most of the remainder are Roman Catholic. In 1971 new national laws officially recognized the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant (ECZ) Church and the Kimbanguiste Church. In 1972 the Muslim and Jewish faiths and the Greek Orthodox Church also gained official recognition.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Bukavu: MUTABESHA MULINDWA, B.P. 3324, Bukavu.

Archbishop of Kananga: BAKOLE WA ILUNGA, B.P. 70, Kananga.

Archbishop of Kinshasa: H.E. Cardinal JOSEPH-ALBERT MALULA, B.P. 8431, Kinshasa.

Archbishop of Kisangani: ALUEKE FATAKI, B.P. 505, Kisangani.

Archbishop of Lubumbashi: SONGASONGA KABANGA, B.P. 72, Lubumbashi.

Archbishop of Mbandaka-Bikoro: ETSOU-NZABI-BAMUNGWABI, B.P. 1064, Mbandaka.

There are over 40 bishops in Zaire, of whom the majority are Zairians.

PROTESTANTISM

Eglise du Christ au Zaire (ECZ): ave. de la Justice (Face No. 75), B.P. 4938, Kinshasa-Gombe; f. 1902 (as Zaire Protestant Council); the ECZ is an umbrella organization to which all the Protestant Churches

of Zaire belong with the exception of the Kimbanguiste Church; there are 83 member Churches; the ECZ has a regional organization in each of the country's administrative regions; in 1978 there were about six million members; Prés.-Gén. Rev. Mgr. BOKELEALE ITOFO; Dir. to the Presidency Rev. KAKULE MOLO; publ. *Documentation et Informations Protestantes* (fortnightly).

ANGLICAN CHURCH

(Province of Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda)

Archdiocese of Bukavu: Archbishop: The Most Rev. BEZALERI NDAHURA, B.P. 2876, Bukavu.

Diocese of Boga-Zaire: Bishop: The Rt. Rev. PHILIP ULLEN RIDSDALE, B.P. 154, Bunia.

KIMBANGUISTE CHURCH

Eglise de Jésus Christ sur la Terre par le Prophète Simon Kimbangu: Leader: His Eminence DIANGIENDA KUNTIMA; Sec.-Gen. Rev. LUNTADILLA; in 1980 there were 3,851,000 members.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

KINSHASA

Elima: 1 ave. de la Révolution, B.P. 11.498, Kinshasa/Limete; f. 1928; evening; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ESSOLOMWA NKOTY EA LINGANGA.

Salongo: 143 10ème rue, B.P. 601, Kinshasa/Limete; morning; Dir. and Editor BONDO-NSAMA.

PROVINCES

Boyoma: 31 ave. Mobutu, Kisangani, Haut-Zaïre; Dir. and Editor TSHIMANGA KOYA KAKONA.

Njumbe: B.P. 2474, Lubumbashi, Shaba; Dir. and Editor TSHILEMBE-KOTE.

WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

KINSHASA

Documentation et Informations Protestantes (D.I.P.): B.P. 4938, Kinshasa-Gombe; Protestant news bulletin in French and English published by Eglise du Christ au Zaïre.

Hébdô-Zaïre: 12/c rue Rwakadingi; weekly; Dir. and Editor KOLANGA MOLEI.

Zaïre-Afrique: 9 ave. Père Boka, B.P. 3375; monthly; economic and cultural; Editors MWANALESSA KIKASSA, RENE BEECKMANS.

PROVINCES

Jua: B.P. 1613, Bukavu, Kivu; weekly; Dir. and Editor Citoyen MUTIRI.

Beto-na-Beto: Kinshasa; weekly for Bandundu in Bas-Zaïre; Dir. and Editor BIA-ZANDA.

Nsambi: B.P. 498, Kinshasa/Limete; weekly for Kasai Occidental et Oriental; Editor KOLONGA-MOLEI.

PERIODICALS

Cahiers Economiques et Sociaux: B.P. 257, Kinshasa XI, (National University of Zaïre); quarterly; sociological, political and economic review; Editor Prof. LUMPUNGO KAMANDA; circ. 2,000.

Etudes Zaïroises: c/o Institut National d'Etudes Politiques, B.P. 2307, Kinshasa I; quarterly; Editor C.I.D.E.P.

Problèmes Sociaux Zaïrois: Centre d'Exécution de Programmes Sociaux et Economiques, B.P. 1873, Lubumbashi, (National University of Zaïre); quarterly; Editor N'KASHAMA KADIMA.

La Revue Juridique du Zaïre: Société d'Etudes Juridiques du Zaïre, B.P. 510, Lubumbashi (National University of Zaïre); f. 1924; 3 a year.

Telema: Ave. P. Boka 7-9, B.P. 3277, Kinshasa-Gombe; f. 1975; quarterly; Christian, theological; Editor LONDI R. P. BOKA DI MPASI; circ. 3,000.

The Université Nationale also publishes various periodicals including the following: *Cahiers de Littérature et de Linguistique Appliqué*, *Cahiers Philosophiques Africains*, *Cahiers des Religions Africaines*, *Etudes d'Histoire Africaine*, *Revue Zaïroise de Psychologie et de Pédagogie*.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Zaïre-Presse (AZaP): 44-48 ave. Tombalbaye, B.P. 1595, Kinshasa I; f. 1957; official agency; Delegate Gen. KANDE DZAMBULATE.

Documentation et Informations Africaines: B.P. 1126, Kinshasa I; Catholic news agency; Dir. Rev. Père CUPPENS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence-France-Presse (AFP): B.P. 1126, Kinshasa I; Chief of Bureau M. HERMANN.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): Av. du Commerce 9A, B.P. 8939, Kinshasa.

Reuters (U.K.) also has an office in Kinshasa.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

La Voix du Zaïre: Station Nationale, B.P. 3171, Kinshasa-Gombe; government owned; broadcasts a home service in French, Swahili, Lingalo, Tshiluba, Kikongo; regional stations at Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Bukavu, Bandundu, Kananga, Mbuji-Mayi, Matadi, Mbandaka and Bunia.

Zaïre Television: B.P. 3171, Kinshasa-Gombe; government commercial station; broadcasts for 5 hours a day on weekdays and 10 hours a day at weekends; Gen. Man. D. E. OBALA.

In 1979 there were an estimated 245,000 radio receivers and approximately 7,700 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposit; m. = million; res. = reserves; brs. = branches)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Zaïre: B.P. 2697, blvd. Colonel Tshatshi au Nord, Kinshasa; f. 1964; cap. 1m. zaires, res. 173.8m. zaires (1976); Gov. SAMBWA PIDA NBAGUI; Dir. MAMADOU TOURÉ; 5 brs., 27 agencies.

COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Banque Commerciale Zaïroise S.A.R.L.: blvd. du 30 Juin, B.P. 488, Kinshasa; f. 1909; cap. and res. 33.5m. zaires;

dep. 682m. zaires (Dec. 1980); 27 brs.; Man. Dirs. P. BAUCHAU, MICHEL CHARLIER.

Banque Grindlay Internationale au Zaïre S.Z.A.R.L.: Les Galeries Présidentiels, place du 27 Octobre, B.P. 16297, Kinshasa; f. 1973; subsidiary of Grindlays Bank Ltd., London; cap. 250,000 zaires, dep. 23.1m. zaires (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. I. J. MITCHELL.

Banque de Kinshasa S.Z.R.L.: ave. Tombalbaye, Pl. du Marché, B.P. 8033, Kinshasa I; f. 1969; dep. 354.8m. zaires (Oct. 1981); Pres. DOKOLO SANU; 14 agencies.

ZAIRE

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Zaïre: Bldg. Unibra, ave. Col. Ebeya, B.P. 1600, Kinshasa; f. 1954; cap. 775,000 zaires.

Banque du Peuple: blvd. du 30 Juin, B.P. 400, Kinshasa; f. 1947; cap. 1.2m. zaires (1978); Chief Exec. ISUNGU-MAKA; 26 brs.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Zaïre (BIAZ): Immeuble Nioki, ave. de la Douane, B.P. 8725, Kinshasa, f. 1970; cap. 1,350,000 zaires.

Barclays Bank S.Z.A.R.L.—Zaïre: 191 ave. de l'Equateur, B.P. 1299, Kinshasa; f. 1951; cap. 250,000 zaires; Chair. W. L. COCKBURN; Man. Dir. G. L. THOMAS.

Caisse Générale d'Epargne du Zaïre (GADEZA): 38 ave. de la Caisse d'Epargne, B.P. 8147, Kinshasa I; f. 1950; Pres. ATUNDU NZIA MOLENGI; 43 brs. throughout Zaïre.

Caisse Nationale d'Epargne et de Crédit Immobilier: B.P. 11196, Kinshasa; f. 1971; cap. 2m. zaires; dep. 700,000 zaires; state-owned; Dir.-Gen. BIANGALA ELONGA MBAÜ.

Citibank (Zaïre) S.A.R.L.: 117 ave. des Trois "Z", B.P. 9999, Kinshasa; f. 1971; cap. 250,000 zaires, res. 279,352, total resources 44.2m. (Dec. 1977); Man. Dir. W. K. ABBOTT.

Compagnie Immobilière du Zaïre "Immozaïre": P.O.B. 332, Kinshasa; f. 1962; cap. 150m. zaires; Chair. A. S. GERARD; Man. Dir. M. HERALY.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Crédit Agricole Contrôlé (C.A.C.): Kinshasa; operates also in the regions of Mbanza-Ngungu, Bumba and Gandajika.

Crédit Foncier de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1198, Kinshasa; f. 1961; cap. 40,000 zaires.

Société de Crédit aux Classes Moyennes et à l'Industrie: B.P. 3105, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1947; cap. 500,000 zaires.

Société de Crédit Foncier: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

Société Financière de Développement (SOFIDE): Building U.Z.B. Centre, 7 ième étage, B.P. 1148, Kinshasa; f. 1970; provides technical and financial aid for new and existing projects, notably in agricultural development for which it maintains the Fonds Spécial pour l'Agriculture; cap. 4m. zaires; partly state-owned; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. KAZADI MEMBU; 3 brs.

Union Zaïroise de Banques S.A.R.L.: 19 ave de la Nation, B.P. 197, Kinshasa; f. 1949; cap. 1.2m. zaires, dep. 108.5m. zaires (1977); Pres. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Man. Dir. GÉRARD GODEFROID; 8 brs.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances (SONAS): Kinshasa; f. 1966; state-owned; cap. 5m. zaires; 8 brs.

All foreign insurance companies were closed by Presidential decree from December 31st, 1966.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT

MINERALS

La Générale des Carrières et des Mines du Zaïre (GÉCAMINES): B.P. 450, Lubumbashi; f. 1967; fully nationalized 1967; took over assets in Zaïre (then the Congo) of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga; production (1977): 451,000 metric tons of copper, 10,200 metric tons of cobalt, 51,000 metric tons of zinc and 200 metric tons of cadmium; Pres. and Gen. Man. UMBA KYAMITALA; Gen. Sec. LUCIEN KORT; Admin. Dirs. KASONGO MWAMBA WA LENGE, ROBERT CREM.

La Société Zaïroise de Commercialisation des Minerais (SOZACOM): Immeuble SOZACOM, boulevard du 30 juin, B.P. 13998, Kinshasa I; state-owned; non-ferrous metals marketing organization.

PetroZaïre: B.P. 7617, Kinshasa I; f. 1974; state-owned; petroleum refining, processing, stocking and transporting.

AGRICULTURE

Caisse de Stabilisation Cotonnière (C.S.CO.): B.P. 3058, Kinshasa; f. 1978 to replace Office National des Fibres Textiles; acts as a mediator between the State, cotton spinners and textile factories.

Office Zaïrois du Café (OZACAF): ave. Général Bobozo, B.P. 8931, Kinshasa; state agency for coffee; Exec Pres. LESSIDJINA IKWAME IPU'OZIA.

Institut National pour l'étude et la Recherche Agronomiques: B.P. 1513, Kisangani, Haut-Zaïre; Dir.-Gen. NGONDO MOJUNGWO.

FISHING

Pêcherie Maritime Zaïroise (PEMARZA): Kinshasa; the sole sea-fishing enterprise in Zaïre; owns 12 fishing vessels, of which only four were operating in 1978.

POWER

Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNEL): 49 blvd. du 30 Juin, B.P. 500 Kinshasa I; f. 1970; state-owned; mainly controls hydroelectric power stations but in 1979 took over thermal power stations in the interior; Gen. Man. M. MUTONDO.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Association Nationale des Entreprises du Zaïre (ANEZA): 10 ave. des Aviateurs, B.P. 7247, Kinshasa; f. 1972; absorbed all the chambers of commerce in Zaïre; Pres. TSHIONGO TSHIBINKU-BULA WA TUMBA; Sec.-Gen. MUNGA WA NYASA; publ. bulletin in French.

ANEZA-SHABA: B.P. 1500, Lubumbashi.

ANEZA HAUT-ZAIRE: B.P. 1407, Kisangani.

ANEZA-KIVU: B.P. 2467, Bukavu.

ANEZA-EQUATEUR: 13 ave. Mobutu, Mbandaka.

ANEZA BAS-ZAIRE: B.P. 118, Matadi.

ANEZA BANDUNDU: B.P. 300, Bandundu.

ANEZA KASAI-ORIENTAL: B.P. 1147, Mbuji-Mayi.

ANEZA KASAI-OCIDENTAL: B.P. 194, Kananga.

ANEZA KINSHASA: B.P. 7247, Kinshasa.

TRADE UNION

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Zaïre (UNTZA): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1967 as the sole syndical organization; branches in all the regions; Gen. Sec. LUZOBO; publs. *Notre Droit, Formation*.

TRADE FAIR

FIKIN—Foire Internationale de Kinshasa (Kinshasa International Trade Fair): B.P. 1397, Kinshasa; f. 1968; state-owned; held annually in July; Pres. Délégué Gén. TOGBA MATA BOBOY.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Total length of railways in 1980 (Jan. 1st): 5,254 km., including 858 km. of electrified rail. The main line runs from Lubumbashi to Ilebo. An extension to Kinshasa is under construction which will join the link to Matadi. In December 1974 the companies of KDL, CFL, CFMK, CFM, and CVZ were amalgamated to form Zaire National Railways, SNCZ. ONATRA remained autonomous, under its own Director-General. International connections run to Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and Lobito (Angola), and also connect with the Zambian, Zimbabwean, Mozambican and South African systems.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Zaïrois (SNCZ): P.O.B. 297, Lubumbashi (Shaba); and B.P. 10,597, Kinshasa; f. 1974; administers all internal sections, except river transport operated by ONATRA; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. GEORGE GUNST; Gen. Man. ROBERT BAUDOUR; Admin. Dir. KASONGO NYAMVETAMBU; publ. *Njanja* (monthly).

ROADS

In 1980 there were approximately 145,000 km. of roads, of which 20,683 km. were main roads. In 1974 there were 157,437 vehicles. In general road conditions are poor, owing to inadequate maintenance.

INLAND WATERWAYS

For over 1,600 km. the River Zaire (Congo) is navigable. Above the Stanley Falls the Zaire changes its name to Lualaba, and is used for shipping on a 965-km. stretch from Bubundu to Kindu and Kongolo to Bukama. (There is a railway from Matadi, the principal port on the lower Zaire, to Kinshasa.) The total length of inland waterways is 13,700 km.

Soc. Zaïroise des Chemins de Fer des Grands Lacs: River Lualaba services, Bubundu-Kindu and Kongolo-Malemba N'kula; Lake Tanganyika services, Kamina-Kigoma-Kalundu-Moba-Mpulungu.

Zaire Network: services on the Luapula and Lake Mweru.

East African Railways and Harbours: services on Lake Mobutu Sese Seko.

Office National des Transports au Zaïre (ONATRA): 177 Blvd. du 30 juin, B.P. 98, Kinshasa 1; Regd. Office B.P. 16,691, Kinshasa I; operates 12,174 km. of waterways, 502 km. of railways and road transport; controls ports of Kinshasa, Matadi, Boma and Banana; Gen. Man. M. L. IKORO.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Office National du Tourisme: blvd. du 30 juin, Building de la Rwindi, B.P. 9502, Kinshasa I; f. 1959; Man. Dir. (vacant).

Regional branches at Bukavu, Goma and Kisangani; office in Brussels.

SHIPPING

The principal seaports are Matadi, Boma and Banana on the lower Zaire. Matadi is linked by rail with Kinshasa. Much of the mineral trade is shipped from Lobito in Angola, however, and does not pass through Zaire's ports.

Compagnie Maritime Zaïroise S.A.R.L.: Bldg. CMZ (AMIZA), B.P. 9496, Kinshasa; f. 1967; member of UK/West Africa Lines (UKWAL) since January 1978; services to Antwerp, North Continental Range to east Africa, U.S.A., Mediterranean ports to west Africa, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore; fleet of 3 vessels of 12,000 d.w.t. and 7 vessels of 15,000 d.w.t.; Chair. KEM-BUKUSWA NE NLAZA; Man. Dir. ABOTE ODOKO DUMBE.

ONATRA: (see above).

Régie des voies fluviales: Ave. Lumpungu 109, Kinshasa/Gombe, B.P. 11697, Kinshasa 1; administers rivers; Gen. Man. MONDOMBO SISA EBAMBE.

Compagnie Maritime Belge runs a fortnightly passenger and cargo service from Antwerp to Matadi, and cargo liner services are also operated by Elder Dempster Lines and Palm Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Ndjili (for Kinshasa), at Luano (for Lubumbashi), at Bukavu and at Kisangani. There is also an internal air service. An airport at Isiro and another built under French direction at Rutshuru in the Kivu region were under construction in 1978.

Air Zaïre, SARL: 4 ave. du Port, Kinshasa, B.P. 8552, Kinshasa; f. 1961; domestic services and international services to Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom; Pres. and Chief Exec. GEYORO TE KULE; fleet of 2 DC-8, 2 DC-10, 3 F-27, 3 Boeing 737.

Zaïre Aéro Service, s.p.r.l.: Ave. des Batétéla 4, B.P. 1445, Kinshasa; f. 1975; operates from Ndolo airport; services throughout Zaire and to Africa and Western Europe; fleet of 2 Fokker F27, 5 DC-4, 5 Viscount 700.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot (U.S.S.R.), Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Alitalia, British Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Iberia (Spain), KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Sabena (Belgium), Swissair, TAP (Portugal), and UTA (France) provide services to Kinshasa.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Centre Culturel du Zaïre: Balari No. 20, Bandalungwa, Kinshasa; aims to promote Bantu culture; publ. *Académie des Arts et Métiers*.

ZAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zambia is a land-locked state in southern central Africa, bordered to the north by Tanzania and Zaire, to the east by Malawi and Mozambique, to the south by Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia, and to the west by Angola. The climate is tropical, modified by altitude with average temperatures from 18° to 24°C (65°–75°F). The official language is English. The principal African languages are Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda and Luvale. Some Africans follow traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 80 per cent of the population and are roughly divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Asians are mostly Muslims, with a few Hindus. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green, with a canton in the lower right having equal red, black and red vertical stripes, surmounted by an osprey in flight. The capital is Lusaka.

Recent History

Two British protectorates, founded in 1899 and 1900, were merged in 1911 to form Northern Rhodesia. In 1924 control of the territory passed from the British South Africa Company to the United Kingdom Government. In 1953 the protectorate joined with Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (now Malawi) to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was dissolved in December 1963. Northern Rhodesia became independent as Zambia on October 24th, 1964. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) since 1960 and Prime Minister since January 1964, became the country's first President.

A staunch opponent of racist policies, Kaunda has propagated his philosophy of *Humanism* as the basis for a peaceful society in Zambia. Since 1969 he has attempted to reduce the influence of tribal loyalties in political life. Before the proclamation of a one-party state in December 1972, Zambian politics were characterized by outbreaks of political violence, particularly on the Copperbelt. The decline of the main opposition party, the African National Congress (ANC), and internal disputes in the governing UNIP led to the formation of the United Progressive Party (UPP) in 1971, but it was banned in 1972 and many of its leaders detained. However, the country united to face the potentially crippling effect of the closure of the border with (Southern) Rhodesia in 1973.

The Zambian Government has consistently supported African liberation movements and by 1973 these groups posed a substantial threat to Rhodesia's border. Guerrilla activity increased following the border closure in 1973, leading to more tension with Rhodesia. In 1976 Zambia declared its support for the Patriotic Front, led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, and subsequently denounced the Rhodesian internal settlement of March 1978. In 1979 Rhodesian actions, including a commando attack on the Tazara railway and the suspension of emergency maize shipments, increased the food shortages produced by the failure of the 1979 maize harvest.

In October 1978 Kaunda was nominated by the UNIP as sole presidential candidate, following its approval of constitutional changes which effectively eliminated all

opposition. The presidential elections, together with elections for the National Assembly, were held in December 1978 and, against a background of severe economic difficulties, Kaunda was convincingly returned.

With the establishment of an independent Zimbabwe in 1980, many Zambians looked forward to an improvement in their economic conditions and, in particular, to an end to the prolonged and severe shortages of staple commodities. Discontent with their continuation led to trouble with the trade unions and, in October 1980, to an attempted coup in which several prominent businessmen and UNIP members were allegedly involved. Many arrests followed, including those of four senior government officials and the head of the Air Force. Kaunda accused South Africa and "a number of foreign countries" of promoting the plot. In late 1980 and early 1981, several senior army officers were replaced and Cabinet reshuffles carried out. In January 1981 17 trade union leaders were expelled from the UNIP, prompting strikes in the Copperbelt mining area. They were reinstated in April. Further strikes in July, demanding pay parity with expatriate workers and an end to food shortages, led to the arrest of several trade unionists, including Frederick Chiluba, Chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

Government

A one-party state was proclaimed in December 1972 and inaugurated by a new Constitution in August 1973. Legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 135 members: 10 nominated by the President and 125 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage, with up to three candidates per constituency. There is also an advisory House of Chiefs (27 members) to represent traditional tribal authorities. Executive power is held by the President, elected by popular vote at the same time as the Assembly. He appoints a Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, to conduct the administration. The sole authorized party is the UNIP, led by the President. The highest policy-making body is the UNIP's Central Committee (25 members), to which the Cabinet is subordinate. Zambia comprises nine provinces, each administered by a Cabinet Minister.

Defence

The total strength of armed forces in July 1981 was 15,500, with 14,000 in the army and 1,500 in the air force. The police force numbered 6,250 and paramilitary forces 1,200. Military service is voluntary. There is also a National Defence Force responsible to the UNIP.

Economic Affairs

The basis of the Zambian economy is the mining of copper and cobalt, which provide 95 per cent of Zambia's foreign exchange. In 1971 the Government acquired a 51 per cent share in the mines, reorganized the structure of the industry and in 1973 took full control of the two largest copper mining groups. Production of smelter copper fell from 747,000 metric tons in 1969 to 583,400 tons in 1979, rising to 609,935 tons in 1980 but declining again in 1981 to 564,000 tons. Price fluctuations, transport problems and

ZAMBIA

a high rate of loss of skilled expatriate manpower were major factors in the production decline. High cobalt prices in 1979 led to an expansion in production to 3,270 metric tons, and again in 1980 to 3,310 tons. However, market forces pushed prices down in 1980 and 1981. Zinc, lead, manganese, coal, gold and selenium are also mined, and a mineral exploration programme has been launched to prospect for chromium, nickel, iron, tin, tantalite, uranium, petroleum and gemstones.

Although over 70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, the inadequate expansion of food production, which derives mainly from a few large-scale commercial farmers, has necessitated increasing imports of basic foodstuffs, which have been a persistently adverse factor in Zambia's balance of payments position. In May 1980 the Government launched a K400 million programme aimed at making the country self-sufficient in food by 1990. Agricultural producer prices were raised by an average 26 per cent in August 1981 to encourage increased output. Local large-scale wheat production and expansion of sugar cultivation and processing began in 1975. The chief cash products are maize, cattle, groundnuts and tobacco. Droughts adversely affected the 1979 and 1980 maize harvests, producing serious food shortages and increased reliance on imports. Better conditions in 1981 produced a record harvest of over 650,000 metric tons.

Since 1968 the important sectors of the economy have been put under the control of state corporations and socialist measures have been steadily introduced. At the end of 1978 President Kaunda announced a series of reforms to the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO), designed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the industrial and commercial sector. Plans to restructure the nation's copper industry were announced in May 1981. With effect from March 1982, the two government-owned mining companies, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines, were to be merged into Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines.

Zambia struggled to comply with UN sanctions against Rhodesia, although this necessitated great expenditure on alternative transport and communication routes. In 1977 sanctions against Rhodesia cost Zambia an estimated K880 million. The dislocation of trade precipitated the worst crisis in the Zambian economy since independence, with G.D.P. declining by 4 per cent in 1977 and stagnating the following year, followed by further declines of 10 per cent, 3 per cent, and 2 per cent in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively. Zambia was forced to reopen the rail border with Rhodesia in October 1978. The currency was devalued by 20 per cent in July 1976 and by 10 per cent in March 1978, in an attempt to reduce the balance of payments deficit. The recovery in copper prices in 1979, which enabled Zambia's two mining groups to return to profitability, was only temporary, and the mines returned to loss-making in 1980 and 1981.

In March 1978 a two-year credit of K357 million was negotiated with the IMF. The loan terms provided for a 10 per cent devaluation of the currency, a reduction in the 1978/79 budget deficit, an incomes policy and reduced government borrowing. By the end of 1978 indebtedness to foreign creditors was estimated at K550 million, and in January 1979 and 1980 stringent budgets were introduced.

In January 1981 exchange controls were further tightened and the Government announced that it was taking "immediate steps" to reduce shortages of consumer goods, create employment and stabilize development. The 1981 budget maintained high levels of agricultural subsidies and reduced personal taxation, and the 1982 budget aimed to launch an export-led recovery of the economy. A three-year credit of SDR 800 million was agreed with the IMF in April 1981, with remarkably few economic policy conditions, to compensate Zambia for low copper and cobalt prices and rising fuel costs. In December 1981 Zambia's balance of payments arrears exceeded K600 million.

Zambia's Third National Development Plan (TNDP) was launched in late 1979, covering the period to 1984. The Plan envisaged total investment expenditure of K3,354 million, of which about one-third would come from foreign lenders. High priorities were assigned to technological development, agricultural production and the reduction of disparities between urban and rural sector incomes. The TNDP set an annual G.D.P. growth target of 6 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Zambia Railways connect Lusaka and the Copperbelt towns, Ndola and Kitwe, to the Zaire rail system. Following Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, Zambia sought to develop a transport and communication network outside the control of the white-ruled south, diversifying its trade routes through Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. The existing Great North Road to Dar es Salaam has been supplemented by two pipelines from Ndola to Dar es Salaam, and the Tanzania-Zambia railway (Tazara), built with Chinese aid, was opened in October 1975. Air, road and rail links to the south were fully restored following the arrival of a British Governor in Rhodesia in December 1979, prior to the creation of an independent Zimbabwe. In 1980 work began on the reconstruction of road bridges destroyed by Rhodesian commandos in October 1979. There is an international airport at Lusaka and work is in progress to extend other airports. Zambia Airways provides domestic and inter-continental links.

Social Welfare

The Department of Labour and Social Services is responsible for relief of distress, care of the aged, protection of children, adoption and probation services. It gives grants for group welfare services including voluntary schemes. A form of pension is granted to the indigent aged. In 1978 Zambia had 82 hospitals and 676 rural health centres, with 20,740 beds. In 1980 there were 689 physicians in government service.

Education

Between 1964 and 1979 enrolment in schools increased by more than 260 per cent; in 1979 there were 985,528 pupils at primary schools and 85,643 at state secondary schools. There are plans to introduce compulsory education. In the 1980 budget, education received almost K125 million. The University of Zambia has capacity for 5,000 students. Student intake has risen from 312 in 1966 to over 4,000 in 1979, including part-time and correspondence students. There are 14 teacher training colleges. Zambianization of the teaching force is one of the main objectives of government education policy. Literacy was estimated at 35 per cent in 1979.

ZAMBIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

The numerous lakes, Victoria Falls, Kafue and Luangwa Valley game reserves, as well as the climate, attract an ever-increasing tourist traffic. Game-watching, camping, fishing and water-sports are available, while there are a number of excellent hotels and motels. In 1981 over 110,000 tourists visited Zambia. Earnings from tourism were estimated at K35 million.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (African Freedom Day, anniversary of OAU's foundation), July 6th (Heroes' Day), July 7th (Unity Day), August 3rd (Farmers'

Day), October 24th (Independence Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1983: January 1st (New Year's Day), March (Youth Day), April 1st-4th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 ngwee = 1 Zambian kwacha (K).

Exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = 1.6875 kwacha;

U.S. \$1 = 87.73 ngwee.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (census results)			
	August 22nd-30th, 1969			Sept. 1st, 1980
	Males	Females	Total	
752,614 sq. km.*	1,987,011	2,069,984	4,056,995	5,679,808

* 290,586 sq. miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at June 30th, 1980)

Lusaka (capital)	641,000	Luanshya	184,000
Kitwe	341,000	Kabwe (Broken Hill)	147,000
Ndola	323,000	Livingstone	80,000
Chingola	192,000	Chililabombwe	77,000
Mufulira	187,000	Kalulushi	60,000

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 50.0 per 1,000 in 1974-79; death rate 19.0 per 1,000 in 1974-79.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	679	354	1,033	833	382	1,215
Industry	78	13	92	118	29	146
Services	113	75	188	169	139	307
TOTAL	870	443	1,313	1,119	550	1,669

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1980 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,365; Total 2,049 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

EMPLOYMENT
('000 employees, average for June and December)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977†	1978	1979‡	1980‡
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.7	33.6	36.1	32.5	30.8	32.6	34.6	39.6
Mining and quarrying	61.7	65.1	64.7	64.4	64.8	62.8	52.2	60.7
Manufacturing	43.6	44.1	44.3	43.1	45.8	50.1	50.8	49.0
Electricity, gas and water	4.9	4.7	5.1	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9
Construction	70.5	70.6	71.7	50.3	49.8	40.2	40.1	43.6
Trade, restaurants and hotels	34.9	35.6	33.0	34.2	33.2	32.7	33.4	32.7
Transport, storage and communications	24.2	22.1	22.1	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.9	25.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	15.0	16.4	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.8	20.5	21.1
Community, social and personal services*	87.1	92.6	97.7	98.0	100.0	102.3	103.7	104.1
TOTAL	373.4	384.9	393.5	368.8	370.4	368.5	372.0	384.1

* Excluding domestic services.

† At June.

‡ At December.

Source: Central Statistical Office of Zambia, *Monthly Digest*.**AGRICULTURE**

LAND USE
('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land	4,973	5,050*
Land under permanent crops	7*	8*
Permanent meadows and pastures	35,000*	3,5000*
Forests and woodland	21,140†	20,550†
Other land	12,952	13,464
Inland water	1,189	1,189
TOTAL AREA	75,261	75,261

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Maize	950	700	800
Millet	60*	60†	60*
Sorghum*	40	30	35
Sugar cane	775†	1,024†	1,150*
Potatoes*	3	3	3
Sweet potatoes*	18	20	20
Cassava (Manioc)*	173	175	177
Onions*	18	20	20
Tomatoes*	24	25	25
Sunflower seed	11	13	13*
Pulses	11	12*	14*
Groundnuts (in shell)*	74	74	80
Seed cotton	10	10	10*
Cottonseed	7†	6†	7*
Cotton (lint)	3†	3†	3*
Tobacco	4	5	5†

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1978*	1979	1980
Cattle	2,000	2,079	2,151
Sheep	51	49†	49†
Goats	300	300†	310†
Pigs	190	213	224
Poultry	14,000	13,000*	13,500*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal	28	23	24
Pig meat	6	7	7
Poultry meat	11	11	12
Other meat	20	20	21
Cows' milk	48	47	47
Hen eggs	18.5	17.2	17.8
Cattle hides	3.7	3.3	3.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous:			
Sawlogs, etc.	12	12	12
Broadleaved:			
Sawlogs, etc.	121	121	121
Pitprops (mine timber)	41	41	41
Other industrial wood	267	276	285
Fuel wood	4,534	4,688	4,838
TOTAL	4,975	5,138	5,297

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1977	1978*	1979*
Coniferous	4	4	4
Broadleaved	38	38	38
TOTAL	42	42	42

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch (inland waters)	46.9	57.4	54.3	53.7	47.6	49.5

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

(metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Coal	708,000	615,140	598,510	576,000
Cobalt Ore*	1,703	1,560	3,273	3,310
Copper Ore*	819,200	767,830	723,800	736,440
Lead Ore*	13,500	15,800	17,550	12,600
Tin Concentrates*	3	10	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc Ore*	45,000	50,410	46,400	34,800
Gold (kg.)	244	260	250	n.a.

Gypsum: 1,075 metric tons in 1968.
Manganese: 9,563 metric tons in 1968.Silver: 5 metric tons recovered in 1977.
Cadmium: 16 metric tons in 1974.

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores and concentrates (or, for cobalt, the metal recovered).

Source: mainly UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Raw sugar . . .	71,000	56,231	57,913
Cigarettes (million) . . .	1,350	n.a.	n.a.
Sulphuric acid . . .	275,000	n.a.	n.a.
Nitrogen fertilizers . . .	7,700	9,900	8,800
Cement . . .	332,000	264,000	300,000
Copper (unwrought)			
Smelter* . . .	659,800	656,000	578,800
Refined . . .	649,000	629,000	558,400
Lead (primary) . . .	13,300	12,700	12,800
Zinc (primary) . . .	40,000	42,500	38,200
Cobalt metal . . .	1,703	1,560	3,271
Electric energy (million kWh.)† . . .	8,683	7,883	8,772

* Including some production at the refined stage.

† Net production, i.e. excluding station use.

Source: mainly Central Statistical Board, *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

1980 (metric tons): Copper (refined) 607,200; Lead 9,600; Zinc 32,640; Electric energy 9,204 million kWh. (Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*).

FINANCE

100 ngwee = 1 Zambian kwacha (K).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 ngwee.

Notes: 50 ngwee; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 kwacha.

Exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = 1.6875 kwacha; U.S. \$1 = 87.73 ngwee.
100 Zambian kwacha = £59.26 = \$113.99.

Note: The Zambian kwacha ("dawn") was introduced in January 1968, replacing the Zambian pound (Z£) at the rate of Z£1 = 2 kwacha. From September 1949 the Zambian (formerly Rhodesian) pound had been valued at U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the kwacha was \$1.40 (\$1 = 71.43 ngwee). Despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December 1971, this remained the central exchange rate until February 1973, with a market rate of 1 kwacha = \$1.3987 from December 1972. From February 1973 to July 1976 the central rate was 1 kwacha = \$1.5556 (\$1 = 64.29 ngwee) and the market rate 1 kwacha = \$1.5541 (\$1 = 64.35 ngwee). In July 1976 the kwacha's link with the U.S. dollar was ended and the currency was pegged to the IMF Special Drawing Right (based on a weighted "basket" of currencies) at a mid-point of 1 kwacha = 1.0848 SDRs (1 SDR = 92.184 ngwee), then equal to \$1.2429 (\$1 = 80.45 ngwee), representing a devaluation of 20.1 per cent. The average value of the kwacha was \$1.4019 in 1976 and \$1.2675 in 1977. In March 1978 the kwacha was devalued by a further 10 per cent to 0.976311 SDR (1 SDR = 1.024264 kwacha), then equal to \$1.2016. The average value of the kwacha was \$1.2307 in 1978, \$1.2621 in 1979 and \$1.2682 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the kwacha was valued at 11s. 8d. or 58.33p (£1 = 1.714 kwacha) from January 1968 to August 1971; and at 53.73p (£1 = 1.861 kwacha) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(K million)

REVENUE	1978	1979	1980*	EXPENDITURE	1978	1979	1980
Income tax	217.7	221.4	237.5	Planning and finance	23.7	29.1	57.0
Customs and excise	260.5	318.8	353.3	Police	30.1	29.4	31.0
Fines, licences and other taxes	6.4	5.8	6.6	Local government and housing	10.5	11.4	13.1
Mineral revenue	0.1	-9.8	41.0	Home affairs	7.8	9.0	10.9
Interest	0.6	0.4	0.1	Commerce, industry and mines	3.0	3.3	8.8
Court fees and earnings of ministries	24.9	31.7	28.6	Health	51.3	55.8	68.7
O.S.A.S. reimbursements	0.8	0.9	1.0	Power, transport and works	68.8	86.5	79.2
Miscellaneous	26.4	19.4	24.4	Education	107.6	114.8	124.5
Loans	12.6	13.0	22.0	Lands, natural resources and development	84.5	143.4	146.5
				Constitutional and statutory	275.2	313.9	308.4
TOTAL	595.2	592.5	714.5	TOTAL (incl. others)	815.4	956.4	1,029.6

* Provisional.

1991 (K million, estimates): Revenue 815; Expenditure 1,133.

1982 (K million, estimates): Revenue 1,038; Expenditure 1,501.

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(proposed expenditure in K million)

	1972-76
Economic Facilities, Transport	716.5
Industrial, Mining Development	655.0
Social Facilities	314.9
Education	117.5
Agriculture and Lands	152.5
TOTAL	1,956.4

The Third National Development Plan, originally scheduled for 1977-81, was launched in October 1979. Total planned investment up to 1983 is K3,354 million.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1969=100

	HIGH INCOME GROUP		LOW INCOME GROUP	
	All Items	Food	All Items	Food
1974	138.1	144.3	132.1	132.6
1975	149.9	160.7	145.4	147.6
1976	173.6	197.6	172.6	180.8
1977	203.8	228.1	206.9	213.8
1978	228.7	260.7	240.8	250.0
1979	254.5	277.7	264.0	272.0

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold	9.1	10.7	10.4
IMF Special Drawing Rights	15.8	5.6	—
Foreign exchange	35.3	74.4	78.2
TOTAL	60.2	90.7	88.6

MONEY SUPPLY

(million kwacha at December 31st)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	130.9	126.2	151.1
Demand deposits at commercial banks	260.8	387.1	358.3
TOTAL MONEY	391.7	513.3	509.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(K million at current prices)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing .	191.6	196.5	256.5	260.3	357.8	375.0
Mining and quarrying	611.0	208.6	335.2	241.5	286.8	463.5
Manufacturing	247.2	276.4	305.3	344.0	383.9	411.5
Electricity, gas and water	35.0	36.0	39.0	38.0	48.5	52.1
Construction	125.3	150.8	181.2	154.0	151.6	126.2
Wholesale and retail trade	194.7	193.0	196.0	228.0	215.6	243.0
Restaurants and hotels	19.5	20.5	26.5	35.0	39.6	47.4
Transport, storage and communications .	76.1	86.8	95.5	92.0	144.0	160.3
Financial institutions and insurance .	61.8	68.5	78.0	90.0	92.0	99.5
Real estate	48.7	57.2	67.5	73.0	74.5	80.3
Business services	32.3	32.3	35.5	40.0	56.5	63.0
Other services	228.6	260.2	296.6	331.0	382.0	412.9
SUB-TOTAL	1,871.8	1,586.8	1,912.3	2,187.1	2,232.8	2,534.7
Import duties	55.4	62.0	45.4	44.0	50.0	59.0
Less Imputed bank service charge . .	40.0	36.0	42.0	50.0	23.5	25.4
TOTAL	1,887.2	1,612.8	1,915.7	2,181.1	2,259.3	2,568.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	803	1,029	897	820	1,446	1,251
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-947	-668	-683	-608	-775	-1,136
TRADE BALANCE	-144	360	214	212	671	115
Exports of services	78	94	77	113	112	122
Imports of services	-527	-468	-426	-520	-539	-657
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES .	-593	-14	-135	-195	244	-420
Private unrequited transfers (net) . .	-132	-119	-97	-111	-111	-112
Government unrequited transfers (net) .	5	8	15	23	35	25
CURRENT BALANCE	-720	-125	-217	-283	168	-507
Direct capital investment (net)	38	31	18	—	—	—
Other long-term capital (net)	333	93	3	15	144	86
Short-term capital (net)	53	-77	41	35	-103	138
Net errors and omissions	-50	-92	-99	-119	-108	67
TOTAL (net monetary movements) . .	-346	-170	-255	-352	101	-216
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights .	—	—	—	—	19	19
Valuation changes (net)	31	-18	8	-19	-5	8
Payments arrears	159	143	198	179	-187	142
Loans received (net)	115	-27	19	-24	-30	56
CHANGE IN RESERVES	-41	-72	-30	-216	-102	9

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(K'000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports f.o.b.	506,636	597,611	468,748	529,970	492,835	597,782	860,000
Exports f.o.b.	905,091	521,049	751,850	708,016	686,808	1,090,956	1,104,300

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (K'ooo)

IMPORTS	1977*	1978	1979*	EXPORTS	1977*	1978	1979
Food	28,671	31,611	37,858	Copper	644,800	597,700	900,700
Beverages and tobacco	879	678	1,299	Zinc	17,920	17,630	27,078
Crude materials, inedible	8,806	9,025	11,048	Lead	5,705	3,275	6,079
Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	81,005	86,978	64,011	Cobalt	16,226	36,679	25,425
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	9,108	7,169	10,118	Tobacco	5,783	3,481	2,577
Chemicals	58,927	65,042	79,184	Maize	3,517	7,830	—
Basic manufactures	117,477	98,038	121,542				
Machinery and transport	204,924	175,793	204,906				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19,262	18,099	23,890				
Others	345	402	1,404				
TOTAL	529,405	492,835	555,260	TOTAL (incl. others)	708,028	686,808	1,090,956

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (K'ooo)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
China, People's Republic	6,697	6,286	2,283	22,907	20,625	34,819
Germany, Federal Republic	62,871	54,679	46,032	102,406	79,285	100,338
Japan	25,401	21,906	24,392	124,141	132,021	201,348
Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	9,139	8,251	11,441	6,322	5,019	6,658
South Africa	38,524	31,469	64,650	1,735	800	4,171
U.S.A.	57,524	38,697	55,357	72,847	70,101	111,624
United Kingdom	120,480	122,480	152,940	113,349	99,635	145,395
TOTAL (incl. others)	529,970	494,463	597,670	708,016	685,013	1,083,145

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975
Passenger cars	72,140	81,900	85,990
Commercial vehicles	47,645	50,788	55,423
TOTAL	119,785	132,688	141,413

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Aircraft movements*	26,635	25,622	27,415	21,390
Passenger arrivals	325,600	372,100	420,300	304,200
Passenger departures	331,500	356,600	401,504	433,200
Freight loaded (hundred kg.)	48,705	57,535	68,191	53,178
Freight unloaded (hundred kg.)	211,850	163,886	144,733	171,311

* Commercial flights only.

EDUCATION

	INSTITUTIONS		PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1978	1979*	1978	1979*	1977	1978
Primary	2,774	2,785	964,475	985,528	19,441 $\frac{1}{2}$	203,379
Secondary	125	n.a.	88,842	85,643†	3,577	3,669
Trades and technical	13	13	5,788	5,284	510	n.a.
Teacher training	14	14	3,427	n.a.	319	n.a.
University	1	1	3,773	4,010‡	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional.

† Excluding enrolment in private schools.

‡ Including part-time and correspondence students.

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was drawn up and received Presidential assent in August 1973. Its provisions are as follows:

The President*: The President of the Republic of Zambia will be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. His powers include the appointment of a Prime Minister, a Secretary-General of the Party, an Attorney-General, a Director of Public Prosecutions, a Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court. Presidential nominations will not be valid unless they are supported by at least 200 registered voters from each of Zambia's nine provinces. There will be no limitation placed on the length of the term of office of the President. He will be head of the United National Independence Party (UNIP). The President is elected by popular vote at the same time as the National Assembly.

The Prime Minister: Appointment will be by the President and the Prime Minister will be the Leader of Government Business. He is to be an ex-officio member of the UNIP Central Committee.

The Secretary-General: He will be appointed by the President and must be an ex-officio member of the Cabinet. He will be responsible for the administration of UNIP.

The Central Committee: The new Constitution provides for a Central Committee for the only legal party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP). It will consist of not more than 25 members, 20 to be elected at the Party's General Conference, held every five years, and three to be nominated by the President. It has more powers than the Cabinet. It is to consist of eight sub-committees, whose members are appointed by the President from among the Central Committee and National Council members. All members must be full-time officials of UNIP's National Headquarters.

The Cabinet: This will be appointed by the President who may nominate non-elected ministers and appoint others from elected members of the National Assembly, in consultation with the Prime Minister. The decision of the Cabinet is to be subordinate to that of the UNIP Central Committee.

Legislature: Parliament will consist of the President and

a National Assembly of 125 elected members. The President will have power to nominate up to 10 additional members of the National Assembly. There will be a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. The normal life of Parliament is five years. To become law, a bill requires Presidential assent.

The House of Chiefs: The Constitution provides for a House of Chiefs numbering 27, four each from the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Provinces, three each from the North-Western, Luapula and Central Provinces and two from the Copperbelt Province. The number of representatives from Lusaka Province, created in December 1975, has yet to be decided. It may submit resolutions to be debated by the Assembly and consider those matters referred to it by the President.

Judiciary: The Attorney General will be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Prime Minister, and will be the principal legal adviser to the Government. The President will appoint the Director of Public Prosecutions who must vacate his office when he reaches the age of 60. The Supreme Court of Zambia will be the final Court of Appeal. The Chief Justice and other judges will be appointed by the President. Subsidiary to the Supreme Court will be the High Court which will have unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings under any Zambian law.

Citizenship: The qualifying period for Zambian citizenship will be increased from five to ten years. Every citizen of Zambia who is over the age of 18, and a registered voter, may vote.

Bill of Rights: The Constitution provides for a Bill of Rights in which the fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual are guaranteed. The President has the power to proclaim a State of Emergency at any time when he feels the security of the State is threatened.

* In October 1978 a conference of UNIP members approved the following constitutional changes: all Presidential candidates must have been members of UNIP for five years prior to nomination, must not have a prison record and must be "disciplined".

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President: Dr. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA (took office October 24th, 1964).

THE CABINET

(March 1982)

Prime Minister: NALUMINO MUNDIA.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security: A. GREY ZULU.

Minister of Defence: WILSON M. CHAKULYA.

Minister of National Guidance: ARNOLD SIMUCHIMBA.

Minister of Home Affairs: FREDERICK CHOMBA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. LAMECK GOMA.

Minister of Education and Culture: FREDERICK HAPUNDA.

Minister of Health: BEN KAKOMA.

Minister of Finance and Technical Co-operation: KEBBY MUSOKOTWANE.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: REMY CHISUPA.

Minister of Mines: MUFAYA MUMBUNA.

Minister of Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General: GIBSON CHIGAGA.

Minister of Power, Transport and Communications: RAJAH KUNDA.

Minister of Works and Supply: HASWELL Y. MWALE.

Minister of Labour and Social Services: BASIL KABWE.

Minister of Tourism: ROGER C. SAKUHUKA.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: MARK TAMBATAMBA.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Brig.-Gen. G. KINGSLEY CHINKULI.

Minister of National Commission for Development Planning: HENRY MEEBELO.

Minister of Lands and Natural Resources: CLEMENT M. MWANANSHIKU.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development: UNIA MWILA.

LEGISLATURE**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

Following the establishment of a one-party state with UNIP as the sole party, all M.P.s have to be members of UNIP. Elections under the new one-party system were held in December 1973. Elections were held in two stages; in the first stage party cadres elected up to three UNIP members. In the second stage the electorate as a whole had

to choose between the candidates thus selected. There are 125 elected members, ten members nominated by the President, and the Speaker.

Speaker: ROBINSON NABULYATO.

Clerk: MWELWA CHIBESAKUNDA.

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

The House of Chiefs is an advisory body which may submit resolutions to be debated by the National Assembly. There are 27 Chiefs, four from the Northern, Western,

Southern and Eastern Provinces, three from the North-Western, Luapula and Central Provinces, two from the Copperbelt Province.

POLITICAL PARTY

United National Independence Party (UNIP): Freedom House, P.O.B. 302, Lusaka; f. 1959; the only legal party in Zambia since the proclamation of a one-party state in December 1972; Pres. Dr. KENNETH D. KAUNDA; Sec.-Gen. HUMPHREY MULEMBA.

Central Committee:

Dr. KENNETH D. KAUNDA
DANIEL M. LISULO
A. GREY ZULU
ELIJAH H. K. MUDENDA
HUMPHREY MULEMBA
KAPASA MAKASA
NALUMINO MUNDIA

FELIX LUPUTA
REUBEN C. KAMANGA
PIUS KASUTU
FINE LIBOMA
SHADRECK J. SOKO
ALEX L. SHAPI
SAMUEL C. MBILISHI

FINES M. BULAWAYO
CHIBESA B. KANKASA
J. BOB LITANA
JOSEPH MUTALE
JOSHUA MUMPANSHYA
HENRY MATIPA
MARY FULANO

BAUTIS F. KAPULU
MUNGONI LISO
AXON J. SOKO
MAXWELL S. BEYANI

PAUL F. J. LUSAKA (Sec. to the Central Cttee.)

Sub-Committee Heads:

Defence and Security: A. GREY ZULU.

Elections and Publicity: J. BOB LITANA.

Economic and Finance: ELIJAH H. K. MUDENDA.

Political and Legal: REUBEN C. KAMANGA.

Appointments and Disciplinary: DANIEL M. LISULO.

Social and Cultural: HENRY MATIPA.

Rural Development: KAPASA MAKASA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO ZAMBIA

(In Lusaka unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission.

- Albania:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Algeria:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Angola:** Plot 5548, Lukanga Rd., Kalundu, P.O.B. 31595; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MIRANDA.
- Australia:** 3rd Floor, Ulenda House, Sapele Rd., P.O.B. 35395; *High Commissioner:* M. POTTS (acting).
- Austria:** 30A Mutende Rd., Woodlands, P.O.B. 31094; *Ambassador:* Dr. H. MEZEI.
- Belgium:** Plot 377A, Reedbuck Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 31204; *Ambassador:* L. DE CLERCK.
- Botswana:** 2647 Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 31910 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. MODISI.
- Brazil:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Bulgaria:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Burundi:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Cameroon:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Canada:** North End Branch, Barclays Bank Bldg., Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 31313 (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. DOUGLASS FOGERTY.
- China, People's Republic:** Diplomatic Triangle, United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 31975; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Cuba:** 37 Middleway, Kabulonga, P.O.B. 33132; *Ambassador:* M. M. MOLES.
- Cyprus:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Czechoslovakia:** 2278 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 30059; *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV MALÝ.
- Denmark:** 352 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 50299; *Chargé d'affaires:* FINN CHRISTOFFERSEN.
- Egypt:** Plot 5206, United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 32428; *Ambassador:* E. E. EL-KADI.
- Ethiopia:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Finland:** 4th Floor, Chanik House, Sapele Rd., P.O.B. 30937; *Ambassador:* ERIK HELLQVIST.
- France:** Unity House, Cnr. of Katunjila Rd. and Freedom Way, P.O.B. 30062; *Ambassador:* JACQUES GASSEAU.
- Gabon:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- German Democratic Republic:** 315 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 32706; *Ambassador:* HORST KOEHLER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 50120; *Ambassador:* GÜNTER WASSERBERG.
- Ghana:** Plot 7344, Nangwenya Rd., P.O.B. 30347 (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAMUEL D. ASIMENG.
- Guinea:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Guyana:** Design House, 2nd Floor, Dar es Salaam Place, P.O.B. 34889 (HC); *High Commissioner:* CEDRIC L. JOSEPH.
- Hungary:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- India:** 2nd Floor, Anchor House, Lusaka Square, P.O.B. 32111 (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. V. RAJAN (acting).
- Indonesia:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Iraq:** Villa No. 33, Mulungushi Village, P.O.B. 34191; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOWAFAK M. AL'AYOUB.
- Italy:** 5th Floor, Woodgate House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 31046; *Ambassador:* G. P. CUNEO.
- Ivory Coast:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- Jamaica:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Japan:** Plot 5218, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 34190; *Ambassador:* E. SEKI.
- Kenya:** Harambee House, United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 50298 (HC); *High Commissioner:* OCHIENG ADALA.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 28 Joseph Mwilwa Rd., Fairview, P.O.B. 33230; *Ambassador:* CHAE HWA-SOP.
- Korea, Republic:** *Ambassador:* DO SOON CHUNG.
- Liberia:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Madagascar:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Malawi:** 5th Floor, Woodgate House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 50425 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. B. J. ITIMU.
- Mongolia:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Mozambique:** *Ambassador:* DANIEL MBANZE.
- Netherlands:** 5028 United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 31905; *Ambassador:* Count VAN LIMBURG STIRUM.
- Nigeria:** Zambia Bible House, Freedom Way, P.O.B. 32598 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. OGUNMOLA.
- Norway:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Pakistan:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Peru:** 34D/488P Leopards Lane, Kabulonga, P.O.B. 33525; *Chargé d'affaires:* JAIME CASTRO-MENDIVIL.
- Poland:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Portugal:** Sub-division D, Plot 31, off Kudu Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 33871; *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. VASCO VALENTE.
- Romania:** 2 Leopard's Hill Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 31944; *Chargé d'affaires:* GH. LUPES.
- Rwanda:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Saudi Arabia:** 5th Floor, Premium House, P.O.B. 34411; *Ambassador:* Sheikh FOUD SAFWAT HUSSEINI.
- Senegal:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Sierra Leone:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Somalia:** 93/377A Kabulonga Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 34051; *Ambassador:* M. J. MARIANO.
- Spain:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Sri Lanka:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Sudan:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Swaziland:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Sweden:** 7th and 8th Floors, Kulima Tower, Katungila Rd., P.O.B. 30788; *Ambassador:* G. HASSELMARK.
- Switzerland:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Syria:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Tanzania:** Ujamaa House, Plot 5200, United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 21219 (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).
- Turkey:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Uganda:** 11th Floor, Kulima Tower, P.O.B. 33557 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. W. KINUKA.
- U.S.S.R.:** Plot 6407, Diplomatic Triangle, P.O.B. 32355; *Ambassador:* V. CHEREDNICH.

ZAMBIA

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

United Kingdom: Independence Ave., P.O.B. 50050 (HC);
High Commissioner: J. R. JOHNSON.

U.S.A.: Cnr. of Independence and United Nations Ave.,
P.O.B. 31617; *Ambassador:* FRANK GEORGE WISNER.

Vatican City: Brentwood Drive, P.O.B. 31445 (Apostolic
Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* H.E. Archbishop
GEORGE ZUR.

Zambia also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, the Congo, Dominica, The Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law is administered in Zambia by the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and 12 Puisne Judges. Senior Resident and Resident Magistrates' Courts are also established at various centres. The Local Courts deal mainly with customary law, though they have certain limited statutory powers in addition. The Supreme Court of Zambia is the highest Court in Zambia and serves as the highest Court of Appeal. It consists of five judges including the Chief Justice and the Deputy Chief Justice.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Justice A. M. SILUNGWE.

Deputy Chief Justice: The Hon. B. T. GARDINER (acting).

Supreme Court Judges: The Hon. W. S. BRUCE-LYLE, The
Hon. B. P. CULLINAN.

Director of Public Prosecutions: J. SIMUZIYA.

Puisne Judges: Hon. Justices G. B. MUWO, Mrs. F. M.
MUMBA, J. N. KAKAD, A. SIVANANDAN, E. L. SAKALA,
B. K. BWEUPE, M. M. MOODLEY, M. S. CHAILA, D. K.
CHIRWA, W. MAINGA, B. R. SHARMA, E. J. CHISEN-
GALUMBWE.

Registrar: K. A. CHISHALA (acting).

Attorney-General: Hon. G. G. CHIGAGA.

Solicitor-General: Hon. L. S. SONDASHI.

RELIGION

United Church of Zambia: Synod Headquarters, P.O.B.
50122, Lusaka; f. 1965; Protestant group comprising
over 100,000 adult mems.; Pres. Rev. D. M. MUSUNSA;
Gen. Sec. Rev. JOEL CHISANGA.

ANGLICANS

Archbishop of Central Africa: Most Rev. W. KHOTSO
MAKHULU, Box 769, Gaborone, Botswana; c. 300
congregations and 40,000 mems. in Zambia; f. 1861;
publ. *Epifania*.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Roman Catholic Church: The Chancery, P.O.B. 32754,
Ridgeway, Lusaka; f. 1897; Vicar-Gen. Rev. F.
TAYLOR; 1,536,400 mems.; publs. *Cengelo*, *The Sun*.

METROPOLITAN ARCHBISHOPS

Lusaka: Most Rev. EMMANUEL MILINGO, P.O.B. 32754,
Ridgeway, Lusaka.

Kasama: Most Rev. ELIAS MUTALE, P.O.B. 143, Kasama.

OTHERS

African Methodist Episcopal Church: P.O.B. 31478,
Lusaka; 400 congregations and 80,000 mems.

Viet-Nam: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Yugoslavia: Plot 5216, Diplomatic Triangle, P.O.B. 31180;
Ambassador: A. VOJNOVIĆ.

Zaire: Plot 1124, Parirenyatwa Rd., P.O.B. 31287; *Ambas-
sador:* Col. EFOMI EFEEK'EN'AONGA.

Zimbabwe: 4th Floor, Indeco House, P.O.B. 33491 (HC);
High Commissioner: R. E. NYATI.

Brethren in Christ Church: P.O.B. 115, Choma; f. 1906;
Bishop Rev. W. T. SILUNGWE; 50 congregations and
1,200 active mems.

Islam: There are about 6,000 members of the Muslim
Association in Zambia, and these include a number of
Africans.

Reformed Church in Zambia: P.O.B. 13, Chipata; f. 1899;
African successor to the Dutch Reformed Church
mission; 170 congregations and 50,000 mems.

Seventh-day Adventists: P.O.B. 31309, Lusaka; 13,500
active mems.

The Assemblies of God, the Baptist Church, the Church
of Christ, the Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia, Jehovah's
Witnesses, the Open Brethren and the Presbyterian
Church of Southern Africa are among the other principal
religious groups active in Zambia. There are also numerous
independent churches and sects.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The Times of Zambia: P.O.B. 30394, Lusaka; f. 1943;
owned by UNIP; English; Editor-in-Chief N. M.
NYALUGWE; circ. 65,000.

Zambia Daily Mail: P.O.B. 31421, Lusaka; f. 1968; Editor-
in-Chief KOMANI KACHINGA; owned by government-
controlled Zambia Publishing Co. Ltd.; circ. 45,000.

PERIODICALS

Adult Education: P.O.B. 32379, University of Zambia,
Lusaka.

Africa Panorama: Lusaka; f. 1978; political, economic,
social and cultural affairs; circ. 15,000.

African Social Research: Institute for African Studies,
University of Zambia, P.O.B. 30900, Lusaka; f. 1944;
Editors M. E. KASHOKI, H. J. SIMONS, L. P. TEMBO,
E. M. KOLOKO, R. SERPELL; 2 a year; circ. 1,000.

Chongololo: P.O.B. 30255, Lusaka; published by Wildlife
Conservation Society of Zambia; circ. 30,000.

Farming in Zambia: P.O.B. 50197, Lusaka; f. 1965; pub-
lished by Ministry of Agriculture and Water Develop-
ment; quarterly; Editor C. K. NKHOMA; circ. 3,000.

Icengelo: Chifuba Rd., P.O.B. 71581, Ndola; f. 1970;
monthly; Bemba; social, educational and religious;
published by Franciscan Fathers; Editor Fr. U.
DAVOLI; circ. 11,500.

Imbila: P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka; f. 1953; published by
Zambia Information Services; monthly; Bemba;
Editor W. C. MUMBA; circ. 20,000.

Intanda: P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka; f. 1958; monthly; general;
published by Zambia Information Services; Tonga;
Editor J. SIKAULU; circ. 6,000.

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- Liseli:** P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka; published by Zambia Information Services; monthly; Lozi; Editor P. F. SIMENDA; circ. 7,700.
- Lukanga:** P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka; published by the Zambia Information Services; Lenje; Editor J. H. N. NKO-MANGA; circ. 5,500.
- Mining Mirror:** P.O.B. 71605, Ndola; f. 1973; monthly; English; Editor-in-Chief D. C. SIMUKONDA; circ. 60,000.
- National Mirror:** Bishops Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 38199, Lusaka; f. 1972; published by Multimedia Zambia; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief MBUYU NALUMANGO; circ. 40,000.
- Ngoma:** P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka; published by Zambia Information Services; monthly; Lunda, Kaonde and Luvale; Editor B. A. LUHILA; circ. 3,000.
- Orbit:** Private Bag 50018X, Lusaka; f. 1971; published by Ministry of Education and Culture; children's educational magazine; Editor TISA CHIFUNYISE; circ. 65,000.
- Productive Farming:** P.O.B. 30395, Lusaka; published by Commercial Farmers' Bureau; Editor J. WOODS; circ. 1,200.
- Sun:** P.O.B. 8067, Lusaka; Roman Catholic magazine; Editor SEAN O'CONNOR.
- Sunday Times of Zambia:** P.O.B. 30394, Lusaka; f. 1965; owned by UNIP; Sundays; English; Editor-in-Chief N. M. NYALUGWE; circ. 72,000.
- Tsopano:** P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka; f. 1958 as Nkhani Za Kum'Mawa, name changed 1964 and 1967; monthly; published by Zambia Information Services; Nyanja; Editor K. G. SALANDA; circ. 9,000.
- VOW (Voice of Women):** P.O.B. 31791, Lusaka; quarterly; published by the women's section of the African National Congress; circ. 8,000.
- Wilderness News:** P.O.B. 30255, Lusaka; published by Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia; circ. 4,000.
- Workers' Voice:** P.O.B. 652, Kitwe; f. 1972; fortnightly; published by Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.
- Youth:** P.O.B. 302, Lusaka; f. 1974; monthly; published by UNIP; Editor K. SHEPANDE.
- Z.:** P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka; f. 1969; English; monthly; P. J. NJELEKA; circ. 10,000.
- Zambia Enterprise:** P.O.B. 30090, Lusaka; f. 1969; published by Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Ltd. (ZIMCO); quarterly; circ. 15,000.
- Zambia Government Gazette:** P.O.B. 30136, Lusaka; f. 1911; weekly; English; printed by Government Printer J. B. WEST.
- Zambia Law Journal:** P.O.B. 32379, University of Zambia, Lusaka; published by the School of Law, University of Zambia; Gen. Editor Prof. JAMES T. CRAIG.
- Zango:** P.O.B. 32379, Lusaka; f. 1976; social and cultural; published quarterly by the University of Zambia; Editor LYSON P. TEMBO; circ. 1,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Zambia News Agency (ZANA): Lusaka; Editor-in-Chief HUMPHREY MAUNGA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** P.O.B. 31421, Lusaka; Rep. S. SOKO.
- Agencia EFE (Spain):** P.O.B. 30788, Lusaka; Bureau Chief MIGUEL CABEZA.
- Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.):** P.O.B. 31385, Lusaka; Rep. S. SOKO.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** P.O.B. 31421, Lusaka; Rep. S. SOKO.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany):** P.O.B. 31421, Lusaka; Rep. S. SOKO.
- Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia):** P.O.B. 33599, Lusaka; Chief BORISLAV KORKODELOVIĆ.
- Reuters (U.K.):** P.O.B. 31685, Lusaka.
- Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (TASS) (U.S.S.R.):** P.O.B. 31385, Lusaka; Chief V. NOVIKOV.

PUBLISHERS

- Directory Publishers of Zambia Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1659, Ndola.
- Government Printer:** P.O.B. 30136, Lusaka; publisher of all official documents including statistical bulletins, laws, parliamentary debates, etc.
- Heinemann:** P.O.B. 3966, Lusaka; Man. L. SOKO.
- Ministry of Lands and Water Development:** Survey Department, P.O.B. RW 397, Lusaka; f. 1906; publishers of atlases and maps of Zambia.
- Multimedia Zambia:** P.O.B. 8199, Woodlands, Lusaka; f. 1971; the communications organization of churches in Zambia; religious and educational books, audio-visual materials, radio and television programmes on national network; Exec. Dir. GABRIEL S. CHIFWAMBWA.
- National Educational Company of Zambia Ltd.:** Chishango Rd., P.O.B. 32664, Lusaka; f. 1967; educational and general works; Gen. Man. C. H. CHIRWA.
- Prometheus Publishing Co.:** P.O.B. 1850, Lusaka; educational and general works.
- Temco Publishing Co.:** 10 Kabelenga Rd., P.O.B. 30886, Lusaka; represents Longman, Penguin, Ladybird and John Murray; Man. S. V. TEMBO.
- University of Zambia:** Publications Office, Institute for African Studies, P.O.B. 30900, Lusaka; f. 1938; academic books, papers and journals.
- Zambia Information Services:** Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, P.O.B. 50020, Lusaka.
- Zambia Publishing Co.:** Exec. Chair. and Man. Dir. LACKSON KAEMBA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Zambia Broadcasting Services:** Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 50015, Ridgeway, Lusaka; P.O.B. 748, Kitwe; f. 1966; government controlled; radio services in English and seven Zambian languages; Dir.-Gen. A. E. PHIRI; Controller of Radio FESTUS SILIYA.

TELEVISION

- Television-Zambia:** Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 50015, Lusaka; government-controlled; services in English; Controller of Television BRIGHTSON DAKA.
- Educational Broadcasting Unit:** Headquarters: P.O.B. RW 231, Lusaka; radio broadcasts from Lusaka studios; television for schools from P.O.B. 1106, Kitwe; Controller of Educational Broadcasting and Television WILFRED CHILANGWA.
- In 1981 there were an estimated 135,000 radio receivers and 60,000 television sets.
- Zambia's earth satellite station opened at Mwembeshi in 1974.

FINANCE

In 1972 President Kaunda directed that banking facilities should be locally controlled through incorporation into state enterprises. The foreign-owned banks became incorporated in Zambia as from January 1972. Capitalization of banks has to consist of not less than K500,000 in the case of any commercial bank wholly or partially owned by the Government and not less than K2 million in the case of any other commercial bank. At least half the directors of these latter banks have to be established residents in Zambia.

State Finance and Development Corporation (FINDECO): P.O.B. 31930, Lusaka; f. 1971; responsible for Zambia's state banking, investment, insurance, building society and industrial financing interests; authorized cap. K50 million; Chair. Minister of Finance.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.=branch; amounts in kwacha)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 30080, Lusaka; f. 1964; central bank; cap. p.u. K2m.; res. K28.2m.; dep. K664.5m. (Oct. 1981); Gov. BITWELL R. KUWANI; Gen. Man. LEONARD MUTEWA; br. in Ndola.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

National Savings and Credit Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 30067, Cairo Rd., Lusaka; f. 1973; dep. K24.7m. (1979). Gen. Man. G. A. ZAZA.

Zambia National Commercial Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 32811, Cairo Rd., Lusaka; f. 1969; merged with Commercial Bank of Zambia Ltd. in April 1975; majority of cap. held by State Finance and Development Corp.; cap. K4m.; res. K15.5m.; dep. K93 m. (1981); Chair. I. H. MUCHANGWE; Man. Dir. J. MWILA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank of Zambia Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 31936, Kafue House, Cairo Rd., Lusaka; f. 1971; cap. p.u. K15m., res. K19.4m.; dep. K299m. (Oct. 1981); Chair. A. B. MUNYAMA; Man. Dir. M. J. C. TRESS; Gen. Mans. F. X. NKHOMA; D. MASON; 29 brs.

Citibank Zambia Ltd. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 30037, Kulima Tower, Katunjila Rd., Lusaka, f. 1979; cap. p.u. K2m.; dep. K19.5m. (1981); Man. Dir. R. THORNTON.

Grindlays Bank International (Zambia) Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 31955, Woodgate House, Cairo Rd., Lusaka; f. 1971; wholly-owned subsidiary of Grindlays Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. K2.8m.; res. K2.9m.; dep. K45.6m. (Oct. 1981); 9 brs. and 1 sub-br.; Chair. A. N. L. WINA; Gen. Man. D. J. FISHER.

Standard Bank Zambia Ltd. (U.K.): P.O.B. 32238, Standard House, Cairo Rd., Lusaka; f. 1971; cap. p.u. K10m.; res. K11.7m.; dep. K225m. (Sept. 1981); 23 brs. and 11 agencies; Chair. L. J. MWANANSHIKU; Man. Dir. A. D. MAIR.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Development Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 33955, Findeco House, Cairo Rd./Independence Ave., Lusaka; f. 1972; 60 per cent Zambian Government participation; provides medium- and long-term loans and offers consultancy and research services to the business community; Man. Dir. L. M. NYAMBE.

INSURANCE

Zambia State Insurance Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 30894, Premium House, Independence Ave., Lusaka; f. 1968; took over all insurance transactions in Zambia in January 1972; Chair. I. H. MUCHANGWE; Man. Dir. S. H. KONIE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chingola Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 10892, Chingola.

Chipata Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. Chipata; Chair. E. CHIRWA; Sec. L. R. EDWARDS.

Kabwe Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 80132, Kabwe; Chair. A. SINYANGWE; Sec. F. HAYDEN.

Kitwe and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 20672, Kitwe; Chair. O. E. COLE; Sec. L. R. EDWARDS; 220 mems.

Livingstone Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 60949, Livingstone; f. 1920; Chair. J. R. NAYERE; Sec. K. P. VARA; 50 mems.

Luanshya Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 90164, Luanshya; Chair. D. FIGOV; Sec. (vacant).

Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 30844, Lusaka; Chair. F. MPHEPO; Sec. H. J. SAMUCHAPI; 260 mems.

Mufulira Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 268, Mufulira; Chair. M. M. D. MTINE; Sec./Treas. G. M. THOMAS.

Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 76041, Ndola; f. 1930; approx. 160 mems.; Pres. R. STOTT; Sec. L. M. CHILESHE.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Commercial Farmers' Bureau: P.O.B. 30395, Lusaka; Chair. D. G. GARNER; Exec. Officer J. WOODS; 550 mems.; publ. *Productive Farming*.

Copper Industry Service Bureau Ltd.: P.O.B. 22100, Kitwe; formerly Chamber of Mines; f. 1941.

Zambia Farm Employers' Association: P.O.B. 30395, Lusaka; Chair. J. G. BENDER; Sec. J. WOODS; 500 mems.

Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association: P.O.B. 30844, Lusaka; Chair. V. MWANGA; Chief Exec. L. M. CHILESHE; 800 mems.

Zambia Seed Producers' Association: P.O.B. 30013, Lusaka; f. 1964; Chair. B. R. G. LANDLESS; 222 mems.

STATUTORY ORGANIZATIONS

INDUSTRY

Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Ltd. (ZIMCO): P.O.B. 30090, Lusaka; a holding company established by government to look after its interests in mining, industrial, commercial transport and energy, financial and agrarian enterprises; over 100 subsidiaries of which the largest are Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd., MEMACO, INDECO, NIEC, National Hotels Development Corporation Ltd., Posts and Telecommunications Corp. Ltd., Rural Development Corp. Ltd., Zambia Airways and Zambia Railways; assets of over 2,473m. kwacha; over 120,000 employees; Chair. Prime Minister; Dir.-Gen. J. C. MAPOMA; Corp. Sec. T. B. CHINTU.

Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd. (INDECO): P.O.B. 31935, Lusaka; f. 1960; auth. cap. K100m.; controls about 40 subsidiaries and associated companies dealing in brewing, chemicals, property, manufacturing and vehicle assembling; Chair. REMI CHISUPA, M.P.; Man. Dir. DIXIE ZULU.

Metal Marketing Corporation (Zambia) Ltd. (MEMACO): Findeco House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 35570, Lusaka; f. 1973; exclusive sales agents for all metals and minerals produced in Zambia; Chair. J. C. MAPOMA; Man. Dir. L. C. MUTAKASHA.

National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC): National Housing Authority Bldg., P.O.B. 30283, Lusaka; f. 1974; Chair. I. H. MUCHANGWE; Man. Dir. A. S. HAMBAYI.

Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: P.O.B. 71630, Ndola; Dir.-Gen. PHILEMON NGOMA.

AGRICULTURE

The Dairy Produce Board of Zambia: P.O.B. 30124, Kwacha House, Cairo Rd.; f. 1964; purchase of dairy products, supply to retailers, manufacture and marketing of milk products.

Department of Community Development: P.O.B. 31958, Lusaka; under Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development; Commr. M. L. IMAKANDO.

Department of Marketing and Co-operatives: P.O.B. 50595, Lusaka; under Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development; Dir. S. B. CHIWALA.

National Agricultural Marketing Board of Zambia: P.O.B. 30122, Lusaka; imports fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements; Chair. Hon. U. MWILA, M.P.; Gen. Man. J. G. CHABWERA.

Rural Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 31957, Lusaka; f. 1969; cap. K35m.; Man. Dir. P. K. CHIWENDA.

Tobacco Board of Zambia: P.O.B. 31963, Lusaka; Gen. Man. G. M. I. LEWANIKA; Sec. V. S. MWABA.

TRADE UNIONS

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions: P.O.B. 20652, Kitwe; f. 1965; 18 affiliated unions; about 280,000 mems.; Chair. F. J. CHILUBA; Deputy Chair. H. BWEUPE; Sec.-Gen. N. L. ZIMBA.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Airways and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 30272, Lusaka; Chair. K. S. KANCHAYA; Gen. Sec. P. CHALIRA.

Civil Servants' Union of Zambia: P.O.B. 50012, Lusaka; Chair. A. J. CHIRWA; Gen. Sec. L. MASUMBU.

Guards Union of Zambia: P.O.B. 21882, Kitwe; f. 1971; Chair. DAVID LILUNGWE; Gen. Sec. M. S. SIMFUKWE; 13,500 mems.

Hotel Catering Workers' Union of Zambia: P.O.B. 21627, Kitwe; 8,000 mems.; Chair. PETER CHAMINA; Gen. Sec. E. J. BANDA.

Mineworkers' Union of Zambia: P.O.B. 20448, Kitwe; 56,000 mems.; Chair. TIMOTHY WALAMBA; Gen. Sec. R. NSANGWE.

National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers: P.O.B. 21515, Kitwe; 18,000 mems.; Chair. F. J. CHILUBA; Gen. Sec. P. N. NZIMA.

National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: P.O.B. 21735, 87 Gambia Ave., Kitwe; 16,000 mems.; Chair. B. G. ZULU; Gen. Sec. J. W. MUSONDA.

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 20529, Kabwe; 15,000 mems.; Chair. L. B. IKOWA; Gen. Sec. S. C. S. LWIMBA.

National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers: P.O.B. 70751, Ndola; 5,000 mems.; Chair. C. M. SAMPA; Gen. Sec. F. U. SHAMENDA.

National Union of Public Services' Workers: P.O.B. 32523, Lusaka; Chair. J. SIMPITO; Gen. Sec. W. H. MBEWE.

National Union of Transport and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 32431, Lusaka; Chair. J. FULILWA; Gen. Sec. B. C. DAKA.

Zambia Electricity Workers' Union: P.O.B. 70859, f. 1972; Chair. P. ILUNGA; Gen. Sec. J. P. NGOMA; 3,000 mems.

Zambia National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 31914, Lusaka; 2,120 mems.; Chair. N. SIMATENDELA; Gen. Sec. (vacant).

Zambia Railways Amalgamated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 20302, Kabwe; 5,950 mems.; Chair. D. KATWISHI; Gen. Sec. K. N. MALAMBA.

Zambia Typographical Workers' Union: P.O.B. 71439, Ndola; Chair. R. SHIKWATA; Gen. Sec. D. NAWA.

Zambia Union of Financial Institutions: P.O.B. 31174, Lusaka; Chair. B. CHIKOTI; Admin. Sec. R. CHIBESAKUNDA.

Zambia United Local Authorities Workers' Union: P.O.B. 70575, Ndola; Chair. H. BWEUPE; Gen. Sec. N. K. SOKO.

University of Zambia and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 32379, Lusaka; Chair. (vacant); Gen. Sec. S. NGULUWE.

PRINCIPAL NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

The Civil Servants Union of Zambia: P.O.B. 50160, Ridgeway, Lusaka; f. 1975; 22,000 mems.; Chair. B. J. GONDWE; Gen. Sec. A. J. CHIRWA.

Zambian African Mining Union: Kitwe; f. 1967; 40,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zambia Railways: P.O.B. 80935, Kabwe; subsidiary of ZIMCO; Chair. P. J. CHISANGA; Gen. Man. B. M. MONZE.

Total length of railways in Zambia is 1,297 km. Zambia planned to spend K11.4m. on 235 wagons for use on the Benguela railway, running through Zambia and Zaire to the Angolan port of Lobito, for which a rehabilitation programme was agreed by the three countries in 1981.

Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA): Head Office: P.O.B. 2834, Dar es Salaam; Branch Office: P.O.B. 31784, Lusaka; construction work on the 1,860 km. of railway line to link Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Kapiri Mposhi, north of Lusaka, began in 1970 and the line was officially opened in 1975. Of the total length, 890 km. is in Zambia. The project received technical and financial assistance from the People's Republic of China and costs were estimated at K300 million; passenger traffic reportedly ceased in April 1981 because of lack of funds; Chair. B. M. MONZE; Gen. Man. CHARLES NXYIRENDA.

ROADS

There is a total of 36,415 km. of which 12,289 are main roads. The main arterial roads run from Beit Bridge to

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Tunduma (the Great North Road), through the copper mining area to Chingola and Chililabombwe (the Zaire Border Road), from Livingstone to the junction of the Kafue River and the Great North Road, and from Lusaka to the Malawi border (the Great East Road).

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services: P.O.B. 2581, Lusaka; f. 1966; over 1,000 trucks operating between Dar es Salaam, Tunduma (Tanzanian border), the Copperbelt and Lusaka; cap. K4m.

CIVIL AVIATION

An international airport, 22.5 km. from Lusaka, was opened in 1967. Ndola airport is undergoing reconstruction.

Zambia Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 30272, Haile Selassie Ave., Lusaka; f. 1967; government-owned subsidiary of ZIMCO; technical and managerial assistance provided by Aer Lingus; passenger and cargo services; internal flights; external flights to Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, India, Cyprus, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; fleet of 4 Boeing 707-320C, 1 737-200 and 3 HS 748; Chair. PATRICK CHISANGA; Man. Dir. OLIVER CHAMA.

Transport, Tourism

National Air Charters Zambia Ltd. (NAC): P.O.B. 33650, Lusaka; f. 1973 to provide cheaper air cargo transport.

The following foreign airlines serve Zambia: Air India, Air Malawi, Air Tanzania, Botswana Airways, British Caledonian, Kenya Airways, LAM (Mozambique), Royal Swazi, SAA (South Africa) and UTA (France).

TOURISM

In 1981 110,000 tourists visited Zambia.

Zambia National Tourist Board: Century House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 30017, Lusaka.

National Hotels Development Corporation: P.O.B. 33200, Lusaka; subsidiary of ZIMCO; is responsible for 15 hotels, 4 restaurants, 2 casinos and 6 lodges in the national parks and intends to establish hotels and restaurants throughout the country during the third national development programme; directs airport catering services; Man. Dir. MWENE MWINGA.

ZIMBABWE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zimbabwe is a land-locked state in southern Africa, with Mozambique to the east, Zambia to the north-west, Botswana to the south-west and South Africa to the south. The climate is tropical, modified considerably by altitude. The official language is English; the main African languages are Chishona and Sindebele. Most of the Africans follow traditional beliefs, while the Asians are Muslim or Hindu. About 20 per cent of the population are Christian. The flag has seven horizontal stripes of green, gold, red, black, red, gold and green, with a white triangle, bearing a red five-pointed star on which a gold "Zimbabwe bird" is superimposed, at the hoist. It was planned to change the name of the capital, Salisbury, to Harare during 1982.

Recent History

In 1923 responsibility for Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) was transferred from the British South Africa Company to the United Kingdom Government and the territory became a British colony. It had full self-government (except for African interests and some other matters) under an administration controlled by European settlers. African voting rights were restricted.

In 1953 the colony was merged with two British protectorates, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (now Zambia and Malawi), to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir Godfrey Huggins (later the Viscount Malvern), Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia from 1933 to 1953, became the first Prime Minister of the Federation; he was succeeded by Sir Roy Welensky in 1956. In Southern Rhodesia itself, Garfield Todd was Prime Minister from 1953 until opposition to his liberal policies forced his resignation in 1958, when Sir Edgar Whitehead came to power. Meanwhile, white immigration, mainly from Britain and South Africa, had led to an increase in the European population from about 80,000 in 1945 to over 200,000 in 1958.

A new constitution, ending most of the United Kingdom's legal controls (except for foreign affairs), came into effect in 1962. This constitution provided for a limited African franchise and could have led ultimately to black majority rule. At elections in December 1962 Sir Edgar Whitehead lost power to the Rhodesian Front (RF), a coalition of white opposition groups committed to maintaining racial segregation. The Front's leader, Winston Field, became Prime Minister. The Federation was dissolved in December 1963 as a result of successful African nationalist movements in the other member countries.

Meanwhile, African nationalists campaigned for an end to discrimination and for rapid progress to full democracy. The African National Congress, founded in 1934, was revived in 1957, with Joshua Nkomo as President. The Congress was banned in February 1959 but some of its members formed the National Democratic Party (NDP) in January 1960. Nkomo, although in exile, was elected President of the NDP in October 1960. When the NDP

was banned in December 1961 Nkomo formed the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). This was declared an unlawful organization in September 1962. ZAPU split in July 1963 and a breakaway group, led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, formed the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in August. Robert Mugab became Secretary-General of ZANU.

In April 1964 Field resigned, accused of moving too slowly towards independence. He was replaced by his deputy, Ian Smith, who rejected British conditions for independence, including acceptance by the whole Rhodesian population and unimpeded progress to majority rule. ZANU was banned in August 1964. After Northern Rhodesia became independent as Zambia in October 1964 Southern Rhodesia became generally (although not officially) known as Rhodesia. At elections in May 1965 the RF won all 50 European seats in the legislature. After more unsuccessful negotiations with the British Government, a state of emergency (to be renewed annually) was declared on November 5th. Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) on November 11th 1965. The British-appointed Governor announced the Cabinet's dismissal but no effective steps were taken to remove it from power. The Smith regime abrogated the 1961 constitution and proclaimed a new one, naming the country Rhodesia. The Governor was replaced by Clifford Dupont, formerly Minister of External Affairs and Defence, as "Acting Officer Administering the Government". The British Government regarded Rhodesia's independence as unconstitutional and illegal, and no other country formally recognized it.

The United Kingdom terminated all trading and other relations with Rhodesia, while the UN applied economic sanctions against the regime. Following a referendum in June 1969, Rhodesia was declared a republic in March 1970, with Dupont as the first President. The 1969 constitution provided for a bicameral Legislative Assembly comprising a 23-member Senate and a 66-member House of Assembly (50 Europeans and 16 Africans). The President had only formal powers and Smith remained Prime Minister. The RF won all 50 European seats in the House of Assembly in 1970, 1974 and 1977. President Dupont retired in December 1975 and was succeeded by John Wrathall, previously Deputy Prime Minister.

Both ZAPU and ZANU took up arms against the illegal Smith regime and African guerrilla groups were involved in clashes with Rhodesian security forces. Armed South African police were called in to assist the regime in 1967. The British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, twice held negotiations with Ian Smith, in December 1966 and October 1968, but, despite British concessions, the talks proved abortive.

Attempts to reach a constitutional settlement acceptable to all parties ended in failure and sanctions continued to be applied (although it was subsequently revealed that many international companies circumvented the restrictions). In November 1971 the British and Rhodesian Governments agreed on draft proposals for a settlement,

subject to their acceptability to the Rhodesian people "as a whole". In December the African National Council (ANC), led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was formed to co-ordinate opposition to the plan. The British commission which visited Rhodesia in 1972 reported that the proposals were unacceptable to the majority of Africans. The introduction of more discriminatory legislation was accompanied by increased activity by African nationalist guerrilla groups against whom a major operation was initiated by the regime. The guerrilla war officially began in December 1972 following a guerrilla attack on a farmhouse in north-eastern Rhodesia.

In 1974 fiercer guerrilla attacks, the impending independence from Portugal of neighbouring Mozambique and cooler relations with South Africa caused a dramatic change in the situation. In December a summit was held in Lusaka between three African Presidents and leaders of four nationalist organizations (including ZAPU, ZANU and the ANC), resulting in agreement for a border ceasefire, conditional on the release of African political detainees and a constitutional conference to be held in 1975. The African organizations agreed to unite within the ANC, with Bishop Muzorewa as President, and in August 1975 held abortive constitutional talks with the Rhodesian Government. In September the ANC split into rival factions, led by Bishop Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo. Constitutional talks between the Government and the Nkomo faction began in December 1975 but broke down in March 1976. British proposals for majority rule by early 1978 were also rejected in March.

In April 1976 the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, entered lengthy negotiations with the British Government, the Presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, the South African Prime Minister and Ian Smith. In September, under pressure from South Africa, Smith announced his Government's acceptance of proposals leading to majority rule within two years.

The British Government convened the Geneva Conference, which opened in October, to implement the transition to majority rule. It was attended by delegations representing the RF, led by Ian Smith, the African nationalists and the British Government, under a British chairman, Ivor Richard. The nationalist delegations were led by Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Sithole, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe (leader of ZANU's armed forces, based in Mozambique). Nkomo and Mugabe, who claimed the support of the guerrillas, adopted a joint position as the Patriotic Front. Although an independence date not later than March 31st, 1978, was provisionally agreed, the Conference was adjourned in December after failing to agree on the composition of the proposed interim government.

In January 1977 negotiations resumed, and Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia (the "front-line" states) declared their support for the Patriotic Front. Ian Smith rejected British proposals for an interim administration and received a mandate from the RF to repeal racially discriminatory laws and to seek agreement with such African factions as he chose. Supported by the OAU, the Patriotic Front demanded in July 1977 that power be handed direct to them by the Rhodesian Government. A general election was held in August, with the RF

retaining all 50 European seats. The black nationalist organizations refused to contest the eight African seats.

In September 1977 the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. proposed a seven-point plan for an interim administration, leading to independence in 1978, but negotiations failed to secure the agreement of the Rhodesian Government or the Patriotic Front. In November 1977 Ian Smith accepted the principle of universal adult suffrage and talks on an internal settlement were initiated with Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC), the Sithole faction of the ANC and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (ZUPO), led by Chief Jeremiah Chirau. These talks led to the signing of an internal settlement on March 3rd, 1978, providing for an interim power-sharing administration to prepare for independence on December 31st, 1978. The proposals were rejected by the Patriotic Front, which stated that it would continue the guerrilla war, and by the UN Security Council, which declared the settlement plan to be illegal and unacceptable.

In May 1978 the newly-created Executive Council, consisting of Smith, Sithole, Bishop Muzorewa and Chirau, ordered the release of all political detainees in an attempt to bring about a ceasefire. This met with little response from the Patriotic Front and, amid growing dissatisfaction with the interim administration among both Africans and Europeans, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. tried unsuccessfully to convene a new all-party conference. Reports of talks held secretly in Zambia during August between Smith and Nkomo caused division among the "front-line" states and within the Patriotic Front leadership. Frequent clashes between Rhodesian security forces and Patriotic Front guerrillas, including Rhodesian attacks on ZAPU and ZANU bases in Zambia and Mozambique, resulted in the introduction of selective martial law in September. Meanwhile, President Wrathall died in August.

In January 1979 a "majority rule" constitution, containing entrenched safeguards for the white minority, was approved by the House of Assembly and endorsed by a referendum of European voters. The United Kingdom and the U.S.A. continued to call on all parties to accept the principle of UN-supervised elections as the basis for a viable settlement. However, the transitional Government proceeded with its arrangements for the transfer of powers. In April 1979 elections to the new House of Assembly (the country's first by universal adult suffrage) were held in two stages: first for 20 directly-elected European members (chosen by non-African voters only) and then for 72 African members (chosen by the whole electorate). The UANC emerged as the majority party, with 51 seats in the new House, while the RF won all 20 white seats. In May the existing white-dominated Legislative Assembly was dissolved and the new Parliament elected Josiah Gumedze to be President. Bishop Muzorewa became Prime Minister of the country (renamed Zimbabwe Rhodesia) in June 1979. In accordance with the constitution, Muzorewa formed a government of "national unity", a coalition of parties in the new House, including European members (Ian Smith became Minister without Portfolio). International recognition was not forthcoming and UN sanctions continued to be applied on the grounds that the elections were not "free and fair".

New impetus for a lasting and acceptable settlement came following the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka

in August 1979, where the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, affirmed that the responsibility for the granting of legal independence to Rhodesia lay with the United Kingdom alone. The Commonwealth confirmed its commitment to majority rule, rejected the internal settlement as being defective in important aspects and called for a constitutional conference.

In September 1979 a Rhodesian Constitutional Conference was convened at Lancaster House in London under the chairmanship of Lord Carrington, and attended by delegations under Bishop Muzorewa and the joint leaders of the Patriotic Front, in an attempt to find an internationally-recognized solution. The Patriotic Front reluctantly agreed to special representation for the whites under the proposed new constitution, which was eventually accepted by both parties. During the talks the guerrilla war escalated and Rhodesian forces hit economic targets in neighbouring Zambia in October. However, complete agreement was reached on transitional arrangements in November and the details of a ceasefire were finalized the following month. On December 11th the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Parliament voted to renounce independence and revert to the status of a British colony, as Southern Rhodesia. Rebel rule, which had lasted just over 14 years, ended the next day when Parliament was dissolved, the President, Prime Minister and Cabinet resigned, and the British-appointed Governor, Lord Soames, arrived in Salisbury, temporarily vested with full executive and legislative authority during the transition to legal independence. The United Kingdom immediately lifted economic sanctions.

Lord Soames paved the way for fresh elections to a new House of Assembly by lifting the ban on the two wings of the Patriotic Front and ordering the release of most of the detainees held under the "emergency powers" laws. Under the terms of the ceasefire, Patriotic Front troops assembled in 16 areas under the control of a small Commonwealth Monitoring Force. By January 7th, 1980, nearly 20,000 men had arrived in the assembly areas. The election campaign was marred by factional violence and intimidation, and the ceasefire was briefly threatened by the anger of the Patriotic Front and the "front-line" states over the presence of South African troops in Rhodesia. However, elections were held in February (again in two stages) under the supervision of a British Electoral Commissioner. Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF emerged as the largest single party, winning 57 of the 80 African seats. Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front won 20 seats and the UANC only three. In a separate poll of white voters, Ian Smith's RF won all 20 reserved seats. The new state of Zimbabwe became legally independent from Britain on April 18th, with the Rev. Canaan Banana as President and Robert Mugabe as Prime Minister at the head of a coalition Government including ZANU-PF and Patriotic Front members.

Despite the Government's attempts to balance gradual Africanization of Zimbabwean society with acceptance of existing white economic power and technical skills, record numbers of people, mainly whites, emigrated in 1980 and 1981. Zimbabwe severed diplomatic relations with South Africa in September 1980, but maintains the economic links on which both countries are dependent.

Following the war of independence, in which 27,000

people were killed, the only major disturbances of the peace were caused by factional differences between former guerrillas, prompted by tribal rivalries of the Shona and Ndebele. Relations remained uneasy between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, particularly over the former's intention of eventually introducing a one-party state. Nkomo was demoted from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the post of Minister without Portfolio in a Cabinet reshuffle in January 1981, and Edgar Tekere, the outspoken Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, was dismissed; in August he also lost his position as Secretary-General of ZANU-PF. In February 1982 large illegal arms caches, discovered on Patriotic Front-owned land, were interpreted as part of a plot to overthrow Mugabe. The Cabinet was almost immediately reshuffled, with Nkomo and two Patriotic Front colleagues losing their posts. In March nine M.P.s of the Republican Front (the Rhodesian Front having changed its name in June 1981) resigned from the party over its unwillingness to co-operate with the Government.

Government

Under the terms of the 1980 Constitution (agreed upon by all parties at the Lancaster House talks), legislative power is vested in the bicameral Parliament, consisting of a House of Assembly and a Senate. The House has 100 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage from 80 "common roll" constituencies and 20 separate "white roll" constituencies. The Senate (with delaying powers only) has 40 members: 14 elected by the "common roll" members, 10 by the "white roll" members, 10 by the traditional House of Chiefs and six presidential nominees. Members of both Houses serve for five years (subject to dissolution). Executive authority is vested in the President, elected by Parliament for six years. In almost all matters the President acts on the advice of the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet must have the confidence of Parliament, to which it is responsible.

Defence

Total armed forces numbered 34,000 in July 1981: 33,000 in the army and 1,000 in the air force. When the integration of about 50,000 former guerrillas, from both Zanla (loyal to Robert Mugabe in the war of independence) and Zipra (loyal to Joshua Nkomo), into the security forces had been completed, in November 1981, total armed forces numbered 60,000; these were subsequently to be reduced to about 40,000. The estimated expenditure on defence in 1980/81 was Z.\$280 million. Zimbabwe receives military aid and training from the United Kingdom and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Prime Minister Mugabe announced plans to create a people's militia during 1981.

Economic Affairs

Two-thirds of the labour force are involved in agriculture, which is an important provider of raw materials for industry and constituted 14 per cent of G.D.P. in 1980. Tobacco, maize, tea, cotton, groundnuts, potatoes and sugar are the main cash crops. Open trading on the world tobacco markets was resumed in early 1980 after its interruption by UN sanctions. Following disappointing prices for a low quality crop of 122,000 metric tons in

1980, a strict limit on production of 70,000 tons was introduced for 1981 and the high quality crop made tobacco Zimbabwe's largest foreign exchange earner that year. In recent years new crops, such as wheat, have been successfully introduced, and there is much stock raising. A record maize crop of 2.8 million metric tons was produced in 1981 after a 33 per cent increase in the area of cultivation in 1980. Zimbabwe is likely to become a major supplier of maize to southern African countries. Production was expected to be seriously affected by drought in 1982. The Government is proceeding with a programme of resettling African peasants on vacant and underexploited farms.

An estimated 6 per cent of the working population are employed in mining, which in 1980 contributed 8 per cent of G.D.P. Gold and nickel are the major mineral exports. Other minerals include copper, silver, cobalt, chromium ore, coal and asbestos. Despite sanctions, revenue from mining increased between 1969 and 1978, and since 1979 there has been growing exploitation of mineral reserves. The Government plans to create a Mineral Marketing Corporation to control the mining industry, with the exception of gold. Mining and agriculture provide about 70 per cent of foreign exchange earnings.

In 1980 manufacturing employed about 15 per cent of the labour force and contributed 24 per cent of G.D.P. The most important sectors by gross output value are food processing, metals, engineering and textiles. The dam on Lake Kariba provides most of the country's electricity, and a large thermal power station, costing an estimated Z.\$565 million, is under construction at Wankie.

Between 1965 and 1974 widespread breaking of UN sanctions produced a fall in unemployment and a real increase in G.D.P. of 83 per cent. However, the Rhodesian economy was profoundly affected by the international recession in 1975 and real G.D.P. declined by 1 per cent in 1975, 3.4 per cent in 1976, 6.9 per cent in 1977 and 2.5 per cent in 1978. Exchange rate stability was maintained for 25 years until the strained balance of payments position led to devaluations of the Rhodesian dollar in September 1975, in October 1977 and in April 1978, a cumulative depreciation of about 15 per cent against the U.S. dollar.

Legal independence provided a stimulus to all aspects of the economy. The UN Security Council lifted trade sanctions at the end of 1979, and this, combined with the easing of transport and trade restrictions caused by the war, enabled Zimbabwe to participate fully in international trade. Exports increased by 28 per cent and imports by 45 per cent in 1980, creating balance of payments difficulties for Zimbabwe. The G.D.P. growth rate was 14 per cent in 1980, the first improvement in real terms for five years, but fell to 8 per cent in 1981 without the once-only benefits which followed the ending of the war. Problems which threaten continued growth include transport difficulties and the departure of Europeans whose skills cannot yet be filled by suitably qualified Africans, although as much as 40 per cent of the adult labour force may be unemployed. The Government planned to create 100,000 new jobs in the formal sector of employment during 1981. Minimum industrial and agricultural wages were raised in January 1982 in a measure to redistribute the wealth of the country. Plans to expand the economy of Zimbabwe also depend on the procuring of sufficient finance, particularly from foreign

governments. A three-year economic plan, aiming for average annual growth of 8 per cent, was announced in February 1981, but would rely heavily on external financing. In March the Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (ZIMCORD) received pledges of Z.\$1,280 million.

Transport and Communications

In January 1980 road and air links with Zambia and Mozambique were restored following 14 years of comparative isolation. The rail links with Beira and Maputo in Mozambique, important export outlets, also opened later in the year. In addition, Zimbabwe has rail links with South Africa, Botswana and Zambia. There are nearly 79,000 km. of roads, of which over 8,500 km. are main roads. International and domestic air services connect most of the larger towns. South African Airways, the only major international airline serving the country at the time of the Lancaster House agreement, was joined by many other airlines from January 1980. In 1981 The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) decided to spend U.S. \$111 million on developing Salisbury airport to reduce dependence on South African transport facilities in the region.

Social Welfare

At independence there was no statutory provision for social security, though government and industrial schemes exist. The incoming Government, under Robert Mugabe, was committed to major changes in taxation to finance comprehensive social security schemes. There is a free national health service for all persons earning less than Z.\$150 per month. In 1981 there were about 672 hospitals and clinics, and 1,200 doctors. A programme to expand health facilities in rural areas was in progress.

Education

Education in Zimbabwe is non-racial at all levels. Estimated expenditure on education in 1981/82 was Z.\$290 million. All primary education is free, but not compulsory. Between 1979 and 1981 the numbers of primary school pupils increased from 819,128 to 1,680,143, and secondary school pupils from 73,540 to 144,735. The expansion has required the inception of a four-year crash teacher training programme and the recruitment of teachers from other countries. The University of Zimbabwe, at Salisbury, provides multi-racial higher education and in 1981 enrolment of students totalled 2,525.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the Victoria Falls, the Kariba Dam and the Wankie Game Reserve and National Park. Zimbabwe Ruins, near Fort Victoria, and World's View in the Matopos Hills are of special interest. In the Eastern Districts around Umtali there is trout fishing and climbing. The number of tourists visiting the country fell from 339,210 in 1972 to 65,268 in 1979, because of the escalating security problems. With the return to peace, tourist entries rose to 227,196 in 1980, and about 300,000 in 1981.

Public Holidays

1982: May 1st (Day of the International Working Class), May 6th (Heroes' Day), May 25th (African Liberation

Day), June 1st (International Children's Day), June 15th (Pakawira Day), August 8th (ZANU Day), August 9th (Nyadzonya Day), November 23rd (Rededication Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1983: March 8th (International Women's Day), March 18th (Thiupapo Day), April 28th (Chimurenjo Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Zimbabwe dollar (Z\$).

Unofficial exchange rates (December 1981):

£1 sterling = Z\$1.384;

U.S. \$1 = 71.9 Zimbabwe cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)†						
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
390,759 sq. km.*	6,280,000	6,490,000	6,700,000	6,920,000	7,130,000	7,360,000	7,600,000

* 150,873 sq. miles.

† The African population (*see below*), and hence the totals, are estimated to the nearest 10,000.

Ethnic groups (mid-1980): Africans 7,100,000; Europeans 223,000; Others 37,000.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at June 30th, 1980)

Salisbury (capital)	654,000	Que Que	52,000	Fort Victoria	25,000
Bulawayo	373,000	Gatooma	33,000	Marandellas	23,000
Gwelo	72,000	Wankie	33,000	Shabani	21,000
Umtali	64,000	Sinoia	27,000	Redcliff	19,000

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 47.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 47.3 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 14.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 13.6 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT

	1969 CENSUS	ESTIMATES, MARCH 1980*	ESTIMATES, JUNE 1981*
Agriculture and forestry†	285,383	343,000	309,800
Mining and quarrying	51,101	63,400	71,400
Manufacturing	104,478	149,900	170,700
Construction	48,892	39,400	47,300
Electricity and water	5,641	6,600	6,500
Transport and communications	25,706	44,000	48,700
Trade	66,670	68,000	72,800
Finance, insurance and real estate	9,191	12,200	13,500
Public administration	35,888	77,600	82,600
Services and other	173,900	205,400	225,100
TOTAL	806,850	1,009,500	1,048,400

* Employees only. † Excludes Africans self-employed in agriculture.

Labour force (mid-1970): Agriculture, etc. 1,198,000; Industry 252,000; Services 425,000; Total 1,875,000 (ILO estimate).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
('000 hectares)

	1973	1979
Arable land*	2,415	2,465
Land under permanent crops†	15	15
Permanent meadows and pastures†	4,856	4,856
Forests and woodland	23,810	23,810†
Other land	7,671	7,621
Inland water	291	291
TOTAL AREA	39,058	39,058

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Wheat	203	161	155†
Maize	1,573	1,152	1,600
Millet	128	159	180
Sorghum	74	49	74
Sugar cane	2,635	2,555	2,700†
Potatoes	28	30	22†
Dry beans	24	25	23†
Oranges	32	32	29†
Groundnuts (in shell)	108	105	84†
Seed cotton	182	167	180†
Cotton lint	63	58	61†
Tobacco (flue-cured)	83	117	114
Cottonseed	116	107	117†
Tea	9	10	3†
Coffee	5	4	4

* Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

† FAO estimate.

‡ Unofficial estimate.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle	6,614	6,027	5,569	5,279
Sheep	688	705	587	387
Pigs	226	209	175	132
Goats	1,828	1,944	1,348	1,347
Poultry*	4,200	4,400	4,700	4,718

* Belonging to registered poultry producers only.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
([']000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980†
Beef and veal . . .	152	135	125
Mutton and lamb . . .	1.1	1.0	2
Goats' meat . . .	0.3	0.3	5
Pig meat . . .	14	9	9
Poultry meat* . . .	12	13	9
Other meat . . .	13	11	13
Cows' milk . . .	200	210	195
Butter . . .	0.7	0.8	2.5
Cheese . . .	1.9	1.7	3.5
Hen eggs* . . .	6.1	6.0	11.0
Cattle hides . . .	17	13	20.8

* Production by registered poultry producers only.

† Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
([']000 cubic metres, year ending June 30th)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)		BROADLEAVED (hard wood)		TOTAL	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . . .	286	230	97	94	383	324
Pitprops (mining timber)	—	—	43	43	43	43
Other industrial wood	48	63	720	741	768	804
Fuel wood	1	1	4,747	4,965	4,748	4,966
TOTAL	335	294	5,607	5,843	5,942	6,137

Sawnwood Production (estimates, [']000 cubic metres, year ending June 30th): 128 (coniferous 106, broadleaved 22) in 1977/78; 127 (coniferous 112, broadleaved 15) in 1978/79.

Freshwater fishing ([']000 metric tons): 5 in 1977; 8 in 1978; 10 in 1979.

MINING

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Asbestos	['] 000 metric tons	281.4	273.2	248.9	259.6	250.9
Chromium ore	" " "	863.9	677.3	477.8	541.8	553.5
Coal	" " "	3,593	3,029	3,065	3,188	3,134
Cobalt	metric tons	—	—	17	205	115
Copper*	['] 000 metric tons	41.3	34.8	33.8	29.6	27.0
Gold	['] 000 troy oz.	387	402	399	386	367
Iron ore	['] 000 metric tons	1,353	1,176	1,123	1,201	1,622
Nickel*	metric tons	14,604	16,671	15,701	14,591	15,074
Silver	['] 000 troy oz.	200	207	1,109	977	949
Tin	metric tons	915	920	945	967	934

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

INDUSTRY
(gross output in Z.\$'ooo)

	1977	1978	1979
Mining and quarrying	280,928	279,383	341,635
Meat industry	119,657	119,620	130,616
Grain mill products	74,173	83,782	106,955
Bakery products	33,037	36,579	42,546
Dairy and other food products	100,541	111,326	135,575
Alcoholic beverages	53,691	62,893	61,821
Soft drinks	17,846	19,841	22,182
Tobacco manufacturing	33,498	38,468	48,523
Clothing and footwear	79,909	80,765	107,185
Other textiles	156,577	165,009	197,802
Wood industries, except furniture	17,111	18,327	31,045
Furniture, except metal	16,472	18,839	23,920
Pulp, paper and board	31,769	35,545	36,132
Printing and publishing	34,121	36,373	47,888
Fertilizers and pesticides	77,162	87,075	86,702
Soap preparations and pharmaceuticals	40,402	42,884	49,856
Other chemical products, including plastic and rubber	74,464	75,775	109,149
Cement, bricks and other non-metal products	41,473	38,295	46,601
Metal industries, including machinery, except electrical (other than vehicles)	267,012	298,680	380,339
Electrical machinery	39,157	40,937	47,215
Transport and equipment	46,707	42,870	47,916
Other industries	14,801	17,051	21,623
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,369,580	1,470,034	1,771,591
Electricity generation and distribution	107,859	118,665	132,220
Water supply	12,472	12,807	15,072
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	1,770,839	1,880,889	2,260,518

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Zimbabwe dollar (Z.\$).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, 20 and 25 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars.

Unofficial exchange rates (December 1981): £1 sterling = Z.\$1.384; U.S. \$1 = 71.9 Zimbabwe cents;

Z.\$100 = £72.26 = U.S. \$139.00.

Note: The Rhodesian dollar (R\$), renamed the Zimbabwe Rhodesia dollar in June 1979 and the Zimbabwe dollar in April 1980, was introduced in February 1970, replacing the Rhodesian pound (R£) at the rate of R£1 = R\$2. From September 1949 the value of the Rhodesian pound was U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the Rhodesian dollar was U.S. \$1.40 (U.S. \$1 = 71.43 Rhodesian cents). This valuation remained in effect until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Rhodesian dollar was valued at U.S. \$1.52 (U.S. \$1 = 65.79 Rhodesian cents). In February 1973 the Rhodesian dollar's value was fixed at U.S. \$1.6889 (U.S. \$1 = 59.21 Rhodesian cents) but this was subsequently adjusted. In September 1975 the median rate was fixed at R\$1 = U.S. \$1.60 but this was later revised. The currency was devalued in October 1977 and in April 1978, when an exchange rate of R\$1 = U.S. \$1.44 was established. The average value of the Rhodesian (later in Zimbabwe) dollar in U.S. dollars was: 1.5984 in 1976; 1.5919 in 1977; 1.4764 in 1978; 1.4709 in 1979; 1.5561 in 1980. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between February 1970 and June 1972 was R\$1 = 11s. 8d. or 58.33p (£1 = R\$1.714).

CURRENT BUDGET

(Z.\$'ooo, year ending June 30th)

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82*
Revenue	530,870	610,180	580,194	674,363	863,211	1,482,400
Expenditure	590,637	744,969	859,906	1,027,229	1,227,324	2,006,500
Balance	-59,767	-134,789	-279,712	-352,866	-364,113	-524,100

* Estimates.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(Z.\$'000, year ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1980/81	EXPENDITURE	1980/81
Income tax	387,000	Agriculture	58,932
Non-resident shareholders' tax	18,000	Defence	233,276
Branch profits tax	2,200	Foreign affairs	9,200
Sales tax	166,000	Treasury	197,523
Customs duties	42,000	Commerce and industry	39,728
Excise duties	67,900	Mines and energy resources	4,004
Betting tax	4,500	Transport and power	52,347
Stamp duties and fees	7,800	Local government and housing	6,745
Estate duty	3,000	District administration	34,120
Interest, dividends and profits	53,900	Vocational education and training	6,345
Rents	2,600	Lands, resettlement and rural development	34,398
Water supplies	1,000	Labour and social services	11,701
Fees: Agriculture	600	Health	83,072
Civil aviation	1,700	University of Zimbabwe	12,915
Education	5,500	Education and culture	183,922
Health	1,000	Home affairs	6,056
National parks	600	Zimbabwe Republic Police	82,709
Roads and road traffic	1,050	Prison service	13,732
Water development	550	Justice and constitutional affairs	5,353
Pension contributions of Government employees	20,000	Roads and road traffic, posts and telecommunications	42,341
Judicial fines	2,600	Works	48,588
Sale of State property	3,300	Public service	5,726
Other revenue	70,411	Information and tourism	5,716
		Natural resources and water development	3,787
		National parks and wild life management	5,921
		Water development	15,824
		Other expenditure	23,343
TOTAL	863,211	TOTAL	1,227,324

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(Z.\$ million at June 30th)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold*	4.0	7.5	47.6
Foreign assets	100.0	169.6	143.0
TOTAL	104.0	177.1	190.6

* Until March 1980 gold was valued at Z.\$25 per troy oz. From April 1980 it is valued at a market-related price which is determined at the end of each month.

MONEY SUPPLY

(Z.\$ million at June 30th)

	1979	1980	1981
Notes and coin in circulation	101.3	134.6	171.7
Demand deposits in monetary banking sector	326.6	429.0	473.9
TOTAL	427.9	563.6	645.6

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, LOWER INCOME GROUP
(base: 1964=100)

	1974*	1975*	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All items	130.9	144.0	155.5	167.3	183.8	208.0	221.0
Food	136.2	153.2	165.4	179.7	197.6	221.4	229.5

* Including sales tax.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(Z.\$ million at current prices)
EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	387	454	524	667
Private Final Consumption Expenditure*	1,370	1,437	1,805	2,302
Increase in Stocks	90	13	55	70
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	369	362	364	596
Statistical Discrepancy	-26	13	39	-35
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	2,190	2,279	2,787	3,600
Exports of Goods and Services	} 26	60	-20	-120
Less Imports of Goods and Services				
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,216	2,339	2,767	3,480

* Including an estimate for the market value of African rural household consumption of own production.

COMPOSITION OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Compensation of Employees	1,249	1,335	1,501	1,881
Operating Surplus*	} 838	901	1,096	1,431
Consumption of Fixed Capital				
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	2,087	2,236	2,597	3,312
Indirect Taxes	223	238	262	268
Less Subsidies	-94	-135	-92	-100
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	2,216	2,339	2,767	3,480
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-30	-25	-25	-22
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,186	2,314	2,742	3,458

* Including imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(Z.\$ million at current factor cost)

	1977	1978	1979	1980†
Agriculture and forestry	334	305	316	469
Mining and quarrying	149	158	223	264
Manufacturing	460	514	619	796
Electricity and water	56	64	71	87
Construction	84	68	79	96
Finance and insurance	102	109	122	159
Real estate*	47	45	44	45
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	242	296	367	466
Transport and communications	184	191	211	257
Public administration	204	241	276	299
Education services	76	86	98	169
Health services	49	54	63	73
Private domestic services	52	54	53	65
Other services	113	120	137	173
Sub-Total	2,152	2,305	2,679	3,418
Less Imputed bank service charges	-65	-69	-82	-106
TOTAL	2,087	2,236	2,597	3,312

* Including imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings.

† Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Z.\$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise trade	144.3	182.2	139.1	65.6
Services (net)	-118.8	-126.3	-158.8	-185.4
Investment income (net)	-30.3	-24.5	-24.5	-22.4
Transfers (net)	-9.6	-11.8	-38.0	-40.1
CURRENT BALANCE	-14.4	19.6	-82.2	-182.3
Capital transactions (net)	8.8	34.8	182.0	101.4
BALANCE (net monetary movement)*	-5.6	54.4	99.8	-80.9

* Excluding adjustments for errors and omissions.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Z.\$ '000)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Imports	382,700	388,100	403,700	549,300	809,400
Exports and Re-exports	557,400	550,800	609,300	715,700	909,200

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Z.\$ '000)

IMPORTS		1978	EXPORTS		1978	1979	1980
Petroleum products	79,016		Tobacco (unmanufactured)		116,519	n.a.	n.a.
Machinery	72,448		Asbestos		57,344	70,527	80,083
Transport equipment	29,670		Gold		49,800	78,911	n.a.
Textiles	19,963		Cotton lint		40,063	46,362	57,192
Steel products	17,099		Steel		38,945	57,899	67,238
Chemicals	15,440		Nickel and nickel alloys		36,542	37,851	52,754
Insecticides, fungicides, etc.	10,921		Meat		34,555	32,572	13,708
Medicines and drugs	9,660		Ferro-chrome		31,600	46,345	88,071
			Copper		26,857	31,270	24,617
			Maize		25,433	17,021	7,398
			Clothing		11,878	11,682	12,312

1979 imports (Z.\$ '000): Petroleum products 147,034; Medicines and drugs 10,656.

1980 imports (Z.\$ '000): Petroleum products 174,191; Medicines and drugs 12,152.

TOURISM

TOTAL NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS*

1974	229,570
1975	244,404
1976	140,423
1977	103,515
1978	87,943
1979	65,268
1980	227,196

*Those on holiday (excludes those in transit, on business or for education).

TRANSPORT

RAIL TRAFFIC*

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF ZIMBABWE (including operations in Botswana)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Total number of passengers ('000)	2,227	1,574	991	1,680
Revenue-earning metric tons hauled ('000)	11,191	11,621	12,687	13,153
Gross metric ton-kilometres (million)	12,792	13,391	14,167	13,540
Net metric ton-kilometres (million)	5,588	6,149	6,864	6,610

* Year ending June 30th.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(estimated numbers of motor vehicles in use)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Passenger cars	108,800	126,600	125,000	127,000	n.a.	130,000	180,000
Commercial vehicles*	42,200	52,000	48,000	56,000	n.a.	67,000	70,000

* Including special purpose vehicles.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

There was a combined total of 227,000 passenger cars and commercial vehicles in July 1979.

AIR TRAFFIC

AIR ZIMBABWE

	KILOMETRES FLOWN		LOAD TON-KILOMETRES FLOWN		PASSENGERS CARRIED '000
	Aircraft '000	Passenger '000	Passenger '000	Cargo and Mail '000	
1976	4,933	240,203	19,877	1,853.6	405.6
1977	4,938	236,658	19,603	1,815.2	404.6
1978	5,050	241,283	19,969	1,872.8	418.3
1979	4,144	210,466	17,536	2,318.8	341.3
1980	5,936	351,516	29,330	3,158.1	388.6

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At June 30th)

	1978	1979	1980
Telephones	201,546	205,981	214,417
Radio Licences	135,200	126,521	131,379
Concessionary Radio Licences	1,500	3,392	306
Combined Radio and Television Licences	73,350	78,094	74,308
Daily Newspapers	2	2	2

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Primary	2,962	2,548	838,205	831,572	23,768	18,603
Secondary	186	177	71,790	72,814	3,797	3,534
Post-primary Vocational	17	14	1,057	826	48	46
Technical/Commercial*	2	2	3,694	3,663	263	278
Teachers' Colleges	12	10	2,982	3,082	233	258
Agricultural Colleges	2	2	133	171	26	33
University	1	1	1,798	1,481	230	225
Study Groups and Evening and Part-time Schools	60	n.a.	6,522	n.a.	187	n.a.
Special (Physically handicapped)	15	11	1,108	1,031	113	112

* Includes part-time students.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Salisbury.

THE CONSTITUTION

The first republican constitution was adopted on November 29th, 1969, and took effect on March 2nd, 1970. The first "majority rule" constitution became effective on June 1st, 1979. This was superseded by a Constitution for Zimbabwe agreed on during the Lancaster House talks and placed before the British Parliament in December 1979. This came into effect on April 18th, 1980.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Constitution:

THE REPUBLIC

Zimbabwe is a sovereign republic and the Constitution is the supreme law.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

The declaration of rights guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, regardless of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex. The following rights and freedoms are protected: the right to life; the right to personal liberty; protection from slavery and forced labour; protection from inhuman treatment; protection from deprivation of property; protection from arbitrary search or entry; the right to protection of the law; freedom of conscience; freedom of expression; freedom of assembly and association; freedom of movement; freedom from discrimination.

THE PRESIDENT

Each candidate for the Presidency shall be nominated by not fewer than ten members of the House of Assembly; if only one candidate is nominated he shall be declared to be elected without the necessity of a ballot. Otherwise, a ballot shall be held amongst an electoral college consisting of the members of the House of Assembly and the Senate. The President shall hold office for six years and shall be eligible for re-election. The President shall be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament shall consist of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate shall consist of 40 Senators: 14 shall be elected by an electoral college consisting of those

members of the House of Assembly elected by voters registered on the common roll and ten by those members elected by voters on the separate white roll; five shall be Chiefs in Mashonaland elected by an electoral college consisting of those Chiefs in Mashonaland who are members of the Council of Chiefs, and five shall be Chiefs in Matabeleland, similarly elected; the remaining six members shall be appointed by the President. The House of Assembly shall consist of 100 members, to be elected by universal adult suffrage from 80 common roll constituencies and 20 white roll constituencies. The life of the Parliament shall ordinarily be five years.

Amendments to the Constitution shall not be deemed to have been duly passed by Parliament unless at the final vote they receive the approval of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate and not fewer than 70 members of the House of Assembly. In addition, amendments to entrenched clauses relating to the representation of whites require the approval of all the members of the House of Assembly.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority shall vest in the President, who acts on the advice of the Cabinet. The President shall appoint as Prime Minister the person who, in his opinion, is best able to command the support of the majority of members of the House of Assembly. The President, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, shall appoint other Ministers and Deputy Ministers, to be members of the Cabinet.

OTHER PROVISIONS

An Ombudsman shall be appointed by the President, acting on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, to investigate complaints against actions taken by employees of the Government or of a local authority.

Chiefs shall be appointed by the President, and shall form a Council of Chiefs from their number, in accordance with customary principles of succession.

Other provisions relate to the Judicature, Defence and Police Forces, public service and finance.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** REV. CANAAN SODINDO BANANA (sworn in April 18th, 1980).**THE CABINET**

(March 1982)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Public Works: ROBERT MUGABE.**Deputy Prime Minister:** SIMON MUZENDA.**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** WITNESS MANGWENDE.**Minister of Economic Planning and Finance:** BERNARD CHIDZERO.**Minister of Home Affairs:** Dr. HERBERT USHEWOKUNZE.**Minister of Manpower Planning:** FREDERICK SHAVA.**Minister of Justice:** SIMBI MUBAKO.**Minister of Labour and Social Services:** KUMBIRAI KANGAI.**Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs:** EDDISON ZVOBGO.**Minister of Local Government and Housing:** ENOS CHIKOWORE (acting).**Minister of Lands Resettlement and Rural Development:** MOVEN MAHACHI.**Minister of Trade and Commerce:** RICHARD HOVE.**Minister of Agriculture:** DENIS NORMAN.**Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications:** Dr. NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA.**Minister of Health:** OLIVER MUNYARADZI.**Minister of Industry and Energy Development:** SIMBA MAKONI.**Minister of Education and Culture:** Dr. DZINGAI MUTUMBUKA.**Minister of Works:** (vacant).**Minister of Roads and Road Traffic:** DANIEL NGWENYA.**Minister of Mines:** TAPFUMANEYI MAURICE NYAGUMBO.**Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation:** ERNEST KADUNGURE.**Minister of Women's Affairs:** TEURAI ROPA NHONGO.**Minister of Transport:** MASIMBA MASANGO.**Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism:** VICTORIA CHITEPO.**Minister of Water Resources and Development:** SIMBARASHE MUMBENGEGWI.**Minister of National Supply:** ENOS NKALA.**Ministers of State in the Prime Minister's Office:** EMMERSON MNANGAGWA, Dr. SYDNEY SEKERAMAYI.**LEGISLATURE****PARLIAMENT****HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY****Speaker:** DIDYMUS MUTASA.**COMMON ROLL ELECTIONS**
(February 27th-29th, 1980)*

	VOTES	SEATS
Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front	1,668,992	57
Patriotic Front	638,879	20
United African National Council	219,307	3
Zimbabwe African National Union—Sithole	53,343	0
Zimbabwe Democratic Party	28,181	0
Others	40,827	0
Spoiled	52,746	—
TOTAL	2,702,275	80

* In a separate poll of the white electorate, held earlier in February, to fill the 20 guaranteed European seats in the new House, all 20 Rhodesian (now Republican) Front candidates were elected. However, in March 1982 nine Republican Front M.P.s resigned the party whip to sit as Independents.

SENATE**President of the Senate:** NOLLAN MAKOMBE.

The Senate has 40 members: 14 elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the House of Assembly representing common roll constituencies, 10 elected by members representing constituencies on the separate white roll, 10 African Chiefs, elected by the Council of Chiefs, and six Presidential nominees.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party: Salisbury; f. 1981; presents alternative to Republican Front for white community; supports general policy of Mugabe Government; Leader ANDRÉ HOLLAND.

National Democratic Union: f. 1979; conservative grouping with minority Zezeru support; Leader HENRY CHIHOTA.

National Unifying Force: P.O.B. 8228, Causeway; f. 1977; fielded no candidates in the February 1980 election; Leader NICK McNALLY.

Patriotic Front (PF): Salisbury; f. 1961; formerly the Zimbabwe African People's Union, a wing of the original Patriotic Front alliance with ZANU which waged the guerrilla war against white majority rule and the internally negotiated settlement; banned 1964-79; adopted name Patriotic Front to contest the February 1980 election; Leader JOSHUA NKOMO; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH MSIKA.

Republican Front (RF): P.O.B. 242, Salisbury; f. 1962, known as Rhodesian Front until June 1981; principal party of the white community; sought safeguards for the whites in the Lancaster House talks; Leader IAN SMITH.

United African National Council (UANC): 40 Charter Rd., Salisbury; f. 1971; African nationalist grouping which supported the internal settlement and emerged as

largest single party from the April 1979 election; Pres. Bishop ABEL TENDEKAYI MUZOREWA; Sec.-Gen. EDWARD MAZAIWANA.

United National Federal Party (UNFP): Salisbury; f. 1978; conservative, supports federation of Mashonaland and Matabeleland; Leader Chief KAYISA NDIWENTI.

Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF): 88 Manica Rd., Salisbury; f. 1963; formerly ZANU, the largest wing of the original Patriotic Front alliance; banned 1964-79; African nationalist, socialist; Pres. ROBERT MUGABE; Vice-Pres. SIMON MUZENDA; Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

Zimbabwe African National Union—Sithole (ZANU—S): P.O.B. UA 525, Union Ave., Salisbury; f. 1977; splinter group from ZANU, also includes former adherents of the UANC; centrist; Pres. Rev. NDABANINGI SITHOLE.

Zimbabwe Democratic Party: Salisbury; f. 1979; splinter group from the UANC; traditionalist; Leader JAMES CHIKEREMA.

Zimbabwe National Front: f. 1979; Leader PETER MANDAZA.

Zimbabwe United People's Organization (ZUPO): Salisbury; f. 1976; ZUPO failed to present its list of candidates in time for the February 1980 election and was disqualified; Leader JEREMIAH CHIRAU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO ZIMBABWE

(In Salisbury unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Albania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Algeria: (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* SALIM BENKHELIL.

Angola: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Australia: P.O.B. 4541 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JEREMY HEARDER.

Austria: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Belgium: (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* DOMINIQUE DE SWIEL-ANDE.

Canada: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ROBERT McCLAREN.

China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* CHU QIYUAN.

Cuba: (E); *Ambassador:* TEOFILO ACOSTA.

Denmark: 30 Forbes Ave., P.O.B. 4711 (E); *Ambassador:* H. A. BIERING.

Egypt: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EL FARNAWANI.

Finland: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

France: P.O.B. 1378 (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL DE REGNAULD DE BELLESCIZE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 14 Samora Machel Ave., P.O.B. 2168 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD ELLERKMANN.

Ghana: (HC); *High Commissioner:* KWAME OSOFO ATTAH.

Greece: (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* YIANNIS AZARIAS.

Guinea: Maputo, Mozambique (E).

Guyana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Hungary: (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* BÉLA TÓTH.

India: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ARIF QAMARAIN.

Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* ALI SUMAIDA.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* ELIO PESSO.

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* SEIKEN SASAKI.

Kenya: (HC); *High Commissioner:* PHILIP NZUKI MBAI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* YI WON-KUK.

Libya: *Secretary of People's Bureau:* ALI BAKUUSH.

Malawi: (HC); *High Commissioner:* MACDONALD AMON BANDA.

Mozambique: (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MAGUNI.

Netherlands: (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* BASTIAAN KORNER.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* M. ANWAR KHAN.

Portugal: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUÍS AUGUSTO MARTINS.

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* PETRE BLAJOVICI.

Sweden: (E); *Ambassador:* CARL HEINEBECK.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Tanzania: (HC); *High Commissioner:* NDUGU NYAKYI.

Togo: (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ESAW KOFFI.

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGI TER-GARANAZIANTS.

United Kingdom: Stanley House, P.O.B. 4490 (HC); *High Commissioner:* RONALD BYATT.

U.S.A.: 78 Enterprise Rd., Highlands (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT V. KEELEY.

Vatican City: P.O.B. MP 191; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Rev. FRANCESCO COLASUONNO.

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* Mr. VUKOLIĆ.

Zaire: (E); *Ambassador:* IPOTO EYEBU BAKANDASI.

Zambia: (HC); *High Commissioner:* MANWENI MAYONDI.

Zimbabwe also has diplomatic relations with Botswana, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Swaziland, Turkey and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system is Roman-Dutch, based on the system which was in force in the Cape of Good Hope on June 10th, 1891, as modified by subsequent legislation.

The Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction consists of the Chief Justice and three Judges of Appeal (with provision for the designation of an additional judge if necessary).

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, the Judge President and seven other judges. Below the High Court are Magistrates' Courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by full-time professional magistrates.

In February 1981 the Customary Law and Primary Courts Bill was passed, which planned to integrate the customary law courts of rural areas into the country's formal legal system.

Attorney-General: GODFREY CHIDYAUZIKU.

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. R. FIELDSEND.

Supreme Court Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice LEO S. BARON, Hon. Mr. Justice TELFORD GEORGES.

Judge President: Hon. Mr. C. E. L. BECK.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most Africans follow traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

About 20 per cent of the population are Christians.

ANGLICANS

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop of Central Africa: Most Rev. WALTER MAKHULU (Gaborone, Botswana).

ROMAN CATHOLICS

In 1978 there were about 600,000 Roman Catholics in the country.

Archbishop of Salisbury: Most Rev. PATRICK FANI CHAKAIPA, P.O.B. 8060, Causeway.

Catholic Secretariat: P.O.B. 8135, Causeway.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Dutch Reformed Church: P.O.B. 967, 35 Samora Machel Ave. Cen., Salisbury; est. in Rhodesia 1895; the Central African synod comprises Zimbabwe and Malawi, Central Mozambique and Northern Botswana; 18 parishes, 12,500 adherents; Gen. Sec. Rev. P. W. DE WET.

Evangelical Lutheran Church: P.O.B. 2175, Bulawayo; est. in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) 1963 (mission since

1903); Sec. Bishop J. C. SHIRI; 32,901 mems.; publ. *Chiedza Chirepo*, monthly.

Greek Orthodox Church: P.O.B. 2832, Salisbury; Archbishop CYRIL PAPADOPOULOS.

Methodist Church in Zimbabwe: P.O.B. 8298, Causeway; est. in Salisbury in 1891; granted autonomy by the British Conference in 1977; Pres. Rev. CASPEN C. MAKUZWA; Vice-Pres. AARON M. MABEZA; Sec. of Conference Rev. P. J. L. WEST; 26,625 mems. (Jan. 1981); Methodist Community approx. 33,130 (Jan. 1981).

Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 50, Salisbury; f. 1904; Minister Rev. N. D. C. ARCHER, B.A.; Asst. Minister Rev. W. H. WATSON, D.D.; Session Clerk W. EHTERTON; 500 mems.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 2451, Bulawayo; Regional Sec. for Zimbabwe Rev. J. R. DANISA.

United Methodist Church: P.O.B. 8293, Causeway; f. 1890; Bishop of Zimbabwe ABEL TENDEKAYI MUZOREWA; Acting Bishop RALPH DODGE; 45,000 mems.

JEWS

Central African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 342, Salisbury; Pres. H. H. GOLLOP; Gen. Sec. G. ROSIN; approx. 1,800 adherents.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The Chronicle: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1894; Bulawayo and throughout Matabeleland; English; Editor TOMMY SITHOLE; circ. 41,476.

The Herald: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1891; English; Editor FARAYI MANYUKU; circ. 91,771.

PERIODICALS

Africa Calls: P.O.B. 8045, Causeway; f. 1960; every two months; Editor CLIVE WILSON; travel; circ. 12,500.

Cattle World: P.O.B. 909, Salisbury; f. 1975; incorporates *Murimi Umlimi* and *Agriculture Today*; monthly; English; Editors S. DICKIN, D. H. B. DICKIN; circ. 16,030.

Central African Journal of Medicine: P.O.B. 2073, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly; Editor Prof. M. GELFAND.

Commerce: P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; journal of Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe; monthly; Editor TINA KAYE.

Country Times: Country Times Press (Pvt.) Ltd., 208 Birmingham Rd., Marandellas; fortnightly.

Danhiko: P.O.B. 1819, Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; every two months; circ. 60,000.

Development Magazine: P.O.B. 1819, Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; f. 1948; monthly; English; Editor C. EVELYN-WHITE; circ. 3,000.

Die Rhodesier: P.O.B. 2783, Salisbury; f. 1965; monthly; Afrikaans; circ. 1,500.

The Farmer: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1928; weekly journal of the Commercial Farmers' Union and affiliated bodies; English; Man. Editor B. A. MILLER; circ. 7,024.

ZIMBABWE

- The Financial Gazette:** P.O.B. 1819, 1st Floor, Throgmorton House, Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; weekly; Editor C. C. WILSON.
- Gatooma Mail:** P.O.B. 392, Gatooma; f. 1912; weekly; Man. Editor C. B. KIDIA; Editor K. BUCHANAN.
- Hotel and Catering Gazette:** P.O.B. 8045, Causeway; monthly; Editor C. EVELYN-WHITE; circ. 1,400.
- In Flight Magazine:** P.O.B. 1819, Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; every two months; Editor C. C. WILSON; circ. 12,000.
- Look and Listen:** P.O.B. UA 589, Union Ave., Salisbury; weekly; English language radio and television programmes; circ. 25,554.
- Mahogany:** Munndix House, 98 Cameron St., Salisbury; f. 1980; monthly; English; women's interest; circ. 31,500.
- Makoni Clarion:** P.O.B. 17, Rusape; monthly.
- Masiye Pambili** (*Let Us Go Forward*): P.O.B. 2034, Bulawayo; f. 1964; every two months; English; free to residents of the western suburbs of Bulawayo; Editor E. M. VAN DER MEULEN; circ. 21,000.
- Midlands Observer:** P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1953; weekly; English; Editor A. M. CLELAND; circ. 2,250.
- Modern Farming:** P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1964; quarterly; Man. Editor BERNARD MILLER; circ. 6,419.
- Outpost:** P.O.B. HG 106, Highlands; f. 1911; monthly; English; Editor A. P. STOCK; circ. 11,500.
- Parade and Foto-Action:** P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor LEONIS M. LAMBIRIS; circ. 24,275.
- The People:** P.O.B. 8122, Causeway; f. 1966; every two weeks; Editor GERALD T. JONES.
- PRIZE!** P.O.B. UA 589, Union Ave., Salisbury; f. 1973; monthly; English; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. TINOS GUVI; circ. 34,500.
- Radio Post:** Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. HG 444, Highlands; monthly; English; African radio and television programmes; Editor M. WASSERFALL; circ. 22,431.
- Sitima:** P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; monthly; railways staff newspaper; Editor Dr. G. K. FISHER; circ. 9,000.
- Sunday Mail:** P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1935; English; weekly; Editor WILLIE MUSARURWA; circ. 105,352.
- Sunday News:** P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1930; English; weekly; Editor D. S. WALKER; circ. 37,207.
- The Times:** Shop 4, Norwich Union Centre, cnr. Livingstone Ave. and 5th Street, Gwelo; weekly; English.
- Umtali Post:** P.O.B. 960, Umtali; f. 1893; weekly; Editor (vacant); circ. 5,336.
- Zimbabwe Agricultural Journal:** P.O.B. 8108, Causeway; f. 1903; every two months; Editor R. J. FENNER; circ. 1,600.
- Zimbabwe Railways Magazine:** P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; f. 1952; monthly; Editor W. C. COOKE; circ. 8,750.
- Zimbabwean Government Gazette:** P.O.B. 8062, Causeway; weekly; official government journal; Editor H. W. H. READ.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (Ziana):** P.O.B. 785, Salisbury; f. 1980; government-controlled; Editor WILFRED MBANGA (acting).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** P.O.B. 1166, Robinson House, Union Ave., Salisbury; Rep. JEAN-MICHEL STOUILLIG.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

- Associated Press (AP)** (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 785, Salisbury; Rep. JOHN EDLIN.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa)** (*Federal Republic of Germany*): P.O.B. 3447, Salisbury; Rep. JOHN KELLEY.
- Reuters** (*United Kingdom*): 901 Tanganyika House, Union Ave., Salisbury.
- Southern African News Agency (SANA):** 2nd Floor, Frankel House, Second St./Speke Ave., Salisbury.
- United Press International (UPI)** (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 2023, 604 Robinson House, Union Ave., Salisbury; Rep. JACQUES CLAFIN.

PUBLISHERS

- A. G. Braby (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo; telephone directory publishers.
- Amalgamated Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1949; trade journals; Man. Dir. A. THOMSON.
- College Press (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 3041, Salisbury; f. 1968; Man. Dir. L. A. BALARIN.
- Graham Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2931, Salisbury; mainly book publishers; Dir. GORDON M. GRAHAM.
- Longman Zimbabwe (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. ST 125, Southerton; f. 1964; member of the Longman group; representing Oliver and Boyd, Livingstone, Churchill, Ladybird Books.
- Mambo Press:** P.O.B. 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; religion, education and fiction in English and African languages; Dir. ALBERT PLANGGER; Man. JAMES AMREIN.
- Modern Farming Publications:** P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; farming books for southern and central Africa; Man. Editor B. A. MILLER.
- Munn Publishing (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. UA 460, Union Ave., Salisbury; publishers of *Mahogany*, *Look & Listen*, *Radio Post*, *Africa Series* and *PRIZE!* magazines; Chair. A. F. MUNN.
- Oxford University Press:** Roslin House, Baker Ave., Salisbury; branch of O.U.P. East and Central Africa.
- Regal Publishers (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 638, Salisbury; publishers of educational material in European and African languages and books on wildlife conservation.
- Standard Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 3745, Salisbury.
- Thomson Publications Zimbabwe:** P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; trade journals; Man. Dir. A. THOMSON.
- Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; P.O.B. 960, Umtali; P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; controls largest newspaper group; Chair. F. G. CAPON.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation:** P.O.B. HG 444, Highlands; f. 1964; Chair. DON MUVUTI; Dir.-Gen. JAMES C. NEILL.

RADIO

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES: news, information and entertainment; the main centre is in Salisbury, but there are studios in Bulawayo. The Corporation broadcasts 29 news services daily.

AFRICAN SERVICE: broadcasts in three vernacular languages and English; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

FOREIGN SERVICE: broadcasts to Mozambique in Portuguese and three vernacular languages.

In 1981 there were an estimated 250,000 radio receivers.

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TELEVISION

Zimbabwe Television Corporation: P.O.B. HG 444, Highlands; the main broadcasting centre is in Salisbury, with a second studio in Bulawayo; Dir.-Gen. JAMES MOINE.

Ministry of Education: The Secretary for Education, P.O.B. 8024, Causeway.

There were an estimated 76,000 television receivers in 1981.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; Z.\$=Zimbabwe dollar; m.=million; br.=branch)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe: P.O.B. 1283, Salisbury; f. 1964; sole right of issue; cap. Z.\$2m., dep. Z.\$308.4m.; Gov. Dr. D. C. KROGH; Gen. Mans. TERENCE B. PIKE, Dr. T. L. TSUMBA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Credit and Commerce (Zimbabwe): Union House, 60 Union Ave., Salisbury; f. 1980; cap. p.u. Z.\$6m.

Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Ltd.: P.O.B. 1279, Barclay House, 1st St./Stanley Ave., Salisbury; 39 brs. and sub-brs.; Chair. G. ELLMAN-BROWN; Man. Dir. J. C. MELLORS.

Citibank: 61 Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 59 Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; Chair. H. J. QUINTON; Gen. Man. I. G. MACKAY; 8 brs.

Standard Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 373, John Boyne House, cnr. Speke Ave. and Inez Terrace, Salisbury; Chair. J. M. MAGOWAN; Chief Exec. A. WREN; 13 agencies; 39 brs. and sub-brs.

Zimbabwe Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 3198, Zimbank House, 46 Speke Ave., Salisbury; f. 1951; cap. Z.\$7.4m.; govt. controlling interest; Chair. C. G. TRACEY; Chief Exec. E. G. RAULT; 15 brs., 7 sub-brs. and 3 agencies.

FINANCE HOUSES

Finance Corporation Ltd. (FINCOR): P.O.B. 937, ESC House, Salisbury; total assets Z.\$13m.; Chair. A. M. CALDERWOOD; Chief Exec. G. CRAIGEN; br. in Bulawayo.

Standard Finance Limited: P.O.B. 1678, Salisbury; total assets Z.\$59m.; Chair. J. M. MAGOWAN; Chief Exec. R. R. BRYDEN.

MERCHANT BANKS

Merchant Bank of Central Africa Ltd.: Livingstone House, Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; f. 1956; cap., res. and dep. Z.\$72m. (March 1981); Chair. G. RICHARDS; Man. Dir. C. W. M. KIRKPATRICK.

RAL Merchant Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2786, RAL House, 67 Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. Z.\$6.0m.; Chair. G. A. CAREY-SMITH; Man. Dir. M. L. LAWS.

Standard Merchant Bank Zimbabwe Ltd.: P.O.B. 60, Salisbury; f. 1971; cap. Z.\$3m.; dep. Z.\$44m. (Nov. 1981); Chair. J. M. MAGOWAN; Man. Dir. A. CLEARY.

Syfre's Merchant Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2540, Salisbury; mem. of Nedbank Group; cap. and res. Z.\$7.4m.; dep. Z.\$59m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. C. G. TRACEY; Man. Dir. D. J. OLD.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

DISCOUNT HOUSES

Bard Discount House Ltd.: P.O.B. 3321, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. Z.\$1.2m.; dep. Z.\$54.28m. (Aug. 1981); Chair. G. A. CAREY-SMITH; Man. Dir. M. G. GISBORNE.

The Discount Co. of Zimbabwe Ltd.: P.O.B. 3424, Fannum House, Samora Machel Ave. Cen., Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. Z.\$1.08m.; dep. Z.\$38m. (1981); Chair. G. ELLMAN-BROWN; Man. Dir. J. H. F. DITTRICH.

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Institute of Bankers in Zimbabwe: P.O.B. UA 521, Union Ave., Salisbury; f. 1973; Pres. Dr. D. C. KROGH; Gen. Sec. B. P. DICK.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Zimbabwe Stock Exchange: 8th Floor, Pearl Assurance House, Samora Machel Ave., P.O.B. UA 234, Salisbury; f. 1946; Chair. W. A. F. BURDETT-COUTTS; Vice-Chair. W. H. P. P. RAWSON; Sec. G. W. POOLEY.

INSURANCE

CU Fire, Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Salisbury; mem. of Commercial Union group; Chair. J. M. MAGOWAN.

ICZ Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: ICZ House, Corner Manica Rd./Angwa St., P.O.B. 2417, Salisbury; Man. Dir. HUDSON ADAMS.

Legal and General Assurance of Zimbabwe (Pvt.) Ltd.: I.C.L. House, 42 2nd Street, Salisbury; Chair. J. W. MORLEY; Man. G. M. B. EVANS.

Old Mutual (a Mutual Life Assurance Society): P.O.B. 70, Salisbury; f. 1845; Chair. H. J. QUINTON; Gen. Man. A. J. HERMANN.

Old Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2101, Mutual House, Speke Ave., Salisbury; f. 1958; cap. p.u. Z.\$400,000; Chair. C. WRIGHT; Gen. Man. D. L. FRANCIS.

Southern Life Association: P.O.B. 547, Southern Life Bldg., 69 Stanley Ave., Salisbury; Man. Dir. D. W. WILLIAMS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe: 6th Floor, Equity House, Rezende Street, P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1919; Pres. ABNER BOTSH; Chief Exec. A. K. NICHOLSON; 2,500 mems.; publs. *Commerce* (monthly), *Trade and Information Bulletin*. Constituent chambers in Bindura, Bulawayo, Chivhu-Chilimanzi, Gaza, Gwelo, Gatooma, Hartley, Kariba, Karoi, Lowveld, Makoni, Marandellas, Que Que/Redcliff, Salisbury, Sinoia, Umtali, Victoria and Victoria Falls.

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1934, 5th Floor, Equity House, Rezende Street, Salisbury; f. 1894; Pres. D. DOMONEY; 1,200 mems.

INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

African Farmers' Union (AFU): organization for black farmers.

Agricultural Marketing Authority: P.O.B. 8094, Causeway; f. 1967.

Bulawayo Agricultural Society: P.O. Famonja, Bulawayo; sponsors of Bulawayo Agricultural Show and Zimbabwe International Trade Fair; Pres. W. R. WHALEY; Gen. Man. G. E. ROWE.

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Trade and Industry, Transport

- Bulawayo Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 2317, Bulawayo; f. 1931; Pres. J. R. LANCASTER; 400 mems.
- Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association:** Bulawayo.
- Bulawayo Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association:** P.O.B. 1970, Bulawayo; f. 1919; Pres. C. M. SCOTT; Sec. E. FRIEND; 15 mems.
- Chamber of Mines:** P.O.B. 712, Salisbury; f. 1939; Pres. R. P. LANDER; Chief Exec. K. A. VANDERPLANK; publs. *Annual Report, Chamber of Mines Journal* (monthly).
- Commercial Farmers' Union:** P.O.B. 1241, Salisbury; f. 1942; Pres. JOHN LAURIE; Dir. C. W. BALL; 4,800 mems.; publs. *The Farmer* (weekly), *Modern Farming* (quarterly).
- Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries:** Industry House, 109 Rotten Row, Salisbury; f. 1957; represents the interests of industry; Pres. B. YARWOOD; Chief Exec. A. READ.
- Construction Industry Employers' Association of Zimbabwe:** P.O.B. 3794, Salisbury; Pres. C. M. SCOTT.
- Employers' Federation of Zimbabwe:** P.O.B. 1612, Salisbury.
- Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association:** P.O.B. 100, Gatooma; Chair. P. J. SCHEEPERS; Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S.; 72 mems.
- Industrial Council of the Building Industry, Mashonaland and Manicaland:** St. Barbara House, Baker Ave., P.O.B. 2995, Salisbury; Sec. A. H. RUSSELL.
- Industrial Council of the Meat Trade (Matabeleland Area):** P.O.B. 1149, Bulawayo; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.
- Industrial Council of the Motor Industry of Matabeleland:** P.O.B. 1084, Bulawayo; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.
- Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe Ltd.:** P.O.B. 8531, Causeway; f. 1963; Chair. N. CAMBITZIS.
- Manicaland Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 78, Umtali; f. 1945; Sec. T. W. STEPHENSON (PVT.) LTD.; 78 mems.
- Mashonaland Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association:** P.O.B. 1502, Salisbury; f. 1921; Chair. K. A. MILLS; Sec. I. B. CALLOW-MILES; 139 mems.
- Midlands Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 293, Gwelo; Sec. D. COOPER; 85 mems.
- National Industrial Council for the Engineering and Iron and Steel Industry:** P.O.B. 1922, 5th Floor, Chancellor House, Samora Machel Ave., Salisbury; f. 1943; Chair. R. CRONJE; Gen. Sec. A. G. MAYCOCK, F.C.I.A.R.B. (LOND.), F.R.S.A.
- Que Que Farmers' Association:** P.O.B. 240, Que Que; f. 1928; Sec. S. KENT; 80 mems.
- Rhodesian Smallworkers' Association:** P.O.B. 100, Gatooma; f. 1906; Chair. (vacant); Hon. Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S.; 18 mems.
- Salisbury Chamber of Industries:** Salisbury; Pres. F. J. MILLS.
- Umtali District Farmers' Association:** P.O.B. 29, Umtali; Chair. D. MEIKLE; Sec. Mrs. J. FROGGATT; 60 mems.
- Zimbabwe Tobacco Association:** P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; Pres. G. A. PALMER; Chief Exec. B. BARNARD; 1,700 mems.; publ. *Zimbabwe Tobacco Today*.

TRADE UNIONS

- Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU):** 68 Sinoia St., P.O.B. 3549, Salisbury; f. 1981; co-ordinating organization for trade unions in Zimbabwe; Pres. ALFRED MAKWARIMBA; Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

- Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 1806, Bulawayo; Pres. F. NGWENYA; 9,000 mems.
- Associated Mine Workers of Zimbabwe:** P.O.B. 384, Salisbury; Pres. J. S. MUTANDARE; 15,000 mems.
- Building and Woodworkers' Union:** Salisbury; Pres. N. L. KARAMBWA; Gen. Sec. MORRIS CHIRONDA; 1,700 mems.
- Commercial and Allied Workers' Union:** Julius Nyerere Way, Salisbury; Pres. J. ZENDAH; 4,000 mems.
- Graphical Association:** P.O.B. 27, Bulawayo; and P.O.B. 494, Salisbury; Gen. Sec. G. W. C. BOWLES; Admin. Sec. A. NGWENYA; 2,602 mems.
- Municipal Workers' Union:** 1676 4th St., 9th Rd., Makokoba, Bulawayo; Pres. D. C. GAMBI; Gen. Sec. C. D. CHIKWANA; 1,800 mems.
- National Union of Railwaymen:** P.O.B. 556, Bulawayo; 3,800 mems.; Pres. J. G. MARCH; Gen. Sec. J. G. BARR.
- Railway Associated Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 2276, Bulawayo; Pres. S. T. MASHINGAIDZE; Gen. Sec. A. J. MHUNGU; 11,000 mems.
- United Steelworkers' Union of Central Africa (USUCA):** P.O.B. 1, Redcliff; Pres. J. HENDERSON; Sec. J. EVANS; 1,500 mems.

PRINCIPAL NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

- Air Transport Union:** P.O.B. AP 40, Salisbury Airport; f. 1956; Pres. J. B. DEAS; Gen. Sec. R. A. WINZER; 580 mems.
- Amalgamated Engineering Union:** P.O.B. 472, 23 15th Ave., Bulawayo; Pres. BILL DUNCAN; Gen. Sec. S. O. JACOBY; 3,000 mems.
- National Association of Local Government Officers and Employees:** P.O.B. 448, Salisbury; Pres. G. ROWLANDS; Hon. Sec. Mrs. M. W. BEATON; 4,000 mems.
- Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association:** P.O.B. 448, Salisbury; Chair. G. ROWLANDS; Sec. Mrs. M. W. BEATON; 1,900 mems.
- Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union:** Harare, Salisbury; Pres. P. B. MOYO; Gen. Sec. G. ELIA; 2,241 mems.
- Transport Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 1936, Bulawayo; Chair. (vacant).

TRADE FAIR

- Zimbabwe International Trade Fair:** P.O. Famona, Bulawayo; f. 1960; Gen. Man. G. E. ROWE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

- National Railways of Zimbabwe:** P.O.B. 596, Metcalfe Square, Bulawayo; originally f. 1899 and reconstituted 1967 when joint operation by Rhodesia and Zambia ceased and each became responsible for its own system; Chair. J. M. MAGOWAN; Gen. Man. N. LEA-COX.

Trunk lines run from Bulawayo south through Botswana to the border with the Republic of South Africa, connecting with the South African Railways system; north-west to the Victoria Falls, where there is a connection with Zambia Railways; and north-east to Salisbury and Umtali connecting with the Mozambique Railways' line from Beira. The border with Mozambique was closed to all rail traffic in March 1976 and the line was reopened in October 1980. From a point near Gwelo, a line runs to the south-east,

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making a connection with the Mozambique Railways' Limpopo line and with the port of Maputo. A connection runs from Rutenga to the South African Railways system at Beitbridge. In February 1981 plans were announced for the electrification of the rail link between Gwelo and Salisbury (445 km. of track), to be completed by the end of 1982. In September 1979 lines totalled 3,470 km.

ROADS

The road system in Zimbabwe totals 78,930 km. of which 8,521 km. are designated main roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

Affretair: P.O.B. 655, Salisbury; f. 1965 as Air Trans Africa; national freight carrier; regular services between Salisbury and Amsterdam and charter services world wide; Man. Dir. J. M. MALLOCH; fleet of 2 DC-8-55, 1 Canadair CL-44 and 1 DC-7CF.

Air Zimbabwe Corporation: P.O.B. AP 1, Salisbury Airport; f. 1967; scheduled domestic and international passenger and cargo services to Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, South

Transport, Tourism

Africa, Zambia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom; Chair. J. A. DEARY; Gen. Man. M. E. EYERT; fleet of 9 Viscount 700, 2 Viscount 800, 1 Boeing 720B, 3 Boeing 707; on order: 2 Boeing 707.

Zimbabwe is also served by Air Botswana, Air India, Air Malawi, Air Tanzania, British Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Kenya Airways, LAM (Mozambique), Royal Swazi National Airways, SAA (South Africa), TAP (Portugal), UTA (France) and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

In 1980, 227,196 tourists visited Zimbabwe, compared with 65,268 in 1979.

Zimbabwe Tourist Board: P.O.B. 8052, 95 Stanley Ave., Causeway; f. 1963; Dir. M. V. GARDNER; publ. *Africa Calls*.

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